



Archaeological Field Unit

**A Medieval Croft at the Former Allotments,
Fordham Road, Isleham:
An Archaeological Evaluation**

S. Kenney

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Cambridgeshire County Council

Report No. 756

Commissioned by Hereward Housing

**A Medieval Croft at the Former Allotments,
Fordham Road, Isleham:
An Archaeological Evaluation
(TL 6439/7391)**

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SUMMARY

The Archaeological Field Unit of Cambridgeshire County Council has conducted an archaeological evaluation on 0.43ha of land at the former allotments, Fordham Road, Isleham, Cambridgeshire (TL 6439/7391). This was in advance of a proposed housing development.

The evaluation revealed medieval features including a quarry pit in Trench 1 that appears to predate the known extraction of clunch in this area. Undated postholes in Trench 1 may be of a similar date to the quarry and other features uncovered nearby. A single pit was uncovered in Trench 2, the only datable find from which was Roman tile, although this may be residual. One of the four test pits that were also dug revealed that post-medieval levelling had taken place in the area on the western edge of the site. Taken together, the quarry pit and postholes probably indicate that this plot of land was in use as a croft in the early medieval period, very similar in its layout to later examples seen further north in the village.

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Drawing Conventions

Sections

- Limit of Excavation
- Cut
- Cut - Conjectured
- Soil Horizon
- Soil Horizon - Conjectured
- Intrusion/Truncation
- Top of Natural
- Top Surface
- Break in Section
- Cut Number
- Deposit Number 117
- Ordnance Datum $\frac{18.45m}{\wedge}$ ODN

Plans

- Limit of Excavation
- Deposit - Conjectured
- Natural Features
- Intrusion/Truncation
- Sondages/Machine Strip
- Illustrated Section
- Archaeological Deposit
- Excavated Slot
- Cut Number 118
- Environmental Sample

**A Medieval Croft at the Former Allotments, Fordham Road, Isleham:
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1 INTRODUCTION

Between the 23rd and 27th of August 2004, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit (AFU) on a plot of land at the former allotments site, Fordham Road, Isleham, Cambridgeshire (TL 6439/7391) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Hereward Housing in response to a Brief set by the County Archaeology Office (CAO), in advance of a new housing development comprising 16 dwellings.

The site lies on the south side of Isleham, to the south of Fordham Road, where it curves eastwards towards the junction with Station Road. It is L-shaped in plan, 0.43ha in area and has been under an agricultural regime until the present time.

The presence of archaeological remains was considered likely by the CAO on the basis of information contained in the County Sites and Monuments record (SMR). It records prehistoric and Roman remains at several find spots to the west of the site, as well as medieval earthworks 400m to the north.

