Bronze Age to Roman Ritual and Settlement and Early Medieval Industrial Activity at Barleyfields Fulbourn, Cambridgeshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Bronze Age to Roman Ritual and Settlement and Early Medieval Industrial Activity at Barleyfields, Fulbourn, Cambridgeshire.

Archaeological Evaluation

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Summary

Between 7th and 19th October 2015, Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land at Barleyfields, Fulbourn, Cambridgeshire (TL 5213 5647). In all, 23 trenches totalling 555 linear metres were excavated across the proposed development area, equating to a 3.4% sample.

Significant archaeological remains were recorded in all trenches. Undated inhumations, an Early Bronze Age barrow ring ditch, Early Iron Age pits, a Late Iron Age apsidal enclosure, Romano-British cremations, numerous undated and Roman ditches along with medieval backyard industrial activity including a possible sunken featured building were recorded across the proposed development area. The evidence surviving in the archaeological record indicates that the surrounding historic landscape has seen significant occupation and some industrial activity beginning at least four and a half thousand years ago and lasting into the medieval period. The Late Iron Age apsidal enclosure is of particular interest, as no direct parallel can be found, with the closest examples being found in 'burial enclosures' excavated near Baldock, north Hertfordshire and the temple enclosure at Fison Way, Thetford, Norfolk.

Truncation was variable across the subject site, with the eastern field covered by a significant depth of subsoil and topsoil. The western field was truncated more heavily within the area of the barrow ring ditch, though subsoil survived within the majority of other trenches in the area.

A moderate assemblage of Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from pits within the eastern field as well as an assemblage of Late Iron Age and Roman pottery from features across site, particularly from the apsidal enclosure, along with a large assemblage of animal bone, mostly from Late Iron Age and Early Roman contexts. A very small assemblage of Early Medieval pottery was also recovered from the features near the southern limit of the proposed development area. Small finds include a two Roman coins, seven worked bone items and an Early Roman copper alloy toiletry piece. Environmental results were relatively good, with mineralised plant and insect remains being recovered from the possible sunken featured building and moderate amounts of charred plant remains from Roman and medieval contexts.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted at land off Barleyfields, Fulbourn, Cambridgeshire (TL 5213 5647). A total of 23 trenches were excavated across 3.1ha of land (Fig. 2).

1.1.2 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Kasia Gdaniec (2015) of Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC; pre-determination), supplemented by a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by OA East (Moan & Mortimer 2015).

1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012). 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 and topography

1.2.1 The bedrock of the proposed development area is chalk of the Zig Zag Formation, with no superficial deposits recorded (BGS: Geology of Britain Viewer: http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html, accessed 20/10/15). The proposed development area is situated on an area of slightly elevated ground sitting at 19mOD and flanked to the north, east and west by ground approximately 10m lower.

1.2.2 The subject site is bounded to the north by arable field that continues to the railway line, 270m to the north. The back gardens for residential housing form the southern, eastern and western boundaries of the subject site. The western field has been under arable crops for a sustained period of time whilst the eastern field remains as pasture.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 Thorough documentary research has been undertaken prior to the archaeological evaluation. A desk-based assessment has been written previously (SLR 2015) and is referenced below.

Prehistoric

1.3.2 Known prehistoric findspots within 1km of the subject site are sparse. An archaeological excavation at the southern edge of the subject site recorded a post-hole containing Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery and residual prehistoric pottery in other, later features.

1.3.3 Nearby prehistoric findspots include a Neolithic axe, worked flint and prehistoric pottery (MCB17650) and a Bronze Age socketed axe (MCB16787).

1.3.4 Cropmarks and geophysical results in the proposed development area show a circular ditch (Fig. 3), indicative of a prehistoric barrow ring ditch, though this interpretation cannot be proven until evaluation. Similarly, worked flints have been recovered from the vicinity of the site during field walking (Mawby pers. comm.).

Roman

1.3.5 Significant Romano-British remains have been recorded within and around Fulbourn, with Roman remains being known to extend northwards, up to and beyond the railway line, 250m from the proposed development area. Roman pottery findspots are common along Station Road (CHER 06287) and a Roman mosaic appears to have been located at the Station itself, found in 1940. An archaeological evaluation undertaken on land off Cox's Drove, 230m to the west of the subject site recorded a number of boundary ditches dated to the Roman period (Moan 2015).

1.3.6 The subject site is located within an area where cropmarks indicate intense occupation, while appearing as of Iron Age and Roman date they are recorded on the HER as undated (MCB17881). These cropmarks extend throughout the subject site and are recorded as far north as the railway line. They consist of a number of rectilinear and curvilinear enclosures linked by trackways along with other linear features on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment. There are also large numbers of possible pits to the north that could be Iron Age or Roman in date.

1.3.7 The cropmarks, along with evidence from the geophysical survey undertaken on the subject site clearly show a large, neat rectangular enclosure enclosing a circular barrow-like feature and with a semi-circular 'apsidal' extension to the east (Fig. 3). Morphologically, this group of features could be indicative of a Late Iron Age and Romano-British temple complex. Anecdotal evidence from metal detectorists with permission to detect the land also indicates significant occupation within the vicinity. A Romano-British mortice chisel, 'slave shackle' and copper ally coin mould along with samian pottery and coarsewares were recovered whilst excavating a slot that uncovered a possible floor surface and surviving wall, to the north of the proposed development area (Mawby pers. Comm: photographs of the finds can be found in the digital archive).

Saxon and Medieval

1.3.8 Saxon findspots within Fulbourn are few, though a small amount of Saxon pottery was recovered from features during an evaluation at Cox's Drove (Moan 2015). A late Saxon cross fragment associated with the demolished church of All Saints was found within 200m of the churchyard (CHER 6483a). Fulbourn itself is recorded in a charter of AD 907 and in the Domesday Book. Two churches were within the same churchyard in the village, but with separate parishes, with All Saints church being demolished in the 18th century, though St. Vigor's still stands. Several moated sites are known within Fulbourn which may relate to the four main medieval manors. Excavations in 2005 and 2006 at The Chantry on the south edge of the subject site (MCB17229) found evidence of medieval smithing and animal butchery along with buildings, fence lines and cobbled surfaces. A number of medieval listed buildings are located within 1km of the proposed development area, including an inn and three houses.

1.4 Acknowledgements

1.4.1 The archaeological works were funded by the current landowners, G. C. Lacey and Son whilst the work was monitored by Kasia Gdaniec of the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment team, who also visited the site. Richard Mortimer managed the fieldwork with the site work being directed by the author and excavation and recording of features undertaken by Mary Andrews, Dave Browne, Richard Higham, Malgorzata Kwiatkowska and Ashley Pooley. Metal detection of the topsoil and features was completed by John Mawby and machine excavation and backfilling was undertaken by Anthill Plant Hire.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

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

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The Brief required that 3% of the proposed development area should be trenched to provide an adequate sample of archaeological remains, with a 1% contingency of further trenching if deemed necessary during fieldwork. A total of 555m linear metres of trench were excavated, equating to a 3.4% sample (Fig. 2).

2.2.2 Bucket sampling of every soil horizon encountered in a trench was undertaken. A total of 90 litres of soil was sampled from either end of each trench.

2.2.3 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a tracked 360-type excavator using a toothless ditching bucket.

2.2.4 The site survey was carried out by using a Leica GS08 rover smartnet GPS.

2.2.5 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. A general metal detector survey was undertaken concentrated on the area around trenches 5, 6, 7 and 8 due to the high status cremation uncovered in trench 5.

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

2.2.7 Environmental samples were taken from varied features across site deemed to have the potential for preserved ecofacts.

2.2.8 Site conditions were generally dry and bright with occasional showers.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 Results are presented in trench order and all trenches contained a natural geology of weathered chalk unless otherwise stated. A full context inventory can be found in Appendix A.

3.2 Western Field (Fig. 4)

3.2.1 Truncation of archaeological deposits by modern ploughing methods within the western field was noticeable but limited. A cover of subsoil was found in most trenches, apart from trenches 7 and 8, where ploughing had clearly truncated features and the natural geology, with plough scars noted throughout the two trenches.

Trench 1

3.2.2 Trench 1 was located near the north-western limits of the proposed development area and aligned north-west to south-east measuring 15m long and 2m wide. Ditch **21** was located at the north-western end of the trench, on an east to west alignment and measured 0.58m wide and 0.1m deep with a wide U-shaped profile. No finds were recovered from the ditch, but the mid brownish grey clayey silt fill, with occasional chalk inclusions, was similar to the fills of nearby ditches dated to the Roman period. A small tree bowl was also excavated within the trench, which contained no finds.

3.2.3 These features were sealed by 0.2m to 0.3m of subsoil and an average of 0.3m of topsoil.

Trench 2 (Plate 1)

3.2.4 Approximately 20m to the south of Trench 1, this trench was on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment and measured 20m long and 2m wide. Within the trench was a gully or flue **145**, pits **147 149 151 153 155**, ditches **108** & **157**, natural hollow **161**, graves **154** and **280** along with five unexcavated pits and another two possible graves.

3.2.5 At the northern end of the trench was a small group of pits (**147**, **149**, **151** and **153**). Pit **147** was sub-circular in plan, 0.95m in diameter and 0.13m deep, with a mid greyish brown sandy silt fill (146). Directly south of pit **147** was pit **149**. This pit was sub-circular in plan, 0.71m in diameter and 0.14m deep with a U-shaped profile. The fill (148) was a dark brownish grey sandy silt with occasional chalk and charcoal inclusions, from which Late Roman pottery was recovered and occasional charred barley grains from the sample. Directly to the south of this pit were two intercutting pits (**151** and **153**). Pit **151** was sub-circular in plan, 0.63m in diameter and 0.14m deep with a U-shaped profile. The backfill (150) was a mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional chalk inclusions. Pit **153** was sub-circular in plan, 0.73m in diameter and 0.17m deep with a U-shaped profile. The fill (152) was a light brownish grey sandy silt with occasional chalk inclusions.

3.2.6 Directly west of these pits, and truncated by an unexcavated pit was gully or flue **143**. This feature was linear in plan, 0.9m long, 0.3m wide and 0.1m deep with a U-shaped profile. The backfill (142) was a dark brownish grey sandy silt with regular chalk and charcoal inclusions. The natural geology around the edge of the feature had been discoloured by heat to a light brownish red.

3.2.7 To the south of this feature and truncated by unexcavated pits was pit **92**. This pit was sub-circular in plan, 1.69m in diameter and 0.12m deep with a wide U-shaped profile.

The single fill (91) was a dark brownish grey sandy silt with occasional chalk and charcoal inclusions, from which a small assemblage of St Neots ware pottery and a worked bone tool (SF2) was recovered along with numerous charred wheat and barley grains with corn gromwell seeds from the sample.

3.2.8 South of this pit were ditches **108** and **157** along with a pit (**155**) truncating ditch **108**. Ditch **108** was linear in plan and aligned north-north-east to south-south-west. It measured 1.4m wide and 0.36m deep with a flat bottomed U-shaped profile. The fill (107) was a mid brown sandy silt with large flint nodule inclusions, from which an assemblage of animal bone, Roman pottery dating to the early to mid 2nd century and a copper alloy nail cleaner (SF3) was recovered. Adjacent to this was ditch **157**, on the same alignment. This feature was 2.1m wide and 0.18m deep with an irregular profile. The fill (156) was a mid brown sandy silt with occasional chalk inclusions. Just north of these ditches was pit **155**, which was 0.5m in diameter and 0.2m deep. The single fill (154) was a mid yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional chalk inclusions that contained occasional charred barley grains.

3.2.9 To the south of these features were two possible graves and a pit that were left unexcavated. One was on an east to west alignment and the other north to south. Adjacent to the pit was grave **280** on an east to west alignment. The grave was partially within the trench and measured 0.4m wide and at least 1.2m long. Its backfill (281) was a dark greyish brown sandy silt, from which human skeletal remains were noted (Appendix C.1). Directly to the west of this grave was possibly another (**159**) on a north to south alignment. This grave measured 1.6m long and 0.4m wide. The feature was partially excavated and had vertical sides. The fill (158) was a mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional chalk inclusions.

3.2.10 These graves were cut through the silt filling a natural hollow (**161**). This feature was located at the southern end of the trench and measured at least 3.75m wide and 0.15m deep with an irregular profile. The fill was a mid yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.

3.2.11 All features were sealed by a thin layer of subsoil (0.05m to 0.2m thick) which was in turn sealed by an average of 0.3m of topsoil.

Trench 3 (Plate 2)

3.2.12 This trench was located 35m to the south of Trench 2, and aligned west-north-west to east-south-east, measuring 30m long and 2m wide. Within the trench was two ditches (**79** and **81**), a gully (**83**) a pit (**88**), a periglacial feature (**85**) as well as an unexcavated beamslot and two postholes.

3.2.13 Periglacial feature **85** was located in the eastern half of the trench and measured 15.75m in diameter and 0.9m deep. The basal fill (86) was a dark brownish grey humic clayey silt, 0.44m thick, with regular lenses of charcoal and heat affected clay, which were presumably deposited from nearby activity whilst the feature was silting up. A single indet grain was recovered from the bulk sample of this deposit. Above this was a light brownish orange silty sand with moderate flint inclusions that measured 0.46m thick. The western edge of the pingo contained a slump of topsoil material (90) that was a dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.21m thick, that contained the majority of a cow skeleton (not excavated). This pingo was truncated by later gully **83** and ditch **81**.

3.2.14 At the eastern end of the trench, gully **83** was linear in plan and aligned east to west, measuring 0.34m wide and 0.11m deep with a U-shaped profile and filled with a light brownish grey clayey silt (84). This gully merged into ditch **81**, which was perpendicular to it.

3.2.15 Ditch **81** was located near the western edge of pingo **85** and linear in plan, aligned north to south. The ditch measured 1.8m wide and 0.4m deep with a wide U-shaped profile. The single fill (82) was a dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional chalk and flint inclusions.

3.2.16 To the west of this ditch, and truncated by an unexcavated beamslot was pit **88**. This pit was sub-rectangular in plan with vertical sides and a flat base, measuring 1m long, 0.5m wide and 0.4m deep. No finds were recovered from the dark greyish brown clayey silt backfill (89).

3.2.17 At the western end of the trench was ditch **79**. This ditch was aligned north to south and measured 2m wide and 0.37m deep with a wide U-shaped profile. The single fill (80) was a light brownish grey clayey silt with occasional chalk and flint inclusions. This ditch equates to ditch **16**, seen in Trench 4.

3.2.18 All features were sealed by a layer of subsoil 0.2m thick, apart from at the western end of the trench where no subsoil survived. This was in turn overlain by an average of 0.3m of topsoil.

Trench 4

3.2.19 This trench was located in the south-western corner of the proposed development area, 15m south of Trench 3, and aligned north-north-east to south-south-west, measuring 15m long and 2m wide. The trench contained a single ditch (**16**) and three modern intrusions.

3.2.20 Ditch **16** was linear in plan, aligned north to south and measured at least 1.4m wide and 0.35m deep. The fill (15) was a mid yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional chalk and flint inclusions.

3.2.21 The feature was sealed by 0.15m of subsoil, in turn overlain by 0.55m of mixed topsoil and modern rubble material related to the construction of new housing to the south.

Trench 5

3.2.22 This trench was located in the southern central area of the western field, 30m to the east of Trench 4 and aligned north-north-east to south-south-west, measuring 25m long and 2m wide. Trench 6 ran perpendicular from the northern end of the trench. The trench contained three Romano-British cremations, nine pits, a sunken featured building, a ditch, gully, and eight postholes.

3.2.23 At the northern end of the trench, three Romano-British cremations were recorded. The first (**3**) was sub-rectangular in plan, 1.1m long and 0.48m wide and aligned north-east to south-west (Plate 3). The fill (2) was a mid greyish brown sandy silt with regular chalk and occasional flint inclusions. The top of two complete, undamaged, glass bottles were visible within the fill, along with iron fragments that may have been the remnants of box fittings. Half a metre to the south-east of this cremation pit was another pit (**8**) that was sub-rectangular in plan and measured 0.75m long and 0.55m wide on a north-west to south-east alignment. This pit was filled with a light greyish brown clayey silt (7) with occasional chalk and flint inclusions. No finds were visible in the top of this feature, but its location and similar morphology to **3** suggests it is another cremation pit. Again, 3m south of this pit was a sub-circular pit (**6**) measuring 0.65m in diameter and infilled with a mid brownish grey clayey silt (5), with occasional small fragments of calcined bone noted.

3.2.24 As these three features were thought to be cremations, they were recorded but not excavated and the segment of trench they were located in was immediately backfilled and covered with a wooden board and netlon.

3.2.25 Approximately 2m south of cremation **6** was an unexcavated gully on an east to west alignment (same as gully **83**, Trench 3) and ditch **36**, also on an east to west alignment. This ditch measured 0.6m wide and 0.18m deep with a U-shaped profile. The fill (35) was a dark yellowish grey clayey silt with regular flint and chalk inclusions. Early medieval pottery was recovered from the fill.

3.2.26 To the south of these ditches, and only partially located within the trench was sunken featured building **34** (Plate 4). This feature measured 2.3m long, at least 1.35m wide and 0.17m deep with a wide, flat bottomed U-shape profile. The fill (33) was a mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional chalk and flint inclusions. Abraded Early Roman pottery was recovered from the fill along with half of a worked bone finger ring (SF1) and a small assemblage of cattle and pig bone along with charred wheat, barley and oats, germinated spelt grain, mineralised wheat grain, mineralised and charred seeds and mineralised fly pupae. Postholes **74** and **78** were located within either corner of the excavated segment of the feature and posthole **76** in the central edge. Posthole **74** was located in the south-west corner of the structure and measured 0.2m in diameter and contained a mid greyish brown sandy silt (73). In the north-eastern corner of the structure, posthole **78** was also 0.2m in diameter and filled with a mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions (77). Posthole **76**, within the central edge of the structure was 0.2m in diameter and filled with a mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional chalk inclusions (75).

3.2.27 Approximately 1m south of this structure were intercutting pits **30** and **32**. Pit **32** was sub-rectangular in plan, 2.45m long, 1.4m wide and 0.61m deep with a wide U shaped profile. The backfill (31) was a mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions, from which Thetford ware and St Neots ware pottery along with animal bone was recovered as well as an animal bone with a hole drilled through the centre (SF13). The bulk sample from this fill contained charred wheat, oats and barley grains. This pit truncated by sub-circular pit **30**, which measured 2.3m long and at last 0.7m wide wide a wide U-shaped profile. The basal fill (68) was a mid greyish brown sandy silt, 0.4m thick, with occasional flint and chalk inclusions. This was overlain by a light grey brownish grey clayey silt, 0.25m thick, with occasional charcoal inclusions (29). Early medieval pottery was recovered from the fill. The relationship between these two features was not clear, and it is possible it was a single feature.

3.2.28 Directly to the south of these two large pits was a group of pits (**53**, **61** and **63**) and postholes (**58**, **65** and **67**). Out of these, only pit/tank **53** was excavated. This pit or tank was sub-rectangular in plan, 1.5m long, 1.2m wide and 0.27m deep with vertical sides and a flat base (Plate 5). The backfill (52) was a light greyish brown silty sand with moderate chalk and flint inclusions. This pit was truncated on its eastern side by posthole **65**, which measured 0.35m in diameter and was filled by a mid greyish brown sandy silt (64). Pits **61** and **63** were of similar size and shape and are likely to have had the same use as pit **53**.

3.2.29 A further three small pits were located 5.5m to the south of this cluster of features (**26**, **28** and **57**). Of these, two were excavated (**26** and **28**). Pit **28** was sub-circular in plan, 0.4m in diameter, 0.12m deep with a wide U-shaped profile. The single fill (27) was a mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional chalk inclusions. Animal bone was recovered from the fill. This pit was truncated by a later pit (**26**) that measured 0.5m in diameter and 0.16m deep with a U-shaped profile. The single fill (25) was a mid greyish

brown sandy silt with occasional chalk inclusions. Animal bone was recovered from the fill.

3.2.30 At the southern-most end of the trench was another pit (**24**) and an unexcavated posthole (**55**). Pit **24** was only partially in the trench and measured at last 0.85m in diameter and was augered to a depth of 1.15m. The backfill (23) was a dark brownish grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal and flint inclusions. Animal bone, St Neots ware pottery and worked flint was recovered from the fill. Posthole **55** was located 1.5m to the west of this pit and measured at least 0.15m in diameter and was filled with a dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional chalk inclusions.

Trench 6

3.2.31 This trench was located at the northern end of Trench 5 and ran perpendicular to it, measuring 15m long and 2m wide. A north to south gully (**19**) was located near the eastern end of the trench. This gully measured 0.35m wide and 0.12m deep with a U-shaped profile. The fill (20) was a dark brownish grey clayey silt with occasional chalk inclusions.

3.2.32 The natural geology was sealed by between 0.2m to 0.42m of subsoil, which was in turn overlain by an average of 0.3m of topsoil.

Trench 7

3.2.33 Trench 7 was located 10m to the north of Trenches 5 and 6 and aligned on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment, measuring 40m long and 2m wide. The trench contained an unexcavated posthole, a possible cremation, a barrow ring ditch (**122**), pit (**126**) and two enclosure ditches (**229** and **232**).

3.2.34 At the northern end of the trench, barrow ditch **122** (Fig. 6 Section 47, Plate 6) was curvilinear in plan and measured 3.7m wide and 1.15m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. The basal fill (123) was a light yellowish brown sandy silt, 0.4m thick, with moderate chalk inclusions, from which a moderate assemblage of animal bone was recovered. Above this lay a light grey sandy silt (124), 0.2m thick, with occasional charcoal and flint inclusions, which was in turn overlain by a dark greyish brown sandy silt (125) measuring 0.3m thick. The tertiary fill (244) was a dark brown sandy silt, 0.6m thick with regular flint inclusions. Late Bronze Age pottery, worked flint and animal bone was recovered from this fill.

3.2.35 Cut into the tertiary fill of barrow ditch **122** was a small pit (**126**). This pit was sub-circular in plan, 0.7m in diameter and 0.3m deep with a U-shaped profile. The backfill (127) was a dark brownish grey sandy silt with regular charcoal inclusions. Approximately 2m south of the barrow ditch was a posthole and possible cremation pit. Neither were excavated.

3.2.36 At the southern end of the trench was a pair of intercutting parallel ditches (**229** and **232**) forming part of an apsidal enclosure identified on geophysics (Plate 7), that was also excavated in trenches 8 and 12. The ditch on the inside of the enclosure (**229**) was 1.9m wide and 0.8m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. The basal fill (231) was a mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions, from which animal bone, worked flint and Late Iron Age pottery were recovered. Above this was a light greyish brown sandy silt tertiary fill (230=233) that had moderate charcoal and flint inclusions. This ditch was possibly truncated by the outer ditch (**232**), though this was not clear in the section. Ditch **232** was 2m wide and 1.2m deep with a U-shaped profile. The basal fill (235) was a mid yellowish brown sandy silt, 0.2m thick, with rare charcoal and flint inclusions. Above this was a dark greyish brown sandy silt (234), measuring

0.3m thick, that contained a moderate assemblage of animal bone and worked flints along with single grains of barley and wheat and a possible rye grain. Above this was a light greyish brown tertiary fill (233=230) that measured 0.45m thick and contained moderate flint inclusions.

3.2.37 The features within the trench were sealed by 0.35m of topsoil, with no subsoil being present and plough scarring noted throughout the trench.

Trench 8 (Plate 8)

3.2.38 Trench 8 was located 15m to the north of Trench 7 and on a west-north-west to east-south-east alignment and measured 25m long and 2m wide. Within the trench were two enclosure ditches (**132** and **187**), Pits **252**, **262**, **264**, **275**, **277** and barrow ring ditch **254**.

3.2.39 Ditches **132** and **187** (Fig. 6 Section 42, Plate 9) were located at the western end of the trench. These ditches formed part of the apsidal enclosure that was also excavated in trenches 7 and 12. Ditch **187** was the internal ditch and measured 2.1m wide and 1.5m deep with a flat base and steeply sloping sides. Fill 202 slumped in on the eastern edge of the ditch and measured 0.2m wide, consisting of a light brownish yellow silty sand. The basal fill (201) was a light brownish yellow silty sand measuring 0.2m thick. Above this lay a light yellowish brown sandy silt with regular chalk inclusions (200) that measured 0.5m thick. This ditch was then truncated by the outer enclosure ditch **132**, which measured 2.45m wide and 1.61m deep. Primary fill 131 slumped in on the western edge of the ditch which consisted of a light brownish grey sandy silt, 0.3m thick, with occasional Late Iron Age pottery, bone and flint recovered from it. This was overlain by a dark brownish grey sandy silt (195), 0.25m thick, with occasional charcoal and flint inclusions. This was in turn overlain by a light greyish brown sandy silt with occasional chalk and flint inclusions (130). Early Roman pottery and animal bone was recovered from the fill. Above this was a secondary fill (129) that consisted of a light brownish grey sandy silt with occasional flint and charcoal inclusions. Both ditches were sealed with a tertiary fill (128) that consisted of a light brownish grey sandy silt, 0.5m thick, with regular flint and occasional charcoal inclusions. Pottery, animal bone and burnt flint were recovered from the fill.

3.2.40 An unexcavated pit (**264**) was located 1.5m to the east of these ditches and was sub-rectangular in plan, 0.6m wide and at least 1.4m long. The backfill (263) was a mid yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions. The morphology of this feature suggested it may have been a grave and thus not excavated. Directly to the east of this pit was barrow ring ditch **254**. This ditch was curvilinear in plan measuring 1.5m wide and backfilled with a mid greyish brown sandy silt.

3.2.41 Located 3.5m east of this ring ditch was a large pit (**252**) that extended outside both trench edges (Plate 10). The feature measured 2.5m wide and at least 2m long and is probably sub-rectangular in plan. The feature had vertical sides and a flat base, measuring 0.4m deep. The single backfill (251) was a dark brownish grey clayey silt with regular chalk and charcoal inclusions. Pottery dating to the 12th to 13th century, animal bone and worked flint was recovered from the fill along with a lead artefact (SF10). This pit appeared to truncate two other pits or postholes (**275** and **277**), though they may have been contemporary. Pit **275** was located on the eastern edge of pit **252** and was rectangular in plan and 0.5m wide and 0.5m long. It was backfilled with a dark greyish brown clayey silt. Pit **277** was the same as pit **275** and located on the north-western edge of pit **252**.

