1634

THE CHANTRY

FULBOURN

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT

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CAMBRIDGESHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

Prepared By: Mark Germany Position: Project Officer	Signature: Date:
Checked by: Patrick Allen Position: Project Manager	Signature: Date:
Approved By: M. Atkinson Position: Unit Manager	Signature: Date:

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Please contact the Archaeological Fieldwork Manager at the
Field Archaeology Unit,
Fairfield Court, Fairfield Road, Braintree, Essex CM7 3YQ
fieldarch@essexcc.gov.uk
Tel: 01376 331470
Fax: 01376 331428

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LAND OFF THE CHANTRY,
FULBOURN, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

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SUMMARY

The Essex County Council Field Archaeology carried out an archaeological excavation of a 95m x 24m area at the northern edge of the historic village of Fulbourn, 7km east of Cambridge. The excavation was undertaken on behalf of H.C. Moss Ltd as a condition on planning consent for construction of houses. It followed an earlier trial-trenching evaluation that identified prehistoric, Roman, medieval and modern features, with a peak of medieval activity dating to the 13th to 14th centuries. The site lies immediately to the north and west of Queens' College Farm, whose farmhouse dates to the late medieval period, and 500m to the south of a Roman villa and cemetery site in the area of the former Fulbourn railway station.

Between the evaluation and excavation the site had been truncated by a mechanical excavator, so that the archaeological work comprised both excavation of surviving features and recording of sections as a remediation exercise to try to reconstruct the machined-out stratigraphic evidence. Machine-truncation was only slight in the extreme western and the central parts of the excavation area, but over half of the area was severely truncated, in places by over 0.5m. The evidence recorded in the lightly truncated parts of the excavation area provided a control for assessing and interpreting the more severely truncated parts.

Very few prehistoric and Roman features and finds were recorded and, even allowing for some loss of evidence to truncation, the site was not a focus for settlement in these periods and lay outside the immediate area of activity related to the Roman villa to the north.

A much higher density of medieval features, mainly deep pits and wells, was recorded, concentrated mainly towards the eastern end of the site. A possible smithing hearth was also recorded in this area in one of the evaluation trenches. Although few features are securely dated, the general picture suggests the main period of medieval activity is dated to the 13th to 14th centuries, declining in the 15th to 16th centuries. The presence of St Neots ware suggests there was a phase of late Saxon or early medieval activity dating to the 10th to 12th centuries, although very few features could be assigned this earlier date as most of the early pottery was residual in later features.

There were no medieval post-holes or other forms of direct evidence for medieval structures. If this evidence had originally been present, then it had not survived the truncation. The most likely location for significant building or settlement remains, if it had originally been present, was the severely truncated eastern part of the site, as no direct evidence of medieval structures was found in the lightly truncated central part of the excavated area, even though modern post-hole structures survived there.

The medieval finds assemblages were neither large nor well-preserved, and do not suggest disposal of rubbish in a settlement area. Instead, the medieval evidence is interpreted as peripheral activity at the edge of the main settlement, possibly related to a medieval forerunner of Queens' College Farm implied by documentary evidence. Documentary evidence also suggests that in the medieval period the site would have lain at the edge of a large open field to the north of the village.

Post-medieval features were rare, and evidence from both the evaluation trenches and the south section of the excavation area suggests that a subsoil layer built up over many of the medieval features in the early post-medieval period. It is surmised that the subsoil was a headland at the southern end of the large open field.

A large number of modern features related to the northward and eastward expansion of the adjacent farmyard of Queens' College Farm in the late 19th/early 20th century. These include chalk farmyard surfaces recorded in the south section, two large rectangular fenced enclosures, and large pits and animal burials. Again, many of these features were truncated or were only recorded in section, but sufficient of them contained dating evidence to confirm that they can all be regarded as modern. Some of these features appear on the 2nd (1903/4) edition of the Ordnance Survey.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report describes the results of an archaeological excavation carried out by the Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit (ECC FAU) before a residential development on land off the Chantry, Fulbourn, Cambridgeshire on behalf of the developer, H.C. Moss Ltd. The excavation was undertaken under the terms of a condition placed on planning consent by the local planning authority on the advice of Cambridgeshire County Council's Archaeology, Planning and Countryside Advice section (CAPCA), in accordance with Planning Policy Guidance note 16 (DoE 1990). The archaeological work followed the brief issued by CAPCA (2006), who also monitored the work, and the written scheme of investigation prepared by the ECC FAU (2006). Topsoil stripping and ground reduction had already been carried out across the development area, however, before a scheme of archaeological mitigation had been agreed, and the excavation was a remediation exercise after removal of the uppermost archaeological deposits.

The excavation was the second stage of archaeological fieldwork, following an evaluation by trial trenching carried out by the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit (CCC AFU) (Bailey and Spoerry 2005). The present report incorporates the results of the previous trial trenching as well as the recent excavation work, to provide an integrated account of the archaeological remains recorded on the site. The report also aims to assess the extent and character of the archaeological remains that had already been removed.

Copies of this report will be supplied to the client, CAPCA, and the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER). A copy of the report will be uploaded to the OASIS online archaeological record at http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis. The site archive and finds will be deposited in the Cambridgeshire archaeology store at the end of the project.

2.0 BACKGROUND

2.1 Site Location

The site lies at the south end of a large arable field at the northern fringe of the historic village of Fulbourn, 7km east of Cambridge city centre (Fig. 1; TL 5025 5638). Access is by means of a street of modern houses, 'The Chantry', leading up to the site's south-eastern corner. Less than 100m to the south are Fulbourn Manor and the parish church of St Vigor in the core of the medieval village. The Little Wilbraham river passes 2km to the north and is a tributary of the river Cam, which flows northwards through the centre of Cambridge. The

surrounding topography is generally flat or slightly undulating at around 20m OD, while the site itself lies between 18.8m OD at its western end and 19.7m OD in the east.

2.2 Geology

The site is located on a projection of the 'Zig-Zag' chalk formation, within an extensive area of various chalk bedrocks (British Geological Survey 2002). The chalk bedrock in the area of the site is overlain by intermittent deposits of clay/chalk, and sand. The topsoil is greyish brown friable silt clay and is up to 0.4m deep.

2.3 History and Archaeology

This historical and archaeological background is based on the background research and the fieldwork results described in the trial-trenching evaluation report (Bailey and Spoerry 2005), and research of the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER).

The site lies close to the historic core of Fulbourn village, *c.* 100m north of Fulbourn Manor (CHER 06324) and the parish church of St Vigor (CHER 06483 and 51435). The Victoria County History for Cambridgeshire states that by 1800 the site was in the area of "old inclosure", before the surrounding land was enclosed and drained under the 1806 parish enclosure act (Wright 2002). The site would originally have lain in a large medieval open field known as High Eye Field, within an estate owned successively by the Newport, Wright and Ormsby families from 1390, 1460 and 1480, and by Queens' College, Cambridge from 1500. In 1948, Queens' College sold the estate to a tenant. The former farmyard of Queens' College Farm lies to the immediate south and east of the site and is covered by houses. Queens' College Farm farmhouse still stands. It is sited north of Church Lane and was built in the 14th or 15th century (CHER 51416).

Historic maps dating from 1818 and 1886 record the site as devoid of features and structures, although buildings are shown immediately south of the southern field boundary (CRO Q/RDC21; CRO XLVIII.5 OS). By contrast, the 1903/04 2nd edition of the Ordnance Survey shows a small enclosure extending across and beyond the eastern part of the development area. On the map are indicated two separate structures, perhaps representing sheds, pens, workshops or barns, within the area of the site and within the southern half of the enclosure. One of the structures lies near the southern edge of the enclosure, and one is indicated near its inside west side.

Roman remains have been found across a wide area *c*. 500m north of the site. In 1874, groundworks near Fulbourn railway station discovered a cremation site, consisting of large

amounts of calcined bone and the remains of one or more furnaces (CHER 06243). In the same or the following year, Roman lime kilns and up to 30 human skeletons were found along or close to the railway line over the half-mile distance from the railway station to Barnsbury House (CHER 06286). Richard Wombwell and a Mr Mawby excavated a small site to the west of the properties along Station Road in 1980. They found 'rooms', the bases of walls and large amounts of Roman pottery, suggesting the presence of a Roman villa (CHER 06287). In the early 1980s, Wombwell found a fragment of human skull close to the railway line (CHER 06242). The skull fragment lay in the same general area as the human skeletons that were found in 1874 or 1875 and is reported to be Roman. In 1939, two pipe clay figurines and a Roman lamp were found behind Barnsbury House (CHER 16119).

The trial-trenching evaluation took place in September 2005 and comprised three trenches, each measuring between 30m and 36m by 2m (Bailey and Spoerry 2005). Trenches 1 and 2 were located within the development area and trench 3 10m to its north. All three trenches contained archaeological features, with the greatest density in trench 3. Most of the datable features were medieval, with several ditches, pits and a possible iron-smithing hearth dated to the 13th-14th centuries. A few earlier features were also recorded: a possibly Iron Age post-hole and a pit at the east end of trench 3, and a Roman ditch terminal in trench 2.

Many of these features were sealed by a layer of subsoil, which was cut by further pits, ditches and post-holes which lay directly below the modern topsoil. The subsoil consistently sealed medieval features and is therefore of post-medieval date. Some of the features cutting the subsoil are clearly modern, and although other features are undated they are considered to be either post-medieval or modern. The modern features include the floor of a demolished 19th-century barn and a recent animal burial.

The evaluation report concluded that most of the features were medieval and represented agricultural activity, including fence lines or barns, possible ridge and furrow, and small-scale smithing. The evidence suggested agricultural processing and associated structures on the periphery of the medieval village.

3.0 CONDITION OF SITE

The excavation area measured *c.* 24m x 95m. Approximately 60% of the area had been truncated by more than 0.3m below the base of the topsoil by mechanical excavator before the archaeological excavation began (Fig. 2; Plates 1 to 4). The least truncated site areas

(0.3m or less) were the centre and the west end. The south-west corner had been left untouched, and had not been deliberately truncated. Large, crater-like holes were present in the central and eastern parts of the site and probably marked the positions of grubbed-out archaeological features. Two small spoil heaps had been left in the centre of the site and were subsequently removed by mechanical excavator. The stripped surface had lain open for several months and had weathered, requiring extensive cleaning. The sections around the edges of the site had preserved a record of the degree of truncation and the features and deposits that had not survived.

4.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The main aim of the excavation was to record, excavate, analyse and report any surviving archaeological remains within the development area. A second aim was to use the results of the excavation and the evaluation together to establish the character of the archaeological remains that had already been destroyed.

The archaeological work took into account regional research assessments and objectives (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000). The site-specific research objectives were:

- To establish the character of settlement or other activities taking place at the northern periphery of the village in the medieval and post-medieval periods, especially in relation to agriculture or small-scale craft activities (e.g. smithing);

- To establish the character of settlement or activity pre-dating the medieval village, especially in relation to the postulated Roman villa to the north of the site.

5.0 METHOD

The archaeological work was undertaken in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (IFA 1999), and the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officer's Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003). The ECC FAU is a registered archaeological organisation with the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

As specified in the archaeological brief, a base plan of the site area was established by survey, and those areas that were truncated by less than 0.3m were cleaned by hand, inspected for archaeological features and deposits, then planned to provide an assessment of the excavation requirements. Those areas that were truncated by more than 0.3m were not systematically cleaned, but were nevertheless inspected for the survival of the bases of deeper features such as pits or wells. The sections exposed around the edges of the site were cleaned and inspected to assess the degree of truncation of features over the main site area, and those which contained the best stratigraphic sequences were drawn.

The majority of features exposed in plan were fully excavated, as required in the archaeological brief, other than those which were clearly modern (e.g. they contained modern artefacts or the stumps of wooden posts, or formed part of a modern structure). The exceptions were ditch 233, of which 50% was excavated, and wells 221, 245 and 272, which were excavated to a limit of *c*. 1.2m due to health and safety considerations. A hand-turned auger with a diameter of 0.1m was used to establish the depth of each well. The spoil heaps within the excavation area were removed and the features exposed beneath them were excavated.

Archaeological deposits and features (contexts) were recorded using the ECC FAU recording system (ECC FAU 2002). All contexts were recorded on individual pro-forma sheets. Plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Black and white prints and colour transparencies were taken of significant features and of work in progress. The site was located and related to Ordnance Survey by using a directional GPS with onboard map-based software, and levels were taken relative to Ordnance Datum. The error margin of the GPS varies, but is always less than 0.2m.