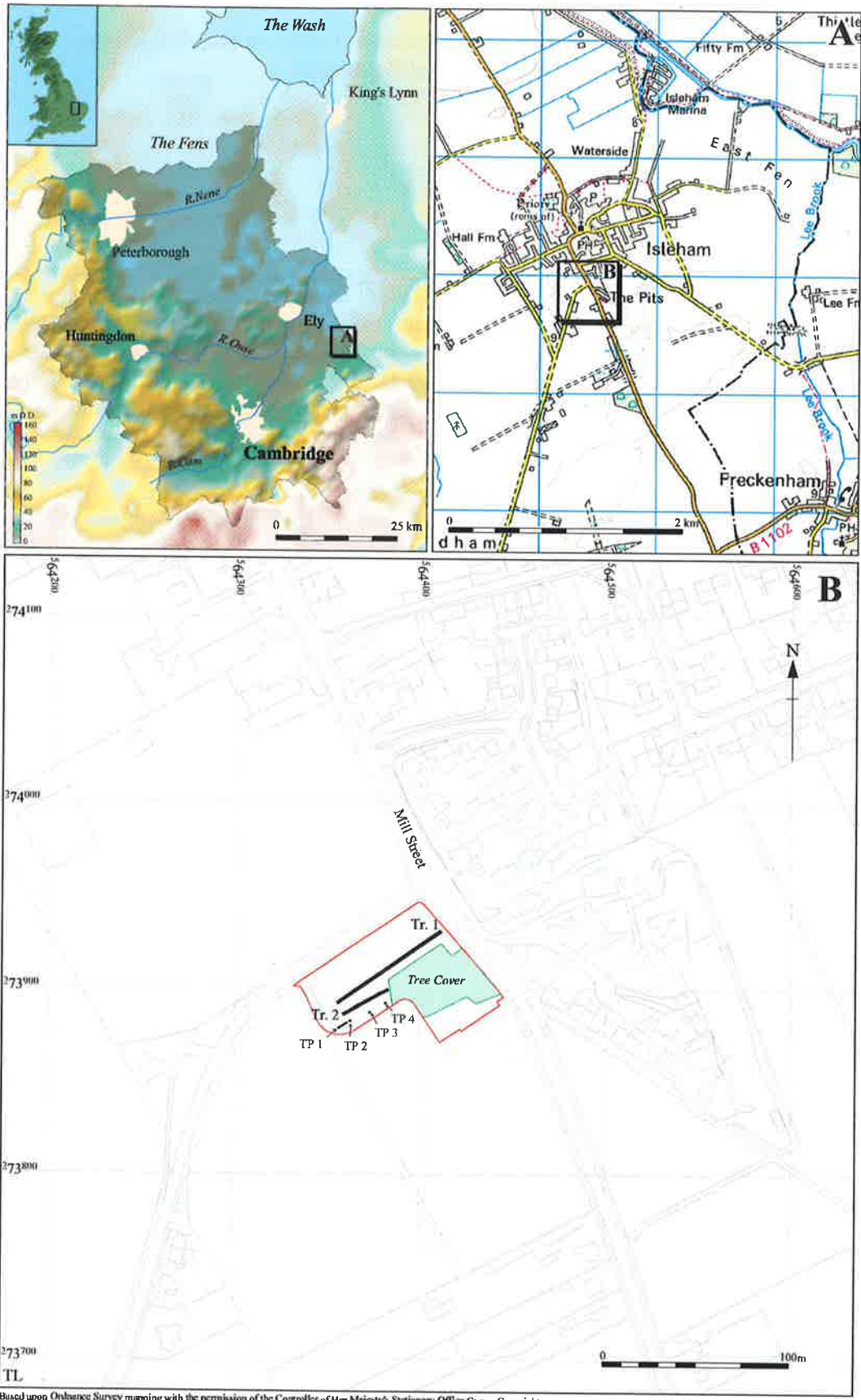
2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 Geology

According to the British Geological Survey, Isleham sits on the Upper Beds of the Cretaceous Lower Chalk ridge of south Cambridgeshire (BGS 1974).

2.2 Topography

The village of Isleham lies at the south-eastern fen edge, at a height ranging from 18m OD in the southern part of the parish to 7m OD towards the northern fen-edge. The subject site lies at around 11m OD.



Based upon Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office: Crown Copyright.
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Figure 1 Location of trenches and test pits with the development area outlined (red)

3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

For this report a documentary search was undertaken of the area around the development site. Information was obtained from the following: Cambridgeshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record Office (SMR) and Cambridgeshire County Council Record Office (CRO). A variety of documentary sources held by the AFU were also consulted, including the VCH (Wareham & Wright, eds. 2002). SMR Parish Files and overlay maps of aerial photographs were consulted, and the results from archaeological interventions in the area integrated with the SMR entries. Cartographic evidence was integrated with the available documentary sources and the results are given below in period order.

Prehistoric

Mesolithic/Neolithic and later Neolithic material has been found in major concentrations at several sites that may indicate settlement (Hall 1996, Appendix 3) (e.g. SMR11852: Mesolithic worked flint, and a arrowhead, SMR07590: worked flint, SMR10965: worked flint and pottery, SMR10966: worked flint, SMR10967: worked flint and pottery, SMR10883A: an axe and worked flint, SMR10861: worked flint, SMR10862: worked flint pottery and bone, SMR07534: an axe, SMR10864: saddle quern). The earliest sites (Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic) appear to be located mostly at the periphery of the dry land (Hall 1996, 86). The closest find spot to the current site was SMR07622, 600m to the north, where two Mesolithic antler axes were found.

During the Bronze Age, the sites were concentrated around the sandy peninsula running from Knave's Acre Drove to Windy Hall, between the rivers Snake and Lark (e.g. SMR07533: a rapier, SMR07557: a beaker, SMR07932: worked flint, SMR10883B: an axe and worked flint). Evidence of Bronze Age occupation was uncovered at Chalk Farm (Sites 4/Isl. 3, Isl. 2: enclosure and Neolithic flints; and Site 5/SMR07569: Romano-British pottery and tile scatters) where cropmarks of ring-ditches (below) and barrows are known from aerial photographs (Gdaniec 1994). There, evidence emerged for a multi-period site consisting of Neolithic pits, Bronze Age round houses and pits, Iron Age pits and a medieval/post-medieval farmstead (Gdaniec 1994).