3.2.42 At the eastern end of the trench a pit (**262**) that measured at least 1.6m in diameter and backfilled with a dark reddish brown clayey silt. As the feature was not fully within the trench it was not excavated.

3.2.43 All features were sealed by an average of 0.3m of topsoil. The only surviving subsoil within the trench was located over ditches **132** and **187**, where it was deep enough to have been protected from ploughing.

Trench 9

3.2.44 This 30m long, 2m wide, trench was located in the north-eastern area of the western field and aligned north-west to south-east, with Trench 10 leading north-east to south-west off of the south-eastern end of this trench. A total of four ditches (**112**, **114**, **116** and **120**) and a possible furrow (**118**) were located within this trench.

3.2.45 Located at the north-western end of the trench was a ditch on a north to south alignment (**120**). This ditch was linear in plan and measured 1.3m wide and 0.41m deep with a U-shaped profile. The single fill (121) was a mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional chalk and charcoal inclusions. A small assemblage of animal bone was recovered from the fill.

3.2.46 A possible furrow (**118**) was located 2.5m south-east of ditch **120** and was aligned north-east to south-west. This linear feature measured 2.76m wide and 0.14m deep with a wide, shallow, U-shaped profile. The fill (119) was a dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal and flint inclusions. Again, a small assemblage of animal bone was recovered from the fill.

3.2.47 Another ditch (**116**) was located 2m south-east of feature **118**, which was linear in plan and aligned north to south. The ditch measured 0.51m wide and 0.16m deep with a U-shaped profile. The single fill (117) was a light brownish grey clayey silt with occasional charcoal and flint inclusions. No finds were recovered.

3.2.48 A north-east to south-west aligned ditch (**114**) was located a further 2.5m from ditch **116** and was linear in plan, 1.5m wide and 0.2m deep with an irregular profile. The fill (115) was a dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional chalk and flint inclusions.

3.2.49 To the east of ditch **114** was another north to south aligned ditch (**112**). This feature measured 1.24m wide and 0.31m deep with a wide U-shaped profile. The single fill (113) was a dark brownish grey clayey silt with rare charcoal inclusions. Animal bone and Roman pottery was recovered from the fill.

3.2.50 All features within the trench were sealed by between 0.2m to 0.24m of subsoil and an average of 0.3m of topsoil.

Trench 10

3.2.51 This trench was on a north-east to south-west alignment leading off the south-eastern end of Trench 9 and measured 30m long and 2m wide. Within the trench was four pits (**93**, **95**, **97**, **101** and **105**), a posthole (**105**) and ditch (**103**).

3.2.52 At the south-western end of the trench, pit **93** was sub-circular in plan, 0.75m in diameter and 0.2m deep with a flat bottomed U-shaped profile. The backfill (94) was a dark grey sandy silt with moderate charcoal and flint inclusions, with the sample containing predominantly wheat, barley and oats.

3.2.53 Approximately 8m to the north-east of this pit was another (**95**). This pit was only partially within the trench and measured at least 0.93m in diameter. The pit had steeply

sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 0.21m deep. The single fill (96) was a dark grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal and flint inclusions. One cow tooth was recovered from the fill along with occasional charred grains and legumes.

3.2.54 A small posthole (**105**) was located 5m to the north-east of this pit, near the end of the trench. This feature was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.4m in diameter and 0.18m deep, with a single fill (106) consisting of a mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional chalk and flint inclusions. An undated ditch (**103**) truncated this small posthole. This ditch was linear in plan and aligned north to south, measuring 1.65m wide and 0.16m deep with a mid greyish brown sandy silt fill (104).

3.2.55 Pit **99** was partially located within the trench and truncated ditch **103**, measuring 4.6m long, at least 1.05m wide and 0.18m deep. The fill (100) was a mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions. Both this pit and the earlier ditch (**103**) were truncated by a later, undated, pit (**101**), which was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.75m in diameter and 0.44m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. The only fill (102) was a mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional chalk flecks.

3.2.56 A small, undated posthole (**97**) was located half a metre south-west of this group of features and measured 0.4m in diameter and 0.11m deep. The fill (98) was a dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions.

3.2.57 Features within this trench were sealed by an average of 0.2m of subsoil and 0.4m of topsoil.

Trench 11

3.2.58 Trench 11 was located 15m south-west of Trenches 9 and 10 and aligned west-north-west to east-south-east, measuring 15m long and 2m wide. Located within the trench were ditches **37**, **39** and **41** along with pit **43** and possible furrow **50**.

3.2.59 At the western end of the trench was ditch **41**, linear in plan and on a north-west to south-east alignment The ditch measured 1.1m wide and 0.4m deep, with a U-shaped profile, and filled with a mid yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions (42). This ditch appeared to be truncated by later ditch **39**.

3.2.60 Ditch **39** was linear in plan and aligned north to south. This ditch measured 1.2m wide and 0.28m deep with a wide U-shaped profile. The single fill (40) was a dark brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions. Roman pottery and animal bone was recovered from the fill. This ditch had an unclear relationship with pit **43**, located on the features western edge. This pit was sub-circular in plan, 0.66m in diameter and 0.09m deep, filled with a dark brown sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions (44). Roman pottery and animal bone was recovered from the fill. This pit and ditch **39** were truncated by ditch **37** to the east.

3.2.61 Ditch **37** was linear in plan and measured 1.32m wide and 0.19m deep, with an irregular profile. The single fill (38) was a dark brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions. Animal bone was recovered from the fill.

3.2.62 Located at the eastern end of the trench was possible furrow **50**, on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment. This feature measured 3m wide and 0.16m deep with an irregular profile. The single fill consisted of a dark yellowish brown sandy silt (51) with occasional flint and chalk inclusions. This feature clearly truncated ditch **37**. No finds were recovered from the feature.

3.2.63 All features were overlain by an average of 0.4m of topsoil, with no subsoil recorded.

Trench 12

3.2.64 This trench was located directly south-west of Trench 11 and perpendicular to it on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment, measuring 15m long and 2m wide. Located within the trench was an Early Iron Age bell-shaped pit (**70**) truncating a possible linear (**72**) and ditches forming the eastern part of the Roman apsidal enclosure (**47** and **49**).

3.2.65 At the northern-most end of the trench a small segment of a possible linear (**72**) was recorded, aligned north-west to south-east. This feature measured at least 1m wide and was 0.4m deep and filled with a mid yellowish brown sandy silt. This feature was truncated by a later bell-shaped pit (**70**) which measured 1.47m in diameter and 0.6m deep with a bell-shaped profile. The single fill (69) was a dark brownish grey sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions. Early Iron Age pottery and animal bone was recovered from the fill.

3.2.66 Approximately 3m to the south of this pit was the apsidal enclosure in the form of two intercutting curvilinear ditches (**47** and **49**). The internal ditch (**47**) was curvilinear in plan, 1.4m wide and 0.38m deep with a wide, flat bottomed U-shape profile. The secondary silting (46) was a mid yellowish brown sandy silt, 0.31m thick, with occasional flint and chalk inclusions. Immediately to the south of this feature was curvilinear ditch **49**, which measured 1.2m wide and 0.45m deep with a U-shaped profile. The secondary silting fill (48) was was a mid greyish brown sandy silt, 0.3m thick, with occasional chalk and flint inclusions. Both of these ditches were overlain with a tertiary deposit (45) which consisted of a 0.19m thick mid greyish brown sandy silt with regular flint and occasional chalk inclusions. Early Roman pottery and animal bone was recovered from this fill, along with three fragments of human skull. A single charred wheat grain was recovered from each sample taken from both ditches secondary fills (fills 46 and 48).

3.2.67 All features were sealed by an average of 0.25m topsoil, with no subsoil surviving.

Trench 13

3.2.68 Located 20m to the south-west of Trench 12 and on the same north-north-east to south-south-west alignment, this trench contained two ditches (**9** and **17**) and two pits (**11** and **13**).

3.2.69 At the southern end of the trench was a ditch (**9**) on a north-east to south-west alignment. This feature measured 0.7m wide and 0.16m deep, with a wide, U-shaped profile. The fill (10) was a mid brownish grey sandy silt with moderate chalk and flint inclusions. A single sherd of Roman and prehistoric pottery and animal bone was recovered from the fill.

3.2.70 Directly west of this ditch was a small, sub-oval pit (**11**) that measured 1.5m long, 0.7m wide and 0.16m deep with a wide U-shaped profile. The backfill (12) was a mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions from which animal bone was recovered. Directly west of this pit was an unexcavated pit (**13**) that ran outside of the trench. This pit was at least 2m long and 0.3m wide. The backfill (14) was a mid brownish grey sandy silt.

3.2.71 At the northern end of the trench was ditch **17**. This feature was linear in plan and measured 0.38m wide and 0.22m deep with a sub-rectangular profile. The fill (18) was a mid brownish grey sandy silt. This ditch is likely the same as the ditch seen in Trenches 3 and 5.

3.2.72 All features were sealed by an average of 0.35m of topsoil, with no subsoil surviving.

3.3 Eastern Field (Fig. 5)

3.3.1 Truncation by modern ploughing practices is non-existent in the eastern field and the entire field has a good cover of subsoil and topsoil. In a number of trenches a preserved palaeosol was recorded, sealing most features (see below). Similarly, the cremation and graves were found to be very high relative to the depth of the clear natural geology and have only survived because of the lack of ploughing in the field.

Trench 14

3.3.2 This trench was located in the north-west corner of the eastern field and on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment. This trench contained a total of four ditches or gullies (**237**, **239**, **241** and **243**) all on a north-east to south-west alignment.

3.3.3 The northernmost ditch of the group (**243**) measured 0.98m wide and 0.31m deep with a U-shaped profile. The single fill (242) was a mid yellowish brown sandy silt with moderate flint and chalk inclusions. A total of two sherds of Early Roman pottery and animal bone was recovered from the fill.

3.3.4 Directly south of this feature was gully **241**. This gully was linear in plan and measured 0.41m wide and 0.07m deep with a U-shaped profile. The fill (240) was a mid yellowish brown silty sand.

3.3.5 Again, directly south of this ditch was a pair of intercutting parallel ditches (**237** and **239**), both linear in plan. The earlier of the two (**239**) was 0.42m wide and 0.12m deep with a U-shaped profile. The fill (238) was a mid yellowish brown silty sand with occasional chalk inclusions. The later of the two ditches (**237**) was 0.85m wide and 0.14m deep with a wide flat bottomed U-shape profile. The fill (236) was a mid yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional chalk inclusions.

3.3.6 All features were sealed by an average of 0.38m of subsoil and 0.4m of topsoil.

Trench 15

3.3.7 This trench was located directly south of Trench 14 and on a west-north-west to east-south-east alignment. Located within the trench were three excavated ditches (**162**, **169** and **174**), three excavated pits (**165**, **167** and **171**), possible cobbled surface (164) and a further seven unexcavated pits and a ditch.

3.3.8 Approximately 7m in from the western end of the trench was ditch **169**. This feature was 2.1m in width and 0.38m deep with a U-shaped profile and aligned north-north-east to south-south-west. The single fill (170) was a dark greyish brown clayey silt with regular charcoal and flint inclusions. Early Iron Age pottery and animal bone was recovered from the fill.

3.3.9 Directly east of this ditch was a sparse spread of flint cobbles (164) that may be indicative of trackway metalling. This spread survived for approximately 3m and was truncated by pit **171** and two other, unexcavated, pits. Pit **171** was sub-circular in plan with a flat base and steep, near vertical sides and measured 1.8m in diameter and 0.46m deep. The lower backfill (172) was a dark yellowish brown clayey silt with moderate flint and charcoal inclusions, measuring 0.18m thick. This was overlain by a dark brownish grey clayey silt (173), 0.28m thick, with moderate charcoal inclusions from which Early Iron Age pottery and animal bone was recovered.

3.3.10 Two and a half metres to the east of these pits was another cluster of intercutting pits, one of which was excavated (**167**). This feature was sub-circular in plan and measured at least 0.5m in diameter and 0.44m deep with a flat base and steeply sloping sides.

The backfill (168) was a dark yellowish brown clayey silt with charcoal inclusions occasionally.

3.3.11 Directly east of this pit cluster was a ditch (**162**). This ditch was linear in plan, measuring 0.9m wide and 0.45m deep with a U-shaped profile and aligned north to south. The fill (163) was a mid brownish grey clayey silt with moderate flint inclusions. At the southern limit of the excavated slot the ditch shallowed significantly and may indicate it terminated nearby.

3.3.12 Approximately 1m to the east of ditch **162** was another cluster of at least four pits, one of which was excavated (**165**). This pit was sub-circular in plan and measured 1.3m in diameter and 0.47m deep with a flat base and vertical sides (Plate 11). The lower backfill (166) was a mid brownish yellow clayey silt with common chalk inclusions, measuring 0.33m thick, from which a small assemblage of Early Iron Age pottery and animal bone was recovered. This was overlain by a dark brownish grey clayey silt with moderate charcoal inclusions that was 0.18m thick (186).

3.3.13 Four and a half metres to the east of this pit cluster was another ditch (**174**). This feature was 0.91m wide and 0.24m deep with a U-shaped profile and aligned north to south. The secondary fill (175) was a mid yellowish brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal inclusions. To the east of this ditch was another, unexcavated, ditch and cluster of pits that extended underneath the eastern limit of the trench.

3.3.14 All features were overlain by a subsoil ranging between 0.3m and 0.51m and topsoil with an average depth of 0.3m. Patches of buried ploughsoil underneath the subsoil were noted in the section, particularly at the eastern end, though it does not survive as well as in other trenches (*e.g.* Trench 23).

Trench 16

3.3.15 This 15m long trench was located 20m to the south of Trench 15, on the same west-north-west to east-south-east alignment and contained one north-north-east to south-south-west ditch (**193**). This ditch was located near the eastern end of the trench and measured 1.1m wide and 0.24m deep with a wide U-shaped profile. It was filled by a mid yellowish brown clayey silt (194) with occasional flint inclusions, from which animal bone was recovered. The geology was sealed by an average of 0.3m of subsoil and 0.35m of topsoil.

Trench 17

3.3.16 To the west of Trench 16 and aligned north-north-east to south-south-west, this 30m long trench contained two ditches (**176** and **178**), a cremation (**188**) and three intercutting pits (**180**, **182** and **184**).

3.3.17 At the southern end of the trench, ditch **176** was 0.3m wide and 0.27m deep and aligned west-north-west to east-south-east. The fill (177) was a dark brownish grey clayey silt with occasional charcoal and flint inclusions.

3.3.18 A Romano-British cremation (**188**) was located 10m to the north-east of this ditch and measured 1.05m in diameter. The backfill (189) was a dark brownish grey clayey silt with regular charcoal inclusions. A sherd of Roman pottery, a hobnail and loose cremated bone was recovered from the top of the cremation prior to it being covered with plastic sheeting and backfilled.

3.3.19 A further 10m north-east of the cremation was another east-north-east to west-south-west ditch (**178**). This ditch was extremely shallow, measuring 0.7m wide and 0.06m

deep with a concave base and an imperceptible break of slope. The fill (179) was a light brownish grey sandy silt with rare flint inclusions.

3.3.20 Directly north of this ditch was a cluster of pits (**180**, **182** and **184**). The earliest of these three pits (**180**) was sub-circular in plan, 2.2m in diameter and 0.3m deep. The backfill (181) was a mid yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions. This feature was truncated by pit **184**, which was sub-circular in plan, 0.8m in diameter and 0.6m deep. The lower backfill (185) was a mid yellowish brown clayey silt with rare chalk inclusions, measuring 0.3m thick. Above this lay a mid yellowish grey clayey silt (192), 0.36m thick with occasional flint and chalk inclusions. This feature was in turn cut by pit **182**. This pit was again sub-circular in plan, measuring 1.41m in diameter and 0.8m deep with a U-shaped profile. The lower backfill (183) was a dark brownish grey clayey silt, 0.15m thick, with common chalk inclusions. This was overlain by a 0.4m thick backfill of mid brownish grey clayey silts (190), with moderate chalk and flint inclusions. This was overlain by a dark greyish brown sandy silt with rare chalk inclusions that measured 0.3m thick (191).

3.3.21 All features were sealed by subsoil with an average thickness of 0.3m and topsoil measuring 0.28m thick.

Trench 18

3.3.22 Located to the south-east of Trench 17, this trench measured 30m long and 2m wide and was on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment. The trench contained an unexcavated ditch terminus or pit, a posthole (**143**), a possible furrow or glacial feature (**282**), two pits (**139** and **141**), two graves, one of which was excavated (**110**) and four ditches, two of which were excavated (**135** and **137**). All features were found to be sealed by a light brownish grey buried soil that varied in thickness between 0.1m and 0.2m (133), apart from grave **110** which appeared to cut it.

3.3.23 Grave **110** (Plate 12) was located at the southern end of the trench and measured 1.3m long, 0.4m wide and 0.28m deep, on an east-north-east to west-south-west alignment. The grave was cut through the buried soil located throughout a majority of the eastern field and barely cut into the natural geology, with only 0.04m of the grave cutting the chalk. The inhumation (SK111) was lain in the grave with the head at the western end and on its right side, looking south. Due to the level of the burial within the subsoil deposits, the remains were badly truncated during machine excavation of the subsoil down to geology. The bones were in good condition, with minimal erosion or root damage and the skeleton was that of a male aged between 26 and 35. The grave was backfilled with a light brownish grey sandy silt with regular chalk inclusions (109). No grave goods were found associated with the burial. A further possible grave was noted south-east of this grave, partially within the trench, though not excavated.

3.3.24 Five metres to the north of this grave was a linear feature interpreted as a furrow or glacial feature (**282**) This feature measured 1.5m wide and 0.11m deep with an irregular profile. The fill (283) was a mid yellowish brown sandy silt with regular chalk and flint inclusions.

3.3.25 Directly north of this feature were two west-north-west to east-south-east ditches linked by a segment of ditch on a north-north-east to south-south-west orientation (**135**). This ditch measured 0.9m wide and 0.22m deep with a flat base and steeply sloping sides. The fill (134) was a mid greyish brown silty sand from which animal bone and worked flint was recovered.

3.3.26 Two metres north from these ditches was another ditch (**137**) that was truncated by pit **139**. Ditch **137** was a linear on an east to west alignment measuring 1.1m wide and

0.19m deep with a shallow U-shaped profile. The fill (136) was a light greyish brown sandy silt with occasional chalk inclusions. Pit **139** was sub-rectangular in plan, 1.9m wide and at least 0.8m long, with a depth of 0.3m. The feature had gently sloping sides and a concave base, with a fill (138) of light greyish brown sandy silts with occasional flint and chalk inclusions. Animal bone and worked flint was recovered from this fill.

3.3.27 Another pit (**141**) was located 5m to the north of these features, along with posthole **143**, which the pit truncated. Posthole **143** was sub-circular in plan and measured and measured 0.7m in diameter and 0.1m deep with a U-shaped profile. The fill (142) was a mid brown silty sand with chalk inclusions, from which a small amount of animal bone was recovered. Pit **141** was sub-rectangular in plan, 1.5m wide, at least 1.5m long and 0.35m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. The single fill (140) was a mid yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional chalk inclusions, from which worked flint, animal bone and Roman pottery was recovered. A similar feature was located 3m to the north of this pit, at the end of the trench, but not excavated

3.3.28 All features and the ploughsoil (133) were sealed by an average of 0.21m of subsoil and 0.26m of topsoil.

Trench 19

3.3.29 Trench 19 was located near the southern boundary of the proposed development area and on an east-south-east to west-south-west alignment, measuring 30m long and 2m wide. A total of six ditches, two pits and four possible postholes were recorded in the trench. A light brownish grey buried ploughsoil was recorded within western 8m of the trench, sealing features.

3.3.30 Beginning at the western end of the trench, three intercutting ditches (**213**, **215** and **218**) were recorded on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment. The original boundary ditch (**218**) measured 1.45m wide and 0.66m deep with a wide U-shaped profile. The basal fill (217) was a light brownish grey sandy silt with occasional chalk inclusions, measuring 0.31m thick and containing early medieval pottery. This was overlain by a mid brown silty sand with occasional chalk and flint inclusions that measured 0.36m thick (216). Again, early medieval pottery and animal bone were recovered from the fill. This ditch was truncated on either edge by later ditches **213** and **215**. Ditch **213** truncated the eastern edge of ditch **218** and was linear in plan, 0.72m wide and 0.29m deep with a wide U-shaped profile. The single fill (212) was a mid greyish brown silty sand with chalk and flint inclusions moderately. Roman pottery and animal bone were recovered from the fill. Truncating the western edge of ditch **218** was ditch **215**. This ditches western edge extended outside of the trench so was not full excavated. It measured at least 0.7m wide and 0.22m deep with a steeply sloping side and slightly concave base. The fill (214) was a mid brown silty sand with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.

3.3.31 A possible posthole (**211**) truncated through ditches **215** and **218** This feature measured 0.3m in diameter and 0.6m deep with a U-shaped profile. The backfill (210) was a dark brown silty sand with occasional flint inclusions. A further three similar features were recorded at the base of the ditch (**205**, **207** and **209**) though whether these features are genuine postholes as opposed to burrows or other bioturbation causes is difficult to say.

3.3.32 Directly to the east of these ditches was a pit and gully (**220** and **222**) that were unexcavated. One metre to the east of these was another ditch (**224**) on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment that measured 0.55m wide and 0.15m deep with a

U-shaped profile. The fill (223) was a mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional chalk and flint inclusions.

3.3.33 Approximately 10m to the east of this ditch was a sub-circular pit (**226**) measuring 1.1m wide and 0.35m deep with a flat base and vertical, near undercut, sides. The backfill (225) consisted of a mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal and chalk inclusions, from which Early Roman pottery, animal bone and a fragment of lava quern (SF5) were recovered.

3.3.34 Four metres on from this pit was a north-north-east to south-south-west oriented ditch (**228**) that was 0.7m wide and 0.2m deep with a wide U-shaped profile. The fill (227) was a mid brown sandy silt with occasional chalk and flint inclusions.

3.3.35 All features and preserved ploughsoil 250 were sealed by an average of 0.2m of subsoil and 0.25m of topsoil.

Trench 20

3.3.36 This trench was located 30m to the north of trench 19 and on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment, measuring 15m long and 2m wide. A single pit (**260**) and a curvilinear ditch (**256** and **258**) were located within the trench.

3.3.37 Pit **260** was located 5m north of the southern end of the trench and sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.7m in diameter and 0.19m deep with a wide U-shaped profile. The backfill (259) was a mid yellowish brown silty sand with occasional flint inclusions. Worked flint was recovered from the fill.

3.3.38 Located within the northern 10m of the trench was a curving linear ditch measuring 0.65m wide and 0.27m deep (**256** and **258**). Within the excavated slot two terminals were found to be adjacent to each other, possibly indicating the ditch was dug in segments. The secondary fill (255 and 257) was a light greyish brown silty sand with occasional chalk inclusions. The southern end of the ditch located within the trench was truncated by a geotechnical test pit.

3.3.39 The features within the trench were sealed by 0.1m of preserved ploughsoil, which was in turn sealed by 0.15m of subsoil and 0.25m of topsoil.

Trench 21

3.3.40 Located approximately 30m east of Trench 19, this trench was on an east-north-east to west-south-west alignment and contained an unexcavated posthole and a large Roman well (**271**).

3.3.41 Well **271** (Plate 13) was sub-circular in plan, 3.5m in diameter and at least 2.5m deep with vertical sides. The slot excavated across it was stopped at 1.2m and the well was augered down a further 1.3m before the backfill became too compacted to auger. Slump fills (270 272 and 273) were found on both edges of the well and consisted of dark brownish grey sandy silts ranging between 0.3m to 0.35m wide and at least 0.4m deep. A worked animal bone artefact was recovered from fill 270 (SF12) and the sample from this fill contained numerous charred barley, rye and wheat grains along with occasional legumes and weed seeds. Above this was a mid brown silt with regular charcoal and chalk inclusions that was at least 0.8m wide and 1.45m deep (269). This was overlain by two further slumps (267 and 268). Slump 267 was a light yellowish brown sandy silt, 0.2m thick and 268 was a mid brown silt, 0.3m thick with occasional

chalk inclusions. Overlying 267 was 266 which consisted of a compact mid brown silt with regular chalk inclusions. A light yellowish brown sandy silt (265) formed the tertiary fill of the well, measuring 0.45m thick, from which Early Roman and medieval pottery was recovered along with animal bone and a fragment of lava quern (SF11).

3.3.42 All features were sealed by a subsoil measuring 0.1m to 0.2m in depth and an average of 0.3m of topsoil.

Trench 22

3.3.43 Trench 22 was located 30m to the north-east of Trench 20 and on a north-west to south-east alignment. A ditch (**196**) and a probable geological feature (**198**) were located within the trench.

3.3.44 Ditch **196** was located in the north-western-most end of the trench and was linear in plan, measuring 0.4m wide and 0.12m deep with a wide U-shaped profile. The secondary silting (197) consisted of a mid yellowish brown clayey silt with rare flint inclusions.

3.3.45 At the south-eastern end of the trench, feature **198** was irregular in plan, measuring 1.5m in diameter and 0.07m deep with an irregular profile. The fill (199) was a dark yellowish brown silty sand with occasional chalk inclusions. This feature is likely a tree throw or natural hollow within the chalk natural.

3.3.46 Both features were sealed with an average of 0.25m of subsoil and 0.21m of topsoil.

Trench 23

3.3.47 This trench was located in the north-eastern corner of the proposed development area, on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment. The southern 22m of the trench contained a layer of mid brownish orange glacial sands (249) overlying the chalk geology that was 0.31m thick, from which one worked flint and a burnt flint were recovered. The northern limit of this spread was truncated by pit **245**. This pit was sub-circular in plan with vertical, nearly undercut, sides and a flat base, measuring 2.2m in diameter and 0.7m deep. The basal fill (246) was a mid brownish grey compacted silt, 0.23m thick, with occasional chalk and flint inclusions. This was overlain by a dark brownish grey clayey silt backfill with moderate flint inclusions (247) that measured 0.5m thick. Animal bone and a sherd of Late Iron Age pottery were recovered from this fill. An unexcavated ditch was located on the northern limit of this pit.

3.3.48 One metre north of this pit and ditch was another ditch (**279**) on a north-west to south-east alignment. This feature was linear in plan, 0.9m wide and 0.16m deep with a wide U-shaped profile. The secondary fill (278) was a mid yellowish grey clayey silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.