Artefacts were collected by context where present, and were processed, catalogued, reported, and boxed for archiving, except for obviously modern material, including some recent animal burials, which was discarded. Nineteen bulk soil samples were taken from the fills of thirteen Roman, medieval and post-medieval pits and wells for analysis of plant remains, molluscs and other organic material, and sixteen of these were examined and reported on.

6.0 FIELDWORK RESULTS

Pits, ditches and post-holes were recorded across the lightly truncated areas in the centre and extreme west of the excavation area (Figs 2 and 3). Only the deepest features, comprising large pits and wells, survived in the more severely truncated areas, mainly in the east. A layer of subsoil up to 0.15m thick was recorded across most of the south section of the excavation area, as well as in evaluation trenches 1 and 3. No trace of the layer was found in trench 2 or in the north, east and west sections of the excavation area, so it was probably only present in localised areas. The subsoil was recorded as sealing earlier features both in the evaluation trenches and the south section. It was cut by modern features, and sealed by modern layers and topsoil.

Small quantities of prehistoric, Roman, medieval, post-medieval and modern artefacts were recovered. The dating and phasing of the archaeological deposits and features has proved problematical, due to the small quantity of datable material. Many of the finds were residual in later features, as much of the pottery was small and abraded, and some of the features contained artefacts with a wide date range. Much of this residual material probably originates from occupation/activity taking place across the old land surface during the medieval period. Apart from obviously modern features, few features are securely dated, and the dates assigned to individual features and deposits should be regarded as posterior dates (e.g. 'Roman or later' etc.). The subsoil layer in the evaluation trenches sealed features containing medieval pottery and is therefore considered to be medieval or later.

Details of the features and deposits recorded in the excavation are included in Appendix 1. The features and deposits recorded in the evaluation trenches have already been described in the evaluation report, but are included in the description of the excavation results to provide an integrated account. In the following text and the accompanying illustrations the archaeological contexts which were excavated during the evaluation are prefixed with the letter 'E'.

6.1 **Prehistoric** (Fig. 4)

Post-hole 30 at the west end of the excavation area is possibly prehistoric. It contained no finds except for a single fragment of probable Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery.

Residual sherds of prehistoric pottery were recovered from six features, together with later finds: pits 215 and 223, and wells 221, 245 and 272 in the excavation area; and post-hole E17 at the east end of evaluation trench 3. Post-hole E19 and pit E31 at the east end of

trench 3 contained single undiagnostic sherds of prehistoric pottery, but no other finds. However, the pit cut the subsoil layer, which suggests that the feature was medieval or later and that the sherd was residual. Post-hole E19 lay directly below topsoil and is part of a modern structure. In the south-west of the excavation area an unstratified beaker sherd was found lying on the surface of the natural chalk. Most of the residual prehistoric sherds are undiagnostic and not closely datable, with the exception of Early/Middle Iron Age sherds in pits 215 and 223. Although the amount of prehistoric pottery in pit 215 was relatively large (21 sherds, 176g), it was found together with modern brick and glass.

6.2 Roman (1st to 4th century) (Fig. 4)

Two features are of probable Roman date. Pit 231 in the south-east corner of the excavation area had five fills and contained two sherds of late Roman pottery in one of the lower fills (238). It was oval in plan and had steep sides and a concave base; before truncation it would have been *c*. 1.5m wide, 2.1m long and 2m deep (Fig. 9, section 6. Plate 5). The pit also contained a fragment of *tegula* (Roman flanged roof-tile), animal bone and fragments of quernstone. A medieval fiddle-key nail was found in the soil sample from the top fill (224), but may have been intrusive. Another feature which may be Roman is pit or gully E12, which was recorded at the south end of evaluation trench 2. The single fill of the feature contained three sherds of late Roman pottery and a small piece of possible Roman window glass. The eastern part of this feature lay beyond the limits of trench 2, and was not recorded during the excavation due to machine-truncation of the surrounding area. Medieval wells 221 and 272 in the east of the excavation area contained small amounts of residual Roman pottery.

6.3 Medieval (11th to 15th century) (Fig. 5)

Twenty-two features are of probable Late Saxon or medieval date. In evaluation trench 1 these were pits E8, E10 and E15, and in trench 3 pits E50, E57, E61 and E74, and ditches or pits E45, E65 and E80. No datable Late Saxon or medieval features were identified in trench 2. The probable Late Saxon or medieval features in the excavation area were largely confined to its eastern half, and comprised pits 86, 201, 249, 253, 257, 259, 261, 263 and 280, and wells 221, 245 and 272. Most of the pottery from these features spans the 10th to 14th centuries, although the earliest pottery, dating to the 10th to 12th centuries, was mainly residual in later features. Most of the medieval pits and wells are dated to between the 12th and 14th centuries; only pit 86 and well 221 contained pottery dating to the 10th to 12th centuries and nothing later, but these features contained so little pottery that it could be residual. A few pits, 249, 257 and 263, are of late medieval date, containing pottery dated to the 14th to 16th centuries. The total amount of medieval pottery produced by the medieval

features was 80 sherds/784g. More than half of the medieval features contained less than two medieval sherds, and are therefore very poorly dated.

Shallow pit E15 was interpreted in the evaluation report as a smithing hearth, and its elongated oval shape is typical of a small hearth or furnace, with a flue/stoke-hole to the west. The primary fill was charcoal-rich, the secondary fill consisted of chalk, and the topmost fill contained a small amount of charcoal, shale and shale/slag fragments, and 5.5kg of iron-working slag. The shale/slag was laminated and non-magnetic, and had been heated to a temperature which had been high enough to alter its structure. Several pieces of slag were weakly magnetic, and some had pieces of shale attached. Much of the slag had shiny, melted patches, and others had a pinkish sandy clay surface. In the soil sample from the top fill of the pit were fragments of possible fired hearth/furnace lining, and spheroidal hammer slag, which is an indicator of smithing activity. The slag may be directly associated with hearth E15, but because it was recovered from a secondary fill this is not certain. Hearth E15 contained no datable finds other than a single large sherd of 13th/14th-century pottery.

Features 221, 245 and 272 are the remains of wells, and were found at the eastern end of the excavation area. All three features were circular in plan and had diameters of 1.08m, 0.86m and 1m respectively. The wells were vertical-sided and deep, and for safety reasons were excavated to a maximum depth of only 1.2m. By using an auger it was possible to establish that wells 221 and 245 were (after truncation) at least 2.6m and 3.4m deep respectively, and well 272 2.15m deep. Within 221 and 245 were single fills of silt-clay, soft and un-compacted, containing pockets of chalk, sand and ash. It is possible that their secondary use was as cess pits. The single fill of 272 also had a soft silt-clay fill, although in this case the pockets of sand, chalk and ash were absent. Cut into the sides of the well at a depth of *c*. 0.5m were four small opposing foot/hand-holds (Fig. 9, section 8; Plate 6).

All three wells contained small amounts of animal bone, while pieces of slag were found in 221 and 272, but not 245. Late Saxon and medieval pottery were recovered from 221, 245 and 272 (three, seven and thirty-five sherds respectively). Pre-medieval sherds were also present in all three features, and suggest that much of the material may have been residual.

Possible medieval ditches were encountered in evaluation trench 3, but not in the other two evaluation trenches. No ditches were recorded in the excavation area, possibly due to machine-truncation, although no obvious ditches were visible in the sections around its limits. The evaluation report refers to features E45, E65 and E80 in trench 3 as ditches, although some of them could just as easily be large or elongated pits. Ditch E65 at the west end of

the trench ran roughly north-south and was *c.* 2m wide and 0.3m deep. Ditch E45 to its east was aligned east-west and was 0.22m deep and less than 1m wide. In the single fills of both features were small amounts of animal bone. E65 contained a single large sherd of Thetford-type ware, and E45 two small fragments of medieval coarse ware. Very little of ditch E80 was present. It contained no finds and was cut by ditch E65.

Pits comprised the other possible medieval features in the excavation area. The pits varied in depth and form, but were probably dug for rubbish disposal. Most contained only very small amounts of medieval pottery, usually three or four sherds or less. Pit 280 (Fig. 9, section 9) and pit 203 were the two exceptions and contained nine and eight sherds respectively. Nearly all of the pottery sherds were small and abraded. Most of the pits contained no other finds, apart from small amounts of animal bone. Along with the pottery and animal bone in pit 280 were also an iron hook or bracket, and eighteen pieces of human bone. The human bone was disarticulated and noticeably less well-preserved than the animal bone and therefore probably represents re-internment of material from a disturbed burial.

In evaluation trenches 1 and 3 the features sealed beneath the subsoil were all medieval. Two shallow pits or gullies (299 and 317) sealed beneath the subsoil in the southern section (Fig 7, sections 4 and 5) may have been medieval, although neither contained any datable finds to confirm this. These features are located in the eastern half of the site, where the greatest concentration of medieval features was recorded in the excavation area, and may represent shallow features lost to the machine-truncation.

Nearly all of the medieval pottery was found in evaluation trench 3 and in the east half of the excavation area (Fig. 6). Wells 245 and 272 produced most of the stratified medieval pottery (nearly 50% by weight). The stratified medieval pottery from evaluation trench 3 was 11% of the overall total and was small in comparison. Four features – three medieval (E10, 221 and 272) and one modern (173) - contained pieces of slag and clinker, and were situated in the eastern half of the excavation area.

6.4 Post-medieval (16th to 18th century) (Fig. 7)

Four features in the excavation area are probably dated to the post-medieval period. These comprised two post-holes (36 and 44) at the west end of the excavation area, one ditch running along the northern section (68) and a large pit (223). Post-hole 36 contained a fragment of peg-tile, and post-hole 44 a large fragment of un-frogged brick. Ditch 68 was identified in section, but was not seen in plan due to machine-truncation. It ran roughly east-

west, was 0.5m deep and at least 16.5m long. Its single fill contained a fragment of peg-tile. Pit 223 was a large rectangular feature with near-vertical sides and a flat base (Fig. 9, section 7; Plate 7), and may originally have been plank-lined. It contained three fills and was 0.68m deep (after truncation). The pit's top fill contained a silver long-cross penny, fragments of brick and tile, animal bone, and fourteen sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery, but there were no finds in the other two fills.

6.5 Modern (19th/20th century) (Fig. 7)

The modern remains comprised chalk surfaces, ditches, pits, post-holes and fenced enclosures. Eleven of the features lay within evaluation trench 3, and the remainder within the excavation area or in the sections around its edges. The first two editions of the Ordnance Survey suggest that most of the modern features are late 19th/early 20th-century or later and were part of a northward expansion of the farmyard of Queens' College Farm.

The majority of the post-holes defined two fenced enclosures. The earliest of these enclosures extended across the east part of the site and appears on the 1903/4 edition of the Ordnance Survey. It is represented by fourteen post-holes (90, 96, 100, 104, 106, 108, 112, 116, 187, 189, 191, 193, 197 and 266) in a north-south line in the excavation area, and six post-holes (E19, E34, E38, E48, E52, and E69) in an approximate east-west line in evaluation trench 3. The east side of it was defined by post-medieval/modern ditch 225 and the present-day trackway, which runs along the east side of the site. The other enclosure abutted the west side of the first, and was probably constructed post 1903/4, as it does not appear on the OS 2nd edition. The north side of it is indicated by eleven post-holes (48, 50, 52, 60, 62, 64, 124, 126, 128, 130 and 294) and the west side by nine small, post-holes in a north-south line (18). Most of the post-holes belonging to the enclosures were square or rectangular, with many containing the stumps of semi-decayed wooden posts. In the post-packings of some of the post-holes were modern glass and pottery. Post-hole 64 cut an undatable pit (66), and post-hole 100 an undatable ditch (233).

Three large post-holes (159, 163 and 177) in a north-south line lay near the inside west side of the 1903/4 enclosure, and were probably remnants of one of the two structures, that are indicated by the OS 2nd edition to have been present within it. They lay in the location of the larger of the two structures, and were part of a modern shed, pen, workshop or barn. Post-hole 165 contained no finds, and post-hole 159 contained two small sherds of probably residual medieval pottery. Post-hole 177 was cut by modern pit/post-hole 181 and was not investigated.