To the south-west of the development site, the Bronze Age hoard known as 'the Isleham Hoard' (SMR07592) was found just over the parish boundary at Fordham in 1959. It contained over 6500 pieces of bronze, representing the largest such collection in Western Europe. The hoard could have represented the stock of bronze smith, votive material or material hidden in times of trouble (Leith & Reynolds 1993).

Prehistoric finds of uncertain date include worked flint (SMR10859 and SMR 07588). Ring ditches visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs may belong to the Bronze Age, as in the case of SMR09020 (Hall 1996, Isl. 3, 86-88) and SMR11125 to the south-west of the proposed development.

Very little is known of the Iron Age period. Evidence for Iron Age (and earlier) occupation in the form of storage pits was recovered at Chalk Farm (above), some 1.2km west-southwest of the development site (Gdaniec 1994).

Roman

Roman activity in the area is well documented. A broad-ditched rectangular enclosure associated with a villa is located some 1.1km to the west of the development site, off Temple Road. There quantities of hypocaust and box-flue tiles together with fragments of painted wall plaster, tessellated floors and *tesserae* were recovered during an excavation in 1936 (SMR05704). Immediately to the east of that find spot, roof tiles, pottery and coins were noted (SMR11661). To the west, masonry debris may have belonged to an ancillary building within the villa-estate (SMR10326). Further finds of Roman date include coins (SMR07559) and metal work, namely a pewter hoard (SMR01592) and a copper fibula (SMR07558). These find spots are located between the development site and the Roman villa. A brooch (SMR 10863) and quern stones (e.g. SMR10860) indicating agricultural activity were found further north.

The Isleham-Ely Water-Pipeline excavations have revealed the presence of two shallow ditches close to Hall Barn Road (Site 3), near a find spot described as 'Roman pottery' (SMR10866) to the south-west of the proposed development. The ditches may have defined a driveway on a north-west to south-east alignment dating to the first-second century (SMR11894). Together with rectangular enclosures further west (SMR11213a and, possibly, SMR11124), the ditches may have been part of a field system (Gdaniec 1994).

Saxon

Saxon Isleham remains elusive. Stray finds in the area are limited to a coin (SMR07612) and a brooch (SMR11691) less than 1km south and north-west of the development site respectively, away from the village nucleus.

The village itself may have Saxon origins, as suggested by documentary sources. Known as *Yselham* in 895, it is referenced in the Domesday survey as *Gyselham* (Reaney 1943) in the context of the royal estates centred on Soham. The fourteenth century parish church of St Andrews (SMR07591) is thought to stand on the site of a wooden Saxon precursor that was presented to the Bishop of Rochester by King Alfred (*Anon.*). Isleham was conquered by the Danes in 984.

Medieval

In the course of the medieval period Isleham developed as a nucleated vill which benefited from its location near the fen-edge. The alien Benedictine priory is evidence of the importance of the site following the Norman Conquest. The priory was probably founded soon after the land was granted

to the Breton abbey of St-Jacut-de-la-Mer in the 1110s. In the 1220s the monks were moved to the sister cell in Linton and the priory became a manor. At the beginning of the fifteenth century the land was seized by the King and the conventual church turned into a barn. The only standing priory building is the Chapel of St Margaret of Antioch (SAM28, SMR07529) to the north of which lie the buried foundations of the conventual buildings. Earthwork remains to the north include fishponds and linear divisions (SAM61, SMR07528). Recent archaeological works have uncovered ditches and earthworks associated with the priory (Knight 1997 and 1998), and small property boundaries associated with the medieval settlement (Macaulay 2000).

Further earthworks of medieval date are located to the west of the priory near Hall Farm. There are no certain medieval remains away from the village. Remains of a moat survive to the south of the Roman villa (above) (SMR05704a), off Temple Road. The name of the road and the surrounding area (commonly referred to as 'The Temple') originate from the *Manerium Templi* that was held by the Master of the Templars in 1279 (Reaney 1943, 193). However, the moat does not appear to be associated with the *Manerium*. Pottery recovered in the past would suggest a fourteenth century date for the earthwork. Medieval pottery has also been found to the north of the moat (SMR 11574 and SMR11074).

The boundaries of the medieval fields are visible as large linear earthworks (ridge-furrow systems and headlands) that form a rectangular network (Hall 1996, 88).