3.3.49 A layer of buried soil (248) was recorded throughout the trench (Plate 14), starting immediately south of ditch **279**, and sealing pit **245** and glacial sands 249. This buried soil was the same in composition as the buried soil found in places throughout the eastern field, though survived to a much greater extent in this trench. This soil was a light greyish brown clayey silt with regular flint and chalk inclusions, 0.32m thick, from which one residual fragment of Early Iron Age pottery was recovered. This deposit appears to form part of a headland deposit at the north-eastern limit of the field.

3.3.50 Buried soil 248 was sealed by 0.24m of subsoil and an average of 0.25m of topsoil.

3.4 Bucket Sampling Results

3.4.1 Bucket sampling of the trenches produced a small assemblage of animal bone and Early Iron Age through to post-medieval pottery. Quantification of the finds by trench can be seen in table 1 below.

Trench	Artefacts	Weight (g)	Spotdate
1	-	-	-
2	Flint Flake & Animal Bone	8 & 5	Neolithic – Early Bronze Age
3	Animal Bone	4	-
4	-	-	-
5	Pottery & Animal Bone	8 & 5	Mid 2nd C
6	-	-	-
7	Pottery	9	Late Iron Age
8	Pottery	1	Post-Medieval
9	Pottery	1.2	Not Closely Datable
10	-	-	-
11	-	-	-
12	-	-	-
13	Pottery	7	Post-Medieval
14	Pottery (Nene Valley)	3	1st – 3rd C
15	Pottery (Early -Mid Iron Age)	4	350 BC
16	-	-	-
17	Flint & Animal Bone	38 & 5	Late Bronze Age?
18	Pottery, Flint & Animal Bone (Sheep)	9, 25 & 34	Not Closely Datable
19	Pottery & Flint	2 & 6	?Roman & Late Bronze Age
20	Animal Bone	2	-
21	Unstruck Flint	13	-
22	Flint & Animal Bone	3 & 2	-
23	-	-	-

Table 1: Bucket Sampling Results

3.4.2 A total of 0.224kg of Roman pottery was also recovered from the topsoil in the western field around trenches whilst metal detecting was undertaken. This pottery included fragments of Gaulish Samian and Hornigsea-wares, with dates ranging from the mid 2nd to the mid 3rd centuries.

3.5 Finds Summary

3.5.1 A moderate assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site. Early Iron pottery was recovered from the top of the barrow ring ditch and a good sized assemblage of Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from pits located in Trench 15 in the eastern field. Similarly a not insignificant assemblage of Late Iron Age pottery was recovered from from all interventions through the large apsidal enclosure (Trenches 7, 8 and 12) along with an assemblage of mid 2nd to mid 3rd century Roman pottery from the tertiary fill of the apsidal ditch in Trench 8. Late Roman pottery was recovered from pits in Trench 2. Some early medieval pottery was recovered from features within Trench 5, along with residual Early Roman pottery. Worked flint was recovered from many features on site, relating to residual deposition into the features. A moderate assemblage of worked flint was recovered from the upper fills of the barrow ring ditch.

3.5.2 Other finds include worked bone from Roman and medieval contexts along with metal artefacts including coins and lead weights from the metal detecting of topsoil across site. A Romano-British copper alloy toiletry piece (SF3, ditch **108**, Trench 2) and an Early Iron Age copper pin (SF4, pit **171**, Trench 15) were also recovered. Also of note was the two Romano-British glass bottle vessels within cremation **3**, Trench 6, though as the feature was not excavated, these vessels were left *in-situ*.

3.6 Environmental Summary

3.6.1 Animal bone survived well within most features, with the majority of the assemblage being recovered from the apsidal enclosure. Human bone preservation was also good where seen, with bone from both disturbed inhumations and cremations surviving well, along with some fragments of human skull being recovered from apsidal ditch **47**, Trench 12. Preserved plant remains from bulk samples were generally good, with charred grains being recovered from features such as well **271**, Trench 21, and pits across the site. Mineralised plant and insect remains were recovered from sunken featured building **34** which is indicative of cessy material being deposited in the feature.

4 Discussion and Conclusions

4.1.1 The evaluation at Barleyfields, Fulbourn has demonstrated that significant archaeological remains survive within the proposed development area, with features and deposits dating from the Early Bronze Age through to the medieval period being recorded. The lack of agricultural activity within the eastern field means that survival of archaeological deposits is good and the evidence of a surviving palaeosol is particularly significant. Similarly, truncation levels in the western field are surprisingly limited, apart from within the barrow ring ditch, where any surviving mound earthwork has been ploughed away.

4.1.2 The 'ground-truth' of the geophysical survey was found to be relatively accurate, with many of the large features and areas of pitting interpreted on the geophysical results being found during the evaluation (Fig. 3). Similarly, it also identified the relationship between the barrow ditch and the enclosure correctly, as well as the fact the enclosure had much larger ditches forming its western edge than the eastern apsidal part. A large amount of archaeology found during evaluation was not identified on the geophysical survey however, mostly the more truncated features such as the Romano-British ditches. In general the results were good, with the general trend of the site, more activity to the west and less to the east, being represented on the survey.

4.2 Early Prehistoric (4000 BC – 800 BC)

4.2.1 The date of infilling of the periglacial feature in Trench 3 (**85**) is currently unknown, with no datable artefacts being recovered during the evaluation. The evidence of burnt material within the backfill would suggest that the deposits were formed during periods of human activity on the site, though dating the feature will not be possible prior to further site work..

4.2.2 The three proposed trackways - identified by roadside ditches in Trench 14, along with cropmarks and earthworks within the pda and beyond (Fig. 2) - are difficult to date, with little stratigraphic or artefactual evidence meaning the features have limited dating potential. It is likely that the development of some began in the prehistoric period however, continuing in use through to the Romano-British period. Similar local trackways are known within East Anglia, with many braids of track forming the Icknield way, running from Norfolk south-west into Wiltshire (*e.g.* Moan in prep.) and the Avenell Way, extending from Odsey on the Cambridgeshire/Hertfordshire border, to Cambridge, which appears to have its origins in the Late Iron Age, if not earlier, and survives in the archaeological record as intermittent hollow ways (Atkins and Hurst 2014).

4.2.3 Apart from a 'background noise' of residual struck flint within later features, the only clear evidence for activity on site during the prehistoric period was the ring ditch, located within Trenches 7 and 8 (Ditches **122** and **254**). This feature clearly formed a barrow, with slump fills within the ditch indicating an internal mound. No inhumations or cremations were found associated with the ring ditch, though it is probable they survive, despite the truncation in the area. Late Bronze Age pottery was recovered from the top of the ditch (fill 244, ditch**122**, Appendix B.1), evidence that the barrow would have formed a not insignificant earthwork during the Late Bronze Age, and probably Early Iron Age. A clear date for the monument is uncertain, though an Early Bronze Age date is usually ascertained during the excavation of barrows (*e.g.* Tabor & Evans, 2010).

4.3 Iron Age (800 BC – AD 43)

4.3.1 Early Iron Age activity is attested to by the pits located in the northern half of the eastern field (Trench 15). These pits were variable in size but all had similar profiles, with a flat base and vertical or undercut sides. Very similar pits were excavated at Trumpington Meadows, approximately 8km to the south-west, where features very similar in form and containing similar assemblages were excavated (Patten 2012). The pits at Fulbourn were located to the south of three north-west to south-east ditches (Trench 14), likely forming part of a trackway that cropmarks suggest leads into the large apsidal enclosure in the western field. It is possible that this trackway formed a route in the prehistoric period, with the apsidal enclosure built on its alignment. The Early Iron Age pitting clearly represents occupation activity alongside this trackway, which is often seen during the period, such as at Trumpington Meadows and Harston Mill, Cambridgeshire (*ibid.* & O'Brien forthcoming). Similarly, a further trackway has been identified in cropmarks perpendicular to this north-west to south-east route, leading down from significant occupation to the north, to the north-west corner of the Late Iron Age apsidal enclosure detailed below.

4.3.2 No evidence of Middle Iron Age occupation was noted during the evaluation, with the next activity on site relating to the cutting of the large apsidal enclosure, located in the western field. This enclosure looks to have originally been cut as a single ditch, with a flat bottomed U-profile. A second ditch was then cut around the outside of this ditch once it had partially infilled, with a bigger, deeper U-shaped profile and with the fills suggesting that the bank was located on the inside of the enclosure. This feature enclosed the Early Bronze Age barrow, which was located within the central western side of the enclosure. These two enclosure ditches contained a moderate assemblage of Late Iron Age pottery and animal bone, the quantity of which is suggestive of ritual activity rather than occupation or merely for use as a stock enclosure. No internal features were positively dated to the Late Iron Age though it is likely that further Late Iron Age features, such as postholes for a structure, are within the enclosure that have not been targeted by the trenching.

4.3.3 If the interpretation of the geophysics and evaluation evidence is correct, the form of the enclosure is of interest, with no parallels that can be found in published material for an enclosure of this date; no monument, ritual or otherwise, has three rectilinear sides and an apsidal fourth. Similarly, the morphology of the ditches is very variable, with the western ditches (Trench 8) measuring over 1.6m deep, the southern rectilinear ditch (Trench 7) a maximum of 1.2m deep and the southern apsidal section of ditch (Trench 12) a mere 0.45m deep. If these ditches all form part of the same enclosure, this variation in morphology is surprising and reasons for it are unclear. It may be the western ditch was cut much larger than the other sides to give the feature a more imposing presence when being approached along the possible trackway from the north. The function of this enclosure is also unclear, though it seems likely to be ritual in nature, such as a burial enclosure or part of a Late Iron Age temple or shrine complex. Direct parallels are difficult to find, the closest examples coming in the form of burial enclosures excavated near Baldock, North Hertfordshire (Burleigh & Fitzpatrick-Matthews, forthcoming), with similar examples being found at Hinxton (Lyons, in prep.) and Cherry Hinton (Mortimer 2007), both of which were ritual enclosures located adjacent to trackways, though these examples are slightly smaller than the enclosure at Barleyfields. The archetypal Iron Age temple complex at Fison Way, Thetford, Norfolk (Gregory 1991) is another fair comparison, though this example is much clearer in its function than that found at Barleyfields.

4.4 Romano-British (AD 43 – AD 410)

4.4.1 Activity continued into and throughout the Roman period across the site. A relatively large assemblage of Middle Roman pottery was recovered from the tertiary fill of the apsidal enclosure's western ditches, indicating a large earthwork was still present during the period. The most significant Romano-British features on site were the three cremations to the south of this enclosure (Trench 5). These cremation were clearly high status, with the top of two complete, undamaged, glass bottles being recorded within one of the cremations and the sub-rectangular shape in plan of two cremation pits suggesting they were buried in wooden boxes, the metal fittings of which were also recorded in one of the pits. These are indications that the cremations are of very high status and further high quality fineware pottery vessels could be expected to be found within them. Similar burials are not commonplace, though have been found nearby such as that at Clay Farm, Trumpington, just over 8km to the south-west (Phillips & Mortimer 2014, Phillips & Mortimer in prep.), where two high status cremations were excavated. One of the cremations contained 11 vessels, mostly imported finewares, with the cremated bone being placed within a wooden box, along with other associated grave goods such as a well preserved toiletry set.

4.4.2 Another cremation was recorded in Trench 17 (**188**), from which a small amount of cremated bone was kept (Appendix C.1), along with a hobnail and a sherd of Roman pottery. Though this cremation appeared to be of less high status, it is possible further cremations will be found within that area, so two distinct small Early Roman cremation cemeteries can be inferred from the evidence found during evaluation, located south and east of the apsidal enclosure.

4.4.3 Inhumations were also recorded during the trenching, with at least one, but likely three or more, graves recorded to the west of the apsidal enclosure (Trench 2). These graves represent a further inhumation cemetery that could date to the Later Roman period, though no finds were recovered so an Early Anglo-Saxon date cannot be ruled out. Similarly, another grave was recorded south-east of the apsidal enclosure (Trench 18, grave **110**) with a further grave left unexcavated. These graves could again indicate a Later Roman inhumation cemetery, though there is also the possibility of an Early or Middle Saxon date, due to the relatively close location of St Vigor's Church, 150m south of the graves.

4.4.4 Other Late Roman activity within the proposed development area can be seen in Trench 2, where shallow pits thought to indicate some form of industrial activity were excavated (pits **145 147** and **149**). Romano-British pottery was recovered from the pits dating to the late 3rd to early 5th centuries AD and is indicative of later activity related to nearby settlement (likely to the north or west).

4.4.5 Numerous Roman ditches were found throughout the evaluation trenches, and very few of them are found running through more than one trench, particularly within the eastern field. These ditches clearly relate to boundaries and enclosures in use during the Roman period, and probably indicate at least two phases of enclosure or field systems within the proposed development area. A possible Romano-British well was also excavated in Trench 21, with an assemblage of Roman pottery being recovered from the upper fills, though it was intermixed with medieval pottery sherds. The location of this feature is of interest, as it is a distance from any known Roman settlement to the north, and could indicate that a small nucleus of Romano-British settlement may be located nearby to the south-east corner of the proposed development area.

4.4.6 The preserved ploughsoil located within many of the trenches in the eastern field is likely surviving from the late Roman to early medieval period as it sealed the majority of

features and only seemed to be truncated by a single grave in Trench 18, which is either Late Roman or Anglo-Saxon in date.

4.5 Late Saxon and Early Medieval (9th to 13th century)

4.5.1 Along the southern limit of the proposed development area, relatively dense early medieval archaeology (9th to 13th century) was recorded that indicate backyard and possible industrial activity for houses that would front onto the High Street to the south. The pottery recovered from features is limited, but the assemblages of 9th to 12th century pottery recovered from pits **24**, **30** and **32** along with abraded Roman pottery from other nearby features would suggest that the majority of features in this area are early medieval in date. Some of the pottery also suggests there is Late Saxon (9th/10th century) activity nearby. The activity is bounded to the north by a small gully that ran west-northwest to east-southeast through trenches 3, 5 and 13 and bounded to the west by a larger boundary ditch (**81**, Trench 3), which the smaller gully merged in to. This ditch and gully are both undated, though they are tentatively placed within the early medieval phase, due to their delineation of the activity to the south. Within this area of backyard activity a number of rectangular pits were cut and backfilled with a mix of redeposited natural and topsoil material.

4.5.2 Of most interest in Trench 5 is the sub-rectangular feature interpreted as a possible sunken featured building (SFB) (**34**). Mineralised cereal grains and insect remains were recovered from environmental samples out of this pit, which may indicate cessy material infilled the structure, which could suggest it being a form of cess pit, though it appears too shallow for this to be likely. It is possible that the industrial activity taking place in the area meant that cessy material would be in the area (*e.g.* tanning), or the feature was used as a cess pit once the structure was abandoned. It is probable that the pits/tanks (*e.g.* **53**) around this structure were also part of this industrial activity. Dating of an SFB to the early medieval period rather than Anglo-Saxon is unusual, though not unknown. For example excavations at Great Gransden, in the district of Huntingdonshire, found a large feature interpreted as an SFB that was dated to the 11th to 13th century (House 2014). The early medieval features found at Barleyfields fit well with the features recorded during the excavation of truncated features directly south of the proposed development area at the Chantry (Germany 2007).

4.5.3 Another trackway on a north to south alignment was recorded in the eastern field, though evidence was limited. An earthwork was noted running through the field and a gravel deposit was found within the subsoil deposits in this earthwork in Trench 19. This earthwork and trackway is aligned with the current modern boundary on modern OS mapping (Fig. 5) and one unexcavated ditch in Trench 15 is also on the same alignment. This earthwork and modern boundary corresponds to a trackway that is seen on the Ordnance Survey First Series 1836 (A Vision of Britain Through Time: http://www.visionofbritain.org.uk/index.jsp, accessed 10/11/15), heading north to the fen-edge and possibly used as a farm track to gain access to dykes which led to the Cam. It is possible this track has its origins prior to the medieval period. The ditch located in Trench 19 (**218**) appears to be a medieval boundary and is aligned with the modern boundary on OS data, so it is possible this ditch also forms a trackway ditch for the north to south trackway noted on the OS first edition mapping.

4.5.4 Further medieval activity was located in the north-west of the proposed development area, where a single pit (**92**, Trench 2) was cut through Roman features. This pit was found to contain a small amount of early medieval pottery and moderate quantities of charred grain. The only other medieval feature not located near the southern boundary was found in Trench 8 (pit **252**) and located within the interior of the barrow. This large

pit was sub-rectangular in plan according to the geophysics (Fig. 3) and the flat bottomed, vertical sided profile, with possible associated postholes could be suggestive of an early post-mill, which would be suitably positioned upon the surviving barrow mound, which has since been ploughed out. No packing material was found within the small excavation into the pit, and there is a possibility that it forms another sunken featured building, though it would be extremely large for such a feature in the early medieval period.

4.6 A Ritual Landscape?

4.6.1 The evidence of a Bronze Age barrow, a possible Late Iron Age apsidal enclosure, Early Roman cremations and either Late Roman or post-Roman inhumations across the site would suggest that this area has seen significant ritual and funerary activity from the Bronze Age through to at least the end of the Roman period. The fact that the area kept it's ritual significance to the population throughout prehistory and history is not unique, and it is occasionally found that Iron Age and/or Romano-British shrines or temples are built on or near earlier prehistoric barrows, such as the temple excavated by Neville at Mutlow Hill (3.5km south-east of the subject site), which was situated next to a barrow and a series of Bronze Age cremations (Neville 1852) or the Romano-British shrine overlying a Bronze Age barrow and cremation cemetery at Haddenham (Frere 1984 pp. 298). Further afield, and remarkably similar to what was found at Barleyfields, is Slonk Hill in Sussex. Here, two barrows were found to be enclosed by a Late Iron Age ritual enclosure and a Late Iron Age shrine was constructed directly on top of one of the barrows (Woodward 1992). Similarly, it is not uncommon to find Early Anglo-Saxon cemeteries located on barrows or Romano-British temples, such as the Temple and Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Swaffham Prior (Bray & Malim 1998).Though no evidence of an Iron Age or Romano-British shrine was recorded during the evaluation at Fulbourn, it is possible that the trenches missed any discrete features that may relate to such a structure (*e.g.* postholes, beamslots or gullies), or they have been ploughed away if they were located on top of the barrow mound.

4.6.2 When the features are looked at as a whole, it is clear the barrow and Late Iron Age enclosure were located on the crossroads of two trackways, to the south side of significant occupation. These monuments would have commanded impressive views of the surrounding countryside to the south and west, being situated on the southern end of a large ridge of land that sits approximately 10m higher than its surroundings. With these commanding views, the monuments would have formed a focal point to the local communities in the Late Iron Age and Roman periods.

4.7 Significance

4.7.1 The evaluation has uncovered evidence of occupation and ritual activity surviving in the archaeological record that are likely to be regionally significant. The features are well preserved, with minimal truncation, particularly in the eastern field. The interpretation of the archaeology recorded during evaluation would suggest that this site can add to the growing evidence for Late Iron Age ritual sites in the East of England along with evidence for ancestor worship due to the association with earlier prehistoric features. Despite these sites forming a small proportion of the total number of Late Iron Age sites in East Anglia, they are of key importance in terms of understanding the social developments in the Late Iron Age (Brown & Glazebrook 2000). Similarly, occupation and ritual/funerary activity clearly continued into the Romano-British period and the site would increase understanding of the local transition through the Iron Age into the Romano-British period.

4.7.2 It is worth noting that the interpretation of the archaeological remains on site comes from an evaluation phase of work, and full excavation of the area could, and likely would, change the interpretation of the sites past land use.

4.8 Recommendations

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

APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
1	0		layer	topsoil	topsoil		0.5	dark greyish brown	sandy silt				
2	3	5	fill	pit	backfill	0.48		Mid Greyish Brown	Sandy Silt				
3	3	5	cut	pit	Roman Cremation Pit	0.48				sub-rectangular			
5	6	5	fill	pit	Cremation Fill	0.5		Mid greyish brown	clayey silt				
6	6	5	cut	pit	Roman Cremation Pit	0.5				sub-circular			
7	8	5	fill	pit	Backfill	0.75		Light Greyish Brown	Clayey Silt				
8	8	5	cut	pit	Roman Cremation	0.75				square			
9	9	13	cut	Ditch	Cultivation Ditch	0.72	0.16			linear	steep	gradual	Flat
10	9	13	fill	ditch		0.72	0.16	Dark Brown	Silt				
11	11	13	cut	pit	pit	0.68	0.09			sub-circular	gentle slope	gradual	flat
12	11	13	fill	pit		0.68	0.09	Dark Brown	Silt				
13	13	13	cut	pit	Pit unexcavated	0.4				sub-circular			
14	13	13	fill	pit	pit unexcavated	0.4		Dark greyish Brown	silt				
15	16	4	fill	ditch	ditch	1.4	0.35	light greyish brown	sandy silt				
16	16	4	cut	ditch	roman ditch?	1.4	0.35			linear	gentle slope	gradual	flat
17	17	13	cut	Gully	drain	0.3	0.23			linear	steep	gradual	flat
18	17	13	fill	gully	drain	0.3	0.23	dark brown	silt				
19	19	6	cut	gully		0.35	0.12			linear	steep	sharp	flat
20	19	6	fill	gully		0.35	0.12	Dark brownish grey	clayey silt				
21	21	1	cut	ditch		0.58	0.1			linear	gentle slope	gradual	flat
22	22	1	fill	ditch		0.58	0.1						

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
23	24	5	fill	pit	backfill	0.85	0.6	dark brownish grey	sandy silt				
24	24	5	cut	pit	pit	0.85	0.6			circular	steep	sharp	
25	26	5	fill	post hole	backfill	0.4	0.16	mid greyish brown	sandy silt				
26	26	5	cut	post hole		0.4	0.16			sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave
27	28	5	fill	post hole		0.4	0.12	mid greyish brown	sandy silt				
28	28	5	cut	post hole		0.4	0.12						
29	30	5	fill	pit	backfill	0.2	0.25	light brownish grey	clayey silt				
30	30	5	cut	pit		0.7	0.35			sub-circular	steep	sharp	flat
31	32	5	fill	pit	backfill	1.4	0.55	mid greyish brown	sandy silt				
32	32	5	cut	pit		1.4	0.55			sub circular	vertical	sharp	
33	34	5	fill	silting		1.35	0.17	mid greyish brown	sandy silt				
34	34	5	cut	pit		1.35	0.17			rectangular	vertical	sharp	flat
35	36	5	fill	gully	silting of med gully	0.6	0.18	dark greyish green	clayey silt				
36	36	5	cut	gully	boundary	0.6	0.18			linear	steep	sharp	concave
37	37	11	cut	furrow		1.32	0.19			linear	gentle slope	gradual	flat
38	37	11	fill	Furrow		1.32	0.19	dark brown	silt				
39	39	11	cut	ditch	roman ditch	1.2	0.28			linear	steep	gradual	concave
40	39	11	fill	ditch		1.2	0.28	dark brown	silt				
41	41	11	cut	ditch	ditch	2.2	0.4			linear	steep	gradual	concave
42	41	11	fill	ditch		2.2	0.4	mid orangey brown	sandy silt				
43	43	11	cut	pit	shallow pit	0.66	0.09			sub-circular	gentle slope	imperceptible	flat
44	43	11	fill	pit		0.66	0.09	dark brown	silt				
45	47	12	fill	ditch		2.6	0.2	dark brown	silty sand				
46	47	12	fill	ditch		1.7	0.35	dark brown	silty sand				
47	47	12	cut	ditch	double ditch enclosure	1.7	0.35			linear	gentle slope (TON)-steep (TOS)	sharp	concave-flat

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
48	49	12	fill	ditch		1.3	0.45	dark grey brown	silty sand				
49	49	12	cut	ditch		1.3	0.45			linear	convex	sharp	concave
50	50	11	cut	furrow		3	0.16			linear	gentle slope	imperceptible	flat
51	50	11	fill	Furrow		3	0.16	dark orangey brown	silt				
52	53	5	fill	pit	backfill	1.2	0.27	light greyish brown	silty sand				
53	53	5	cut	pit	unknown- clean square pit	1.2	0.27			square	vertical	sharp	flat
54	55	5	fill	post hole		0.15		dark greyish brown	sandy silt				
55	55	5	cut	post hole		0.15				circular			
56	57	5	fill	post hole		0.2		dark greyish brown	occ. Flint pebbles				
57	57	5	cut	post hole		0.2				circular			
58	59	5	fill	post hole	backfill	0.15		dark greyish brown	sandy silt				
59	59	5	cut	post hole		0.15				circular			
60	61	5	fill	pit	backfill	0.4		light brownish grey	silty sand				
61	61	5	cut	pit	post hole	0.4				circular			
62	63	5	fill	pit	backfill	0.25		mid greyish brown	sandy silt				
63	63	5	cut	pit	pit	0.25				sub-rectangular			
64	65	5	fill	post hole	backfill	0.35		mid greyish brown	sandy silt				
65	65	5	cut	post hole		0.35				square			
66	67	5	fill	pit	backfill	0.45		mid greyish brown	sandy clay				
67	67	5	cut	pit	post hole	0.45				sub-circular			
68	30	5	fill	pit	backfill	0.7	0.4	mid greyish brown	sandy silt				
69	70	12	fill	pit		0.7	0.6	dark greyish brown	sandy silt				

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
70	70	12	cut	pit		0.7	0.6			unknown	steep undercut	sharp	flat
71	72	12	fill	ditch		1.1	0.25	mid reddish brown	sandy silt				
72	72	12	cut	ditch		1.1	0.25			linear	gentle slope	gradual	concave
73	74	5	fill	post hole	backfill	0.2		mid greyish brown					
74	74	5	cut	post hole		0.2				circular			
75	76	5	fill	post hole	backfill	0.2		mid greyish brown	sandy silt				
76	76	5	cut	post hole		0.2				circular	vertical	sharp	concave
77	78	5	fill	post hole	backfill	0.2		mid greyish brown	sandy silt				
78	78	5	cut	post hole		0.2				circular			
79	79	3	cut	ditch	Roman Boundary	2	0.37			linear	gentle slope	gradual	concave
80	79	3	fill	ditch	roman boundary	2	0.37	light brownish grey	clayey silt				
81	81	3	cut	ditch		1.8	0.4			linear	gentle slope	gradual	concave
82	81	3	fill	ditch		1.8	0.4	dark greyish brown	clayey silt				
83	83	3	cut	gully	boundary	0.34	0.11			linear	gentle slope	gradual	concave
84	83	3	fill	gully	boundary	0.34	0.11	light brownish grey	clayey silt				
85	85	3	cut	pingo			0.9			sub-circular			
86	85	3	fill	pingo			0.44	dark greyish brown	clayey silt				
87	85	3	fill	Pingo			0.46	light brownish orange	sandy silt				
88	88	3	cut	pit		0.5	0.4			sub-rectangular	steep	sharp	flat
89	88	3	fill	pit	backfill	0.5	0.4	dark greyish brown	clayey silt				
90	85	3	fill	Pingo			0.21	dark greyish brown	clayey silt				
91	92	2	fill	pit	medieval pit	1	0.12	dark brownish	silty sand				