Modern post-holes not associated with the enclosure occurred in the south-west corner of the excavation area (3, 7 and 20), and towards the east end of trench 3 (E17). All four of these post-holes contained stumps of semi-decayed wooden posts and were approximately square in shape.

The laying down of chalk surfaces probably accompanied the expansion of the Queens' College farmyard. Present in section along most of the southern limit of the excavation area were one or two layers of redeposited chalk (304/306, 312 and 329/331) (Figs 6 and 7, sections 3, 4 and 5). The chalk layers were cut by modern features. Underneath them was a sequence of three large, undatable pits (320, 323 and 326), which cut the subsoil (303, 311 and 319) (Fig. 9, section 4; Plate 9). In between the layers of chalk, possibly representing an occupation layer, was a thin deposit of greyish brown silt-clay (305 and 330) containing three sherds of post-medieval or modern red earthenware, a large horseshoe, and infrequent small fragments of brick and tile. Layer 305 also contained a single sherd of residual early medieval pottery. There were no finds in the redeposited chalk itself.

The original extent of the subsoil and the redeposited chalk layers across the south of the site is suggested by evaluation trench 1. Cobbled chalk layer E5 in the south of trench 1 is clearly equivalent to chalk layer 312 recorded in the south section of the excavation area (Fig. 7 and Fig. 9, section 5), and contained post-medieval brick and tile fragments. The subsoil (E3) and a chalky layer (E2) beneath the topsoil extended north-eastwards up the line of trench 1, so it is reasonable to assume the chalk layers extended over much of the south and south-east of the excavation area. No chalk layers were recorded in evaluation trenches 2 and 3 in the west and to the north of the excavation area.

In the south section of the excavation area were modern features containing fragments of modern bricks and concrete (301, 316, 332 and 307) (Figs 8 and 9, sections 3, 4 and 5; Plates 8, 9 and 10). One of these features (332) contained the stump of a wooden post.

Modern animal burials, representing the disposal of dead beasts from nearby Queens' College Farm, were found in evaluation trench 3 (E42), and in both the centre of the excavation area (114, 175, 217, 219) and its south-western part (11). Cattle skeletons lay in the burial pits within the excavation area, and the remains of a horse in E42 in trench 3. In animal burial pits 11, 114 and 219 were fragments of modern glass and/or pottery, and in E42, which cut the subsoil layer, a small quantity of medieval and post-medieval pottery, considered to be residual. There were no datable finds in animal burials 175 and 217. The cattle burials were all similar and consisted of juveniles and young adults.

The other modern features included two agricultural drains (14 and 26) in the south-west, and a field ditch (225) along the eastern edge of the excavation area, which contained modern bricks, concrete, tile and glass, and survived in the north and south sections only. Ditch 225 was overlain at its north end by a localised deposit of redeposited chalk (340), recorded in section at the north-eastern corner of site (Fig. 8, section 2).

6.6 **Undatable** (Fig. 2)

Many of the evaluation and excavation features are undatable because they contained no closely datable finds, or share no stratigraphic or spatial relationships. Many of these features (71, 74, 80, 82, 85, 134, 281, 283, 285 and 342) lie in the northern and southern sections of the excavation area (Figs 8 and 9).

7.0 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL MATERIAL

Small groups of finds were recovered from forty-four excavation contexts in total, in comparison with nineteen finds-producing contexts from the evaluation work (CCC AFU; details in archive). All of the material has been recorded by count and weight, in grams, by context. Quantification details can be found in Appendix 2. Five features in the excavation area (pits 11, 114, 175, 217 and 219) represent cattle burials of recent date; full details for these are held in the archive and are summarised in this report. The finds are described by category below.

7.1 Pottery

Pottery of all periods (161 sherds, weight 1575g) was recorded in twenty-five excavation contexts. The largest proportion (114 sherds, weight 1219g) is medieval and later, but prehistoric and Roman pottery was also noted. Fifteen evaluation contexts (Bailey and Spoerry 2005, appendix 2) also produced pottery, amounting to a total of 33 sherds, weighing 405g. Again, the largest proportion (22 sherds, weight 282g) is medieval and later. The prehistoric and medieval pottery assemblages are reported on separately; the reports incorporate details for the pottery from the Cambridgeshire CC AFU evaluation.

*7.1.1 **Prehistoric pottery*** by N. J. Lavender

Altogether, the evaluation and excavation produced a total of forty-five sherds (352g) of prehistoric pottery from eleven contexts. The material has been recorded using a system developed for prehistoric pottery (Brown 1988; details in archive).

This tiny assemblage is characterised by a large number of abraded sherds (over 60%) and lack of joining sherds. Rarely do any two sherds even seem to come from the same vessel. This implies that most, if not all, of the material is residual in later contexts. Full quantification details are available in the archive.

Despite this high degree of fragmentation, a wide range of fabrics is represented in the assemblage, most of which are consistent with a Middle Iron Age date. Some 49% by sherd count (52.5% by weight) comprises sand-tempered fabrics typical of the Middle Iron Age, and the rest would not be out of place at this date.

Diagnostic sherds are rare and consist of three rims and a small pierced lug. These are all likely to be of Iron Age date, although the flint-tempered flared rim from fill 31 of post-hole 30 is more likely to be Early Iron Age. The sand-tempered slashed rim sherd from fill 216 of pit 215 is probably from a large, coarse storage jar, whilst the flat-topped upright rim and lug from the same context (though probably not from the same vessel) are from smaller, finer jars with rounded shoulders (Form A). If not for their sandy fabrics, these sherds could again be Early rather than Middle Iron Age.

Only one sherd, unfortunately unstratified, is definitely pre-Iron Age. This is grog-tempered and from a large straight-sided vessel, decorated with twisted cord and finger-nail impressions. It probably comes from a large, coarse Beaker, although an Early Bronze Age date is also possible.

The bulk of the assemblage represents a transitional phase in Iron Age ceramics. The small quantity of diagnostic material comprises angular, flared-rimmed vessels and round-shouldered, upright-rimmed jars of the Early Iron Age (see Cunliffe 1968), but often in fabrics more typical of the Middle Iron Age (Drury 1978). Whether this represents an early introduction of sand-tempered fabrics or the lingering use of early forms is, given the size and condition of the assemblage, impossible to assess.

7.1.2 Roman pottery by Joyce Compton

Nine sherds of Roman pottery, weighing 87g, came from four contexts. All are residual, except perhaps for two sherds, weighing 22g, which came from the third fill (238) of pit 231. A sherd from a flanged vessel in Oxfordshire red colour-coated ware provides a late Roman date for this feature. The rest of the assemblage comprises body sherds in coarse fabrics which are not closely datable within the Roman period. The exception is a small sherd of imported samian, found in the fill of well 221, which is early Roman. Roman pottery was

recovered from the fill of pit E12 during the evaluation. This comprises joining pedestal-base sherds from a vessel in Nene Valley colour-coated ware, also providing a late Roman date.

7.1.3 Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery by Helen Walker

A small amount of pottery, totalling 114 sherds weighing 1219g, was excavated from twenty-one contexts. The pottery from the earlier trial-trenching evaluation, which produced twenty-two sherds weighing 282g, from eleven contexts, is also reported on. The pottery spans the Late Saxon to modern periods.

Late Saxon and early medieval pottery is relatively common, and St Neots-type ware dating from *c.* 900 to the 12th century is the most abundant, vessel forms comprising inturned bowl rims and everted jar rims. Finds of St Neots-type ware are to be expected as it was manufactured in Cambridgeshire. A small amount of other shelly wares is also present; some contain fossil shell, and could also be St Neots-type ware although no *bryozoa,* the diagnostic shell for St Neots-type ware, were noted in the fabric (recent articles on St Neots-type ware have re-identified this fossil as punctate brachiopod; Young and Vince 2005, 97). Early medieval ware is less common but includes a simple everted rim and a jug/tripod pitcher rim, perhaps dating to the 12th century. A single sherd of Thetford-type ware, probably from a storage jar, was identified. In addition, there are body sherds that could be sandy Thetford-type ware or Hedingham coarse ware.

Medieval pottery dating to the 13th to 14th centuries is also present. Finds include the remains of two fine ware glazed jugs in fabrics unfamiliar to the author (Appendix 2). Two sherds of Hedingham ware, made in north Essex, were found, one showing speckled green-glazed and horizontal reeding; a fairly late type dated *c*. 1250/75 to 1350 (Cotter 2000, 91). In addition, there is a sherd of fine white ware with an external yellow glaze. It was found in a context containing 12th- to early 13th-century pottery (fill 273 of well 272), and may be an example of Rouen or other North French ware, although such imports are rare inland.

As well as fine wares, there are some, mainly grey-firing, medieval coarse ware sherds (a couple are similar to Essex fabrics), and featured material comprises fragments from jugs and cooking pots, including thickened everted cooking pot rims (B2 rims in the Essex typology), one with pricked decoration. These are datable, in Essex at least, to *c*. 1200. In addition, there are some fragments from unglazed or sparsely glazed sandy orange ware jugs, although it is difficult to determine whether these are medieval or late medieval in date. There are, however, two internally glazed sandy orange ware sherds (from fill 265 of pit 263,

and from the earlier evaluation, fill E41 of pit E42) that can confidently be assigned a late medieval date of between the 14th and 16th centuries.

The only post-medieval feature with pottery is pit 223, although this feature also contained residual medieval pottery. There is a single sherd of Raeren stoneware, commonest during the first half of the 16th century. Dating to the 17th to earlier 18th centuries are sherds of black-glazed ware, post-medieval red earthenware and slip-trailed ware in the style of Metropolitan slipware, but not of Harlow-type. The latest sherd is from a Staffordshire-type mottled ware mug datable to the early 18th century. Modern 19th- to 20th-century pottery was recovered from pit 11 and drain 26 at the western end of the site. An oblong pit nearer the centre of the site (185) also contained modern pottery (as well as earlier material), as did pit 114.

In spite of the fact that a variety of pottery is present, it is of limited use in dating the features. This is partly because the amounts of pottery are so small, with only two contexts producing more than ten sherds, and because several features contained pottery and/or other finds of differing dates. These factors mean there is a high probability that the pottery is residual. The largest assemblage is from well 272 (fill 273) which produced thirty-five sherds, weighing 326g, dating from the 12th to earlier 13th centuries. However, this is not a discrete group as the fill also contained residual prehistoric and Roman pottery.

The medieval pottery is concentrated in the eastern half of the excavation area, unsurprisingly, as this is where most of the features are located, while there is a further concentration in a group of medieval features in evaluation trench 3 to the north of the excavation area. Most of the pottery spans the 10th to 14th centuries, and there is little evidence of activity after this date. There is not enough pottery to comment on function, but the presence of both fine and coarse wares indicates the pottery is both from living and service areas.

7.2 Metalwork

There are few items of metalwork, mainly comprising iron nails and objects. Surprisingly, no copper alloy was recovered. The only object of note is a medieval silver coin, detailed below.

*7.2.1 **Silver coin*** by Phil McMichael

A ‘long cross’ penny was recovered from the top fill (224) of post-medieval pit 223. The coin has been folded in half and is partially cut.

Obverse: most details worn away

Reverse: three pellets in each quarter, other details worn

Mintmark: plain cross, either from latter part of the reign of Edward III (1369-77) or of Henry VI (1422-61)

7.2.2 Iron objects and nails

Ironwork was recovered from six contexts, mainly in the form of nails. Six nails (64g) were recorded, one of which is a probable fiddle-key nail of medieval date. This came from the top fill of probable Roman pit 231, which also contained two small sherds of medieval pottery. Two iron objects are probably modern, although the bracket/hook from the fill of pit 280 may be as early as medieval. The horseshoe, with *in situ* nails, is from a post-medieval context and its condition and completeness indicate contemporaneity.

7.2.3 Lead

The bulk soil sample taken from fill 222 of medieval well 221 produced a small, solidified, lead dribble, about which nothing more can be said.

7.3 Glass

Seven fragments (214g) of modern glass were recorded. Both vessel and window glass is present, most of which comprises clear 20th-century examples. Parts of a blue-green Codd mineral water bottle were found in the fill of post-hole 90. This bottle type was first manufactured in 1895. Two sherds of glass were found during the evaluation; a sherd of post-medieval bottle glass was unstratified and a fragment of Roman window glass came from the fill of pit E12.