From the later medieval period onwards drainage of land began on a major scale. The process was accompanied by both intensification of agricultural practices and industrial development. During the later part of the medieval period a water-filled channel, which gave its name to the present road of Waterside, linked a former quay (one of at least three situated along the north side of Isleham) with the River Lark to the north. A further canal ran westwards at the rear of properties on the north side of the village, which gave them their own access for waterborne trade (Oosthuizen 1996).

By 1460, five crofts east of the south end of Up, later Mill, Street had quarry pits at their street ends, and there was a limekiln croft south of Bletherweyk, later West, Street. Clunch continued to be extracted for both building material and for burning into lime until 1938 (Wareham & Wright 2002).

Post-medieval

A post-medieval Scheduled Site is represented by a series of nineteenth century lime kilns on the east side of High Street (SMR07489), south of a quarry shown on the Enclosure Map (Draft) (SMR11214). Some 50m to the east of the development site the location of a post-medieval windmill (SMR07611) is known from cartographic evidence (Enclosure Map, Draft).

A number of early maps for Isleham exist, including John Buller's Map (1787-1790), the Tithe Map (1848) and the Inclosure Map (1854). The pre-Inclosure survey of 1808-1822, as on the OS Map Sheet 54 of 1865 (reprint of the 1st edition of the 1 inch OS Map), refers to the area to the south of Isleham as 'Isleham Field'. It shows the development site as part of a large triangular plot south of the track later known as Fordham Road. Based on cartographic evidence, the development area does not appear to have been substantially altered, having comprised arable and pastureland since at least the middle of the nineteenth century.

4 METHODOLOGY

Two trenches were opened by a JCB using a flat-bladed ditching bucket 1.6m wide, under the supervision of an archaeologist. Originally, it was proposed to locate a trench parallel to Station Road, however this proved impossible at the time because of the presence of trees. The position of the trenches was also affected by an overhead electricity cable and a gas sub-station. Additionally four 1m x 1m test pits were hand dug through the topsoil and subsoil to test for the presence of archaeological material, in order to determine the degree of disturbance that may have occurred to buried archaeological deposits. The first of these test pits encountered an unusual depth of deposits and was subsequently extended into a narrow trench 6m long and 1m wide at the request of the CAO. The total length of the trenches was 96.6m and including the test pits constitutes a 3.8% sample of the development area.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Trenches

Trench 1 (Fig. 2) was 68m long and contained two pits, a quarry pit, a ditch and ten postholes. 0.2-0.3m of dark brownish grey sandy silty clay topsoil overlay 0.1-0.6m of pale brownish grey silty clay subsoil. This in turn overlay the upper fills of the features.

From the north, the features were as follows:

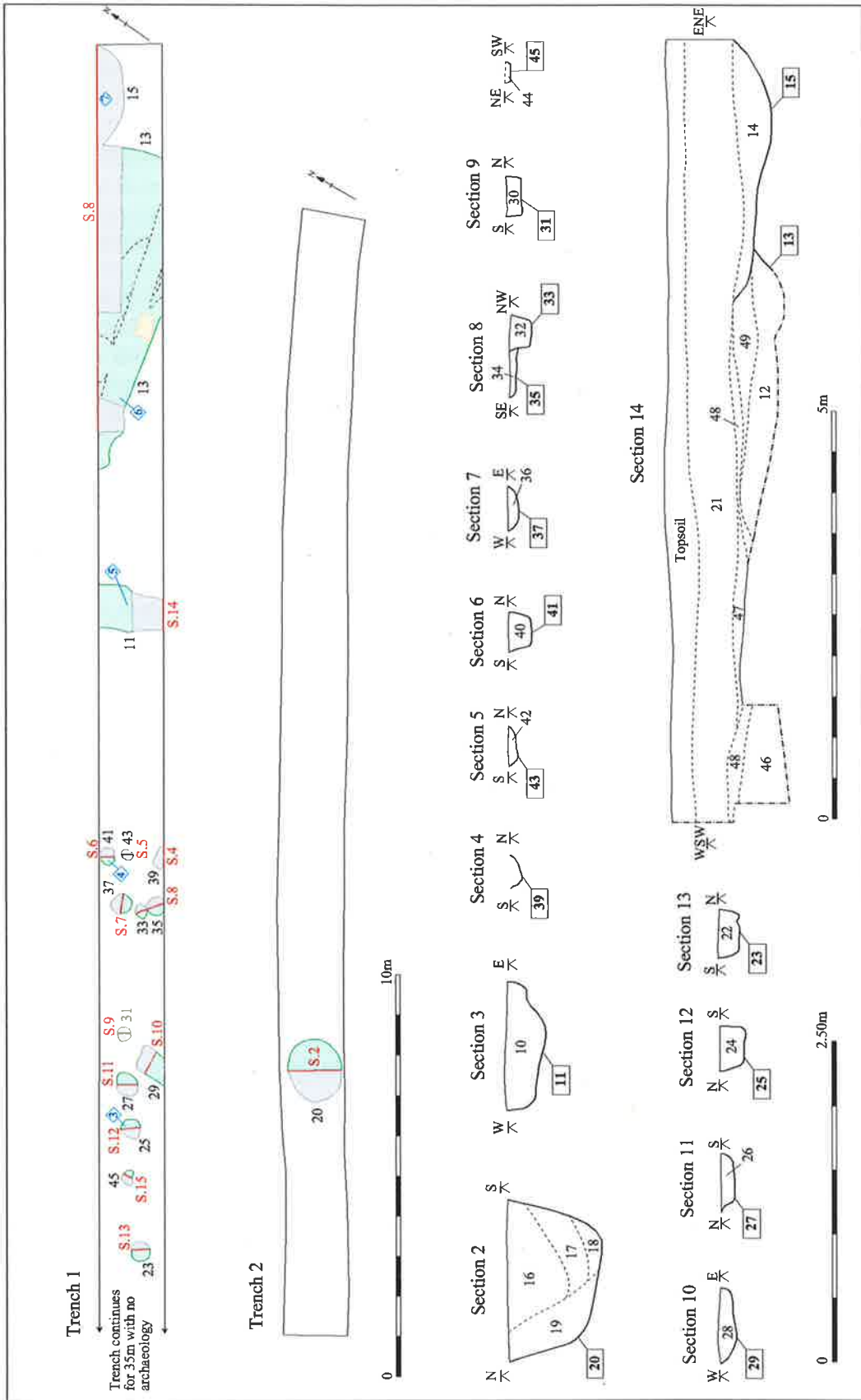


Figure 2 Trench plans and sections

Pit **15** was probably oval or subcircular in plan, but only a portion of the feature was visible within the trench. The visible portion was 2.6m long, 0.65m wide and 0.42m deep. The sides were gently sloping and slightly concave, merging smoothly into the somewhat uneven, flattish base. The fill, 14, was a greyish brown silty clay with moderate clunch lumps up to 150mm. Pottery spot-dated to the 12th to 14th centuries was recovered from the fill. Pit **15** cut fill 49 of quarry pit **13**.

Quarry pit **13** was probably originally rectangular in plan, but only a portion of the feature was visible within the trench. The visible portion was 7.6m long, 1.7m wide and at least 0.7m deep. The sides were vertical and even slightly undercut in places, with the irregular, blocky appearance that is a result of digging through clunch. Upper fill, 47, was a brown clay silt with occasional chalk flecks and probably represents a final silting of the hollow in the top of the backfilled quarry. Below this was fill 48, a deposit consisting almost entirely of redeposited chalk. Below this was fill 49, a brown silty clay with occasional chalk lumps. Also below 48 was fill 46, a dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional chalk flecks and lumps and rare charcoal flecks. No stratigraphic relationship was observed during the evaluation between fills 46 and 49. Below 49 was fill 12, a pale greyish brown silty clay containing very frequent chalk lumps. Although the full depth of the quarry's stratigraphy was not revealed by this evaluation, it seems clear from the observed upper fills that the quarry was deliberately backfilled. Pottery spot-dated to the 12th to 14th centuries was recovered from fills 12 and 46, and the latter also produced a small piece of lava quern.

Ditch **11** was straight in plan, but only a portion of the feature was visible within the trench. The visible portion was 1.6m long, 0.7-1.0m wide and 0.15-0.3m deep. Although only a 1.6m length of the ditch was visible its character changed abruptly within the excavated section. To the south, the sides were gently sloping and slightly concave, merging smoothly into the somewhat uneven, concave base. To the north, however, the ditch became deeper and wider quite abruptly, with near vertical sides and a flattish base that became concave in the centre. Although the appearance was suggestive of the ditch having been recut, there was no difference in the fill between the northern and southern ends. The fill, 10, was a greyish brown clay silt with rare clunch lumps up to 50mm and occasional chalk flecks. Pottery spot-dated to the 12th to 14th centuries was recovered from the fill.

Posthole **41** was sub-square in plan with almost vertical sides and a flat base. It was 0.3m in diameter and 0.18m deep. The fill, 40, was a pale brownish grey silty clay with occasional clunch lumps up to 100mm. No finds were recovered from the fill.