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
								grey					
92	92	pit	cut	pit		1	0.12			sub-circular	steep	sharp	flat
93	93	10	cut	pit		0.75	0.2			sub-circular	steep	gradual	flat
94	93	10	fill	pit		0.75	0.2	dark greyish grey	sandy silt				
95	95	10	cut	pit		0.93	0.21			sub-circular	steep	gradual	concave
96	95	10	fill	pit		0.93	0.21	dark greyish grey	sandy silt				
97	97	10	cut	post hole		0.4	0.11			circular	vertical	sharp	flat
98	97	10	fill	post hole		0.4	0.11	dark greyish brown	sandy silt				
99	99	10	cut	pit		1.05	0.18			sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave
100	99	10	fill	pit		1.05	0.18	mid greyish brown	sandy silt				
101	101	10	cut	pit		0.75	0.44			sub-circular	vertical	sharp	flat
102	101	10	fill	pit		0.75	0.44	dark greyish brown	sandy silt				
103	103	10	cut	ditch		1.65	0.16			linear	gentle	gradual	concave
104	104	10	fill	ditch		1.65	0.16	mid greyish brown	sandy silt				
105	105	10	cut	post hole		0.4	0.18			sub-square	steep, vertical	sharp	concave
106	105	10	fill	post hole		0.4	0.18	mid greyish brown	sandy silt				
107	108	10	fill	ditch		1.4	0.36	dark greyish brown	silty sand				
108	108	2	cut	ditch	ditch next to trackway	1.4	0.36			linear	steep	sharp	flat
109	110	18	fill	grave		0.45	0.28	light brownish grey	silty sand				
110	110	18	cut	grave		0.45	0.28			rectangular	steep-concave	sharp	concave
111	110	18	HSR	skeleton									
112	112	9	cut	ditch	boundary ditch	1.24	0.31			linear	gentle	gradual	concave
113	112	9	fill	ditch	boundary ditch	1.24	0.31	dark brownish grey	clayey silt				

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
114	114	9	cut	ditch		1.51	0.21			linear	irregular	imperceptible	irregular
115	114	9	fill	ditch		1.51	0.2	dark greyish brown	clayey silt				
116	116	9	cut	ditch	boundary	0.51	0.16			linear	gentle	gradual	concave
117	116	9	fill	ditch	backfill	0.51	0.16	light brownish grey	clayey silt				
118	118	9	cut	furrow or ditch		2.76	0.14			linear	irregular	imperceptible	gentle
119	118	9	fill	furrow or ditch		2.76	0.14	dark greyish brown	clayey silt				
120	120	9	cut	ditch		1.3	0.41			linear	steep	sharp	concave
121	120	9	fill	ditch		1.3	0.41	mid greyish brown	clayey silt				
122	122	7	cut	ditch	barrow ditch	3.7	1.15			curvilinear	steep	sharp	flat
123	122	7	fill	ditch	barrow ditch primary fill	1.8	0.4	light yellowish brown	sandy silt				
124	122	7	fill	ditch		1.8	0.2	light grey	sandy silt				
125	122	7	fill	ditch	barrow ditch fill	2	0.3	dark greyish brown	sandy silt				
126	126	7	cut	pit		0.7	0.3			circular	gentle	gradual	concave
127	126	7	fill	pit		0.7	0.3	dark brownish black	sandy silt				
128	132	8	fill	ditch	tertiary fill covering ditches	6.5	0.5	light brownish grey	sandy silt				
129	132	8	fill	ditch	secondary fill of ditch	2.45	0.3	light brown grey	sandy silt				
130	130	8	fill	ditch	secondary fill of ditch	1.5	0.3	light greyish brown	sandy silt				
131	132	8	fill	ditch		1.1	0.3	light yellowish brown	chalk sand				
132	132	8	cut	ditch		2.45	0.95			linear	steep	sharp	concave
133	0	18	layer	buried soil		2	0.1	light brownish grey	sandy silt				
134	135	18	fill	ditch	ditch fill	0.9	0.22	mid greyish brown	silty sand				

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
135	135	18	cut	ditch		0.9	0.22			linear	steep	sharp	flat
136	137	18	fill	ditch		1.1	0.2	light greyish brown	sandy silt				
137	137	18	cut	ditch		1.1	0.2			linear	gentle	gradual	flat
138	139	18	fill	pit		1.9	0.3	light greyish brown	sandy silt				
139	139	18	cut	pit		1.9	0.3			sub-square	gentle	gradual	concave
140	141	18	fill	pit		1.5	0.35	mid brown	sandy silt				
141	141	18	cut	pit		1.5	0.35			linear	convex steep	sharp	concave flat
142	143	18	fill	pit		0.7	0.1	mid brown	silty sand				
143	143	18	cut	pit		0.7	0.1			sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave
144	145	2	fill	gully		0.38	0.1	dark brownish grey	silty sand				
145	145	2	cut	gully		0.38	0.1			linear	steep	sharp	irregular
146	147	2	fill	pit		0.95	0.3	mid greyish brown	silty sand				
147	147	2	cut	pit		0.95	0.13			circular	steep	sharp	irregular
148	148	2	fill	pit		0.71	0.14	dark brownish grey	silty sand				
149	149	2	cut	pit		0.71	0.14			circular	steep	sharp	irregular
150	151	2	fill	pit		0.63	0.14	mid greyish brown	silty sand				
151	151	2	cut	pit		0.63	0.14			sub-circular	steep	sharp	V-shaped
152	153	2	fill	pit		0.73	0.16	mid greyish brown	silty sand				
153	153	2	cut	pit		0.73	0.16			sub-circular	steep	sharp	irregular
154	155	2	fill	pit		0.5	0.2	mid yellowish brown	silty sand				
155	155	2	cut	pit		0.5	0.2			circular	gentle	gradual	concave
156	157	2	fill	trackway		2.1	0.18	mid greyish brown	silty sand				
157	157	2	cut	trackway		2.1	0.18			linear	gentle	gradual	flat
158	159	2	fill	grave		0.4		mid reddish brown	silty sand				

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
159	159	2	cut	grave		0.4				linear	vertical	imperceptible	not bottomed
160	161	2	fill	furrow/ Natural Hollow		1.9	0.15	yellowish brown	silty sand				
161	161	2	cut	furrow/ Natural hollow		1.9	0.15			irregular	gentle	gradual	flat
162	162	15	cut	ditch	roadside	0.9	0.45			linear	steep	sharp	concave
163	162	15	fill	ditch	roadside	0.9	0.45	mid brownish grey	clayey silt				
164	0	15	layer	cobbling		3.5	0.2	light brownish orange	clayey silt				
165	165	15	cut	pit		1.3	0.47			sub-circular	vertical	sharp	flat
166	165	15	fill	pit	backfill	1.3	0.33	mid brownish yellow	clayey silt				
167	167	15	cut	pit		0.5	0.44			sub-circular	steep	sharp	flat
168	167	15	fill	pit	backfill	0.5	0.44	dark yellowish brown	clayey silt				
169	169	15	cut	ditch		2.1	0.38			curvilinear	steep	sharp	concave
170	169	15	fill	ditch	backfill	2.1	0.38	dark greyish brown	clayey silt				
171	171	15	cut	pit		2	0.46			sub-circular	steep	sharp	vertical
172	171	15	fill	pit	backfill	0.8	0.18	dark yellowish brown	clayey silt				
173	171	15	fill	pit	backfill	2	0.3	dark brownish grey	clayey silt				
174	174	15	cut	ditch	roadside	0.91	0.24			linear	gentle	gradual	concave
175	174	15	fill	ditch	silting	0.91	0.24	mid yellowish brown	clayey silt				
176	176	17	cut	ditch	boundary	0.3	0.27			linear	gentle	gradual	concave
177	176	17	fill	ditch	boundary	0.3	0.27	dark brownish grey	clayey silt				
178	178	17	cut	ditch		0.7	0.06			linear	gentle	imperceptible	concave
179	178	17	fill	ditch	silting	0.7	0.06	light brownish grey	clayey silt				

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
180	180	17	cut	pit		2.2	0.3			sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave
181	180	17	fill	pit		2.2	0.3	mid yellowish brown	clayey silt				
182	182	17	cut	pit		1.41	0.8			sub-circular	steep	sharp	flat
183	182	17	fill	pit	basal backfill	0.96	0.15	dark brownish grey	clayey silt				
184	184	17	cut	pit		0.8	0.6			sub-circular	gentle	gradual	
185	184	17	fill	pit		0.8	0.3	mid yellowish brown	clayey silt				
186	165	15	fill	pit	upper backfill of 165	1.3	0.18	dark brownish grey	clayey silt				
187	187	8	cut	ditch		2.1	1.3			linear	steep	sharp	flat
188	188	17	cut	cremation		1.05				sub-circular			
189	188	17	fill	cremation		1.05		dark brownish grey	clayey silt				
190	182	17	fill	pit	backfill	1.28	0.4	mid brownish grey	clayey silt				
191	182	17	fill	pit		1.36	0.3	dark brownish grey	clayey silt				
192	184	17	fill	pit	backfill	0.84	0.36	mid yellowish grey	clayey silt				
193	193	16	cut	ditch	roadside	1.1	0.24			linear	gentile	gradual	concave
194	193	16	fill	ditch		1.1	0.24	mid yellowish brown	clayey silt				
195	132	8	fill	ditch	primary silting	0.9	0.25	dark brownish grey	sandy silt				
196	196	22	cut	ditch		0.4	0.12			linear	gentle	gradual	concave
197	196	22	fill	ditch		0.4	0.12	mid yellowish brown	clayey silt				
198	198	22	cut	pit	Possible tree throw / natural hollow	1.5	0.07			sub-circular	irregular	imperceptible	irregular
199	198	22	fill	pit	fill of possible tree throw / natural hollow	1.5	0.07	dark yellowish brown	sandy silt				

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
200	187	8	fill	ditch	secondary fill	1.65	0.5	light greyish brown	sandy silt				
201	187	8	fill	ditch	primary fill	1.25	0.5	light yellowish brown	sandy silt				
202	187	8	fill	ditch	eroded natural	1	0.2	light brownish yellow	silty sand				
203	187	8	fill	ditch	subsoil surviving within top of ditch	2.1	0.3	mid brownish grey	sandy silt				
204	205	19	fill	post hole		0.2	0.6	light grey	silty sand				
205	205	19	cut	post hole		0.2	0.6			square	steep	sharp	concave
206	207	19	fill	post hole		0.3	0.6	mid yellowish brown	silty sand				
207	207	19	cut	post hole		0.3	0.6			sub-rectangular	vertical	sharp	concave
208	209	19	fill	post hole		0.15	0.6	mid brown	silty sand				
209	209	19	cut	post hole		0.15	0.6			circular	Steep	sharp	concave
210	211	19	fill	post hole		0.3	0.6	mid brown	silty sand				
211	211	19	cut	post hole		0.3	0.6			sub-circular	vertical	sharp	concave
212	213	19	fill	ditch	boundary	0.75	0.3	mid greyish brown	silty sand				
213	213	19	cut	ditch	boundary	0.7	0.3			linear	steep	sharp	concave
214	215	19	fill	ditch	boundary	0.7	0.2	mid brown	silty sand				
215	215	19	cut	ditch	boundary	0.7	0.2			linear	moderate	gradual	Flat
216	218	19	fill	ditch	Boundary	1.5	0.35	mid brown	silty sand				
217	218	19	fill	ditch	boundary	1.4	0.3	light brownish grey	sandy silt				
218	218	19	cut	ditch	boundary	1.4	0.67			linear	steep	unknown truncated	concave
219	220	19	fill	pit	rubbish pit	1		dark brown	silty sand				
220	220	19	cut	pit	rubbish pit	1				circular			
221	222	19	fill	ditch	unknown	0.4		mid greyish brown	sandy silt				
222	222	19	cut	ditch	unknown	0.4				linear			
223	224	19	fill	ditch	boundary	0.55	0.15	mid greyish brown	sandy silt				

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
224	224	19	cut	ditch	boundary	0.55	0.15			linear	gentle	gradual	flat
225	226	19	fill	pit	storage pit	1.1	0.35	mid greyish brown	sandy silt				
226	226	19	cut	pit	storage pit	1.1	0.35			sub-circular	undercut	sharp	flat
227	228	19	fill	ditch	boundary	0.7	0.2	mid brown	silty sand				
228	228	19	cut	ditch	boundary	0.7	0.2			linear	gentle	gradual	flat
229	229	7	cut	ditch	enclosure ditch	1.9	1.05			linear	moderate	gradual	concave
230	2229	7	fill	ditch	enclosure ditch	1.9	0.5	light greyish brown	sandy silt				
231	229	7	fill	ditch	enclosure ditch	1.1	0.15	mid greyish brown	sandy silt				
232	232	7	cut	ditch	enclosure?	2	1.05			curvilinear	steep	gradual	concave
233	232	7	fill	ditch	enclosure ditch	2	0.45	light greyish brown	sandy silt				
234	232	7	fill	ditch	enclosure ditch	1.5	0.3	dark greyish brown	sandy silt				
235	232	7	fill	ditch	enclosure ditch	1.1	0.2	mid yellowish brown	sandy silt				
236	237	14	fill	ditch		0.85	0.14	mid orange brown	silty sand				
237	237	14	cut	ditch		0.85	0.14			linear	gentle	gradual	flat
238	239	14	fill	ditch		0.42	0.12	mid orange brown	silty sand				
239	239	14	cut	ditch		0.42	0.12			linear	gentle	gradual	concave
240	241	14	fill	ditch		0.41	0.07	mid orange brown	silty sand				
241	241	14	cut	ditch		0.41	0.07			linear	gentle	gradual	flat
242	243	14	fill	ditch		1	0.29	mid orange brown	silty sand				
243	243	14	cut	ditch		1	0.29			linear	steep	sharp	concave
244	122	7	fill	ditch	barrow ditch tertiary fill	3.7	0.6	dark brown	sandy silt				
245	245	23	cut	pit	storage pit	1.8	0.7			sub-circular	undercut	sharp	irregular

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
246	245	23	fill	pit	storage pit	1.8	0.23	mid brownish grey	clayey silt				
247	245	23	fill	pit	storage pit	1.8	0.5	dark brownish grey	clayey silt				
248	0	23	layer	buried soil	plough soil		0.32	light greyish brown	clayey silt				
249	0	23	layer	spread	spread of gravel and sands	23	0.28	light yellowish orange	silty sand				
250	0	19	layer	buried soil	plough soil	2	0.15	light grey	sandy silt				
251	252	8	fill	pit		2.5	0.4	dark brownish grey	clayey silt				
252	252	8	cut	pit		2.5	0.4			sub-circular	vertical	sharp	flat
253	254	8	fill	ditch	barrow ditch	1.15		mid greyish brown	sandy silt				
254	254	8	cut	ditch	barrow ditch	1.15				curvilinear			
255	256	20	fill	ditch		0.61	0.16	light greyish brown	silty sand				
256	256	20	cut	ditch		0.61	0.16			linear	steep	sharp	concave
257	258	20	fill	ditch		0.65	0.27	light greyish brown	silty sand				
258	258	20	cut	ditch		0.65	0.27			linear	steep	sharp	concave
259	260	20	fill	pit		0.7	0.19	mid reddish brown	silty sand				
260	260	20	cut	pit		0.7	0.19			circular	steep	sharp	concave
261	262	8	fill	pit		0.4		dark reddish brown	clayey silt				
262	262	8	cut	pit		0.4				circular			
263	264	8	fill	pit		0.6		mid brownish red	sandy silt				
264	264	8	cut	pit		0.6				rectangular			
265	271	21	fill	well	well	2.4	0.45	light brown	silt				
266	271	21	fill	well	well	1	0.6	mid brown	silt				
267	271	21	fill	well	well	1	0.65	light yellowish brown	silt				

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
268	271	21	fill	well	well	0.5	0.4	mid brown	silt				
269	271	21	fill	well	well	0.9	0.3	mid brown	silt				
270	271	21	fill	well	well	0.45	0.65	dark brown	silt				
271	271	21	cut	well	well	2	2.15			circular	vertical	sharp	
272	271	21	fill	well	well	0.4	0.15	light grey	silt				
273	271	21	fill	well	well	0.4	0.15	dark brownish grey	silt				
274	275	8	fill	pit		0.7		dark greyish brown	clayey silt				
275	275	8	cut	pit		0.7				rectangular			
276	277	8	fill	pit		0.6		dark greyish brown	clayey silt				
277	277	8	cut	pit		0.6				rectangular			
278	279	23	fill	ditch		1.1	0.16	mid reddish grey	clayey silt				
279	279	23	cut	ditch		1.1	0.16			linear	gentle	gradual	concave
280	280	2	cut	grave		1.2	0.4			sub-rectangular	vertical		
281	280	2	fill	grave			0.4	dark greyish brown	sandy silt				
282	282	18	cut	furrow		1.5	0.11			linear	gentle	gradual	irregular
283	282	18	fill	furrow			0.11	mid yellowish brown	sandy silt				
284	171	15	fill	pit		-	-	dark greyish brown	clayey silt				

Appendix B. Finds Reports

B.1 Prehistoric Pottery

By Matt Brudenell

Introduction and methodology

B.1.1 An assemblage comprising 108 sherds (1946g) of prehistoric pottery was recovered from the evaluation, displaying a high mean sherd weight (MSW) of 18.0g. The pottery derived from 22 contexts across 8 trenches, with one sherd recovered from the topsoil in Trench 7 (Table 2). The material primarily dates to the latter end of the Early Iron Age, c. 500-350 BC, and the Late Iron Age, c. 50 BC – AD 50, and was recovered from ditches and pits. The pottery was in a stable condition, with sherds from pits being relatively fresh, whilst those from ditches were moderately abraded. This report provided a quantified summary of the assemblage.

B.1.2 All the pottery has been fully recorded following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2009). After a full inspection of the assemblage, fabric groups were devised on the basis of dominant inclusion types, their density and modal size. Sherds from all contexts were counted, weighed (to the nearest whole gram) and assigned to a fabric group (sherds broken in excavation were refitted and counted as single entities). Sherd type was recorded, along with technology (wheel-made or handmade), evidence for surface treatment, decoration, and the presence of soot and/or residue. Rim and base forms were described using a codified system recorded in the catalogue, and were assigned vessel numbers. Where possible, rim and base diameters were measured, and surviving percentages noted. In cases where a sherd or groups of refitting sherds retained portions of the rim and shoulder, the vessel was also categorised by form. The Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age vessels were classified using a form series devised by the author (Brudenell 2011; 2012a), and the class scheme created by John Barrett (1980). Middle Iron Age-type forms were codified using the series developed by JD Hill (Hill and Horne 2003, 174; Hill and Braddock 2006, 155-156), whilst the Late Iron Age wheel-made 'Belgic' vessels were classified using Isobel Thompson's (1982) catalogue, and her alphanumeric codes, prefixed with TH-. All pottery was subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter were classified as 'small' (63 sherds); sherds measuring 4-8cm were classified as 'medium' (36 sherds), and sherds over 8cm in diameter will be classified as 'large' (5 sherds).

Results

Context	Cut	Feature type	Trench	No./Wt. (g) sherds	Fabrics (no./wt(g) sherds)	Date & comment
44	**43**	Pit	11	1/15	GQ1 (1/15)	Late Iron Age, c. 50 BC-AD 50
45	**47**	Ditch	12	6/137	G1 (3/61), Q1 (1/55), FQ2 (2/21)	Late Iron Age, c. 50 BC-AD 50, with residual Early Iron Age, c. 350-300 BC.
46	**47**	Ditch	7	1/13	Q1 (1/13)	Late Iron Age, c. 50 BC-AD 50
48	**49**	Ditch	12	1/15	G1 (1/15)	Late Iron Age, c. 50 BC-AD 50
69	**70**	Pit	12	3/14	S1 (1/3), FQ1 (1/8), FQ2 (1/3)	Early Iron Age, c. 500-350 BC
128	**132**	Ditch	8	1/59	F1 (1/59)	?Late Bronze Age, c. 1100-800 BC, residual
129	**132**	Ditch	8	2/45	Q1 (2/24)	Late Iron Age, c. 50 BC-AD 50
130	**132**	Ditch	8	17/179	FQ1 (2/34), Q1 (14/114), S1 (1/31)	Late Iron Age, c. 50 BC-AD 50, with residual Early Iron Age, c. 350-300 BC.
131	**132**	Ditch	8	5/112	FQ2 (1/7), Q1 (3/20), GQ1 (1/85)	Late Iron Age, c. 50 BC-AD 50, with residual Early Iron Age, c. 350-300 BC.
166	**165**	Pit	15	3/64	FQ1 (3/64)	Early Iron Age, c. 500-350 BC
170	**169**	Ditch	15	2/38	FQ1 (1/18), Q1 (1/20)	Early Iron Age, c. 500-350 BC, and ?Middle Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC.
173	**171**	Pit	15	35/885	F1 (3,8), FQ1 (27/510), FQ2 (1/8), Q1 (3/268), QCHF1 (1/91)	Early Iron Age, c. 500-350 BC, and residual ?Late Bronze Age, c. 1100-800 BC
183	**182**	Pit	17	1/4	S1 (1/4)	?Early Iron Age, c. 500-350 BC
195	**132**	Ditch	8	7/68	G1 (1/21), Q1 (6/47)	Late Iron Age, c. 50 BC-AD 50
201	**187**	Ditch	8	2/32	F1 (1/17), Q1 (1/15)	Late Iron Age, c. 50 BC-AD 50 and residual ?Late Bronze Age, c. 1100-800 BC
230	**229**	Ditch	7	4/67	Q1 (3/59), S1 (1/8)	Late Iron Age, c. 50 BC-AD 50, with residual Early Iron Age, c. 350-300 BC.
231	**229**	Ditch	7	1/3	FQ2 (1/3)	Residual Early Iron Age, c. 500-350 BC
233	**232**	Ditch	7	10/70	FQ1 (2/35), FQ2 (6/27), GQ1 (2/8)	Late Iron Age, c. 50 BC-AD 50, with residual Early Iron Age, c. 350-300 BC. Context also contains
235	**232**	Ditch	7	1/9	Q1 (1/9)	Late Iron Age, c. 50 BC-AD 50
244	**122**	Ditch	7	1/9	F1 (1/9)	Late Bronze Age, c. 1100-800 BC
247	**245**	Pit	2	2/13	Q1 (2/13)	Late Iron Age, c. 50 BC-AD 50
248	**-**	Buried soil layer	23	1/7	FQ2 (1/7)	Early Iron Age, c. 500-350 BC
Topsoil	-	Topsoil	7	1/88	G1 (1/88)	Late Iron Age, c. 50 BC-AD 50
TOTAL	-	-	-	108/1946	-	-

Table 2: Pottery quantification by context

Fabric Type	Fabric Group	No./Wt. (g) sherds	% fabric by Wt.	No./Wt. (g) burnished	No./Wt. (g) Wheel-made	MNV
F1	Flint	6/93	4.8	-/-	-/-	-
FQ1	Flint & sand	36/669	34.4	-/-	-/-	3
FQ2	Flint & sand	13/76	3.9	4/22	-/-	1
G1	Grog	6/185	9.5	-/-	3/130	1
GQ1	Grog & sand	4/108	5.5	2/100	4/108	1
Q1	Sand	38/678	34.8	5/48	1/30	5
QCHF1	Sand, chalk & flint	1/91	4.7	-/-	-/-	1
S1	Shell	4/46	2.4	-/-	-/-	-
TOTAL	-	108/1946	100	11/170	8/268	12

Table 3: Pottery quantification by fabric

Pottery Fabrics:

Flint

F1: Moderate to common medium and coarse burnt flint (mainly 2-4mm in size).

Flint and sand

FQ1: Sparse to common medium and coarse burnt flint (mainly 2-4mm in size) in a dense quartz sand matrix.
FQ2: Sparse to common medium burnt flint (mainly 1-2mm in size) in a dense quartz sand matrix.

Grog

G1: Moderate fine to coarse grog (1-3mm in size).

Grog and sand

GQ1: Moderate fine to coarse grog (1-3mm in size) in a dense quartz sand matrix.

Quartz sand

Q1: Moderate to common quartz sand.

Quartz sand, chalk and flint

QCHF1: Moderate to common quartz sand, sparse medium to coarse chalk (mainly 1-3mm in size) and sparse medium to coarse burnt flint (mainly 2-4mm)

Shell

S1: Moderate to common coarse shell (mainly 1-3mm in size)

Late Bronze Age pottery c. 1100-800 BC

B.1.3 Three plain sherds (85g) of pottery were tentatively assigned to the Late Bronze Age on the basis of their fabric. Two of the sherds were residual in ditches **187** (1 sherds, 17g) and **132** (1 sherds, 59g) belonging to Late Iron Age enclosure. The final sherd (9g) was recovered from the tertiary fills of ring ditch **122** in Trench 7. All three sherds are in coarse flint tempered fabric F1.

Early Iron Age c. 500-350 BC

B.1.4 Pottery assigned to the Early Iron Age comprised 59 sherds (1134g). The material was recovered from 12 contexts relating to five ditches (**47**, **132**, **169**, **229** and **232**), four pits (**70**, **165**, **171**, **182**) and soil horizon 248 in Trenches 7, 8 12, 15, 17 and 23.