7.4 Brick and Tile

A surprisingly low number of contexts (eight) produced brick and tile fragments, amounting to just fourteen pieces, weighing 2248g. A Roman *tegula* flange came from the top fill (232) of probable Roman pit 231, but the remainder are post-medieval or modern. Nine fragments of roof tile were recorded, five of which are in buff-coloured clay and probably made locally. A brick fragment, from the fill of post-hole 44, is also in buff-coloured clay. The brick in the fill of post-hole 64 is frogged, embossed with the letters C and O, and is dated to the 19th or 20th centuries.

7.5 Baked Clay

Seven fragments of baked clay, total weight 48g, were recovered from four contexts in all. Most of the pieces are small and featureless except for those in the fill of medieval pit 280,

one of which has the impression of a wattle. These pieces may have derived from the structure of a nearby building.

7.6 Slag

Small amounts of slag, weighing a total of 1327g, were recovered from three contexts (the fills of modern pit 173 and medieval wells 221 and 272). In addition, a tiny globule, perhaps spheroidal hammer slag, was retrieved from the soil sample taken from the fill of medieval pit 86. Most of the slag is non-magnetic, lightweight and vesicular, with shiny patches. The exception is that from the fill of well 272 which is weakly magnetic and the largest piece appears to have a fairly high iron content. Apart from the fragments in well 272, the slag is similar to that found during the evaluation (in the fill of hearth E15; Bailey and Spoerry 2005, appendix 2), although none is from primary contexts. Associated dating evidence for all of the deposits is slim, but a medieval date has been presumed for most of them.

7.7 Stone

Lava quern fragments were recovered from three contexts. Most of the fragments are very small and undiagnostic, except for those in the top fill (232) of probable Roman pit 231. These are in good condition, although there are no signs of pecking or other form of stone-dressing. The condition of the stone indicates a medieval date rather than Roman, but lava querns were used throughout the Roman, Saxon and medieval periods.

Two fragments of apparently un-worked stone were noted, a tabular fragment from the fill of medieval well 221 and a fragment with a smooth upper surface from the fill of medieval pit 280. The latter does not appear to have been utilised, but it could conceivably be from a prehistoric saddle quern. It is more likely, however, that the smooth surface has formed naturally.

Shale-like material was recovered from two modern contexts (the fills of pits 114 and 173). The pieces are laminating and some have been burnt. Similar shale fragments were found during the evaluation (in the fill of hearth E15). The shale from pits 114 and 173 may have derived from the activity represented by this feature.

7.8 Flint

Two flint flakes were recovered, one each from the fills of modern pits 215 and 276. Neither appears to have been humanly worked. Three flints were found during the evaluation, only one of which (from the fill of pit E78) appears to be worked.

7.9 Animal Bone

Twenty-eight excavation contexts produced animal bone, total weight 21.7kg. The bone was scanned for condition and completeness, and basic identifications of the taxa and the skeletal elements present were carried out using Schmid (1972). Generally, the bones are in a fragmentary but good condition, with little abrasion. Few contexts contained appreciable quantities of animal bone, but a range of domestic animal types was identified. Where detailed identification was not possible, due to fragmentation, elements were sorted into broad groups based on size. The groups are: small mammal (e.g. cat, rabbit/hare, small dog), medium-sized mammal (e.g. sheep/goat, pig, large dog), large mammal (e.g. horse, cow, deer).

Five excavation contexts contained modern cattle burials, representing the disposal of dead beasts from nearby Queens' College Farm. The animals were either juveniles or young adults. No signs of butchery were noted and it is suggested that these animals were buried following death from disease or natural causes, which would leave no evidence on the skeletal remains.

The remaining twenty-three excavation contexts produced a total of 977 pieces of animal bone, weighing 4903g. Of the animal types identified in these contexts, sheep/goat and pig formed the largest proportion. Horse was present in four contexts and cattle bones were noted in five. Bird bones, probably from domestic fowl, were present in six contexts. Small mammal bones were also recorded, including dog in two contexts. The soil samples produced quantities of rodent and amphibian bones, suggesting that bone preservation was good. There are few fish bones, however, with just one or two examples recorded in each of three contexts.

There appears to be little difference in animal types between medieval and Roman assemblages, although quantities are too small to draw firm conclusions. Roman contexts, however, did not contain any identifiable pig bones, neither was fish recorded for these. Most of the assemblage represents disposal of food waste, although some elements are not normally regarded as food animals. The presence of rodent and amphibian bones indicates that animal remains were also entering contexts through natural means. A similar range of animal types was recorded from the evaluation (Bailey and Spoerry 2005, appendix 3), with sheep/goat again forming the largest proportion. Pig was absent, however, and nothing was recorded from the soil samples. A partial horse-burial was excavated (trench 3), and this probably represents a further recent animal burial associated with Queens' College Farm.

7.10 Shell

Small quantities of shell (17 pieces, weighing 26g) were recovered from a total of eight excavation contexts. Eight mussel fragments, and one oyster valve, were recorded and large garden snails were noted in two contexts. The mussels came from contexts of medieval date, but the remainder came from later, or undated, contexts.

7.11 Human bone

A number of fragments of human bone were recovered from the fill of medieval pit 280. The pit contained a range of finds and was evidently used as a rubbish pit, dated by a small amount of pottery to the early 13th century. The bone was disarticulated, although represents a single individual, and is in poor condition. Elements present came from the upper part of the skeleton and comprise fragments of skull and mandible, humerus, scapula and ribs. The individual's permanent teeth were just erupting and articulations are unfused. Use of Brothwell (1972) indicates that the bones are from a juvenile, perhaps around ten years old at death. The poor condition of the human bone compared to that of the animal bone in the same fill, suggests the incorporation of part of a much earlier burial into the backfill of the pit.

7.12 Environmental material

Bulk soil samples were collected and processed from nineteen excavation contexts for the purposes of environmental analysis. Sixteen samples were analysed, and the remaining three were not analysed as they contained no useful material. Full details can be found in Appendix 2. All samples were processed by wet-sieving with flotation using a 0.5mm mesh and collecting the flotation fraction (flot) on a 0.5mm sieve. The residues were then dried and separated into coarse and fine fractions using 2mm and 4mm sieves. The material in the coarse fraction (>4mm) was sorted by eye and artefacts and environmental material extracted and bagged separately. The fine fractions were saved but not sorted. The flots were also dried and bagged by context. Retrieved artefacts and charcoal were recorded by count and weight, where possible, and these details added to the quantification table in Appendix 2. A range of finds, mainly animal bone, was recovered from the residues of seventeen of the soil samples. Fossils (in six contexts) have not, however, been recorded in the quantification table. All nineteen samples produced flots, most of which contained molluscs, both large and small. All flots, except for those from <2> and <4>, contain modern roots in varying degrees, with <5>, <16> and <19> particularly affected.

7.12.1 Charred plant macrofossils and other remains by Val Fryer

Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from across the excavated area, and sixteen were submitted for examination. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x16 and the plant macrofossils, mollusc shells and other remains noted are listed in Appendix 2. Nomenclature within the tables follows Stace (1997) for the plant remains, and Kerney and Cameron (1979) for the mollusc shells. All plant remains were charred. Modern contaminants including fibrous roots, seeds and arthropod remains formed the major component of most assemblages.

Plant macrofossils

Cereal grains and seeds of common weeds were present at a low to moderate density in all but three samples. Preservation was generally poor, with a high proportion of the grains being puffed and distorted, probably as a result of combustion at very high temperatures.

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recorded, with wheat occurring most frequently. Chaff was exceedingly rare, but individual bread wheat (*T. aestivum/compactum*) type rachis nodes were noted in <5> (Roman well 231) and <7> (post-medieval pit 263). A single large pulse (Fabaceae) seed recovered from <19> (medieval well 272) was the sole non-cereal food plant recorded.

Weed seeds were particularly scarce, occurring as single specimens in only six samples. All were of common cereal crop contaminants including stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*), goosegrass (*Galium aparine*) and dock (*Rumex* sp.). Individual saw-sedge (*Cladium mariscus*) nutlets were noted in <12> (modern pit 185) and <19> (medieval well 272) and a single elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*) seed was also present in <19>. Charcoal fragments were present at a low to moderate density throughout, but other plant macrofossils were very scarce.

Other materials

Small fragments of black porous and tarry material, probably derived from the combustion of organic remains at very high temperatures, were present in most samples. Other remains were very rare, but included small fragments of bone and vitreous globules.

Mollusc shells

Although specific sieving for molluscan remains was not undertaken, shells were present in all sixteen assemblages. Although some were fragmented and abraded, most were

reasonably well preserved, retaining excellent surface detail and pigmentation, and their contemporaneity with the contexts is, perhaps, doubtful. Open-country species were predominant, although a small group of shells of woodland/shade-loving species was noted within probable Roman pit 231 (<5>), and freshwater obligate taxa were present in <9> from medieval well 245.

Interpretation

Interpretation of these assemblages is extremely difficult, firstly because the density of material within them is very low (never exceeding 0.1 litres in volume), but largely because it is not known how much the original assemblages may have been affected by the subsequent truncation of the site. For example, it is tentatively suggested that the condition of the mollusc shells indicates that most of the open-country species were introduced into the assemblages when these later ground works occurred.

Despite these problems, it is probably reasonable to assume that much of the plant material recorded is derived from a low density of scattered refuse, which was accidentally incorporated within the feature-fills. Cereals would appear to have been of importance to the local economy, particularly during the medieval period, although there is insufficient material to indicate whether the assemblages are derived from processing/storage or domestic waste.

7.13 Assessment

Relatively few of the excavated contexts produced finds and, generally, these are either few in numbers or are small fragments. Almost 30% of the contexts with finds contained material which cannot be dated empirically, and datable finds are in such small amounts that, in most cases, the dating evidence provided is unreliable. Only one context contained more than thirty sherds of pottery, and in a number of cases the date is provided by just one or two sherds. Some contexts have supporting dating evidence in the form of other finds types, but again these are few in number. For instance, pit 231 is dated to the Roman period by two sherds of pottery and a *tegula* flange. Almost all of the prehistoric pottery is residual and it seems likely that most of the Roman finds are also residual. Since many of the dated features are relatively modern, it seems reasonable to presume that much of the activity recorded is relatively recent.

It is interesting that the samples produced almost no fish bones, given the relatively large numbers of those from rodents and amphibians. There is a general absence of shellfish, especially oyster, and other cultural material is also scarce. This suggests that there was a low level of domestic occupation in the immediate vicinity during the medieval period, since

fish and shellfish formed a large part of the medieval diet. The low numbers of finds overall indicates a site on the settlement fringe, from the prehistoric period through to modern times.

Since the groups of finds are small, and many are undatable, there is little potential for further work. Any publication of the finds should thus be restricted to a summary. All of the finds should be retained, although the modern finds, and most of the undatable material, could be discarded at the archiving stage. The bone from the recent animal burials has already been disposed of, following recording.

8.0 CONCLUSIONS

The excavation and the preceding trial-trenching evaluation have recorded archaeological remains of prehistoric, Roman, medieval, post-medieval and modern date. Most of the archaeological remains are medieval and later.

8.1 Prehistoric

The very small quantity of prehistoric features and finds suggests some settlement in the vicinity, but no specific evidence of settlement within the area of the site itself, as almost all the prehistoric artefacts are abraded and residual in later features. The earliest evidence is a single, unstratified, sherd of Beaker or Early Bronze Age pottery, but the lack of early prehistoric evidence is emphasised by the complete absence of worked flints, even in residual contexts. Most of the prehistoric pottery is of Iron Age date.

8.2 Roman

The two Roman features identified, a pit and a gully, are poorly dated. They probably represent low-level activity in the hinterland of the Roman villa 0.5km to the north (CHER 06287), and small amounts of Roman artefacts, including occasional finds of roof-tile and window glass, are presumably derived from the villa buildings. The residual human bone in medieval pit 280 may be a remnant of a disturbed inhumation from the cemetery to the north that was probably related to the Roman villa (CHER 06286, 06242, 06243).

8.3 Medieval

A moderate number of features, both in the excavation area and the evaluation trenches, are probably medieval. A concentration of medieval rubbish pits and wells lay in the east of the excavation area, including pits and a sunken hearth previously recorded in evaluation trench 1. The distribution of medieval features across the rest of the excavation area is sparse,

even in its lightly truncated western and central parts. Medieval pits and possible ditches were recorded in evaluation trench 3 to the north of the excavation area.