Posthole **43** was sub-circular in plan with almost vertical sides and a flat base. It was 0.3m in diameter and 0.08m deep. The fill, 42, was a pale brownish grey silty clay with moderate clunch lumps up to 100mm. No finds were recovered from the fill.

Slot or ditch **39** was sub-rectangular or linear in plan with steep sides and an irregular base. It was at least 0.6m long, 0.24m wide and 0.08m deep. The fill, 38, was a pale brownish grey silty clay with occasional clunch lumps up to 100mm. No finds were recovered from the fill.

Posthole **37** was sub-circular in plan with gently sloping concave sides and a flat base. It was 0.32m in diameter and 0.08m deep. The fill, 36, was a pale brownish grey silty clay with moderate clunch lumps up to 100mm. No finds were recovered from the fill.

Posthole **33** was oval in plan with almost vertical sides and a flat base. It measured 0.35m long, 0.28m wide and 0.18m deep. The fill, 32, was a brownish grey silty clay with occasional clunch lumps up to 100mm. No finds were recovered from the fill. Posthole **33** cut the fill of posthole **35** and might be considered to be a replacement for it.

Posthole **35** was oval in plan with steep sides and a flat base. It was 0.5m long, 0.4m wide and 0.06m deep. The fill, 34, was a pale brownish grey silty clay with moderate clunch lumps up to 100mm. No finds were recovered from the fill.

Posthole **31** was sub-square in plan with almost vertical sides and a flat base. It measured 0.32m in diameter and 0.12m deep. The fill, 30, was a pale brownish grey silty clay with moderate clunch lumps up to 100mm. No finds were recovered from the fill.

Possible pit **29** was sub-rectangular in plan with gently sloping to steep sides and a flat base. It was at least 0.9m long, 0.6m wide and 0.12m deep. The fill, 28, was a pale brownish grey silty clay with moderate clunch lumps up to 100mm. No finds were recovered from the fill.

Posthole **27** was sub-circular in plan with almost vertical sides and a flat base. It was 0.44m in diameter and 0.09m deep. The fill, 26, was a pale brownish grey silty clay with moderate clunch lumps up to 100mm. No finds were recovered from the fill.

Posthole **25** was sub-circular in plan with almost vertical sides and a flat base. It was 0.35m in diameter and 0.19m deep. The fill, 24, was a pale brownish grey silty clay with moderate clunch lumps up to 100mm. A single sherd of pottery spot-dated to the 12th-14th centuries was recovered from the fill.

Posthole **45** was oval in plan with almost vertical sides and a flat base. It was 0.35m long, 0.16m wide and 0.04m deep. The fill, 44, was a pale brownish grey silty clay with moderate clunch lumps up to 100mm. A single sherd of pottery spot-dated to the 12th-14th centuries was recovered from the fill.

Posthole **23** was sub-square in plan with almost vertical sides and a flat base. It was 0.35m in diameter and 0.18m deep. The fill, 22, was a pale brownish grey silty clay with frequent clunch lumps up to 100mm. No finds were recovered from the fill.

Trench 2 was 28.6m long and contained a single pit. Dark brownish grey sandy silty clay topsoil overlay 0.1m of pale brownish grey silty clay subsoil, which in turn overlay the upper fill of pit **20**.

Pit 20 was oval in plan with steep, slightly concave sides breaking gently to a slightly concave base that sloped down from north to south. It measured 1.5m x 1.3m in plan and 0.72m deep. Upper fill, 16, was a pale greyish brown sandy silty clay with moderate clunch lumps up to 150mm. Below this was fill 17, a very pale brown sandy clay silt containing a large quantity of animal bone and frequent clunch lumps up to 150mm. Below this was fill 18, a brown sandy silty clay with frequent chalk lumps. Below this was basal fill 19, essentially a silty chalk deposit. Fill 19 produced a single piece of Roman tile. The fills seem to indicate that the pit was open for some time after it was dug, allowing fill 19 to wash into the feature from the north. At a later date, the other three fills appear to have been rapidly deposited from the south, as demonstrated by their looser compaction.

5.2 Test Pits

Test Pit 1 was originally 1m x 1m, extended into a trench 1m wide and 6m long. 0.3m of dark brownish grey sandy silty clay topsoil overlay 0.2m of pale brownish grey silty clay subsoil. Below this was layer 50, a dark grey silty clay with occasional chalk flecks. This in turn overlay the natural chalk. This test pit was extended to the east to clarify why it was so much deeper and contained different stratigraphy from the other three test pits. This extension revealed that the underlying chalk sloped gently upwards to the east towards Test Pit 2, and that layer 50 probably represents a levelling layer. All these layers contained post-medieval pottery and other finds.