B.1.5 The assemblage is characterised by sherds in a range of fabrics, but is dominated by those with flint and sand inclusions (FQ fabrics). Combined, the FQ fabrics accounted for 66% of the Early Iron Age pottery by weight. The second most common fabric was sand (Q1) at 25%, followed by the minor fabrics with sand, chalk and flint (QCHF1, 8%), flint (F1, 1%) and shell (S1, <1%). These frequencies are entirely typical of the period and region, and suggest that potters used a varied of clay sources and tempering ingredients (Brudenell 2012a)

B.1.6 The assemblage includes only one partial vessel profile which belonged to a weakly shouldered Class I coarseware jar with a relatively tall neck (Form G4, 1 sherd, 91g) and rim diameter of *c*. 18cm. Four other vessel rims were present in the assemblage, one of which was a burnished and probably belonged to a Class IV fineware bowl. The others derived from coarsewares, of which two were decorated with fingertip and tool impressions on the rim-top (2 sherd, 23g). The only other decorated sherds in the assemblage were a fingertip decorated shoulder sherd (15g) and a body sherd adorned with a grooved line (4g) – all forms of decoration typical of the Early Iron Age.

B.1.7 In terms of distribution, most of the Early Iron Age pottery derived from pits (42 sherds, 967g) and ditches (16 sherds, 160g). The material from the ditches is residual, and is found in contexts yielding Late Iron Age ceramics (see below). With the exception of a single sherd (4g) from pit **182**, however, all the pottery from the pits is thought to be contemporary with the features. Most yielded only a few small sherds, but pit **117** contained 35 sherds (885) including the partial vessel profile described above, and the rims and bases of four other pots.

Middle Iron Age pottery, c. 350 –50 BC

B.1.8 A single base sherd (20g) of Middle Iron Age-type pottery was recovered from ditch **169**. The shed was in a dense quartz sand tempered fabric (Q1).

Late Iron Age pottery, c. 50 BC – 50 AD

B.1.9 Pottery assigned to the Late Iron Age comprised 45 sherds (707g). The material was recovered from 13 contexts relating to six ditches (**47**, **49**, **132**, **197**, **229** and **232**), two pits (**43** and **245**) and the topsoil across Trenches 7, 8,11, 12 and 23.

B.1.10 The assemblage is essentially split between sherds that have quartz sand (fabric Q1) or grog (fabric G1 and GQ1) as the principal inclusion: the former accounting for 53% of the Late Iron Age assemblage by weight, the latter, 41% (the remaining sherds being in shell fabric S1). Sherds in the sand tempered fabric Q1 are mainly handmade sherds produced in the Middle Iron Age tradition, though they are found alongside wheel-turned sandy wares and grog tempered ware of the 'Belgic' tradition. The latter included shoulder and neck fragments from cordoned vessels (2 sherds, 101g) and body sherds from combed storage jars (7 sherds, 89). A total of eight sherds (26g) are identified as being wheel made.

B.1.11 The vast majority of the Late Iron Age pottery derived from ditches associated with the site's main enclosure (41 sherds, 591g).

Discussion

B.1.12 The prehistoric pottery from the evaluation dates from the Late Bronze Age through to the Late Iron Age, though the majority is of Early and Late Iron Age origin. The Early Iron Age pottery was dominated by sherds in flint and sand tempered fabrics typical of the period and region. Although diagnostic sherds were scarce, the overall fabric frequencies and the limited number of features sherds identified suggest the assemblage dates to the latter end of the Early Iron Age, c 500-300 BC. Assemblages of this date are now well attested in Cambridgeshire, with the largest of these deriving from the excavations at Trumpington Meadows (Brudenell forthcoming a) and Trumpington Park and Ride (Brudenell forthcoming b), where the best parallels are to be found. However, the pottery is also very similar to material from the Fawcett School, Cambridge (Brudenell 2015), Glebe Farm (Brudenell forthcoming c), Wandlebury (Hartley 1957; Hill 2004; Webley 2005), Edix Hill (Woudhuysen 1997), War Ditches (Brudenell 2012b), Harston Mill (Peter Thompson pers. comm.), Hauxton Mill (unpublished; collection in the Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology), Abbington Piggotts (largely unpublished; collection in the Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology), and the Milton Landfill Site (Brudenell and Philips 2008).

B.1.13 The Late Iron Age assemblage shows a typical mix of handmade sherds in the Middle Iron Age-type tradition and grog-tempered sherds in the 'Belgic' tradition – some of which were combed, cordoned and wheel made. These assemblage dates between c. 50 BC – AD 50, with handmade pottery continuing to be manufactured up to and immediately beyond the Roman conquest. In the wider Cambridgeshire landscape, this group has affinities with Late Iron Age assemblage recently excavated in Clay Farm (Brudenell 2013) and the Addenbrookes's Hutchinson Site (Webley and Anderson 2008), Trumpington Park & Ride (Brudenell forthcoming b), Wardy Hill (Hill and Horne 2003) and Hurst Lane (Percival 2007).

B.2 Romano-British Pottery

By Andy Fawcett

Introduction and methodology

B.2.1 A total of 262 sherds with a combined weight of 2343g was recorded from the archaeological evaluation at Barleyfields Fulbourn. This report sets out the distribution of pottery by period and context type, and discusses its general condition and diagnostic element. This will be followed by a methodology of work and an analysis of the pottery from each trench, succeeded by a general overview and recommendations for further work.

B.2.2 As Table 4 demonstrates, the larger part of the assemblage is dated to the Roman period, and thereafter smaller quantities are dated to the prehistoric and medieval periods. Although sherds dated to both the prehistoric and medieval periods have been recorded during this analysis, this report focuses solely on the Roman pottery, ceramics dated to other time periods have been accounted for elsewhere within the evaluation report text.

Period	Sherd No	Weight/g
Prehistoric	31	102
Roman	212	2160
Medieval	19	81
Total	**262**	**2343**

Table 4: Pottery by Period

B.2.3 The pottery assemblage was recovered chiefly from general ditch and apsidal ditch fills, as can be clearly seen in Table 5, with the balance being recorded in pit, post-hole and well contexts. The majority of Roman pottery groups were recovered from pit and ditch fills.

Context type	Sherd No	Weight/g
Pit	32	284
Cremation pit	2	20
Apsidal ditch	109	1110
Barrow ring ditch	1	1
Ditch	88	788
Post hole	1	1
Well	25	136
Unknown	4	3
Total	**262**	**2343**

Table 5: Pottery by context type

B.2.4 As a whole the pottery assemblage has a low average weight of just under nine grams. The assemblage is in a fairly fragmentary state, with sherds dated to the Roman reflecting the overall average. Only one assemblage consisting of sixteen grams does not follow this trend, and that is from the early Roman Apsidal ditch fill 45 where the average sherd weight stands at 21.5g. It should be noted that a contributory factor to the low average sherd weight in a number of cases is that pottery from samples has

been included within this analysis; some contexts/trenches contain sherds derived exclusively from this source.

B.2.5 The overall condition of the pottery, in terms of abrasion, may be described as being between abraded and slightly abraded. Nevertheless despite the high fragmentation across time periods the larger part of the assemblage displays only slight abrasion. The diagnostic component of the assemblage (rim and base sherds) may be described as quite low with many rims being too fragmentary to identify beyond their general class of vessel. Nonetheless, there are three Roman groups that do contain some reasonable form profiles, Ditch fill 107 and Apsidal ditch fills 45 and 128.

B.2.6 Naturally the lack of form types has affected the quality of the dating process, which has been hindered further by the very small quantity of finewares and domination of long-lived coarsewares. Added to this are the low number of sherds present per context across a large percentage of fills, which in many instances stands below just five sherds with a further number containing between only five and ten. These contexts cannot be considered well dated.

Methodology

B.2.7 The pottery has been recorded by sherd count and weight. The principle fabrics in each context have been rapidly scanned (where required, occasional fabric examination at x20 vision has also been undertaken). Fabric codes have been assigned using simple letter combinations based upon codes developed by Tomber and Dore (1998) as part of a national system; these have been supplemented by those utilised at Chelmsford by Going (1987). Where present, form types have been allocated plain form descriptions such as jar, jug and so on, however, those dated to the Roman period have followed the system used at Chelmsford by Going (1987). A full breakdown of reference codes can be seen below.

Prehistoric

UNS SO	Unsourced sand and organic tempered ware
UNS SC	Unsourced sand and calcitic ware
UNS SG	Unsourced sand and grog tempered ware
UNS FT	Unsourced flint tempered ware
UNS ST	Unsourced sand tempered ware

Roman

LEZ SA 2	Lezoux samian ware category 2
EGL SA	Unspecified eastern Gaulish samian ware
LNV CC	Lower Nene Valley colour coated ware
OXF RS	Oxford red/brown slipped ware
UNS CC	Unsourced colour-coated ware
UNS WS	Unsourced white slipped ware
LNV WH	Lower Nene Valley white ware
UNS WH	Unsourced white ware
HAD OX	Hadham oxidised ware
UNS OX	Unsourced oxidised ware
UNS BB	Unsourced black burnished ware
BSW	Black surfaced/Romanising grey ware
GRS	Unsourced sandy grey wares
HOR RE	Horningsea reduced ware
SOB GT	Southern British grog tempered ware
HAR SH	Harrold shell-tempered ware
UNS SH	Unsourced shell tempered ware

Medieval

EMW	Early medieval ware
STNE	St Neots type ware
MCW	Medieval coarseware
UPG	Unprovenanced medieval glazed ware

Forms

B = Dish, C = Bowl, D = Mortaria, G = Jar, H = Beaker, T = Cup

Abrasion

Very = Very abraded, Abr = Abraded, Sli = Slightly abraded

Pottery by Trench

Trench 2: 72 sherds, 635g

B.2.8 This trench contained three features that held Roman pottery. The largest group was retrieved from Ditch fill107 (65 sherds) and is dated to the early-mid/?late 2nd century. Although the assemblage contains only local coarsewares several form types were recorded. These include a B4 dish and jar types G16-19 and 21. The latter form is a small version of this jar type with a short neck and displays rilling on the body.

B.2.9 Pit fill 148 contained two sherds, one each of OXF RS and HAR SH (from Sample 18) and is dated to the late 3rd/4th century. Only one form was noted, a C.51 bowl (Young 1977).

B.2.10 Pit fill 154 contained five very small sherds (9g) retrieved from Sample 20 and were only broadly datable (2nd century or later).

Trench 4: 3 sherds, 32g

B.2.11 All of the Roman sherds identified in this trench were recorded in Ditch fill 15. One small body sherd of UNS CC was noted and a bifid jar rim in fabric UNS WH. This form (G28) is typical of the mid/late 2nd to 3rd century period.

Trench 5 (4 sherds, 91g)

B.2.12 Two sherds were recorded from the top of Cremation pit fill 5. They are sherds of UNS WH and are not closely datable, however the fabric style suggests they may be no later than the 2nd century.

B.2.13 The remaining two sherds were recorded in Pit fill 31. Both are in HOR RE fabric and represent a long-lived storage jar rim and base, dated from the 2nd to 3rd/early 4th century.

Trench 8 (79 sherds, 739g)

B.2.14 Roman pottery from this trench was recorded in two Apsidal ditch fills (128 and 129) as well as from Pit fill 251.

B.2.15 A total of 77 sherds (730g) were noted in the two fills of Apsidal ditch 132. Both appear to represent mixed deposits being fragmented and exhibiting variable amounts of abrasion. The first and largest assemblage (60 sherds) contains LNV CC, LNV WH, EGL SA as well as reduced wares. A small number of forms are present within the group a D14 mortaria, a H20-23 beaker, two jar rims and a Drg33 cup. The latest date range is based upon the small LNV WH mortaria rim fragment (early/mid 3rd to 4th

century). The earliest pottery present within the group is early/mid-late 2nd/?early 3rd century. There is a possibility that the fill could be dated to around the early/mid 3rd century, however this seems unlikely given the abrasion levels on the samian.

B.2.16 The second fill (17 sherds) contained a mixture of prehistoric and Roman sherds. Apart from hand-made sand and flint tempered sherds, also present are sherds of the wheel thrown SOB GT fabric (c late 1st BC – c. AD60/70) alongside EGL SA and other Roman reduced wares which provide a date of early/mid-late 2nd/early 3rd century. The assemblage is quite fragmented with some completely shattered pieces and only one jar fragment was noted, too small to be identified beyond its general vessel class.

B.2.17 Finally Pit fill 251 contained two small sherds of GRS (9g) one of which is a B5/6 dish, dated early/mid 3rd to 4th century.

Trench 9 (4 sherds, 25g)

B.2.18 Fragmentary Roman coarseware body sherds was recorded in two ditch fills from within this trench. None of these were closely datable, although the presence of a BSW fabric in context 115 may indicate a date no later than the 2nd century.

Trench 11 (9 sherds, 129g)

B.2.19 Only Ditch fill 40 contained Roman pottery from within this trench. The assemblage contained no diagnostic elements and was constructed entirely of long-lived coarsewares, the presence of HAD OX and UNS BB suggests that they are dated 2nd century or later.

Trench 12 (16 sherds, 346g)

B.2.20 All of the sherds from this trench were retrieved from Apsidal ditch fill 45. In terms of condition this represents one of the best Roman groups on the site as a whole. Three fabrics were identified SOB GT, BSW and UNS OX and two forms. The forms are an SOB GT bowl in the Thompson G1-11 style and a B1-1 jar (1982). The jar is a common type associated with this fabric however the bowl is less so. This form occurs more frequently in post-conquest groups, and the presence of BSW and UNS OX indicates a date of AD43-60/70 for this group.

Trench 13 (1 sherd, 8g)

B.2.21 A single sherd of possible Roman pottery (?BSW) was recorded in Ditch fill 10 alongside a prehistoric sherd. The sherd belongs to a lid seated jar which looks medieval in style, although the fabric itself does not appear to date to this period. It has tentatively been dated to the early Roman period.

Trench 14 (2 sherds, 7g)

B.2.22 Two small Roman sherds were recorded in Ditch fill 242. The sherds were not closely datable, being long-lived coarseware body sherds. However, the combination of UNS WH and BSW may point towards a date no later than the 2nd century.

Trench 17 (4 sherds, 16g)

B.2.23 These small and fragmentary Roman body sherds were noted in Ditch fill 179 and Pit fill 185. Only an abraded possible fragment of HOR RE in context 179 was potentially datable (2nd to early/?mid 4th century).

Trench 18 (7 sherds, 59g)

B.2.24 The sherds from within this trench were recorded in Pit fills 138 and 140. The single abraded ?GRS sherd in context 138 (2g) was retrieved from Sample 10 and was too small to be identified or dated with any certainty.

B.2.25 The remaining pieces in context 140, UNS WH and BSW are both body sherds and occur alongside residual prehistoric sherds. Neither are closely datable, although the fabric combination suggests a date perhaps no later than the 2ndcentury.

Trench 19 (1, 1g)

B.2.26 A single small and abraded body sherd of UNS CC was noted in Ditch fill 216. It is not closely datable but possibly has a range of mid/late 2nd to 4th century.

Trench 21 (14 sherds, 96g)

B.2.27 All of the Roman sherds in this trench were recorded in Well fill 265. This context also contained medieval sherds. Most of the Roman sherds are abraded and none are diagnostic, the fabrics are coarsewares, and the presence of HOR RE and BSW possibly indicates a 2nd century or later date for these pieces.

Conclusion

B.2.28 The Roman pottery assemblage from across trenches and features indicates activity on the site from the conquest period onwards. It would seem, based upon this evidence that the most intensive use of the area took place during the 2nd century. Thereafter there is only minimal evidence for activity during the later Roman period. However, as previously outlined, many of the Roman contexts simply do not contain enough dating evidence to enable an accurate statement about Roman site use, especially during the later period. The assemblage itself contains very few fine wares and the small number of forms that were recorded are principally jars and dishes. There is nothing within the ceramic group that indicates high status or any kind of specialist activity at this stage of the investigation at Barleyfields, the pottery represents some form of rural domestic land use.

B.2.29 The larger landscape around the evaluated area however has provided many hints towards high status Roman activity in the area, for instance a possible mosaic, a slave shackle and other evidence for buildings. Furthermore, the site also contains evidence for the presence of a cremation cemetery that appears to have some status attached to it, but these features have yet to be excavated (Moan pers.comm). It is therefore highly likely that the true extent and nature of Roman activity on this site will not be fully understood until the next stage of excavation has taken place, the results of which, from a Roman ceramic point of view, could drastically change the current understanding of the site. Given that a further stage of investigation may take place on the site, the results of which are likely to provide new and better evidence about Roman activity on the site, it would seem sensible that additional work on the assemblage should be carried out in conjunction with those potential future assemblages. This would enable the current assemblage to be considered as part of a larger and extended study which could be compared with more clarity against other pottery groups from around Fulbourn and its outlying area.

Catalogue

Context	Cut	Feature	Trench	Sherds	Weight (g)	Fabrics	Forms	Condition	Comments	Date
91	92	Pit	2	2	8	EMW, ?MCW	Body	Sli	From Sample 19	11-12th
107	108	Ditch	2	65	573	UNS WS, HOR RE, BSW, GRS	B4, G16-19/HGW style, 21, G, G/C + body	Sli	Reasonable group needs more work	c E-M/?L2nd
148	149	Pit	2	2	53	OXF RS, ?HAR SH	C Youg 51 + body	Abr	HAR Sh sliver from Sample 18.	L3rd/4th
154	155	Pit	2	5	9	HOR RE, UNS BB	Body	Sli/frg	From Sample 20	2nd-E/M4th
15	16	Ditch	4	3	32	UNS CC, UNS WH	G ?28 style + body	Sli	Bifid rim, looks L2nd-3rd	?M?/L2nd-3rd?+
5	6	Cremation pit	5	2	20	UNS WH	Base + body	Sli	Fabric looks possibly no later than 2nd	2nd?+
27	28	P/hole	5	1	1	?EMW	Body	Sli/frg	Smoked surface	?11th-12th
31	32	Pit	5	2	71	HOR RE	G stor, base	Sli		2nd-3rd/E-?M4th
33	34	Pit	5	3	14	STNE	Body	Sli	Likely no later than M12th	M9th/10th-12th
230	229	Apsidal ditch	7	3	10	UNS ST, UNS SG	Body	Sli/frg	From Sample 26	M-LIA
231	229	Apsidal ditch	7	5	13	UNS ST, UNS SG, UNS FT, ?UNS OX	Body	Sli/frg	From Sample 28. One fabric residual?, mixed deposit as one possible Roman too as well as LBA/EIA	M-LIA?+
235	232	Apsidal ditch	7	6	6	UNS SO, UNS ST, UNS SC	Body	Sli/frg	From Sample 27	M-LIA
244	?122	Barrow ditch	7	1	1	UNS ST	Body	Sli/frg	From Sample 25	E/M-LIA
128	132	Apsidal ditch	8	60	587	EGL SA, LNV CC, LNV WH, GRS,	D14, H, 20-23, G x2, T Drg33 + body	Abr-sli/frg	A mixed Roman deposit, samian abraded, appears to	E/M3rd-4th

Context	Cut	Feature	Trench	Sherds	Weight (g)	Fabrics	Forms	Condition	Comments	Date
						HOR RE			be E-L2ndE3rd + E/M3rd-4th, however possibility could be c E/M3rd, needs more work, not enough clear data	
129	132	Apsidal ditch	8	17	143	UNS FT, UNS ST, SOB GT, ?EGL SA, UNS WH, BSW, GRS	G + body	Sli/frg/some shatt	A mixed deposit. IA-c AD60/70 & E-L2nd/E3rd	IA + E/M-L2nd/E3rd
195	187	Aspidal ditch	8	2	5	UNS SC	Body	Abr-sli	From Sample 22	M-LIA
251	252	Pit	8	2	9	GRS	B 5/6 + body	Sli/frg		E/M3rd-4th
113	112	Ditch	9	1	10	UNS SH	Body	Sli	Looks wheel thrown, possibly a late STNE product with mostly fine shell looks Roman	Roman/?EMed
115	114	Ditch	9	3	15	BSW, GRS, ? Hand-made fabric	Body	Sli/frg	Possibly to 2nd	?Early Roman
40	39	Ditch	11	9	129	HAD OX, UNS BB, UNS SH, GRS	Body	Sli	No forms	2nd?+
45	47	Apsidal ditch	12	16	346	SOB GT, BSW, UNS OX	C Tho G1-11 style, G Tho B1-1 + body	Sli	Reasonable group, the bowl appears more frequently in post conquest groups, presence of BSW etc too indicates post-conquest group, needs more work	c AD43-60/70
69	70	Pit	12	2	2	UNS SC, ?Pot	Body	Abr/frg	From Sample 5	?M-LIA
10	9	Ditch	13	2	13	UNS FT, ?BSW	?G lid seated + body	Abr-sli	The BSW fabric doesn't look MED, but form does too small for ID, this is abraded too. Mixed	LBA-EIA + ? E.Roman
242	243	Ditch	14	2	7	UNS WH, BSW	Body	Sli/frg		?M1st-2nd?+
166	165	Pit	15	1	7	UNS SC	Body	Sli/frg	From Sample 33	E-M/LIA
173	171	Pit	15	3	41	UNS FT, UNS ST	Body	Sli	From Sample 12	c EIA
179	178	Ditch	17	1	5	?HOR RE	Body	Abr/sli		2nd-E/?M4th

Context	Cut	Feature	Trench	Sherds	Weight (g)	Fabrics	Forms	Condition	Comments	Date
185	184	Pit	17	3	11	?UNS OX, GRS	Body	Sli/frg		Roman
138	139	Pit	18	1	2	?GRS	Body	Abr/frg	From Sample 10. Too small for accurate ID	?Roman
140	141	Pit	18	6	57	UNS ST, BSW, UNS SH	Body	Abr-sli	Mixed contains residual E-LIA	M1st-2nd?+
212	213	Ditch	19	1	3	UPG	Base	Sli	Looks likely late Med possibly to 15th	L12-14th
216	215	Ditch	19	1	1	UNS CC	Body	Abr		M/L2nd-4th
265	271	Well	21	14	96	UNS FT, BSW, HOR RE, UNS SH	Handle	Abr-sli	Mixed deposit, PRE ROM, MED. Most Roman possibly 2nd+, no forms	M12-14th
270	271	Well	21	11	40	MCW	Body	Sli	Cannot see any obvious Roman fabrics within this group. Some surfaces fumed in MED style,	M12-14th

B.3 Post-Roman Pottery

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and methodology

B.3.1 A total of 35 sherds of pottery, weighing 0.330kg, were recovered from three trenches. All of the material recovered is moderately abraded.

B.3.2 The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG) A *guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms* (MPRG 1998) and *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics* (MPRG 2001) act as a standard for the post-Roman pottery.

B.3.3 Recording was carried out using OA East's in-house system based on that previously used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all previously described medieval and post-medieval types. All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed on a context-by-context basis. The assemblage is recorded in the summary catalogue. The pottery and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition.

The Assemblage

B.3.4 A single feature, pit **92**, from Trench 2, produced post-Roman pottery, five sherds from a St Neots ware jar or jars

B.3.5 Two features in Trench 5 produced post-Roman pottery. From pit **24** were recovered three shell tempered sherds, a single sherd of St Neots-type ware and two of Developed St Neots-type ware, suggesting a date of mid 11th-end of 12th century.

B.3.6 Pit **32** produced the largest number of sherds recovered from post-Roman features and contained 19 sherds weighing 0.165kg in total. 12 sherds are from St Neots-type ware vessels including two rim sherds. A further seven sherds were identified as Thetford-type ware and include a sherd with applied, lightly thumbed strip. This feature also produced two residual sherds of Roman pottery, discussed elsewhere.

B.3.7 The pottery recovered from pit **252** in Trench 8 included transitional Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy ware and a sherd of South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff Ware, suggesting a mid 12th-mid 13th century date.

B.3.8 Two features from Trench 19 also contained post-Roman pottery. Fills from ditch **218** produced a rim sherd, an internally sooted base sherd from a St Neots-type ware jar or jars, and a sherd tentatively identified as Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy ware.

B.3.9 In Trench 21, from the upper fill of well **271**, which otherwise produced only Roman pottery, a small handle sherd was recovered. It has pale off-white fabric surfaces, slightly paler margins, and a mid grey core with pale-mid green glazed surfaces. This sherd may be a fragment from a medieval Potterspury jug (mid 13th-end 15th century), the quality of the fabric does not suggest it is an earlier Stamford ware vessel.

Discussion

B.3.10 This is a relatively small assemblage, the bulk of which is moderately abraded Late Saxon-early medieval material of a utilitarian nature, the majority of those being St Neots-type and Thetford-type wares, including sooted sherds representing domestic cooking and storage vessels. The pottery most likely relates to Late Saxon-early medieval occupation close to the area of excavation with some later reworking of the

deposits when the material from Trench 8 and the single sherd from Trench 21 was deposited.

Post-Roman Pottery Catalogue

Context	Cut no.	Trench	Fabric	Sherd count	Sherd weight (kg)	Context date
23	**24**	5	Developed St Neots-type ware body sherd	1	0.004	Mid 11th-mid 12th century
			St Neots-type ware body sherd	2	0.008	
31	**32**	5	St Neots-type ware jar rim	1	0.030	Late 9th-mid 12th century
			St Neots-type ware jar rim	1	0.007	
			St Neots-type ware body sherd	9	0.042	
			St Neots-type ware base sherd	1	0.007	
			Thetford-type ware body sherd	7	0.080	
91	**92**	2	St Neots-type ware body sherd	5	0.080	Late 9th-mid 12th century
216	**218**	19	?Early medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy ware (transitional)	1	0.017	Mid 12th-early 13th century
			St Neots-type ware jar base sherd	1	0.012	
217	**218**	19	St Neots-type ware jar rim	1	0.013	Late 9th-end 11th century
251	**252**	8	Early medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy ware (transitional) jar rim	1	0.015	Mid 12th-mid 13th century
			?South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware	1	0.004	
			?Early medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy ware	2	0.004	
265	**271**	21	?Potterspury handle sherd	1	0.007	Mid 13th-end 15th century
Total				**35**	**0.330**	

Table 6: Post-Roman pottery

B.4 Small Finds

By Andrew Brown with Laszlo Lichtenstein

Introduction and methodology

B.4.1 A total of 20 small finds were recovered from excavation, eleven of which are copper-alloy, four worked bone, three lead, and two iron. Two copper-alloy objects, one lead object, and all of the iron and worked bone items are from archaeological features, the remainder from unstratified topsoil contexts. All objects were examined by hand, with details and preliminary descriptions entered into a basic catalogue (Tables 7 – 10). These are discussed below by material type, with brief conclusions drawn with respect to their interpretations.

B.4.2 All finds are well packaged and labelled, and the worked bone and lead items are in a good state of preservation. However, both iron objects (SF21, SF22) demonstrate extensive and active corrosion, as do several of the copper-alloy items (notably two heavily encrusted Roman coins (SF7, SF8), a Roman nail cleaner (SF3) and an unidentified object (SF4).