Few of the medieval features are securely dated and some of them may in fact be post-medieval or modern. The medieval pottery assemblage is unlikely to be primary refuse, as it is mostly small and abraded, with much evidence of mixed or residual groups. Some of the medieval features, though, are likely to date to the 12th-14th centuries, with a few features dating to the 14th-16th centuries. The presence of St Neots ware in many of the features hints at an early medieval phase dating to the 10th-12th centuries, but unfortunately most of this early pottery was in residual contexts.

Cereal grains in samples taken from the medieval pits and wells indicate agriculture being carried out on or near the site, although the poor preservation and relatively small amounts of material recovered make it impossible to distinguish whether this represents crop-processing waste or domestic rubbish. There may have been some small-scale smithing at the eastern end of the site, as suggested by slag in two of the wells and in one of the fills of sunken hearth E15 but, even allowing for truncation of other possible hearths, very little slag was found on the site, even in residual contexts.

The proportion and types of medieval features destroyed by the truncation remain unknown and consequently it is difficult to reconstruct the nature of the medieval activity, which had taken place across the development area. However, the medieval activity, which did take place, is likely to have been concentrated around evaluation trench 3 and across the eastern half of the excavation area, as few medieval features were present in the lightly truncated central part of the site and no datable medieval features were present in trench 2 and in the lightly truncated areas at the far western end. Many small modern post-holes lay in the least truncated parts of the site, and if medieval structures had also been situated in those areas, then it is equally probable that some direct evidence for this would have survived the truncation. Although medieval structures could have been originally present in the heavily truncated eastern part of the site, where the wells and most of the medieval pits were found, no direct evidence, in the form of medieval post-holes and beam slots, has been found to confirm this. By contrast, indirect evidence for people living and working within and/or close to the site during the medieval period has been found, and consists of the pottery, slag, bones, cereal grains, pits and wells. These remains perhaps represent peripheral activity, in a marginal area between the village to the south and the open field to its north, perhaps related to medieval forerunners of Queens' College Farm, whose late medieval farmhouse survives 60m to the south-east of the site (CHER 51416). It is unlikely that the site was used

intensively, as there was relatively little cultural material, and much of the pottery was small and abraded, suggesting that it had been repeatedly disturbed and was no longer in its original context.

8.4 Post-medieval and Modern

The layer of subsoil which lay between the medieval and post-medieval/modern features in some parts of the site, is likely to have accrued during the post-medieval period, and is possibly a remnant of a headland at the southern end of the adjacent large open field. The formation of the layer suggests the reversion of the site to agriculture, following its use for other forms of activity during the medieval period.

Only one post-medieval feature that definitely pre-dated the 19th century was identified, pit 223 in the east of the excavation area. The majority of datable features and deposits date to the late 19th and 20th centuries and represent ancillary activity related to the northward expansion of the Queens' College Farm farmyard. Fenced enclosures are indicated by most of the post-holes, and yard surfaces by the layers of redeposited chalk recorded in section along the southern limit of the site. The chalk layers overlie a buried soil layer containing post-medieval pottery and must be relatively recent.

Post-medieval pit 223 is very regular and may have been used for storage, or perhaps as an earth closet. The other, more recent pits are less regular, and appear mainly to have been used for the disposal of dead farm animals and general rubbish, although some were backfilled with building debris. Ditch 225 at the east end of the development area is a side-ditch of a known modern trackway. A former northern limit to the farmyard is perhaps represented by ditch 68, which was identified in section along the northern limit of the excavation area.

9.0 ASSESSMENT

The evaluation report concluded that there was evidence of activity on site from the prehistoric to the present day, and in particular evidence of medieval activity, which peaked in the 13th to 14th centuries and declined thereafter. The medieval remains were thought to represent agricultural processing and smithing, possibly with associated structures, at the northern edge of the medieval village (Bailey and Spoerry 2005, 12).

The excavation results broadly confirms these conclusions, although assessment of the results needs to take into account the loss of evidence from the extensive machine-truncation that occurred before excavation took place. A control over this assessment is provided by the stratigraphy recorded in the evaluation trenches, as well as in the sections around the edges of the excavation area and surviving in plan in its lightly truncated western and central parts.

Truncation was lightest in the extreme western and central parts of the excavation area, where even shallow features such as small post-holes and gullies were recorded, and it is considered that the majority of features would have survived in these parts of site. The lightly truncated central 'island' represents quite a large area, measuring 40m by 10 to 15m, where the features recorded in the excavation can be regarded as fairly representative of the archaeological evidence before truncation. However, very few features would have survived the more severe truncation of large areas to the west and east of the central island, as well as along the north and south sections. It is significant that the range of features recorded in evaluation trenches 1 and 2 are not represented in the wider excavation area, while sections (Figs 8 and 9) show that in several areas pits over 0.5m deep were completely machined out. In these severely truncated areas the bases of some pits were recorded as shallow scoops (e.g. pits 215, 217 and 219), and only the deepest pits and wells survived to be recorded and excavated.

Evidence of the prehistoric and the Roman period is very limited and the site is unlikely to have been a focus of settlement in either period. Shallow prehistoric and Roman features may have been lost to truncation, but the general paucity of the finds assemblages for these periods does not suggest a significant loss of evidence. The site appears to have lain outside the immediate area of the Roman villa to the north.

The excavation confirmed that medieval activity on site peaked in the 13th to 14th centuries, with the excavated evidence consisting mainly of deep features such as pits and wells. The greater density of medieval features, both in the excavation area and the evaluation trenches, suggests a more significant loss of evidence than for the earlier periods. This loss may include post-holes, further hearths similar to hearth E15 in evaluation trench 1, and shallow pits and gullies. However, no evidence of medieval structures was present in the lightly truncated western and central parts of the excavation area, where modern post-hole structures survived. On balance, it is unlikely that the truncation has destroyed evidence of significant medieval buildings or settlement evidence. Although the quantity of the medieval pottery and other finds is higher than for the prehistoric and Roman periods, the medieval

assemblages are not large or well-preserved and do not suggest rubbish disposal in a settlement area. Similarly, the small amount of slag present suggests only limited evidence of smithing, while the plant remains recovered suggest small amounts of scattered agricultural refuse, with no definitive evidence of crop processing. Although a relatively large amount of medieval evidence may have been lost to truncation, the quality of the evidence that has been recorded is not high, and suggests activity on the edge of the main settlement area of the medieval village.

The excavation results suggest a low level of activity in the post-medieval period, as very few features or finds are datable to between the 16th and 19th centuries. This is most likely the period in which the subsoil layer built up over many of the medieval features. It also appears that a higher proportion of site features are modern than was suggested in the evaluation report. All the animal burials and most of the larger pits, both in the excavation area and the evaluation trenches, proved to be modern, while many of the undatable pits are very similar in form and are also considered to be modern. Much of the site evidence can be directly related to the 19th- and 20th-century farmyard of Queens' College Farm immediately to the south and south-east of the site, and in some parts of the excavation area this recent activity is likely to have caused extensive disturbance of earlier archaeological remains.

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APPENDIX 1: EXCAVATION CONTEXT DATA

Context	Feature	Type	Description	% Exc.	Date
1	1	Pit	Filled by 2. Cuts topsoil	0	Modern
2	1		Fill of 1	0	Modern
3	3	Post-hole	Filled by 4. Contains 5	0	Modern
4	3		Fill of 3	0	Modern
5	5	Post-pipe	Filled by 6. Within 3	0	Modern
6	5		Fill of 5. Consists of semi-decayed wood	0	Modern
7	7	Post-hole	Filled by 8. Contains 9	0	Modern
8	7		Fill of 7	0	Modern
9	9	Post-pipe	Filled by 10. Within 7	0	Modern
10	9		Fill of 9. Consists of semi-decayed wood	0	Modern
11	11	Pit	Filled by 12. Cuts 236	100	Modern
12	11		Single fill of 11	100	Modern
13	13	Pit	Filled by 236	0	Undatable
14	14	Pipe trench	Filled by 15	0	Modern
15	14		Fill of 14. Cut by 16	0	Modern
16	16	Post-hole	Filled by 17. Cuts 15	0	Modern
17	16		Fill of 16	0	Modern
18	18	Post-holes	Line of nine post-holes. Filled by 19	100	Undatable
19	18		Single fill of 18	100	Undatable
20	20	Post-hole	Filled by 21. Contains 22	0	Modern
21	20		Fill of 20	0	Modern
22	22	Post-pipe	Filled by 23. Within 20	0	Modern
23	22		Fill in 22. Consists of semi-decayed wood	0	Modern
24	24	Post-hole	Filled by 25	100	Undatable
25	24		Single fill of 24	100	Undatable
26	26	Pipe-trench	Filled by 27	10	Modern
27	26		Fill of 26	10	Modern
28	28	Post-hole	Filled by 29	50	Undatable
29	28		Single fill of 28	50	Undatable
30	30	Post-hole	Filled by 31	100	Prehistoric+
31	30		Single fill of 30	100	Prehistoric+
32	32	Post-hole	Filled by 33	100	Undatable
33	32		Single fill of 32	100	Undatable
34	34	Post-hole	Filled by 33	100	Undatable
35	34		Single fill of 34	100	Undatable
36	36	Post-hole	Filled by 37	100	Post-med+
37	36		Single fill of 36	100	Post-med+
38	38	Post-hole	Filled by 39	100	Undatable
39	38		Fill of 38	100	Undatable
40	40	Pit	Filled by 41. Contains modern brick/concrete	0	Modern
41	40		Fill of 40. Contains modern brick & concrete	0	Modern
42	42	Post-hole	Filled by 43	100	Undatable
43	42		Single fill of 42	100	Undatable
44	44	Post-hole	Filled by 45	100	Post-med+
45	44		Single fill of 44	100	Post-med+
46	46	Post-hole	Filled by 47	100	Undatable
47	46		Single fill of 46	100	Undatable
48	48	Post-hole	Filled by 49	0	Modern
49	48		Fill of 48	0	Modern
50	50	Post-hole	Filled by 51	0	Modern
51	50		Fill of 50	0	Modern
52	52	Post-hole	Filled by 53	0	Modern
53	52		Fill of 52	0	Modern
54	135	Post-hole	Same as 135	0	Undatable
55	136		Same as 136	0	Undatable
56	141	Post-hole	Same as 141	0	Undatable
57	142		Same as 142	0	Undatable
58	-	Not used		-	-
59	-	Not used		-	-

Context	Feature	Type	Description	% Exc.	Date
60	60	Post-hole	Filled by 61	0	Modern
61	60		Fill of 60	0	Modern
62	62	Post-hole	Filled by 63	0	Modern
63	62		Fill of 62	0	Modern
64	64	Post-hole	Filled by 65. Cuts 67	100	Modern
65	64		Fill of 64	100	Modern
66	66	Pit	Filled by 67, 274 and 275	100	Undatable
67	66		Fill of 66. Contains 274 and 275	100	Undatable
68	68	Ditch?	Filled by 69	N. section	Post-med+
69	68		Single fill of 68	N. section	Post-med+
70	71		Single fill of 71	N. section	Undatable
71	71	Cut feature	Filled by 70	N. section	Undatable
72	74		Top fill of 74	N. section	Undatable
73	74		Primary fill of 74	N. section	Undatable
74	74	Cut feature	Filled by 72 and 73	N. section	Undatable
75	75	Layer		N. section	Undatable
76	134		Single fill of 134. Cut by 80	N. section	Undatable
77	80		Primary fill of 80	N. section	Undatable
78	80		Top fill of 80. Cut by 342	N. section	Undatable
79	79		Primary fill of 342	N. section	Undatable
80	80	Cut feature	Filled by 78 and 79	N. section	Undatable
81	82		Single fill of 82	N. section	Undatable
82	82	Pit	Filled by 81	N. section	Undatable
83	85		Single fill of pit 343	N. section	Undatable
84	85		Single fill of 85. Cut by 343	N. section	Undatable
85	85	Pit	Filled by 84	N. section	Undatable
86	86	Pit	Filled by 87	100	Medieval+
87	86		Fill of 86	100	Medieval+
88	89	Post-hole	Filled by 89	100	Undatable
89	88		Fill of 88	100	Undatable
90	90	Post-hole	Filled by 91. Contains 92	70	Modern
91	90		Fill of 90	70	Modern
92	92	Post-pipe	Filled by 93. Within 90	50	Modern
93	92		Fill of 92. Consists of semi-decayed wood	50	Modern
94	233	Ditch	Same as 233	-	Undatable
95	234		Same as 234	-	Undatable
96	96	Post-hole	Filled by 97. Contains 98	0	Modern
97	96		Fill of 96	0	Modern
98	96	Post-pipe	Filled by 99. Within 96	0	Modern
99	96		Fill of 98. Consists of semi-decayed wood	0	Modern
100	100	Post-hole	Filled by 101. Cuts 234. Contains 101	0	Modern
101	100		Fill of 100	0	Modern
102	102	Post-pipe	Filled by 103. Within 100	0	Modern
103	102		Fill of 102. Consists of semi-decayed wood	0	Modern
104	104	Post-hole	Filled by 105	0	Modern
105	104		Fill of 104	0	Modern
106	106	Post-hole	Filled by 107	50	Modern
107	106		Fill of 106	50	Modern
108	108	Post-hole	Filled by 109. Contains 110	0	Modern
109	108		Fill of 108	0	Modern
110	110	Post-pipe	Filled by 111. Within 108	0	Modern
111	110		Fill of 110. Consists of semi-decayed wood	0	Modern
112	112	Post-hole	Filled by 113	50	Modern
113	112		Fill of 112	50	Modern
114	114	Pit	Filled by 115	100	Modern
115	114		Single fill of 114	100	Modern
116	116	Post-hole	Filled by 117. Contains 118	0	Modern
117	116		Fill of 116	0	Modern
118	118	Post-pipe	Filled by 119. Within 116	0	Modern
119	118		Fill of 118. Consists of semi-decayed wood	0	Modern
120	266	Post-hole	Same as 266	-	-
121	268		Same as 268	-	-
122	267	Post-pipe	Same as 267	-	-