Test Pit 2 was 1m x 1m. 0.3m of dark brownish grey sandy silty clay topsoil overlay 0.1m of pale brownish grey silty clay subsoil. This in turn overlay the natural chalk. Both the topsoil and subsoil contained post-medieval pottery and other finds.

Test Pit 3 was 1m x 1m. 0.3m of dark brownish grey sandy clay silt topsoil overlay 0.1m of pale brownish grey silty clay subsoil. This overlay the natural chalk. Both the topsoil and subsoil contained post-medieval pottery and other finds.

Test Pit 4 was 1m x 1m. 0.3m of dark brownish grey sandy clay silt topsoil overlay 0.2m of pale brownish grey silty clay subsoil. This in turn overlay the natural chalk. Both the topsoil and subsoil contained post-medieval pottery and other finds.

6 DISCUSSION

Given the location of the development area at the southern end of the medieval village, it is not surprising that the evaluation revealed archaeology of the period. Also, the existence within the village of clunch pits and lime kilns dating from at least the 15th century is well-documented. The evaluation indicates that this type of activity might well have been going on since the 12th century.

Although the postholes themselves have not been securely dated, it is likely that they belong to the same period as the other features. The relatively shallow depth of the postholes may indicate that they are more likely to represent a building than a fence line, since timber building uprights are partially held in place by the weight of the structure resting upon them. As has been indicated above, several crofts within Isleham had clunch pits at their street end, but this does not preclude the possibility that there were buildings behind, and contemporary with, the pits. It is also possible that the building was earlier or later than the pits, but the ditch between them might suggest a land division intended to separate a working area from a living space.

7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Estate Map of c.1790 by John Buller

Tithe Map of 1848

Enclosure Map of 1854 (no scale)

OS Sheet 54 Cambridge and Ely (1865). Reprint of the 1st ed. of the one-inch of England and Wales.

Ordnance Survey digital map TL 6473, 2004

British Geological Survey 188, Cambridge, Solid and Drift edition, 1974

Appendix 1 Environmental appraisal by Rachel Fosberry

Introduction and methods

Samples were taken from across the excavated area and seven were submitted for an initial appraisal. 10 litres of each sample were processed by bucket flotation for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The flot was collected in a 0.5mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through a 1mm sieve. Both flot and residue were allowed to air dry. The dried residue was passed through 5mm and 2mm sieves and a magnet was dragged through each resulting fraction before sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The flot was examined under a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or other artefacts are noted on Table 1.

Results

The results are recorded on Table 1. Preservation is by charring and is generally poor to moderate. All of the samples contain small quantities of charred cereal grains, mostly wheat but a few barley grains were noted in Samples 4 and 5. Very few weed seeds were present; a single seed of *Hypericum perforatum* (St. Johns Wort) was recovered from Sample 1 and a single *Trifolium/Medicago* (Clover type) seed is present in Sample 6. Sample 6 also contained a few charred legume fragments and mussel shells. Hammerscale is present in small quantities in Samples 5 (Context 10) and 7 (Context 14). Modern contaminants in the form of rootlets and a few common seeds such as *Chenopodium* sp. and *Geranium* sp. are present in most of the samples. Charcoal fragments are present in most samples in varying quantities

Conclusions and recommendations

Hammerscale in the form of flake hammerscale (produced during iron smithing) and spheroidal hammerslag (produced in welding) has been recovered from Samples 5 (Context 10, ditch fill) and 7 (Context 14, pit fill) indicating that metalworking was taking place in the vicinity and waste material may have been dumped in these features.

Sample 6 (context 46) contains domestic refuse in the form of cereals, legumes and mussel shells. A quarry pit (13) was presumably a convenient place to dispose of rubbish. The large quantity of animal bone and the few wheat grains indicate that Pit 20, Sample 2 was also probably used for refuse disposal.

Samples 3 and 4 were taken from the fills of postholes 25 and 41 respectively. A single piece of pottery was recovered from Sample 3, which may help date the feature.

The presence of charred grain shows that there is potential for the recovery of plant remains from this site, however, the degree of preservation and the general lack of weed seeds limits the interpretation of the features sampled.

The cereals found on site are barley and wheat, presumably for human consumption or animal fodder. No chaff elements are present indicating that clean grain is being imported to the site, which is to be expected in the medieval period.