B.4.3 The assemblage as a whole has a chronological range spanning the Roman through Modern periods, with one possible earlier (Iron Age?) object. Identifiable Roman material of 1st to 4th century AD date is present in both stratified and unstratified contexts, with a probable Early-Medieval (c.5th-11th centuries AD) presence hinted at by stratified finds of worked bone. A discernible Medieval (c.13th-15th centuries AD) and later phase is evident, particularly in the finds from topsoil contexts.

Copper-alloy

B.4.4 The eleven copper-alloy objects span the Roman through Modern periods, although only two (SF3, SF4) come from archaeological features, the remainder from topsoil contexts.

B.4.5 Evidence for both early and late Roman activity is apparent in the assemblage. From a stratified context (Context 107) comes a cosmetic nail cleaner (SF3) of Crummy's 'Baldock' type dating to the 1st or 2nd century AD (Crummy, 1983: 58, Type 2a; Crummy, 2001: 3-4). To this can be added two heavily encrusted Late Roman bronze coins (SF7, SF8) from the topsoil. Their precise identification is uncertain but both are probably either radiates or nummi of late-3rd to 4th century AD date (c.260-402 AD) and typical of sites with Roman activity.

B.4.6 A clear medieval presence is demonstrated by a number of finds from the topsoil that are characteristic of the later stages of the Medieval period. Dress accessories are represented by a buckle frame of c.14th century AD date (SF18), an incomplete purse hanger of late-13th to 15th century AD date (SF19), and a copper-alloy ring likely to be of c.14th century AD date (SF17). The copper-alloy vessel fragment (SF20) is also of probable later Medieval date, although perhaps extending into the Post-Medieval period. The Nuremberg Rose and Orb jetton (SF9) provides the only other evidence for continued activity into the post-medieval period, and is typical of 16th to 17th century AD site assemblages.

B.4.7 The unidentified object (SF4), possibly a pin or related item, remains of uncertain function. This is partly as a result of its state of preservation. Its recovery from a stratified Early Iron Age context suggests a likely early date for the object, potentially pushing the date range of the copper-alloy assemblage into the early stages of the Iron Age, although no close parallel has been identified.

B.4.8 A potential Roman date might be suggested for the incomplete probable handle fragment (SF6), although parallels are also noted in later periods. The bead(?) (SF16) is likely to be Modern.

Worked Bone

B.4.9 Evidence of bone working was not prominent on site however seven bone artefacts were found, all recovered from site as small finds or within the bulk animal bone assemblage are from stratified archaeological contexts spanning the Roman through Medieval periods. They offer the only evidence within the assemblage for the Early-Medieval period.

B.4.10 Two objects come from possible Early-Medieval contexts. The pierced pig(?) metatarsal (SF13) from Context 31 is typical of Early-Medieval and later assemblages. Although traditionally seen as bone toggles or bobbins, an alternative interpretation as a 'buzz-bone', a simple musical instrument, is often preferred (Lawson, 1995; Margeson, 1993: 213-214). This is a long-lived object type that could date as early as the Early-Medieval period, with examples also noted in later Medieval to Post-Medieval contexts (e.g. Margeson, 1993: nos 1763-1766; Rogerson and Dallas, 1984: 182, nos 100-101). A small fragment from a possible bone(?) ring (SF1) was recovered from Context 33, a possible early medieval sunken featured building.

B.4.11 From the upper fills of a possible Roman well (context 270) comes a bone object (SF12), formed from a bone fibula (pig?) with possible modification to the shaft. The final bone object, an incomplete pin or awl (SF2), comes from a Medieval pit fill with possible residual Roman material (Context 91). It is formed from a fibula (pig?) and unpierced suggesting it is an awl or clothing pin rather than a needle or similar item. Early Anglo-Saxon (West, 1985) and Late Saxon (Rogerson and Dallas, 1984) parallels are evident, although the context suggests a slightly later date range.

B.4.12 Small find 23: fill 130 (ditch **132**, Trench 8). An elongated rhomboid shape, flat tool made from sliver of a long bone which had become polished on the convex face only, presumably through use. Elongated oval in section. One end pointed, may have been utilised as a point. Probably used for hides and skins. Length: 67mm. Greatest width: 15mm. Thickness: 3mm.

B.4.13 Small find 24: fill 138 (pit **139**, Trench 18). Pig fibula pin. Incomplete, point end missing. Shaft trimmed towards point and polished by use. Head unworked, no perforation present. Little wear on head. Broken end burnt. Oval in section. Length: 36mm. Greatest width of head: 13mm. Thickness: 3mm.

B.4.14 Small find 25: fill 173 (pit **171**, Trench 15). Bone tool. Cattle right tibia, proximal end, shaft cut diagonally to point showing deliberate wear on point and modest on cut edges. Pointed end symmetrically trimmed. Joint surface and the shaft unworked. Temporary tool probably to remove animal skins and prepare hides. Not intended to work into permanent tool. Length: 170mm. Greatest width of proximal end: 83mm. Greatest width of point: 13mm.

Lead

B.4.15 None of the three lead objects are diagnostic. The two items from the topsoil (SF14, SF15) are likely to be simple weights, possibly pan weights, and as such could be of any date from the Roman period onward. Although from an archaeological context, the large fragment of lead waste (SF10) is not closely datable.

Iron

B.4.16 Both iron objects (SF21, SF22) are from archaeological features, however both are heavily corroded. The incomplete probable nail (SF21) from Cremation 188 is likely to be contemporary with the burial, but its form and function are uncertain due to the preservation of the fragment. Similarly, the second incomplete probable nail (SF22) is not closely identifiable but datable by its context rather than form.

Discussion

B.4.17 The small finds assemblage from Fulbourn demonstrates activity at the site spanning the Roman through modern periods. A single stratified object (SF4) hints at earlier activity given its relatively secure Early Iron Age context.

B.4.18 From the stratified material, the cosmetic nail cleaner (SF3) indicates an Early Roman presence. Support for further Roman activity is apparent in the bone object (SF12) from a Roman well context, and perhaps the two fragmentary iron objects (SF21, SF22). Subsequent activity in the early-medieval and medieval periods is apparent in the buzz-bone (SF13), possible ring (SF1), and bone awl (SF2).

B.4.19 Those objects from topsoil contexts demonstrate a clear background of Roman through Post-Medieval activity at the site. Indeed, a late Roman presence is evident in the two coins (SF7, SF8), with the Medieval period reflected in the copper-alloy small finds through to the Nuremberg jetton (SF9) of early post-medieval (c.16th-17th century AD) date.

Catalogue

Copper-alloy

SF no.	Context	Object	Period	Description
3	107	Cosmetic Implement	Ro	Copper-alloy Roman nail cleaner. It has a leaf shaped blade with bifuricated terminal. At the apex is a flattened triangular head set at right angles to the plane of the blade and pierced for suspension. The base of the head has notched decoration on both edges, both faces of the blade are decorated with marginal grooves. 52.37mm in length, 8.48mm in width, 1.35mm in thickness. This is a Roman cosmetic nail cleaner. It falls into Crummy's Baldock type (Crummy, 1983: 58, Type 2a, no. 1874; Crummy, 2001: 3-4) and is of probable 1st to 2nd century AD date.
4	173	Unk	IA?	Corroded and incomplete terminal end from a copper-alloy object in two joining fragments. It is tubular in form, flaring at one end to old breaks where the corroded circular socket is visible. At the opposite end, the object tapers to a globular terminal. All surfaces have extensive, and in some areas active, corrosion products. 80.77mm in length, 5.50mm in diameter, 4.85g in weight. The precise form of this object remains unclear, although it is plausibly a pin or related item. A close parallel has not been identified, and while its context suggests a potential Early Iron Age date, an earlier (Bronze Age?) or later date range cannot be ruled out entirely.
6	1	Vessel	Unk	Incomplete copper-alloy object, probably a handle fragment from a vessel or piece of furniture. Part of the sub-rectangular bar survives, with large central moulding formed from a central rib flanked by smaller double ribs. Both ends terminate in old breaks, one narrowing before curving inwards suggesting a possible oval or sub-rectangular form of the original handle. 59.35mm in length, 12.93mm in width, 12.29mm in thickness, 22.69g in weight. Parallels to this object can be seen in both Roman (e.g. handles from South Shields: Allason-Jones and Miket, 1984: e.g. no. 413) and Medieval contexts (Egan, 1998: no. 487). Its form and appearance perhaps points to a date earlier in the range, however a later, Medieval, date cannot be ruled out entirely.
7	1	Coin	Ro	Very encrusted Roman radiate or nummus, uncertain type, c.260-402 AD. 19.32mm diameter, 2.64g weight.
8	1	Coin	Ro	Very encrusted Roman radiate or nummus, uncertain type, c.260-402 AD. 16.29mm diameter, 0.82g weight.
9	1	Jetton	P-Med	Rose and Orb jetton of uncertain Nuremberg Master, c.1550-1650 AD. Obverse: [], Three crowns and three lis arranged centrifugally around a central rose, all within an inner circle. Reverse: [], An Imperial orb surmounted by a cross pattee within a double stranded trefoil, within an inner circle. 20.71mm diameter, 1.07g weight.
16	1	Unk	Mod	Copper-alloy(?) bead or mount. Spherical in form with flattened top and bottom surfaces and central circular aperture. 16.12mm in height, 18.24mm in width/diameter, 20.29g in weight. Probably 19th-20th century in date.
17	1	Ring	Med	Copper-alloy ring. Annular in form and hexagonally faceted in section. 26.47mm in diameter, 3.12mm in thickness, 4.70g in weight. This is a simple copper-alloy ring that may have performed a variety of functions from a simple buckle through a curtain ring. It is of probable Medieval date, c.13th-15th centuries AD. As Egan, 1998: 62; Margeson, 1993: nos. 522-524.
18	1	Buckle	Med	Buckle frame of Meols Type 11. It has an oval frame with offset and narrowed bar, and expanded outer edge missing its separate sheet roller. Missing the pin due to old breaks. 19.02mm in width, 17.36mm in length, 3.88mm in thickness, and 2.38g in weight. This buckle is of c.14th century AD date. As Egan and Pritchard, 1991: no. 298; Griffiths et al., 2007: 84, 90.
19	1	Mount	Med	Incomplete copper-alloy purse hanger. Half of the arched pendant survives, preserving one sub-rectangular terminal, one side arch, and half of the larger central arch. The remainder of the object missing due to old breaks. 24.66mm in width, 10.17mm in height, 3.35mm in thickness, 1.64g in weight. This is a purse hanger of Medieval date with near identical parallels noted from London (Egan and Pritchard, 1991: no. 1198) and Meols (Griffiths et al., 2007: 125-126, nos. 1285-1295). It is of c.13th-15th centuries AD (c.1250-1450 AD).
20	1	Vessel	Med	Incomplete rim sherd from a cast copper-alloy vessel with out-turned rim. 58.80mm in width, 23.21mm in height, 2.79mm in thickness, 22.27g in weight. Possibly a fragment from a cooking vessel of Medieval or later date, c.14th-16th centuries AD. Similar to an example published from Norwich dated to the c.16th century AD (Margeson, 1993: no. 567A).

Table 7: Copper Alloy Small Finds Catalogue

Worked Bone

SF no.	Context	Object	Period	Description
1	33	Ring?	A-S?	Incomplete worked bone(? Or possibly ivory?) object, possibly an incomplete finger ring. Less than half of the hoop survives, the remainder missing due to old breaks. It is D-shaped in section with flat back and rounded front face. 21.13mm in length, 5.30mm in width, 2.28mm in thickness, 0.43g in weight. cf. A similar Late Saxon example in the British Museum (Accession no. 1985, 1101.801).
2	91	Awl	Med?	Incomplete worked bone object, probably an awl, formed from a likely bone fibula (pig?). Oval sectioned shaft terminating at one end in old breaks and at the other in an expanded triangular terminal. It measures 59.29mm in length, 9.92mm in width (at head), 3.61mm in thickness, and 1.81g in weight. The form of this object and lack of pierced terminal suggests it may be an awl rather than a needle. Similar parallels are apparent from assemblages dating to the Early-Medieval period. A number of examples are published from Early Anglo-Saxon contexts at West Stow, Suffolk (West, 1985: Figs. 30.14, 61.10, 91.11, 136.5, 247.1-3), with parallels also noted from Late Saxon Thetford (Rogerson and Dallas, 1984). Pierced parallel are abundant, for example in late Saxon to Medieval contexts at Norwich (Margeson, 1993: 13). Although the closest parallels appear in the Early-Medieval period, the context of this find suggests a likely Medieval date range.
12	270	Unk	Ro?	An incomplete bone object in two joining fragments, probably formed from a fibula (pig?). It flares toward the original ends of the bone, parts of which are present at each end. The shaft between appears to have possible modification giving it a faceted appearance. At both ends there are slight notches at the juncture of shaft and ends, either a result of breaks or modification to the bone. This object measures 138.44mm in length (in two joining fragments), 10.86mm in maximum width (at terminal end; 6.02mm at shaft), 4.32mm in thickness, and 4.38g in weight. The precise function of this object remains uncertain. An unfinished bone pin fragment from Brandon, Suffolk (Tester et al., 2014: pp. 243-244, no. 2171) might offer a clue, perhaps indicating this is an unfinished bone object such as a needle, pin or awl. Plausibly this could be of Early-Medieval date, although an earlier or later date range cannot be ruled out entirely, the context suggesting a likely Roman date range.
13	31	Buzz bone	A-S?	A bone 'buzz-bone' formed from an animal metapodial, probably a pig metatarsal. It has a single hole drilled horizontally through the centre of the shaft, both openings of the hole tapering towards the interior of the bone. It measures 55.78mm in length, 16.36mm in width, 14.91mm in thickness, 5.25g in weight. This is similar to a number of pierced pig metapodials in the published record (Lawson, 1995). Although traditionally interpreted as toggles or bone bobbins, this has been questioned with the suggestion that they are 'buzz bones' - simple musical instruments or noise makers (Lawson, 1995; Margeson, 1993: 213-214). This object type has a long period of usage, with parallels noted in Early-Medieval through Post-Medieval contexts (Lawson, 1995; Rogerson and Dallas, 1984: 182, nos. 100-101; Margeson, 1993: nos. 1763-1766).
23	130	Needle?	IA?	An elongated rhomboid shape, flat tool made from sliver of a long bone which had become polished on the convex face only, presumably through use. Elongated oval in section. One end pointed, may have been utilised as a point. Probably used for hides and skins. Length: 67mm. Greatest width: 15mm. Thickness: 3mm.
24	138	Pin	Ro?	Pig fibula pin. Incomplete, point end missing. Shaft trimmed towards point and polished by use. Head unworked, no perforation present. Little wear on head. Broken end burnt. Oval in section. Length: 36mm. Greatest width of head: 13mm. Thickness: 3mm.
25	173	Unk	EIA?	Cattle right tibia, proximal end, shaft cut diagonally to point showing deliberate wear on point and modest on cut edges. Pointed end symmetrically trimmed. Joint surface and the shaft unworked. Temporary tool probably to remove animal skins and prepare hides. Not intended to work into permanent tool. Length: 170mm. Greatest width of proximal end: 83mm. Greatest width of point: 13mm.

Table 8: Worked Bone Small Finds Catalogue

Lead

SF no.	Context	Object	Period	Description
10	251	Unk	Unk	Irregular fragment of lead waste. 52.67mm in length, 46.52mm in width, 11.47mm in thickness, 133.18g in weight. Uncertain date.
14	1	Weight	Unk	Cast lead object, possibly a simple weight. Hemispherical in form with flat base and rounded front face, slight lip around the edge of the object. 43.30mm in diameter, 8.10mm in thickness, 85.22g in weight. It may be of any date from the Roman period onward.
15	1	Weight?	Unk	Cast lead disc, possibly a simple weight. 41.38mm in diameter, 3.51mm in thickness, and 33.62g in weight. It may be of any date from the Roman period onward.

Table 9: Lead Small Finds Catalogue

Iron

SF no.	Context	Object	Period	Description
21	189 (Crem 188)	Nail?	Ro?	Pointed iron fragment, possibly the tip of a nail? Heavily encrusted, rectangular in section tapering to a triangular point. 23.87mm in length, 7.60mm in width, 5.50mm in thickness, 1.43g in weight.
22	265	Nail	Unk	Incomplete wrought(?) probable nail, missing its head due to old breaks. Heavily encrusted and worn, rectangular in section tapering to blunt tip. 62.75mm in length, 7.11mm in width, 5.27mm in thickness, 5.56g in weight.

Table 10: Iron Small Finds Catalogue

B.5 Worked Stone

By Pat Moan

B.5.1 A total of 12 lava stone and one sandstone fragment was recovered from the evaluation, representing four separate artefacts. All lava stone consists of Niedermendig Lava and most are too small for anything to be determined about their form or original dimensions, though it is likely they are from millstones or rotary querns. The most complete fragment (SF5, from pit **226**) measured114mm long, 83mm wide and 19mm thick, weighing 286g. No surfaces survive enough to allow for an estimated diameter or infer whether it formed part of a lower or upper rotary quern.

B.5.2 The other fragments form parts of two other querns (SF11, from pit well **271** and 5 fragments from pit **32**). Both consist of small rounded fragments varying in size from 10mm to 40mm and are all heavily weathered, with no sign of tool marks.

B.5.3 The fragments add little to the narrative of the site and only indicate that crop processing was being undertaken within proximity of the site.

B.5.4 The single fragment of sandstone from fill 45 (ditch **47**) has a lithology of fine grained micaceous quartzitic sandstone and measures 16cm long, 11cm wide and 5.6cm thick, weighing 1.58kg. The fragment has signs that is has been burnt around the outer edge, with the stone being discoloured to a mid brownish red. This colouring is only on the outside of the stone, which has then later been split to give the stone one flat side. This side has been worn smooth, leaving part of the edge smooth and glossy. This was likely caused by the stone being used as an impromptu processing slab or whetstone prior to discard and deposition in the fill of apsidal enclosure ditch **47**.

B.6 Flint

By Lawrence Billington

Introduction and quantification

B.6.1 A total of 112 worked flints and 18 burnt, unworked flints (262g) were recovered from the excavations. The assemblage is quantified by type and context in table 1. The majority of the worked flint was recovered from the fills of two features; a ring ditch (45 worked flints in total, see table 11) and ditches forming an Iron Age enclosure (32 worked flints in total, see table 11. The remaining 35 worked flints were recovered from a total of 19 individual contexts and occurred in low densities with only two contexts producing more than two pieces of worked flint. This report briefly discusses the raw material and condition of the assemblage as a whole, followed by separate characterisations of the worked flints from the ring ditch, enclosure and those from other contexts.

B.6.2 The entire assemblage is made up of flint, generally fine grained and of good knapping quality but with a high proportion of pieces with thermal flaws which have caused some nodules to shatter unpredictably during knapping. The raw material is varied in terms of colour and the character of surviving cortical surfaces. The assemblage includes some very dark and homogeneous flint with relatively unweathered cortical surfaces, often accompanied by thermal, corticated natural surfaces, which are likely to derive from eroded/weathered deposits weathered closely associated with the parent chalk. Other pieces bear a thin hard and abraded cortex characteristic of a source from fluvially transported gravels. Particularly distinctive amongst this last group, and relatively common, is a light orange translucent flint which appears to derive from small gravel cobbles. All of the flint could have been acquired relatively locally. Although the chalk of the Zig Zag Formation on which the site is located is generally poor in useable flint it is likely than there are thin superficial weathered deposits on or near the site which contain flint derived from the flint bearing Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation which now outcrops some 1.3km south east of the site (BGS 2002). The gravel flint may have been obtained from the extensive area of river terrace deposits that floor the valley of the streams and fens making up part of the headwaters of the Little Wilbraham River, some 600m to the east of the site (*Ibid*.).

Tr	Context	Context type	Chip	Irregular waste	Flake	Narrow flake	Blade	Blade like flake	End scraper	Retouched flake	Serrated blde	Retouched/flaked flawed fragment	Irregular core	Single platform flake core	Core fragment	**Total worked flint**	Unworked burnt flint (no.)	Unworked burnt flint (g)
2	91	pit			2											**2**		
	107	ditch		1	6											**7**		
	280	grave			2											**2**		
5	23	pit					1									**1**	1	2.1
	31	pit															4	50
7	123	ring ditch			12		2	4				1			1	**20**		
	124	ring ditch		5	17	1						1			1	**25**		
	127	pit											1			**1**		
	233	enclosure ditch		1	4											**5**		
8	128	enclosure ditch						2					1			**3**	1	5.7
	129	enclosure ditch			3							1				**4**		
	131	enclosure ditch							1							**1**		
	195	enclosure ditch			1			1		1						**3**	6	152
	251	pit			2					1				1		**4**	2	23
9	115	ditch						1								**1**		
12	45	enclosure ditch		1	11		1	1			1					**15**		
	48	enclosure ditch			1											**1**		
	71	ditch			1											**1**		
	70	pit	1		1											**2**		
13	10	ditch															1	5.3
14	242	ditch			1								1			**2**		
18	134	ditch						1								**1**		
	138	pit			2											**2**		
	140	pit			1											**1**	1	2.1
19	216	ditch															1	2.5
	225	pit			2											**2**		
	259	pit							1							**1**		
21	265	well	1	1												**2**		
	270	well			1											**1**		
23	247	pit			1											**1**		
	249	layer							1							**1**	1	20
Totals			**2**	**9**	**71**	**1**	**4**	**10**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**112**	18	**262**

Table 11: Basic quantification of the lithic assemblage by context

B.6.3 The condition of the assemblage is varied but is generally good to moderate, with fairly common minor edge damage but little extensive damage or edge rounding. 59% of the worked flint displays some cortication, most common (39%) is a heavy blue or white cortication which obscures the original colour of the flint. Less common (20%) is an incipient, clouded/spotted, blue cortication. Cortication appears to have some degree of chronological significance in this assemblage. All of the worked flint technologically characteristic of 'early' periods (Mesolithic/Neolithic) is heavily corticated whilst all those

pieces particularly characteristic of post EBA technologies are uncorticated or have only incipient cortication – and are often very fresh in appearance. The validity of this possible chronological significance is, however, difficult to fully assess given the small size of the assemblage and lack of strongly chronologically diagnostic tool forms.

The Ring Ditch

B.6.4 The worked flint recovered from the ring ditch is derived exclusively from two fills, 123 and 124 (cut **122**) (see table 11). There was no clear differences in the composition or character of the flint from the two contexts and they are treated together for the purposes of this discussion. The 45 worked flints from these contexts are varied in terms of condition and technology and clearly represent a chronologically mixed assemblage. This includes six heavily corticated blade and blade like pieces, often with trimmed striking platforms and some evidence of soft hammer percussion. These pieces are likely to be of Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic date and, as such, are very unlikely to be contemporary with the construction and use of the ring ditch itself. Several other less regular flakes bear similar technological traits and are likely to be of a similar early date. The remainder of the assemblage is made up of more generalised flake based removals. Some of these are fairly carefully worked and are likely to relate to late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flint working. More distinctive, however, are a small number of fresh uncorticated and crudely worked pieces which are suggestive of a later, Middle Bronze Age or later, date. Particularly characteristic are two pieces, classified here as 'retouched/flaked flawed fragments' which are irregular pieces formed by flint cobbles which have fractured along incipient thermal flaws and have some irregular edge retouch, suggesting use as expedient cutting or scraping tools.

The Late Iron Age Enclosure

B.6.5 The 32 worked flints from ditches making up the Iron Age enclosure were derived from a total of seven individual contexts, with almost half (15) coming from tertiary fill 45 (within ditch cuts **47** and **49**) . The assemblage is very similar in character to the material derived from the ring ditch and is comparably disparate in terms of raw material, condition and technology. Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic material is represented by 5 blade based removals and a broken serrated blade, a very common tool form in early Neolithic assemblages in the region, including several local assemblages such as Stow-cum-Quy (Bishop 2007) and Great Wilbraham (Edmonds 2006). As with the ring ditch assemblage, the majority of the assemblage is made up of generalised flake based material, much of which is consistent with a late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date, but which includes several pieces of likely Middle Bronze Age or later date including a crudely retouched flake from context 195, trench 8 and a 'retouched/flaked flawed fragment' from context 128, trench 8, again representing an expediently produced tool.

Other Contexts

B.6.6 The 35 flints from other contexts were recovered in low densities from predominantly Roman and Medieval contexts and there is no indication that these represent anything other than residual finds inadvertently caught up in the fills of later features. The worked flint displays a similar range of technologies to the material recovered from the ring ditch and enclosure with small amounts of 'early' blade based material alongside later flake based removals.

Discussion

B.6.7 The worked flint assemblage from the excavations provides clear evidence for prehistoric activity at the site from at least the Early Neolithic into later prehistory. There

is a distinctive Mesolithic/Early Neolithic element to the assemblage, evidenced by a relatively small number of fine blade based products scattered across the site, and including a single tool – a serrated blade of the kind often associated with processing of domestic crops or wild plant resources (*e.g.* Donahue 2002). The majority of the assemblage is formed of flake based material which is not strongly chronologically diagnostic but much of which probably relates to Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age activity. No retouched tools could be confidently attributed to this broad period.

B.6.8 The presence of putatively later prehistoric (post Early Bronze Age) flintwork at the site, especially from the ring ditch and the Iron Age enclosure is of some interest. Although recent work has done much to improve the characterisation of Middle Bronze Age and later flintwork (e.g. Ballin 2002; McLaren 2010, Humphreys 2004) more precise dating of later prehistoric flintwork within this time frame relies on ceramic associations and consequently it is difficult to assess to what extent this material could have derived from the Iron Age activity at the site and/or whether it relates to otherwise undocumented phases of Middle of Late Bronze Age activity. In relation to the ring ditch it is notable that there is an emerging pattern of evidence for the working and deposition of flint at some Early Bronze barrows during later prehistory (e.g. Evans and Knight 1996; Pollard 1998; Ballin 2002). It has been suggested that, though perhaps in part relating to the opportunities for obtaining raw material from the upstanding earthworks, this practice may also reflect other, less ostensibly practical, concerns with the ongoing significance of these monuments (see Pollard 1998).