Context	Feature	Type	Description	% Exc.	Date
123	267		Single fill of 267. Semi-decayed wood	50	Modern
124	124	Post-hole	Filled by 125	100	Modern
125	124		Fill of 124	100	Modern
126	126	Post-hole	Filled by 127	100	Modern
127	126		Fill of 126	100	Modern
128	128	Post-hole	Filled by 129	100	Modern
129	128		Fill of 128	100	Modern
130	130	Post-hole	Filled by 131	100	Modern
131	130		Fill of 130	100	Modern
132	132	Pit	Filled by 133	N. section	Undatable
133	132		Single fill of 132	N. section	Undatable
134	134	Cut feature	Filled by 76	N. section	Undatable
135	135	Post-hole	Filled by 136	100	Undatable
136	135		Single fill of 135	100	Undatable
137	137	Post-hole	Filled by 138	100	Undatable
138	137		Single fill of 137	100	Undatable
139		Not used		-	-
140		Not used		-	-
141	141	Post-hole	Filled by 142	100	Undatable
142	141		Single fill of 141	100	Undatable
143	143	Post-hole	Filled by 144	50	Undatable
144	143		Single fill of 143	50	Undatable
145	233	Ditch	Same as 233	-	Undatable
146	234		Same as 234	-	Undatable
147	147	Post-hole	Filled by 148	100	Undatable
148	147		Single fill of 147	100	Undatable
149	149	Pit	Filled by 150	100	Undatable
150	149		Single fill of 149	100	Undatable
151	151	Post-hole	Filled by 152	100	Undatable
152	151		Single fill of 151	100	Undatable
153	153	Post-hole	Filled by 154	100	Undatable
154	153		Single fill of 153	100	Undatable
155	155	Post-hole	Filled by 156	100	Undatable
156	155		Single fill of 155	100	Undatable
157	157	Post-hole	Filled by 158	100	Undatable
158	157		Single fill of 157	100	Undatable
159	159	Post-hole	Filled by 160	100	Modern
160	159		Single fill of 159	100	Modern
161	161	Post-hole	Filled by 162	100	Undatable
162	161		Single fill of 161	100	Undatable
163	163	Post-hole	Filled by 164	100	Undatable
164	163		Single fill of 163	100	Undatable
165	165	Post-hole	Filled by 166	100	Modern
166	165		Single fill of 165	100	Modern
167	167	Post-hole	Filled by 168	100	Undatable
168	167		Single fill of 167	100	Undatable
169	169	Post-hole	Filled by 170	100	Undatable
170	169		Single fill of 169	100	Undatable
171	171	Post-hole	Filled by 172	100	Undatable
172	171		Single fill of 171	100	Undatable
173	173	Pit	Filled by 174. Cuts 176	100	Modern
174	173		Single fill of 173	100	Modern
175	175	Pit	Filled by 176	100	Undatable
176	175		Single fill of 175. Cut by 173	100	Undatable
177	177	Post-hole	Filled by 178	0	Modern
178	177		Fill of 177. Cut by 181	0	Modern
179	179	Post-hole	Filled by 180	100	Undatable
180	179		Single fill of 179	100	Undatable
181	181	Pit	Filled by 182. Cuts 178. Mod. brick /concrete	0	Modern
182	181		Fill of 181. Contains modern brick/concrete	0	Modern
183	183	Post-hole	Filled by 184	100	Undatable
184	183		Single fill of 183	100	Undatable

Context	Feature	Type	Description	% Exc.	Date
185	185	Pit	Filled by 186	100	Modern
186	185		Single fill of 185	100	Modern
187	187	Post-hole	Filled by 188	0	Modern
188	187		Fill of 187	0	Modern
189	189	Post-hole	Filled by 190	0	Modern
190	189		Fill of 189	0	Modern
191	191	Post-hole	Filled by 192	0	Modern
192	191		Fill of 191	0	Modern
193	193	Post-hole	Filled by 194. Contains 195	0	Modern
194	193		Fill of 193	0	Modern
195	195	Post-pipe	Filled by 196. Within 193	0	Modern
196	195		Fill of 195. Consists of semi-decayed wood	0	Modern
197	197	Post-hole	Filled by 198. Contains 199	0	Modern
198	197		Fill of 197	0	Modern
199	199	Post-pipe	Filled by 200. Within 197	0	Modern
200	199		Fill of 199. Consists of semi-decayed wood	0	Modern
201	201	Pit	Filled by 202	100	Medieval+
202	201		Single fill of pit 201	100	Medieval+
203	203	Post-hole	Filled by 204	100	Undatable
204	203		Single fill of 203	100	Undatable
205	205	Post-hole	Filled by 206	100	Undatable
206	205		Single fill of 205	100	Undatable
207		Not used		-	-
208		Not used		-	-
209		Not used		-	-
210		Not used		-	-
211		Not used		-	-
212		Not used		-	-
213	213	Pit	Filled by 214	100	Undatable
214	213		Single fill of 213	100	Undatable
215	215	Pit	Filled by 216	100	Modern
216	215		Single fill of 215	100	Modern
217	217	Pit	Filled by 218	100	Undatable
218	217		Single fill of 217	100	Undatable
219	219	Pit	Filled by 220	100	Modern
220	219		Single fill of 219	100	Modern
221	221	Well	Filled by 222. Cuts 242	?	Modern
222	221		Fill of 221. Cuts 242	?	Modern
223	223	Pit	Filled by 224, 243 and 244. Cuts 248	100	Post-med+
224	223		Top fill of pit 223	100	Post-med+
225	225	Ditch	Filled by 226	0	Modern
226	225		Single fill of 225	0	Modern
227	249	Pit	Same as 249	-	Late med+
228	249		Same as 250	-	Late med+
229	253	Pit	Same as 253	-	Late med+
230	253		Same as 254	-	Late med+
231	231	Pit	Filled by 232, 237, 238, 239 and 240	100	Roman+
232	231		Top fill of 231	100	Roman+
233	233	Ditch	Filled by 234	50	Undatable
234	233		Fill of 233. Cut by 100	50	Undatable
235		Finds	Unstratified finds from south-west part of site	-	-
236	13		Fill of 13. Cut by 11	0	Undatable
237	231		Fourth fill in 231	100	Roman+
238	231		Third fill in 231	100	Roman+
239	231		Secondary fill in 231	100	Roman+
240	231		Primary fill in 231	100	Roman+
241	241	Pit	Filled by 242	100	Undatable
242	241		Single fill of 241. Cut by 221	100	Undatable
243	223		Primary fill of pit 223	100	Post-med+
244	223		Secondary fill of pit 223	100	Post-med+
245	245	Well	Filled by 246	?	Medieval+
246	245		Fill of 245	?	Medieval+
247	247	Pit	Filled by 248	100	Undatable

Context	Feature	Type	Description	% Exc.	Date
248	247		Single fill of 247. Cut by 223	100	Undatable
249	249	Pit	Filled by 250	100	Late med+
250	249		Single fill of 249	100	Late med+
251	251	Post-pipe	Filled by 252. Within 253	100	Undatable
252	251		Single fill of 251	100	Undatable
253	153	Post-hole	Filled by 254. Contains 251	100	Undatable
254	253		Single fill of 253	100	Undatable
255	255	Pit	Filled by 256	100	Medieval+
256	255		Single fill of 255	100	Medieval+
257	257	Pit	Filled by 258	100	Medieval+
258	257		Single fill of 257	100	Medieval+
259	259	Pit	Filled by 260. Cuts 262	100	Medieval+
260	259		Single fill of 259	100	Medieval+
261	261	Pit	Filled by 262	100	Medieval+
262	261		Single fill of 261. Cut by 259	100	Medieval+
263	263	Pit	Filled by 264 and 265	100	Post-med+
264	263		Primary fill of 263	100	Post-med+
265	263		Top fill of 263	100	Post-med+
266	266	Post-hole	Filled by 268. Contains 267	50	Modern
267	267	Post-pipe	Filled by 123. Within 266	50	Modern
268	266		Single fill of 266	50	Modern
269	338		Single fill of 338	100	Modern
270	270	Post-hole	Filled by 271	100	Modern
271	270		Single fill of 270	100	Modern
272	272	Well	Filled by 273	?	Medieval+
273	272		Fill of 272	?	Medieval+
274	66		Fill within 67	100	Undatable
275	66		Fill within 67	100	Undatable
276	276	Pit	Filled by 277 and 278	100	Undatable
277	276		Primary fill of 276	100	Undatable
278	276		Top fill of 276	100	Undatable
279	280		Single fill of 280	100	Medieval+
280	280	Pit	Filled by 279	100	Medieval+
281		Cut feature	Filled by 282	N. section	Undatable
282			Single fill of 281	N. section	Undatable
283		Cut feature	Filled by 284	N. section	Undatable
284			Single fill of 283	N. section	Undatable
285		Cut feature	Filled by 286	N. section	Undatable
286			Single fill of 285	N. section	Undatable
287		Ditch	Filled by 288	N. section	Modern
288			Single fill of 287	N. section	Modern
289		Topsoil	Above 291 and 293	E. section	Modern
290		Cut feature	Filled by 291	E. section	Undatable
291			Single fill of 290	E. section	Undatable
292		Cut feature	Filled by 293	E. section	Undatable
293			Single fill of 292	E. section	Undatable
294		Post-hole	Filled by 295	0	Modern
295			Fill of 294	0	Modern
296		Pit	Filled by 297 and 298	S. section	Undatable
297			Primary fill of 296	S. section	Undatable
298			Top fill of 296. Cut by 301	S. section	Undatable
299		Cut feature.	Filled by 300	S. section	Undatable
300			Single fill of 300. Below 311	S. section	Undatable
301		Pit	Filled by 302 and 314	S. section	Modern
302			Primary fill of 301	S. section	Modern
303		Natural	Root-disturbed natural chalk. Below 310	S. section	Undatable
304		Layer	Chalk layer. Above 310. Below 305	S. section	Undatable
305		Layer	Topsoil. Above 304. Below 306	S. section	Post-med+
306		Layer	Chalk layer. Above 305. Cut by 307	S. section	Post-med+
307		Cut	Modern truncation. Cuts 306. Below 308	S. section	Modern
308		Topsoil	Redeposited. Above 307. Below 309	S. section	Modern
309		Topsoil	Redeposited. Above 308	S. section	Modern