Table 1: Results from environmental samples

Sample Number	Context Number	Cur Number	Feature Type	Comments	Flot Volume (ml)	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Modern Seeds	Snails from Flot	Hammer-scale	Small Bones	Charcoal <2mm	Other (from flot)	Residue Volume (ml)	Small animal bones	Large animal bones	Fishbone	Marine molluscs	Snails from residue	Pottery	Magnetic residues
1	16	20	pit	Nothing in residue	10		+	+				++	Hypericum perforatum ½ wheat grain	1300							
2	17	20	pit	Lots of pig or dog bones plus amphibian bones	8						+	+	Wheat	1800	++	+++					
3	24	25	post hole	Flot contained a few grains of wheat	10			+				+	Wheat	4000						+	
4	40	41	post hole	Wheat and barley recovered from flot plus 2 weed seeds	30		+	+	+			+	Wheat and Barley	1000							
5	10	11	ditch	Flot contained a tiny fragment of silvery metal. Spheroidal and flake hammer-scale recovered. A few grains of barley and wheat. Preservation moderate	20		+	+	++	f+s		+	Barley and wheat	1200	+	+	+	+	+	+	f
6	46	13	quarry	Fragmented wheat grains, possible legumes (very abraded), Trifolium/Medicago seed. Mussel shells in residue	35	+	+	++				+	Wheat, Trifolium/Medicago	800					+		
7	14	15	pit	Flake hammer-scale from residue. Flot contains several very degraded grain fragments. Charred lumps of some sort of fuel.	45								Grain fragments	1300		+			+		f

Appendix 2 Context Information

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Shape in Plan	Date
1		TP1	layer	topsoil		post-medieval
2		TP2	layer	topsoil		post-medieval
3		TP3	layer	topsoil		post-medieval
4		TP4	layer	topsoil		post-medieval
5		TP1	layer	subsoil		post-medieval
6		TP2	layer	subsoil		post-medieval
7		TP3	layer	subsoil		post-medieval
8		TP4	layer	subsoil		post-medieval
9		TP1	layer	makeup		post-medieval
10	11	1	fill	posthole		medieval
11		1	cut	ditch	straight linear	medieval
12	13	1	fill	ditch		medieval
13		1	cut	quarry pit	sub-rectangular	medieval
14	15	1	fill	pit		medieval
15		1	cut	pit	oval?	medieval
16	20	2	fill	pit		medieval?
17	20	2	fill	pit		medieval?
18	20	2	fill	pit		medieval?
19	20	2	fill	pit		medieval?
20		2	cut	pit	oval	medieval?
21		1	layer	subsoil		post-medieval
22	23	1	fill	posthole		medieval?
23		1	cut	posthole	sub-square	medieval?
24	25	1	fill	posthole		medieval
25		1	cut	posthole	sub-circular	medieval
26	27	1	fill	posthole		medieval?
27		1	cut	posthole	sub-circular	medieval?
28	29	1	fill	pit?		medieval?
29		1	cut	pit?	sub-rectangular	medieval?
30	31	1	fill	posthole		medieval?
31		1	cut	posthole	sub-square	medieval?
32	33	1	fill	posthole		medieval?
33		1	cut	posthole	oval	medieval?
34	35	1	fill	posthole		medieval?
35		1	cut	posthole	oval	medieval?
36	37	1	fill	posthole		medieval?
37		1	cut	posthole	sub-circular	medieval?
38	39	1	fill	slot?		medieval?
39		1	cut	slot?	linear?	medieval?
40	41	1	fill	posthole		medieval?
41		1	cut	posthole	sub-square	medieval?
42	43	1	fill	posthole		medieval?
43		1	cut	posthole	sub-circular	medieval?
44	45	1	fill	posthole		medieval?
45		1	cut	posthole		medieval?
46	13	1	fill	quarry pit		medieval?
47	13	1	fill	quarry pit		medieval?
48	13	1	fill	quarry pit		medieval?
49	13	1	fill	quarry pit		medieval?
50		TP1	layer	makeup		

Appendix 3 Finds quantification

Context	Asbestos	Bone	Ceramic	Cinder	Flint	Glass	Slag	Slate	Lava quern
1			0.044			0.009		0.019	
2			0.006		0.003	0.016			
3			0.169			0.02			
4	0.009		0.091						
5			0.046	0.009					
8			0.002						
9		0.039	0.031						
10		0.004	0.035		0.001				
12		0.026	0.142						
14		0.008	0.111				0.003		
16		0.004							
17		1.001							
19		0.008	0.292						
24			0.004						
46		0.037	0.194						0.027

All weights in kg.



**Cambridgeshire
County Council**

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