B.6.9 The interpretative potential of the assemblage considered here is limited by its relatively small size. Nonetheless, any further excavation at the site should anticipate the recovery of a substantial lithic assemblage, especially given more intensive excavation of the ring ditch and Iron Age enclosure. Any such larger assemblage would have the potential to contribute to several regionally significant research questions including the nature of earlier prehistoric (Mesolithic -Early Bronze Age) activity on the chalk geologies of the area and the extent and character of the flint use during later phases of prehistory in the region.

B.7 Ceramic Building Material

By Pat Moan

B.7.1 A total of two fragments of ceramic building material were recovered from features during the evaluation. A single fragment came from fill 216 (Ditch **218**) and another fragment from fill 265 (Well **271**). The fragment from fill 216 is clearly post-medieval in date, whilst the fragment from 265 is likely to be Roman.

B.7.2 The CBM was counted and weighed by form and fabric and any complete dimensions measured. Abrasion, re-use and burning were also recorded following guidelines laid down by the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (ACBMG 2002). Terminology follows Brodribb (1987).

Fabric Description	Context	Quantity	Weight (g)
Fine sandy pink orange with rare sand inclusions	265	1	28
Dark pink orange with moderate grog inclusions	216	1	23

Table 12: Quantity and weight of CBM

B.7.3 Both fragments are fairly undiagnostic, with the Roman piece possibly belonging to a tegula, whilst the post-medieval piece is likely from a floor tile. Both pieces are not in primary deposition contexts nor related to structural deposits, and represent residual material that has been deposited into features.

B.8 Fired Clay

By Pat Moan

B.8.1 A total of six fragments of fired clay were recovered from four separate contexts during the evaluation. All fragments are highly abraded and have limited potential for analysis.

B.8.2 The assemblage was analysed and the baked clay recorded by context, grouped by form and fabric, and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Diameter of withy or round wood impressions was noted where available. Surface treatment and impressions were recorded along with the form and number of surviving surfaces. Fabrics were identified following examination using a x10 hand lens and are classified by major inclusion present.

Fabric	Context	Quantity	Weight (g)
Pinkish orange, common vegetable and moderate chalk inclusions	31	1	2
Orange grey, sparse angular flint >4mm and chalk inclusions	91	3	8
Orange grey, sparse angular flint >4mm and chalk inclusions	107	1	4
Pale sandy orange with rare chalk inclusions	173	1	6

Table 13: Quantity and weight of Baked Clay by fabric and context

B.8.3 The fired clay recovered from fills 91 (pit **92**) and 107 (ditch **108**) are the least abraded fragments and still have evidence for wattle impressions one them. The fragments are redeposited within a Roman ditch and Medieval pit and are probably residual material from a nearby demolished agricultural industrial structure.

B.8.4 The fragments from fill 31 (pit **32**) and 173 (pit **171**) are both highly abraded and no exterior surfaces or wattle rod impressions survive. Both fragments are residual within their context and cannot aid with the analysis of the site.

Appendix C. Environmental Reports

C.1 Human Skeletal Remains

By Zoë Uí Choileáin

Introduction

C.1.1 This report presents the results of an assessment of a single inhumation and some human bone recovered from the evaluation at Barleyfields, Fulbourn. Two graves were recorded within close proximity however only one skeleton (111) was excavated during the evaluation stage as it was disturbed while machining. The presence of four cremations was also recorded, though only bone from one was collected along with some skull fragments from a ditch. The parameters of this report are as follows:

To evaluate the potential of the material for recording anthropological information such as age, sex and stature.

To explore the potential of the remains to provide palaeopathological information.

To assess the potential of the burnt bone for information on the cremation rite exploring pyre technology and selection of bones for burial.

To give recommendations for further analysis.

Methodology

C.1.2 The remains were assessed in accordance with national guidelines set out by Mays et al. (2005) and with reference to standard protocols for examining human skeletal remains from archaeological sites (Brickley and McKinley, 2004; Buikstra and Ubelaker, 1994; Cox and Mays, 2000). Completeness and condition were explored and provisional observations relating to sex and age estimation were made.

C.1.3 The potential to make more precise estimates of age and sex during future, detailed examination, was explored by assessing the availability of diagnostic features, primarily in the pelvis, skull and mandible for sex estimation, and pelvis and dentition for adult age estimation.

C.1.4 The skeleton was also assessed for its potential to yield information on the physical attributes of the individuals, in particular, stature and build, but also information on non-metric traits.

C.1.5 Any dental conditions, pathology or bony abnormalities were noted in passing. Particular attention was given to the presence of any unusual conditions that might require detailed specialist examination and/or the application of analytical techniques, such as radiography and histology.

Results

C.1.6 Three skull fragments were identified in the sample from Late Iron Age apsidal enclosure ditch (tertiary fill 45, Trench 12). It is not uncommon for Iron Age enclosure ditches to have fragments of human bone deposited within their fills and may support the idea of a ritual enclosure.

Skeleton 111

C.1.7 The preservation of the skeleton was good with only moderate fragmentation only some of the bone surface being partially masked by root action (McKinley score 1 2004, 11).

C.1.8 Skeleton 111 was recovered during machining from grave **110**. The condition was good and the skeleton is estimated to be probably male and in the prime adult age category (26-35yrs). There is high potential for a more detailed age estimate using observations of tooth wear (Miles 1962, Brothwell 1981) and the auricular surface (Buckberry and Chamberlain, 2002). While many bones were fragmented there is potential for a limited amount of metric analysis including a stature estimate (Trotter 1970). Large ossicles or extra bones were noted in the lambdoid sutures of the skull and as the skeleton is largely complete there is high potential for other non-metric traits to be recorded. All five lumbar vertebrae showed signs of Schmorls nodes which are indentations on the superior or anterior surfaces of the vertebrae (Rogers and Waldron 1995, 27). There is high potential for recording any other pathology.

Skeleton number	burial type/position	Orientation	Provisional Age	Provisional Sex	Pathology	Grave goods/Other finds
111	Extended, Prone	W-E	Prime Adult	M?	Schmorls nodes on vertebrae	-

Table 14: Inhumation Results

*Grave **280***

C.1.9 Bone from a foot were recovered from fill 281 of grave **280**, as it was clipped during machining. The rest of the grave was left intact. Bone preservation was good and it is currently assumed that this individual will have equally high potential for providing information as skeleton 111.

*Cremation **188***

C.1.10 Two fragments of calcined bone were recovered from fill 189 of cremations **188**. The deposit was determined to be a cremation and left *in-situ*. The fragments can be identified as skull and upper limb. Both are in the greater than ten millimetre fraction. The bone is largely a blue black colour implying that it was burned at temperatures between 300 to six hundred degrees Celsius (McKinley 2004, 11). The fragments imply that the cremation when excavated in full has a high potential for providing information on funerary rites, pyre technology and demographic information.

Discussion

C.1.11 Overall, skeleton 111 has a high potential for providing information about the funerary practice, demography, health and physical attributes of the individual in question. It is recommended that C14 dating be undertaken on the excavated skeleton in order to determine a date. It is estimated that when excavated this site could potentially represent a small rural burial plot with the existence of two inhumations and two cremations already recorded.

C.1.12 It is recommended that after full excavation full osteological analysis is undertaken on all skeletal remains recovered in accordance with the guidelines set out by BABAO/IFA (Brickley and McKinley 2004). This will include a detailed inventory of the remains, estimation of sex and age that takes into consideration a standard range of indicators, metrical and non-metrical recording and the calculation of stature and skeletal indices. Pathological lesions (dental and skeletal) will be recorded macroscopically and will be described and differential diagnosis explored with reference to standard texts (for example Aufderheide and Rodriguez-Martin 1998).

C.1.13 This site could potentially yield information on rural burial practices and as such all remains should be fully investigated with comparisons to relevant sites after full excavation.

C.2 Faunal Remains

By Laszlo Lichtenstein

Introduction and Methodology

C.2.1 The faunal remains from the evaluation were assessed to establish the nature of the assemblage, the presence of ecofacts and the level of preservation conditions. This rapid evaluation scan is to provide details of analysis potential; this may include recommendations for recovery, recording and analytical methods, as well as highlighting contributions to research frameworks.

C.2.2 The animal remains from each context were recorded and assessed to provide primary data information using standard zooarchaeological methods following guidelines set out by English Heritage (2014) along with further guidelines from Sisson & Grossman (1953), Schmid (1972), Driesch (1979), Fehér (1990) and Hillson (1992) and with use of comparative material from the author's vertebrate reference collection. Due to anatomical similarities between sheep and goat, the criteria set out by J. Boessneck (1969) was used to separate the two species where possible. They were otherwise classified as sheep/goat. Ageing data such as epiphyseal fusion and tooth wear evidence were noted according to Bull and Payne (1982), Grant (1982), Hillson (2005) Schmid (1972) and Silver (1969), with the identification of juvenilis after Schmid (1972) and Amorosi (1989). The identification of foetal skeletal elements was made following Prummel (1987).

C.2.3 Bones that could not be identified to species were, where possible, grouped following the code system of NABONE zooarchaeological database. The remaining elements could only be categorised according to the relative size of the animal represented (large terrestrial mammal: cow, horse, large deer; medium terrestrial mammal: sheep/goat, pig, small deer; small terrestrial mammal: dog, fox, hare; very small terrestrial mammal: mouse, vole).

C.2.4 The presence of large and medium vertebrae and ribs were recorded for each context, although, aside from the first two cervical vertebra, these were not identified to species. To characterise the assemblage some measurements were taken according to von den Driesh (1976), using digital calipers with an accuracy of 0.01 mm.

C.2.5 The minimum number of individuals (MNI) was calculated based on the most frequently occurring bone for each species, taking into account left and right sides, as well as epiphyseal fusion. For the calculation of the number of identified species present (NISP), all identifiable fragments of animal bone were counted.

C.2.6 A catalogue of the animal bone assemblage was recorded directly into an Excel database, which comprises of the preservation, taphonomical description, identification of species, quantification of ageable, measurable elements as well as noting any butchery or animal teeth marks, pathological signs or sexual dimorphism. Such information was organised in context order with quantification and assessment for the archive.

Results

C.2.7 A total of 1162 animal bone elements and fragments were collected from a range of features and occupation layers during the evaluation, weighing 15.146kg. Some 75.9% of the specimens had been hand-collected during the evaluation and the remaining 24.1% (280) were recovered from the processed environmental samples. The animal bone assemblage from site is comprised of 1033 (88.9%) fragments, from phased contexts, with 129 (11.1%) fragments of animal bone from undated or modern contexts.

Species/Taxa	Earlier Bronze Age	Early Iron Age	Late Iron Age	Early Roman	Late Roman	Early Medieval	Undated	Total
	NISP							
Bos Taurus L.	44	6	142	125	-	64	9	**390**
Ovicaprid	4	10	58	60	-	11	18	**161**
Sus scrofa domesticus B.	-	1	10	13	-	-	9	**33**
Equus caballus L.	-	3	11	15	-	7	21	**57**
Canis familiaris	-	-	9	21	-	-	-	**30**
Oryctolagus cuniculus	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	**2**
Gallus gallus domesticus	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	**2**
Anser anser	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	**1**
Anas platyrhyncos	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	**8**
Anguilla Anguilla	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	**2**
Clupea harengus	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	**21**
Sub-total	**48**	**20**	**232**	**235**	**-**	**106**	**66**	**707**
LTM	8	35	50	29	1	27	28	**178**
MTM	-	28	30	35	2	36	32	**163**
STM	-	7	5	1	3	7	-	**23**
VSTM	-	2	8	3	2	11	1	**27**
RTSP	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	**8**
MSP	4	1	3	-	-	2	1	**11**
Fish	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
Herpetofauna	2	-	5	-	-	3	1	**11**
Uni	2	5	11	2	2	11	-	**33**
Total	**64**	**99**	**352**	**305**	**10**	**203**	**129**	**1162**

Table 15: Species present in the animal bone assemblage by period

C.2.8 Phasing this assemblage can be divided into six chronological phases: Early Bronze Age; Early Iron Age; Late Iron Age; Early Roman; Late Roman and Early Medieval. In terms of the dates for the bone, the largest quantities were recovered with finds of a Late Iron Age, Early Roman and Early Medieval date (Table 15).

C.2.9 Most of the animal bone assemblage came from pits and ditches, with the remainder of the assemblage being recovered from gullies and postholes. There is little to distinguish between individual features or between feature types. Slight differences are noted in the distribution of partially articulated remains of animals. Animal Bone Groups

(partially articulated bones of individual animal skeletons) mostly occurred in pit and ditch fills. This included several sections of articulated vertebrae although no complete spinal column.

C.2.10 Three skull fragments were identified in the sample from Late Iron Age apsidal enclosure ditch (fill 45), which were recovered with fragments of cattle, sheep/goat and horse bone. The human bone was identified and removed from this assemblage and bagged separately prior to further analysis.

Preservation and Fragmentation

C.2.11 The state of preservation of the bones from site was very good, with fragmentation being moderate within individual contexts. Some measurable bones are available from the assemblage for retrieval of ageing and biometric data. The level of surface abrasion was low with only a few poorly preserved fragments observed. Certainly the low degree of surface erosion exhibited by these bones suggests that they may have not been exposed for long time before burial. A few fragments showed some burning, probably representing cooking and fire debris. Canid gnawing was noted in a relatively low frequency, only being observed on bones of domestic animals.

Species Present

C.2.12 The total number of individual species elements (NISP) is 707 (60.8%). The species identified include the three main livestock animals: cattle, sheep/goat, pig, as well as horse, dog, domestic fowl, goose and duck. The assemblage has also produced sparse remains of rabbit, a few rodents, fish and frog remains (Table 15). The relative importance of these livestock species is similar to each phase of the site. The majority of the assemblage consists of the main food mammals: cattle, sheep/goat and domestic pig. Ages of the main food mammals vary considerably with both adults and juveniles present, with some mature specimen and one neonatal individual being identified from the main food species. Whilst there are anatomical similarities between sheep and goat, in this assemblage the ovicaprid remains almost certainly came from sheep.

C.2.13 A moderate amount of age information was obtainable from this assemblage (Table 16), which should enable the reconstruction of mortality profiles and clarify the nature of the husbandry strategy. The presence of bones from neonate and immature animals indicates that the livestock were bred, reared and slaughtered locally, but further, more detailed work is necessary to confirm these preliminary results in the different phases.

Information type	Early Iron Age	Late Iron Age	Early Roman	Early Medieval
Age – Teeth	-	7	4	-
Age – Bones	-	4	1	1
Biometric	1	3	1	-
Butchery	-	-	11	1
Pathology	-	-	4	-
Total	**1**	**13**	**6**	**2**

Table 16: Information type and quantity available from the Early - Late Iron Age, Early Roman and Early Medieval animal bone assemblage

C.2.14 Horse bone recovered from the contexts were those of adult individuals. None of the horse bones have any evidence of butchery and it seems all of the horses were working animals that reached maturity in all phases.

C.2.15 All dog bones were found in Late Iron Age (fill 231 and 233) or Early Roman (fill 107, 185 and 242) contexts. In context 242 the dog bone indicates an adult individual of a large size. Cut marks were absent from these bones, it is therefore unlikely that the dog had been skinned, dismembered or in any way utilised for any purpose. Dog may have been used for different purposes, such as herding, as guarding or even as a pet.

C.2.16 Rabbit bones were represented in Early Medieval context (fill 212) and undated contexts (fill 138). Rabbit may have been consumed on more regular basis during the medieval period, however cut marks and burning were absent from these bones. The rabbit remains are likely to be intrusive and these animals could be present as natural fatalities.

C.2.17 The bird bone assemblage comprises of bones from domestic fowl, duck and goose. Partial duck skeletons (skull, ulna, humerus) were recovered from pit fill 138. The bones suggest that this individual was slaughtered on site.

C.2.18 Material recovered from environmental samples has the potential to provide information for the economy of the site and additional environmental evidence of the surrounding environment. Fish vertebrae of herring and eel has been recorded. The eel bones indicates some fishing, probably by the nearby river with the use of traps. The herring bones indicate potential trade with the coast.

C.2.19 A small number of rodent (rat, mouse) and amphibian (frog) bones were recovered, but they have not been identified to species at this stage. These species would have been living on and around the site. Their elements in the assemblage acts as an indicator of the general environmental background of the site.

C.2.20 Three bone tools are included in the faunal assemblage and these were considered separately.

Results by period

Earlier Bronze Age

C.2.21 A total of 64 animal bone elements and fragments were recovered from three fills of an Earlier Bronze Age barrow ring ditch representing three livestock species: cattle; sheep or goat; as well as rodent (mouse) and an amphibian (frog) species. This assemblage does not shown any signs of ritual deposition, but most probably derived from temporary surface dumps.

Early to Late Iron Age

C.2.22 A total of 451 animal bone elements and fragments were assessed from features dating to the Early Iron Age period. Employing standard zooarchaeological methodological procedures, 252 specimens were identified to taxa representing livestock species: cattle; sheep or goat; pig; horse; dog; domestic fowl, as well as rodent (rat and mouse) and a fish species (Table 17). Predominating the assemblage are cattle and sheep/goat: these were the most numerous taxon at the site from this period, followed by lower numbers of pig, horse and domestic fowl. A small number of rodent (mouse) and one fish bone were also recovered.

Species/taxa	Early Iron Age		MNI	Late Iron Age		MNI
	NISP	%NISP		NISP	%NISP	
Cattle	6	30%	2	142	61.2%	6
Sheep/goat	10	50%	2	58	25.0%	4
Pig	1	5%	1	10	4.3%	2
Horse	3	15%	1	11	4.7%	1
Dog	-	-	-	9	3.9%	1
Chicken	-	-	-	2	0.9%	1
Total	**20**	**100%**	**-**	**232**	**100%**	**-**

Table 17: Number of Identified Species and Minimum Number of Individuals from Early-Late Iron Age contexts

C.2.23 Tooth wear evidence of a sheep/goat (fill 233) indicates a 2-3 years old animal. A small porous non-fused cattle metapodial (fill 170) indicates an unborn, foetal individual.

C.2.24 The Late Iron Age assemblage contained measurable animal bones. Biometrical data was taken from a small selection of measurable bones, from a cattle metatarsus (fill 130). Using Nobis' index (GL:210mm, Bp:45.4mm, Bp/GL*100:22.15mm), this bone was identified to be a cow, with estimated shoulder heights *c.* 1092.65 cm. This individual was a small/small-medium size beast. Parallel knife cuts, most probably filleting marks, were observed on a cattle pelvis fragment (fill 166).

C.2.25 Signs of deliberate working was seen on the proximal end of a cattle tibia from an Early Iron Age context. This fragment (fill 173) has a shiny, sharp edge and was probably used as a temporary tool to remove animal skins and prepare hides. Another flat tool was noted made from the diaphysis of a long bone (from fill 130). This fragment had smooth edges and shiny surface: a clear indicator that this piece of bone was a tool, probably used for hides and skins.

Early Roman

C.2.26 A total of 305 animal bone elements and fragments were assessed from features dating to the Early Iron Age period. Employing standard zooarchaeological methodological procedures, 235 specimens were identified to taxa representing livestock species: cattle; sheep or goat; pig; horse; dog and goose species (Table 18). The assemblage is predominated by cattle and sheep/goat: these were the most numerous taxon at the site from this period, followed by lower numbers of horse, pig and goose.

Species/taxa	Early Roman		
	NISP	%NISP	MNI
Cattle	125	53.2%	6
Sheep/goat	60	25.6%	4
Pig	13	5.5%	2
Horse	15	6.4%	2
Dog	21	8.9%	2
Goose	1	0.4%	1
Total	**235**	**100%**	**-**

Table 18: Number of Identified Species and Minimum Number of Individuals from Early Roman contexts

C.2.27 The large range of body parts suggests that all three livestock species were slaughtered and butchered on site for local consumption in this phase. The deposition of bone is fairly mixed and includes elements from different stages in the carcass reduction sequence from features with secondary and tertiary deposition. 'Chopping' marks were evident on cattle and sheep/goat bones. Heavy 'chopping', associated with dismemberment, was noted on a cattle mandible (fill 185). Knife marks were noted on cattle and sheep/goat lower leg bones. There is also some evidence for marrow extraction. A cattle tibia (fill 107) and a diaphysis fragment of long bone (fill 38) signify evidence of being consistently chopped transverse and split longitudinally to extract marrow. Cut marks around the lower limb bones, often regarded as evidence of skinning, were not present.

C.2.28 Most of the pathological conditions observed came from animal bone from the Early Roman phasing of site. Several pathological conditions were noted on horse lower leg bones (fill 107) with signs of exostoses on the dorsal surface. This suggests a range of uses for this animal, which lived to a an old age. Cattle pathology, including exostoses on vertebrae (fill 10) and lower leg bones (fill 15), are indicative of use of animals for heavy traction.

Early medieval

C.2.29 A total of 203 animal bone elements and fragments were assessed from features dating to the Early Medieval period. Employing standard zooarchaeological methodological procedures, 106 specimens were identified to taxa representing livestock species: cattle; sheep or goat; horse; rabbit, as well as rodent (mouse), amphibian (frog) and a fish species (Table 19). The recovered bones from contexts dating to the Early Medieval period belong to domestic animals, with cattle bones predominating. Horse was also present, though in lower numbers. Cattle was the most important species in terms of food, shown in the greater carcass weight of this phase. The absence of pig bones is suspiciously unusual for an assemblage of this date.

Species/taxa	**Early Medieval**		
	NISP	**%NISP**	**MNI**
Cattle	64	60.4%	2
Sheep/goat	11	10.5%	2
Horse	7	6.6%	1
Rabbit	1	0.9%	2
Eel	2	1.8%	1
Herring	21	19.8%	1
Total	**106**	**100%**	**-**

Table 19: Number of Identified Species and Minimum Number of Individuals from Early Medieval contexts

C.2.30 The majority of bone was recognised as discarded food debris from kitchen and table waste with limited evidence of meat preparation. Pathological conditions were noted (fill 212), including the fused horse metacarpus bones of the lower hind leg.

Undated contexts

C.2.31 A total of 129 hand-collected animal bone elements and fragments were primarily assessed, recorded and quantified from their contexts. The state of preservation of the bones was generally good with fragmentation being moderate. Most species were found in similar qualities to those found in the securely dated contexts: the disposal of primary butchery and kitchen waste and the secondary deposition of domestic rubbish. A broken bone pin with a smooth, shiny surface had been found in an undated context (fill 138). This artefact is made from a pig fibula. Domestic duck bones were recovered from fill 138 of pit **139**. This context contained eight bones which can not be distinguished between a wild or domestic animal.

Discussion

C.2.32 This faunal assemblage has the potential to provide useful information on the domestic and wild species utilised and living on and around the site. The main assemblage contains primarily domestic stock with a limited insight into aspects of meat preparation and consumption; ageing and pathological evidence that can provide information on the uses, health and husbandry of the domestic animals kept here.

C.2.33 The material from processed samples, particularly the small mammals, bird and fish bone, is in good condition with many complete small bones that will allow accurate identification of species present. The material from samples has the potential to provide additional elements of domestic stock and wild species used or living on site and will also provide additional environmental evidence for the site and surrounding area.

C.3 Mollusca

By Pat Moan

C.3.1 A total of eight oyster shell and nine freshwater mussel shell fragments were recovered from 12 separate contexts on site, weighing a total of 166g.

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Weight (g)	Apices/MNI	Species	Oyster left valve	Oyster right valve
23	24	pit	3	1	FW Mussel	-	-
31	32	pit	1	1	FW Mussel	-	-
33	34	pit	3	1	FW Mussel	-	-
91	92	pit	6	1	Oyster	-	1
107	108	ditch	31	1	Oyster	1	-
115	114	ditch	16	1	Oyster	-	1
195	132	ditch	23	2	Oyster	-	2
201	187	ditch	16	1	Oyster	-	1
216	218	ditch	5	2	FW Mussel	-	-
217	218	ditch	3	1	FW Mussel	-	-
230	229	ditch	24	1	Oyster	-	1
240	241	ditch	25	1	Oyster	-	1

Table 20: Shell Quantification

C.3.2 The oyster shell was recovered from Roman contexts and the apices are unhinged and consist of one left valve (107) and seven right valves. The size suggests the oysters were fully grown prior to harvesting (over 7cm long) and no sign of shucking (prising open of the oysters) could be seen on the shell in the shape of cut marks or grooves (Winder 2011).

C.3.3 The freshwater mussel shells were recovered from varied context across site including medieval pits and Roman ditches. The shells are likely to have been harvested from nearby freshwater sources such as ponds or the stream to the east of the site, and then thrown away after cooking, making their way into contexts as residual deposits.

C.3.4 The small assemblage recovered during evaluation means little can be said of shellfish consumption within the site and the shell represents residual material that has silted into features, possibly after being spread onto fields for manuring.

C.4 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction and methodology

C.4.1 Thirty-two bulk samples were taken during the evaluation of the site at Barleyfields, Fulbourn, Cambridgeshire. The purpose of this assessment is to determine whether plant remains are present, their mode of preservation and whether they are of interpretable value with regard to domestic, agricultural and industrial activities, diet, economy and rubbish disposal.

C.4.2 For the initial assessment, a single bucket (approximately 10 litres) of each of the non-grave bulk samples was processed by tank flotation using modified Siraff-type equipment. The total volume of grave **110** was processed to ensure maximum recovery of human skeletal remains. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve. A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction for the recovery of magnetic residues prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 1. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands* and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Stace (1997). Carbonised seeds and grains, by the process of burning and burial, become blackened and often distort and fragment leading to difficulty in identification. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

C.4.3 On assessment of the flot from Sample 3, fill 33 of pit **34** was discovered to contain mineralised remains. The remaining soil from this sample was processed and both flot and residue were sorted using the microscope to retrieve all ecofacts and artefacts present.

Quantification

C.4.4 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and legumes have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories

= 1-5, ## = 6-10, ### = 11-50, #### = 51+ specimens ##### = 100+ specimens

Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal has been scored for abundance

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

Results

Trench 2

C.4.5 Samples were taken from non-associated pits **92**, **149** and **155** within trench 2. Pit **92** is dated to the medieval period whilst pits **149** and **155** are Roman. Charred barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) grains were recovered from each pit fill sampled with fill 91 of pit **92** (sample 19) containing the most abundant assemblage that also includes charred wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains and occasional charred oats (*Avena* sp.). Corn gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense*) seeds are also present in significant numbers in this sample and indicate that one of the crops was autumn-germinating (probably the wheat crop).

Corn gromwell is a large seed that is a similar size to the cereal grain and is not removed by sieving. The lack of any smaller seeds in this sample also indicate that the assemblage represents fully-processed grain.