Context	Feature	Type	Description	% Exc.	Date
310		Subsoil	Above 303. Below 304	S. section	Undatable
311		Subsoil	Above 300. Below 312	S. section	Undatable
312		Subsoil	Above 311. Below 313	S. section	Undatable
313		Topsoil	Above 312. Below 301	S. section	Modern
314			Top fill of 301	S. section	Modern
315		Wall	Modern brick wall	S. section	Modern
316		Cut	Foundation cut for 315	S. section	Modern
317		Cut feature	Filled by 318	S. section	Undatable
318			Single fill of 317. Below 319	S. section	Undatable
319		Layer	Silty sand subsoil. Above 318. Cut by 320	S. section	Undatable
320		Pit	Filled by 321 and 322. Cuts 319	S. section	Undatable
321			Primary fill of 320	S. section	Undatable
322			Top fill of 320. Cut by 323	S. section	Undatable
323		Pit	Filled by 324 and 325. Cuts 322	S. section	Undatable
324			Primary fill of 323	S. section	Undatable
325			Top fill of 323. Cut by 326	S. section	Undatable
326		Pit	Filled by 327 and 328	S. section	Undatable
327			Primary fill of 326	S. section	Undatable
328			Top fill of 327. Below 329	S. section	Undatable
329		Layer	Chalk layer. Above 328. Below 330	S. section	Undatable
330		Layer	Stony layer. Above 329. Below 331	S. section	Post-med+
331		Layer	Chalk layer. Above 330. Cut by 332	S. section	Post-med+
332		Post-hole	Filled by 333 and 334	S. section	Modern
333			Fill of 332. Below 335	S. section	Modern
334			Wooden post within 333	S. section	Modern
335		Overburden	Sand/chalk. Above 333. Below 336/337	S. section	Modern
336		Overburden	Topsoil and brick rubble. Above 335	S. section	Modern
337		Overburden	Redeposited chalk. Above 337	S. section	Modern
338		Post-hole	Filled by 269	100	Modern
339		Topsoil	Above 282, 284, 286 & ?288. Below 340	N. section	Modern
340		Layer	Chalk layer within 339	N. section	Modern
341		Topsoil	Above 340 and 339	N. section	Modern
342		Pit	Filled by 77. Cuts 76 and 78	N. section	Undatable
343		Pit	Filled by 83. Cuts 84	N. section	Undatable

APPENDIX 2: FINDS DATA

Excavation: Finds Data by Context

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
12	11	- 3	2570 10	Animal bone; cattle skeleton Pottery; body sherds, one tiny piece is probably tile	- Modern
27	26	2 4 3	16 370 16	Slate fragments (Discarded) Roof tile fragments, three in buff-coloured clay Pottery; rim and body sherds	- Post med. Modern
31	30	1 1	2 6	Baked clay fragment Pottery; rim sherd	- Early Iron Age
37	36	1	8	Roof tile fragment	Post med.
45	44	1	392	Brick fragment, buff-coloured clay, depth 60mm	Post med.
65	64	1	944	Brick fragment, frogged, embossed with letters 'C O', depth 60mm	Modern
67	66	48 -	214 72	Animal bone; pig mandible fragment, plus incisors and canine; cattle molar, very worn; long bone shafts; fragments, inc 33/8g from sample 17, some are rodent and frog bones Lava quern fragments (numerous)	- -
69	68	1	36	Roof tile fragment	Post med.
87	86	73 1 1	138 - 4	Animal bone; pig mandible plus molars; tibia, sheep/goat, proximal end missing; fragments, inc 68/6g from sample 11, some are rodent and frog bones Tiny sphere - ?slag, from sample 11 Pottery; body sherd	- - Medieval
91	90	3	186	Glass; mineral water (Codds) bottle body sherds; window fragment	Modern
115	114	2 - - 2 1 3	12 2320 26 14 16 6	Iron nails Animal bone; cattle skeleton Coal/shale Bottle glass fragments, one dark green, one blue-green Pottery; plate rim sherd Pottery; rim and body sherds	- - - Modern Modern Medieval
121 = 268	120 = 266	1	10	Pottery; body sherd	Medieval
160	159	2	8	Pottery; body sherds	Medieval
174	173	19 -	52 406	Animal bone; rib, vertebra and scapula fragments, unfused; loose epiphyses Slag/clinker	- -
176	175	-	3170	Animal bone; cattle skeleton	-
186	185	2 19 7	26 155 100	Iron nails Animal bone; cervical vertebra, ?horse; skull fragments, bird or small mammal; fragment; fragments 14/1g from sample 12, inc two fish vertebrae Pottery; joining rim and body sherds, probably modern; handle; body sherds 3/4g from sample 12	- - Medieval and later

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
202	201	31	16	Animal bone; sheep/goat molar; fragments, inc 26/2g from sample 13, some are rodent and frog bones and fish vertebrae	-
		1	1	Shell; mussel fragment	-
		9	34	Pottery; rim and body sherds; body sherds 3/2g from sample 13	Medieval
216	215	70	1691	Animal bone; horse skull and mandible fragments; horse scapula fragment; cattle femur head, metacarpus and metatarsus, lacking distal end; cattle tibia, distal end and astragalus; bird bones; rodent and frog bones 13/1g from sample 6	-
		2	1	Small molluscs	-
		1	8	Flint flake	-
		1	2	Vessel/bottle glass fragment, clear	Modern
		1	32	Brick fragment	Modern
		21	176	Pottery; rim, base and body sherds, plus pierced lug	Middle Iron Age
218	217	-	1200	Animal bone; cattle part-skeleton	-
220	219	-	7600	Animal bone; cattle skeleton	-
		1	12	Window glass fragment, clear plate glass	Modern
222	221	81	490	Animal bone; pig maxillae, plus molars, and sagittal crest fragment; sheep/goat molars and long bone shafts; horse metatarsus, distal end; sheep/goat radius, distal end unfused; cattle metapodial, ulna and humerus, all with each end missing; sheep/goat skull fragment with horn core; orbit fragments, large mammal; fragments, inc 62/10g from sample 8, some are rodent, frog and fish bones	-
		1	376	Stone fragment, unworked	-
		1	1	Lead dribble from sample 8	-
		-	655	Slag	-
		3	26	Pottery; rim and body sherds	Medieval
		4	42	Pottery; body sherds, one samian, three sandy grey ware	Roman
		1	3	Pottery; body sherd from sample 8	Prehistoric
224	223	1	-	SF1, Silver long-cross penny	1369-1377 or 1422-1461
		33	86	Animal bone; ?tibia shaft fragments, large mammal; fragments, inc 27/4g from sample 2, one is a dog canine	-
		5	10	Shell; large garden snail	-
		1	86	Brick fragment, poorly mixed clay	Post med.
		3	112	Roof tile fragments, two in streaky buff clay	Post med.
		14	162	Pottery; base, body and handle sherds; handle sherd 28g from sample 2	Post med/med
226	225	2	10	Animal bone; long bone shaft, small mammal; sliver, ?chewed	-
232	231	1	4	Iron; ?fiddle key nail from sample 5	-
		42	76	Animal bone; rib fragments, large and medium-sized mammal; cattle incisor; ulna, sheep/goat; tibia, unfused, small mammal; bird bones; fragments 25/6g from sample 5	-
		2	605	Quern stone fragments	-
		1	268	Tile fragment; tegula flange	Roman
		2	8	Pottery; body sherds from sample 5	Medieval
234	233	3	44	Animal bone; sheep/goat mandible; fragments	-
		2	6	Baked clay fragments, streaky clay	-

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
235	Finds	3	190	Pottery; large rim sherd; joining body sherds	Medieval
		1	22	Pottery; body sherd	Late Neo/Early Bronze Age
237	231	80	777	Animal bone; cattle skull with one horn core extant; frog bones; horse incisor; fragments 17/2g from sample 10, some are rodent and frog bones	-
238	231	96	385	Animal bone; mandible hinge, skull, rib and vertebra fragments, large mammal; tibia, distal end, cattle; metacarpus, proximal end and metatarsus, distal end chewed, sheep/goat; mandible, dog; rib and scapula, small mammal (?cat); bird bones; fragments, inc 62/5g from sample 1, some are rodent and frog bones	-
		1	1	Shell; mussel fragment	-
		2	22	Pottery; body sherd, flanged vessel, Oxford red colour-coated ware; lower wall sherd, grey ware	Late Roman
239	231	33	2	Animal bone; fragments from sample 14, most are rodent and frog bones	-
240	231	88	4	Animal bone; fragments from sample 15, most are rodent and frog bones	-
244	223	10	26	Animal bone; long bone shaft, ?pig ulna, and fragments from sample 4	-
		3	6	Shell; oyster, one valve; mussel x 2, from sample 4	-
		1	6	Pottery; body sherd from sample 4	Prehistoric
246	245	8	25	Animal bone; long bone shaft fragment, weathered; fragments 7/1g from sample 9	-
		7	119	Pottery; rim, body and handle sherds, two glazed; body sherds 2/1g from sample 9	Medieval
		2	5	Pottery; body sherd; body sherd 1g from sample 9	Prehistoric
250	249	1	4	Pottery; body sherd	Late med
256	255	1	28	Pottery; body sherd	Medieval
258	257	2	1	Shell; mussel fragments	-
		3	58	Pottery; base and body sherds	Late med/med
260	259	1	16	Pottery; body sherd, glazed	Medieval
265	263	24	9	Animal bone; bird bone; fragments 23/8g from sample 7	-
		3	24	Pottery; body sherds	Post med/med
271	270	1	22	Iron nail	-
		1	2	Shell; large garden snail	-
273	272	165	231	Animal bone; molars, cattle and sheep/goat; incisor, pig; astragalus, sheep/goat; calcaneus fragment, large mammal; femur, distal end, sheep/goat; scapula glenoid cavity, medium-sized mammal; fragments, one burnt; fragments 10/1g from sample 16; fragments 109/20g from sample 19, some are rodent and frog bones	-
		2	4	Shell; mussel fragments	-
		1	1	Charcoal (discarded)	-
		-	266	Slag fragments	-
		38	332	Pottery; rim, base and body sherds, one glazed; body sherds 1/1g from sample 16; body sherds 10/23g from sample 19	Medieval
		2	11	Pottery; cordoned body sherd, ?grog-tempered;	LIA/Roman

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
				body sherd 1g, fine grey ware, from sample 19	
		11	81	Pottery; body sherds, inc 1/1g from sample 16	Middle Iron Age
275		1	8	Animal bone; cattle molar fragment	-
		1	4	Baked clay	-
277	276	1	4	Animal bone; rib	-
		1	4	Flint flake	-
279	280	1	18	Iron object; bracket/hook, rectangular cross-section	-
		49	442	Animal bone; sheep/goat maxillae and axis vertebra; horse molar; pig canine; scapula, pelvis and mandible fragments, large mammal; scapula and metapodial shaft, ?sheep/goat; bird bone; fragments, inc 12/2g from sample 18, one is a sheep/goat incisor	-
		18	58	Human bone; mandible fragment with canine, molar and two premolars, permanent teeth just erupting; humerus in two pieces, part-fused; scapula glenoid cavity, not fully fused; rib fragment; skull fragment; fragments 12/4g, inc ribs, from sample 18	-
		3	36	Baked clay fragments, one with wattle impression	-
		-	78	Lava quern fragments	-
		1	815	Stone fragment with smooth surface (not sure that this has been utilised)	-
		9	38	Pottery; rim and body sherds	Medieval
		1	12	Pottery; lower wall sherd, sandy grey ware	Roman
297	296	1	18	Animal bone; long bone shaft fragment, large mammal	-
305	Layer	1	482	Iron horseshoe, with calkin and six *in situ* nails	?Modern
		4	10	Pottery; body sherds	Post med/med