Trench 3

C.4.6 A single sample was taken from basal fill 86 of pingo/solution hollow **85** and contains a single indeterminate charred grain.

Trench 5

C.4.7 Three samples were taken from two of the many features encountered within Trench 5. Two samples taken from fill 31 of sub-rectangular early-medieval pit **32**; Sample 4 was taken from the top of the fill and Sample 32 from the base of the pit. Both samples produced similar assemblages of occasional charred grains of wheat, barley and oats along with single specimens of corn gromwell and dock (*Rumex* sp.) seeds. The charred plant remains most likely represents mixed refuse that included pottery and bone that had been disposed of in the pit and do not relate to its original function.

C.4.8 Pit **34** was located 1m to the north of pit **32** and contained a single fill (33) that contains mineralised and carbonised remains. The flot contains a moderate density of charred grains of wheat, barley and oats. One of the wheat grains has germinated and has the distinctive appearance of a spelt (*T. spelta*) grain; spelt being wheat species that was intensively cultivated in the Roman period. Occasional charred legumes (Fabaceae) are present along with occasional fragments of charred hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell. Mineralised remains found within this sample include fly puparia, a single specimens of wheat grain, sloe/cherry (*Prunus* sp.) inner kernel and a dead nettle (*Lamium* sp.) seed in addition to several elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*) seeds. There are eleven mineralised phosphatic nodules that are commonly found in 'cess' samples and are of unknown origin. Egg shell was also noted along with several small bones.

Trench 7

C.4.9 Samples taken from fills 125 and 244 of Early Bronze Age barrow ditch **122** contain only single specimens of charred grain and pit **126** which was cut into the barrow ditch contains three charred grains of naked barley and three indeterminate grains.

C.4.10 Samples taken from fills of Late Iron Age enclosure ditches **229** and **232** similarly all contain only single specimens of charred grain. Such paucity of preserved plant remains is suggestive of lack of occupation debris in these features.

Trench 8

C.4.11 Samples taken from the fills of Late Iron Age ditches **132** and **187** which from part of an apsidal enclosure contain occasional charred grains that are not indicative of deliberate deposition.

Trench 10

C.4.12 Samples were taken from undated pits **93** and **95**. Fill 96 of pit 95 (Sample 8)contains occasional charred plant remains in the form of cereal grains, a single pea (*Pisum/Lathyrus* sp.) and bean (Fabaceae) and single seeds of elderberry, knotgrass (*Polygonum* sp.) and dock (*Rumex* sp.). Fill 94 of pit **93** (Sample 7) produced a flot volume of 65ml in which charred cereal grains are abundant. Preservation is generally poor with the majority of the grains having an abraded appearance. Barley is present along with occasional oats but wheat grain predominate. Several of the wheat grains are of a compact morphology suggestive of free-threshing bread wheat (*T. aestivum sensu-lato*). Charred weed seeds are absent indicating that the grain had been fully

processed. It is likely that degradation of the grain occurred prior to deposition and may represent the burial of a midden deposit.

Trench 12

C.4.13 The single fill (69) of Early Iron Age bell-shaped pit **70** contains two charred grains each of wheat, barley and oats. Late Iron Age apsidal enclosure ditches **47** and **49** both contain single wheat grains only.

Trench 14

C.4.14 Fill 236 of Roman ditch **237** did not contain any preserved remains and fill 242 of ditch **243** contains only a single indeterminate grain.

Trench 15

C.4.15 Both the single fill 170 of ditch **169** and the upper fill 173 of pit **171** contain sparse charcoal only and fill 166 of pit **165** contains a single charred grain. All three features are early Iron Age in date.

Trench 18

C.4.16 A bulk sample taken from the backfill of grave **110** contains a single charred cereal grain. This specimen is likely to either be intrusive or was accidentally incorporated into the grave as it was backfilled.

C.4.17 Fill 138 of pit **139** and fill 225 of pit **236** contain single charred grains only.

Trench 21

C.4.18 Two samples were taken from large Roman well **271**; lower fill 270 (Sample 31) contains a moderate assemblage of charred plant remains in which barley grains predominate. Wheat, oats and rye (*Secale cereale*) grains occur along with occasional charred peas and beans. Single seeds of chess (*Bromus* sp.), cleavers (*Galium aparine*) and dock are present. Rye is a cereal that is relatively rare in the Roman period in this region and isn't intensively cultivated until the Saxon period. Upper fill 269 (Sample 30) contains only a single grain of barley.

Sample No.	Ctxt No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Trench No.	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Charcoal <2mm	Flot comments
19	91	92	pit	2	10	40	###	0	##	++	Numerous charred wheat and barley grains with corn gromwell seeds
18	148	149	pit	2	8	5	#	0	0	0	Occasional charred barley grains
20	154	155	pit	2	8	1	#	0	0	0	Occasional charred barley grains
6	86	85	pingo	3	10	55	#	0	0	+++	Single indet grain
4	31	32	pit	5	9	1	##	0	0	+	Charred wheat, oats and barley grains
32	31	32	pit	5	8	2	##	0	#	+++	Charred wheat, barley and oat grains
3	33	34	SFB	5	19	30	###	#	#	+	Charred wheat, barley and oats, germinated spelt grain, mineralised wheat grain, mineralised and charred seeds, mineralised fly pupae
24	125	122	ditch	7	10	1	#	0	0	0	Occasional charred barley grains
25	244	122	ditch	7	10	5	0	0	0	+	Sparse charcoal only
14	127	126	pit	7	8	2	#	0	0	+	Occasional charred barley grains
26	230	229	ditch	7	8	20	#	0	0	+	Single indet grain
28	231	229	ditch	7	9	1	0	0	0	+	Sparse charcoal only
15	234	232	ditch	7	8	15	#	0	0	+++	Single grains of barley and wheat and a possible rye grain
27	235	232	ditch	7	8	2	#	0	0	+	Single charred wheat grain
21	128	132	ditch	8	10	3	#	0	0	0	Single indet grain
22	195	132	ditch	8	9	1	#	0	0	0	Single charred barley grain
23	201	187	ditch	8	9	1	#	0	0	0	Single charred oat grain
7	94	93	pit	10	10	65	###	0	0	+++	Predominantly wheat, several compact grains, barley and oats
8	96	95	pit	10	9	20	#	#	#	+++	occasional charred grains and legumes
1	46	47	ditch	12	9	5	#	0	0	0	Single charred wheat grain
2	48	49	ditch	12	9	3	#	0	0	0	Single charred wheat grain
5	69	70	pit	12	8	1	#	0	0	+	Charred wheat, oats and barley grains
16	236	237	ditch	14	9	10	0	0	0	0	No preservation
17	242	243	ditch	14	7	5	#	0	0	0	Single indet grain
33	166	165	pit	15	10	1	#	0	0	+	Single charred wheat grain
11	170	169	ditch	15	8	1	0	0	0	+	Sparse charcoal only
12	173	171	pit	15	8	20	0	0	0	+	Sparse charcoal only
34	284	171	vessel fill	15	0.1	1	0	0	0	0	no preservation
9	109	110	grave	18	25	1	#	0	0	0	Single charred wheat grain
10	138	139	pit	18	8	1	#	0	0	+	Single charred barley grain
13	225	226	pit	18	10	1	#	0	0	+	Single charred barley grain
30	269	271	well	21	9	30	#	0	0	++	Single charred barley grain
31	270	271	well	21	9	5	###	#	#	+++	numerous charred barley, rye and wheat grains. Occasional legumes and weed seeds

Table 21: Environmental results

Discussion

C.4.19 The results of environmental bulk sampling during the evaluation of Barleyfields, Fulbourn has shown that there is excellent potential for the recovery of preserved plant remains. Charred cereal grains are predominant within the individual assemblages although they often occur as single specimens which are most likely to represent grains that have blown into the negative features. All four cereal types are represented and this site may have an early record of rye being cultivated in the Roman period. Wheat and barley are most common and the oats may be of the wild type rather than the cultivated variety. No chaff elements were recovered which precludes evidence of cereal processing.

C.4.20 The presence of mineralised remains in pit **34** indicates that there is the potential for the recovery of plant and insect remains that are less-frequently encountered on archaeological sites and these can provide information on the disposal of cess in addition to dietary components. Plant remains were recovered from all of the trenches that were sampled showing that they are distributed across the site. It is questionable whether these results can indicate intensity of preserved remains, as sampling was selective due to the nature of the archaeology present. The most abundant charred assemblages were found in trenches 2, 5, 10 which were in the western field and waterlogged plant remains occur in trench 21 in the far south-east corner of the site.

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Appendix E. Oasis Report Form

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-227470		
Project Name	Land North of Barleyfields, Fulbourn, Cambridgeshire		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	07-10-2015	Finish	19-10-2015
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	Unknown

Site Code	FULBAR15	Planning App. No.	pre-planning
HER No.	4571	Related HER/OASIS No.	

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS 5
Development Type	Housing Estate

☐ Aerial Photography - interpretation	☐ Grab-Sampling	☐ Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
☐ Aerial Photography - new	☐ Gravity-Core	☐ Sample Trenches
☐ Annotated Sketch	☐ Laser Scanning	☐ Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure
☐ Augering	☐ Measured Survey	☒ Targeted Trenches
☐ Dendrochronological Survey	☐ Metal Detectors	☐ Test Pits
☐ Documentary Search	☐ Phosphate Survey	☐ Topographic Survey
☐ Environmental Sampling	☐ Photogrammetric Survey	☐ Vibro-core
☐ Fieldwalking	☐ Photographic Survey	☐ Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
☐ Geophysical Survey	☐ Rectified Photography	

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
barrow	Bronze Age -2.5k to -700	pottery	Iron Age -800 to 43
enclosure	Roman 43 to 410	pottery	Roman 43 to 410
graves	Uncertain	coins	Roman 43 to 410

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	South Cambridgeshire	Barleyfields, Fulbourn Cambridgeshire CB21 5AB	
Parish	Fulbourn		
HER	Cambridgeshire		
Study Area	3.1ha	National Grid Reference	TL 5213 5647

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Kasia Gdaneic
Project Design Originator	Pat Moan & Richard Mortimer
Project Manager	Richard Mortimer
Supervisor	Pat Moan

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
CCC Stores	OA East	CCC Stores
ECB4571	FULBAR15	ECB4571

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

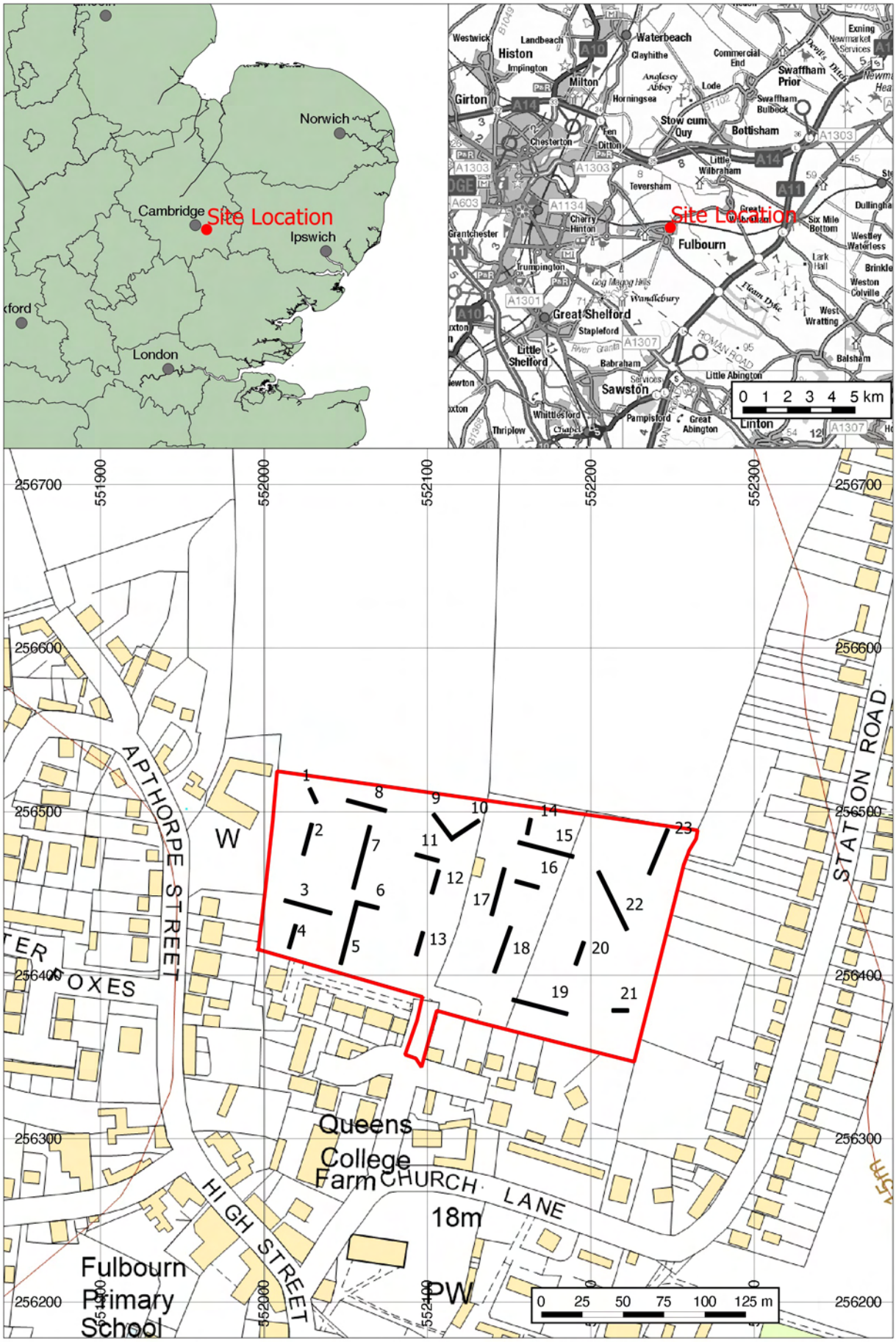

Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in development area (red)

Figure 2: Trench plan

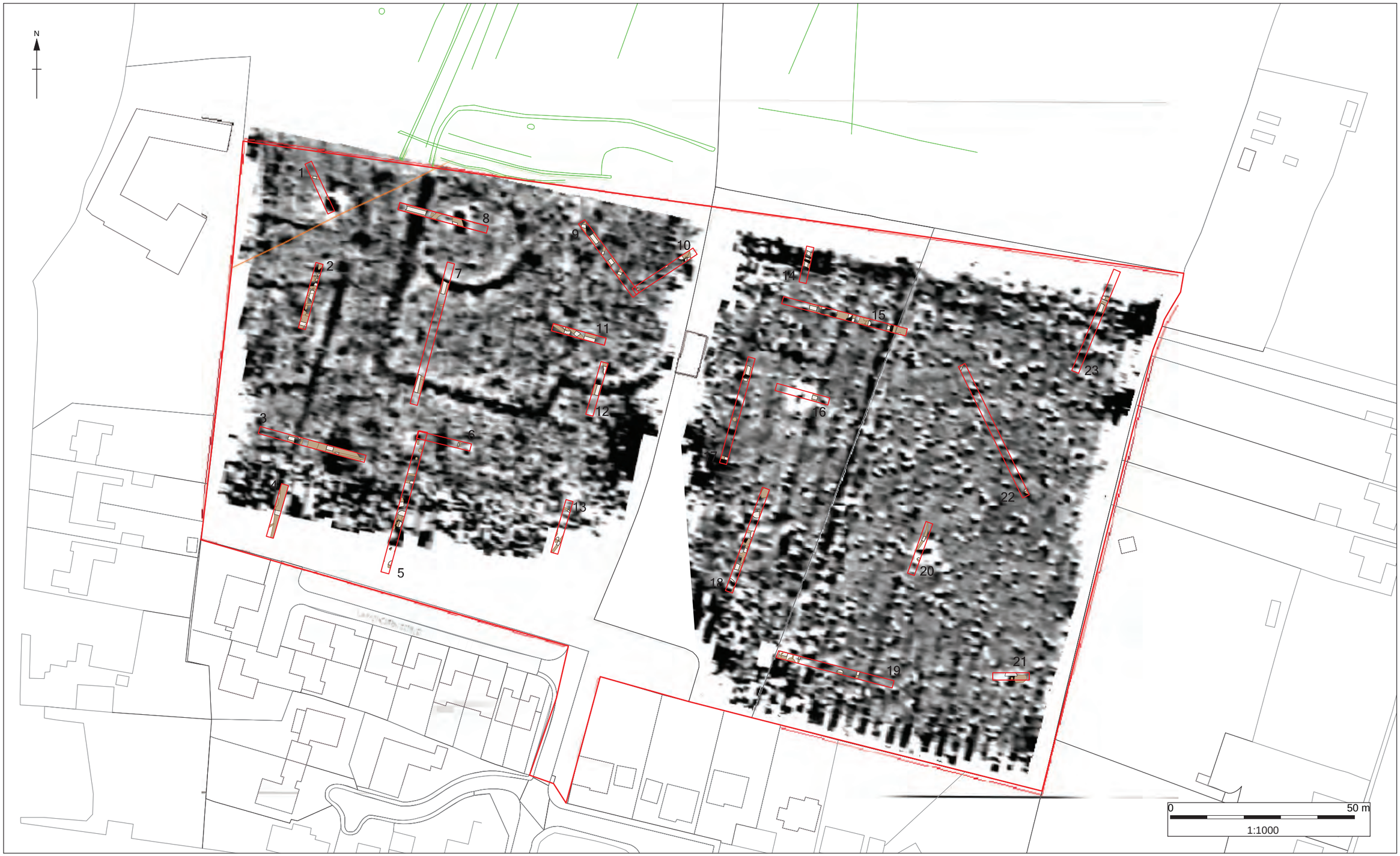

Figure 3: Trench plan with Geophysical Results

Figure 4: Trench plan of western field with phasing

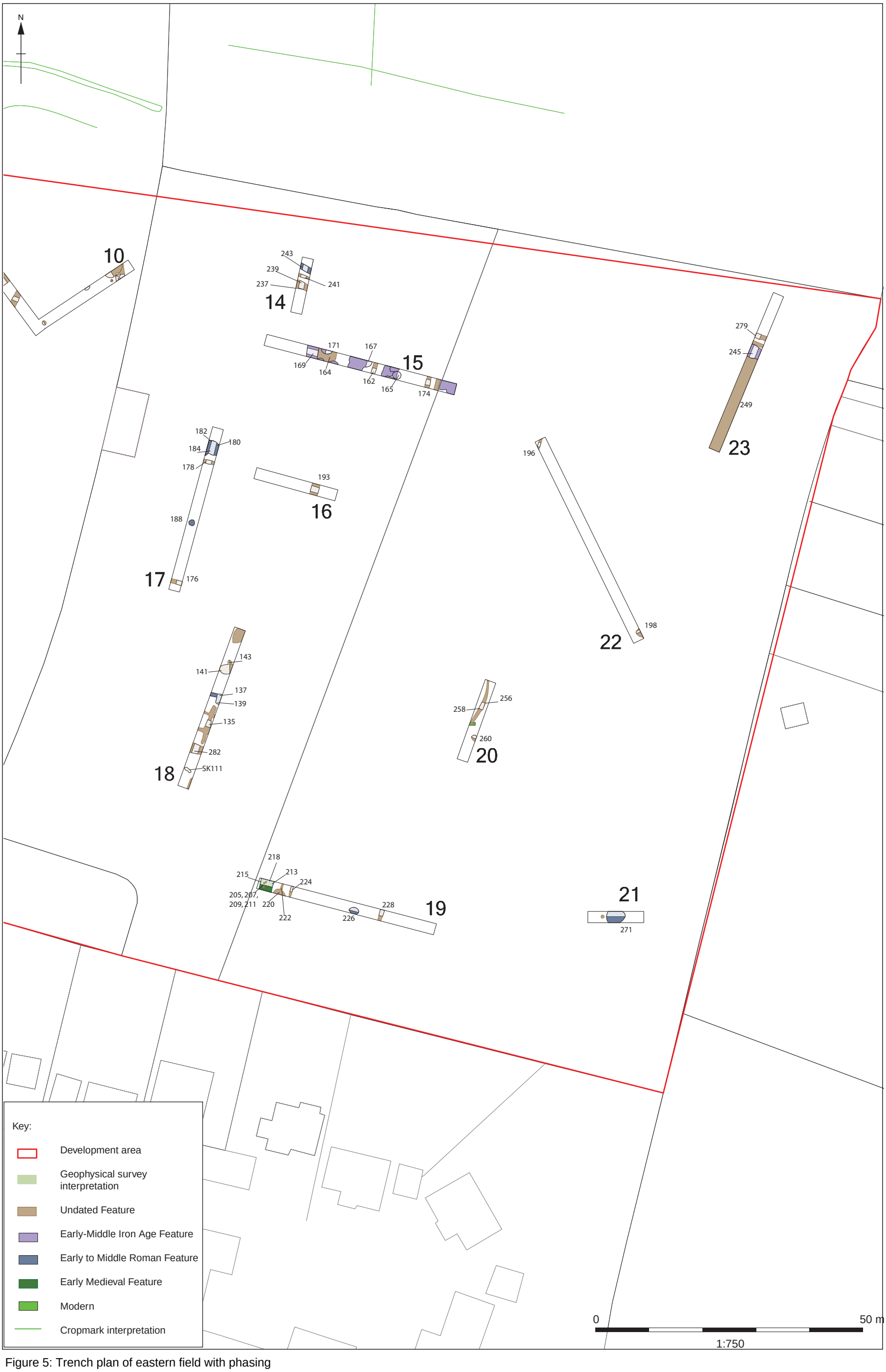

Figure 5: Trench plan of eastern field with phasing

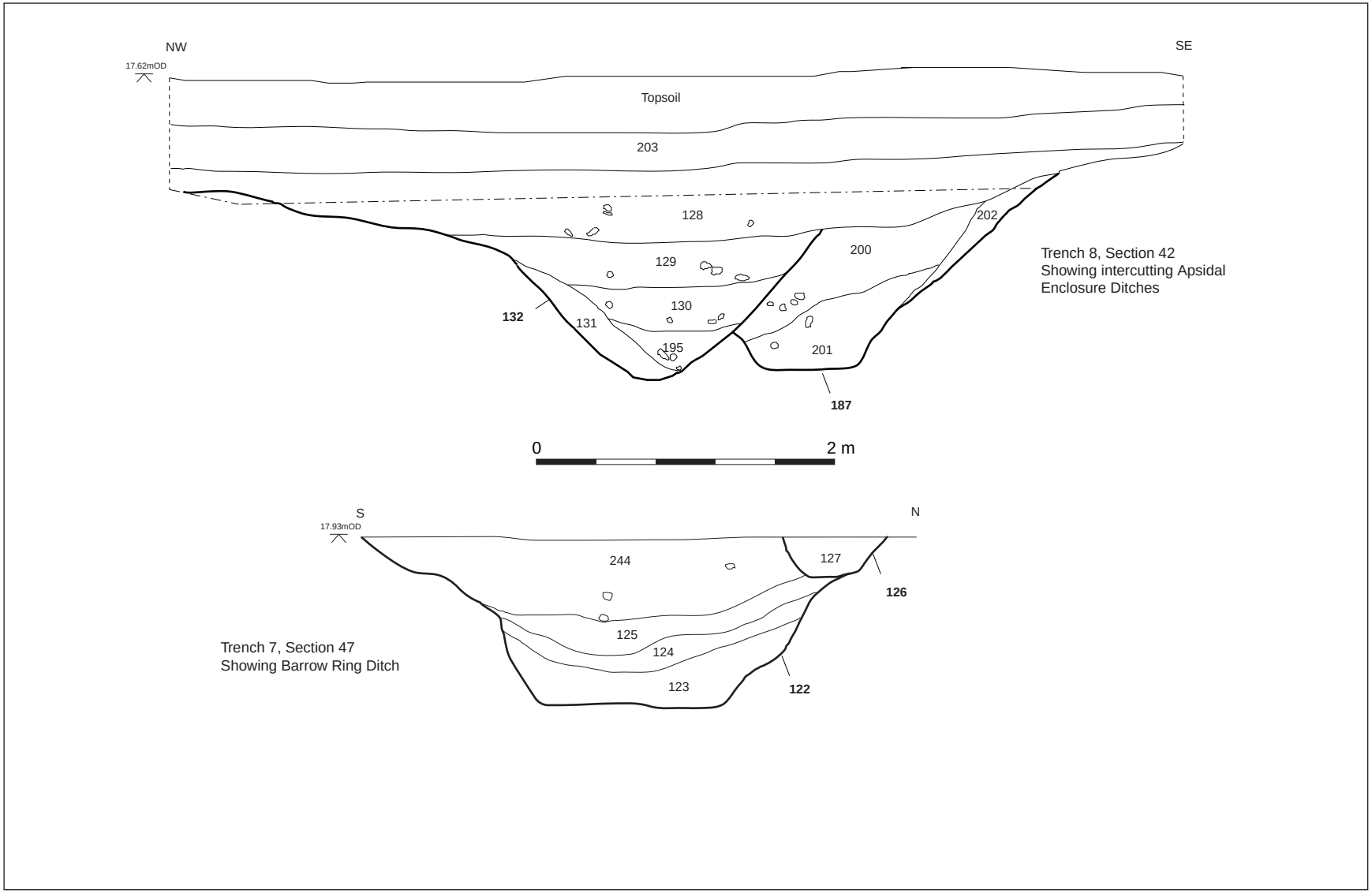

Figure 6: Sections 42 and 47

Plate 1: Trench 2, looking south-south-east

Plate 2: Trench 3, looking west-north-west

Plate 3: Cremation pit **3**, Trench 5, looking west

Plate 4: Sunken Feature Building **34**, Trench 5, looking west

Plate 5: Tank **53** and posthole **65**, Trench 5, looking west

Plate 6: Barrow ring ditch **122**, Trench 7, looking north-west

Plate 7: Apsidal enclosure ditches **229** and **232**, Trench 7, looking north-west

Plate 8: Trench 8, looking east

Plate 9: Apsidal enclosure ditches **132** and **187**, Trench 8, looking north-west

Plate 10: Medieval pit **252**, Trench 8, looking south

Plate 11: Early Iron Age pit **165**, Trench 15, looking west-north-west

Plate 12: Skeleton 111 in grave **110**, Trench 18, looking north-west

Plate 13: Well **271**, Trench 21, looking north-east

Plate 14: Buried soil 248, Trench 23, looking east

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