Late Saxon, Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery

Excavation

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
12	pit 11	1	5	Black-glazed ware, modern	19th to 20th C
		1	6	Modern white earthenware transfer-printed	19th to 20th C
27	pit 26	2	10	Modern flowerpot	19th to 20th C
		1	6	Modern white earthenware from pierced vessel	19th to 20th C
87	pit 86	1	4	St Neots-type ware	c.900 to 12th C
115	pit 114	1	2	Shell-tempered ware rim fragment	10th to 13th C
		2	4	Hedingham coarse ware (or sandy Thetford-type ware)	10th to 14th C
		1	16	Modern white earthenware plate rim with pale blue transfer print	mid 19th to 20th C
121 =268	P-H 120 =266	1	10	Hedingham coarse ware (or sandy Thetford-type ware), shows girth grooves	10th to 14th C
160	pit 159	2	8	Medieval coarse ware	12th to 14th C
186	pit 185	1	12	Medieval coarse ware strap handle with central groove	13th to 14th C
		3	84	Buff ware unglazed jar with hooked rim, probably modern flowerpot	?Modern
		2	3	St Neots-type ware from soil sample <12>	c.900 to 12th C
202	pit 201	2	4	St Neots-type ware	c.900 to 12th C
		1	3	Shell-tempered ware	10th to 13th C
		1	2	Early medieval ware	10th to 13th C
		2	23	Medieval coarse ware including B2 cooking pot rim	earlier 13th C
		2	2	Medieval coarse ware from soil sample <13>	12th to 14th C
		1	1	Sandy orange ware, from soil sample <13>	13th to 14th C
222	well 221	3	26	St Neots-type ware including small fragment of ?inturned bowl rim	c.900 to 12th C
224	pit 223	2	32	Medieval coarse ware including handle attachment probably from jug from soil sample <2>	12th to 14th C
		2	5	Hedingham fine ware	13th to 14th C
		1	44	Medieval sandy orange ware rod handle from jug, sparsely glazed	13th to 14th C
		1	2	Sandy orange ware, undiagnostic	13th to 16th C
		1	2	Raeren stoneware	late 15th to mid 16th C
		1	46	Black-glazed ware tyg base	17th C
		1	10	Post-medieval red earthenware, glazed on both surfaces	17th to 19th C
		4	19	Slip-trailed sherds from a flat ware, not Harlow type Metropolitan slipware	?17th C
		1	4	Staffordshire-type mottled ware from mug	earlier 18th C
232	pit 231	1	6	St Neots-type ware from soil sample <5>	c.900 to 12th C
		1	2	Medieval coarse ware from soil sample <5>	12th to 14th C
235	Finds	1	172	St Neots-type ware, large fragment from inturned bowl	c.900 to 12th C
		2	18	Medieval coarse ware, joining sherds	12th to 14th C
246	well 245	1	11	St Neots-type ware everted jar rim	c.900 to 12th C
		1	7	(Fossil) shell-tempered ware	c.900 to 13th C
		1	6	Medieval coarse ware (but with buff surfaces)	12th to 14th C
		2	94	Fine glazed ware strap handle from jug showing splash glaze and faint incised line running down the centre of the handle	later 12th to 13th centuries
		2	3	Medieval coarse ware from soil sample <9>	12th to 14th C

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
250	pit 249	1	4	Sandy orange ware, thin partial external glaze	14th to 16th C
256	pit 255	1	28	Medieval coarse ware	12th to 14th C
258	pit 257	2	26	Medieval coarse ware including sagging base from ?cooking pot showing fire-blackening and spalling on the underside	12th to 14th C
		1	32	Sandy orange ware thumbed base from jug, unglazed	13th to 16th C
260	pit 259	1	17	Hedingham fine ware, speckled green-glazed and horizontal reeding	c.1250/75-1350
265	pit 263	1	4	St Neots-type ware	c.900-12th C
		2	20	Sandy orange ware including internally glazed sherd	late med or post-med
273	well 272	9	67	St Neots-type ware including inturned bowl rim (one sherd is from soil sample <19>)	c.900 to 12th C
		3	57	Early medieval ware including simple everted rim and jug/tripod pitcher rim (unglazed)	12th to early 13th C
		21	197	Medieval coarse ware including three B2 rims, one with pricked decoration (6 sherds + crumbs are from soil sample <19>)	earlier 13th C?
		1	4	White ware with external yellow glaze, ?Rouen or other North French white ware	late 12th to mid 13th C
		1	1	Sandy orange ware fabric, orange surfaces, buff margins and grey core, unglazed from soil sample <16>	?13th to 14th C
279	pit 280	7	30	St Neots-type ware	c.900-12th C
		2	8	Medieval coarse ware including B2 rim	earlier 13th C
305	layer	1	1	St Neots-type ware	c.900 -12th C
		3	9	Red earthenware undiagnostic sherds	late med to modern

Evaluation

E07	pit 8	1	5	Hedingham coarse ware (or sandy Thetford-type ware)	10th to 14th C
E09	pit 10	1	12	Sandy orange ware jug rim, unglazed, external bead, carinated neck	13th to 16th C
E13	furnace 15	1	45	Unidentified fine ware jug, grey fabric buff internal surface, triangular beaded rim (sub-form B5) remains of strap handle with two thumb marks at top of handle; lustrous olive-green glaze with iron streaks (identified as Lyveden-Stanion ware by Cambs unit but lacks oolite inclusions)	13th to 14th C
E41	pit 42	1	5	St Neots-type ware	c.900 to 12th C
		1	18	Sandy orange ware, thin internal glaze, externally abraded	15th/16th C
E44	ditch 45	2	8	Medieval coarse ware (not Essex type)	12th to 14th C
E49	F50	1	15	(Fossil) shell-tempered ware, similar to St Neots-type ware but no *Bryozoa* noted	?c.900 to 13th C
E64	ditch 65	1	38	Thetford-type ware, sandy, sherd from storage jar showing thumbed applied strip	c.850 to mid 12th C
E73	pit 74	1	8	Medieval coarse ware (not Essex type)	12th to 14th C
E77	pit 78	1	13	St Neots-type ware everted rim	c.900 to 12th C
E90	pit 17	1	2	Medieval coarse ware, highly fired	12th to 14th C
E99999		1	8	Hedingham coarse ware (or sandy Thetford-type ware)	10th to 14th C
		2	7	Medieval coarse ware, joining sherds (similar to Essex types)	12th to 14th C
		1	1	Sandy orange ware fabric, orange surfaces, buff margins and grey core, unglazed	?13th to 14th C
		6	97	Post-medieval red earthenware, glazed sherds from two vessels	17th to 19th C

Bulk Sample Data

Sample	Context	Feature	Bulk weight	Bone	Human bone	Charcoal	Seeds/ Grain	Molluscs
1	238	Pit 231 (third fill)	11kg	X			X	X
2	224	Pit 223 (top fill)	11kg	X			X	X
3	258	Pit 257	12kg				X	X
4	244	Pit 223 (second fill)	9kg	X			X	X
5	232	Pit 231 (top fill)	10kg	X			X	X
6	216	Pit 215	15kg	X				X
7	265	Pit 263 (top fill)	11kg	X				X
8	222	Well 221 (top fill)	8kg	X		X	X	X
9	249	Well 245 (top fill)	12kg				X	X
10	237	Pit 231 (fourth fill)	11kg	X				X
11	87	Pit 86	10kg	X			X	X
12	186	Pit 185	10kg	X			X	X
13	202	Pit 201	11kg	X			X	X
14	239	Pit 231 (second fill)	11kg	X				
15	240	Pit 231 (primary fill)	12kg	X				
16	273	Well 272 (top fill)	9kg	X			X	X
17	67	Pit 66	11kg	X			X	X
18	279	Pit 280	11kg	X	X		X	X
19	273	Pit 272 (top fill)	21kg	X			X	X

Key to Tables (see next page)

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 10 – 50 specimens xxx = 50+ specimens
b = burnt pmc = possible modern contaminant
Med = medieval P.Med = post medieval

Macrofossils, Molluscs and Other Material from Roman Pit 231

Sample No.	**1**	**5**	**10**	**14**	**15**
Context No.	**238**	**232**	**237**	**239**	**240**
Feature No.	**231**	**231**	**231**	**231**	**231**
Feature Type	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**
Date	**Roman**	**Roman**	**Roman**	**Roman**	**Roman**
Cereals and other food plants					
Triticum sp. (grains)	x	xx			
T. aestivum/compactum type (rachis nodes)		x			
Cereal indet. (grains)		x			
Herbs					
Polygonaceae indet.	x				
Other plant macrofossils					
Charcoal <2mm	xx	x	x	x	x
Charcoal >2mm	x				
Other materials					
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	x			
Black tarry material		x			
Bone	xb				
Small mammal/amphibian bones	xpmc				xpmc
Mollusc shells					
Woodland/shade loving species					
Aegopinella sp.		x			
Oxychilus sp.		x			
Punctum pygmaeum		x			
Vitrea sp.		x			
Open country species					
Helicella itala	x	x			
Helicidae indet.			x	x	
Pupilla muscorum	x	x	x		
Vallonia sp.	x	xx	x	x	x
V.costata	x	xx	x		
V. pulchella	x	x	x		
Vertigo pygmaea			x		
Catholic species					
Cochlicopa sp.	x	x			
Trichia hispida group	x	xx	x		
Sample weight (kg)	**11**	**10**	**11**	**11**	**12**
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Macrofossils, Molluscs and Other Material from Medieval and Post-Medieval Features

Sample No.	**3**	**9**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**16**	**19**	**18**	**7**	**2**	**4**
Context No.	**258**	**246**	**87**	**186**	**202**	**273**	**273**	**279**	**265**	**224**	**244**
Feature No.	**257**	**245**	**86**	**185**	**201**	**272**	**272**	**280**	**263**	**223**	**223**
Feature type	**Pit**	**Well**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Well**	**Well**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**
Date	**Med**	**Med**	**Med**	**Med**	**Med**	**Med**	**Med**	**Med**	**Med**	**P.Med**	**P.Med**
Cereals and other food plants											
Avena sp. (grains)		xcf	x		x		x	x			
Large Fabaceae indet.							x				
Hordeum sp. (grains)		x	x	x			x	x			xcf
Triticum sp. (grains)	x		xx	x	x	x	xx	x			
T. aestivum/compactum type (rachis nodes)									x		
Cereal indet. (grains)	x	x	xx	x	x	x	xxx	xx	x	x	x
Herbs											
Anthemis cotula L.			x				x				
Atriplex sp.							x				
Fabaceae indet.					x		x				
Galium aparine L.								x			
Small Poaceae indet.		x									
Rumex sp.							x				
Wetland plants											
Cladium mariscus (L.)Pohl				x			x				
Tree/shrub macrofossils											
Sambucus nigra L.							x				
Other plant macrofossils											
Charcoal <2mm	x	xx	xx	x	xx	xx	xx	xx	x		x
Charcoal >2mm		x	x			x	xx		x		
Indet.culm nodes		x						x			
Indet.seeds					x		x	x			
Other materials											
Black porous 'cokey' material		x	x	x	x	x	xx	x		x	x
Black tarry material	x	x		x	x		x			x	x
Bone			x								
Small mammal/amphibian bones									xpmc		
Vitrified material								x	x		
Mollusc shells											
Woodland/shade loving species											
Carychium sp.		x									
Clausilia sp.											x
Oxychilus sp.										x	
Punctum pygmaeum				x							x
Open country species											
Abida secale	x										
Helicella itala	x					x	x				
Helicidae indet.	x			x				xx			x
Pupilla muscorum	xx	x	x	x	xx	x	x	xx	x	xxx	x
Vallonia sp.	x	x	xx	xx	xx	x	x	x		xxx	xxx
V.costata	x	x		x	x			x	x	xx	x
V. excentrica			x			x		x		x	
V. pulchella			x	xx	x					xxx	xxx
Vertigo pygmaea		x xb					x				
Catholic species											
Cepaea sp.							x			x	x
Cochlicopa sp.	x	x	x	xx	x	x				xx	x
Helix sp.										x	x
Trichia hispida group	xx		xx	xx	x	xx		x	x	xxx	xxx

Freshwater obligate species											
Anisus leucostoma		x									
Bathyomphalus contortus		x									
Bithynia sp.							x				
Sample weight (kg)	**12**	**12**	**10**	**10**	**11**	**9**	**21**	**11**	**11**	**11**	**9**
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

APPENDIX 3: CONTENTS OF EXCAVATION ARCHIVE

In one Lever Arch File:

Reports

1 Copy of this report
1 Copy of the Archaeological Brief
1 Copy of the Written Scheme of Investigation
1 Copy of the interim report

Specialists' reports and records

1 Finds list
1 Finds report and tables
1 Prehistoric pottery report and table
1 Medieval and later pottery report and tables
1 Coin report
1 Appraisal of the slag/clinker
1 Note on the animal burials
1 Charred plant macrofossil report and tables

Site records

11 Context register sheets
342 Context sheets
11 Levels register sheets
7 Section register sheets
1 Plans register sheet
1 Soil sample register sheet
19 Soil sample record sheets
1 Small finds register sheet
4 Photograph register sheets
1 Page of evaluation trench coordinates

Separate from Lever Arch File:

Finds

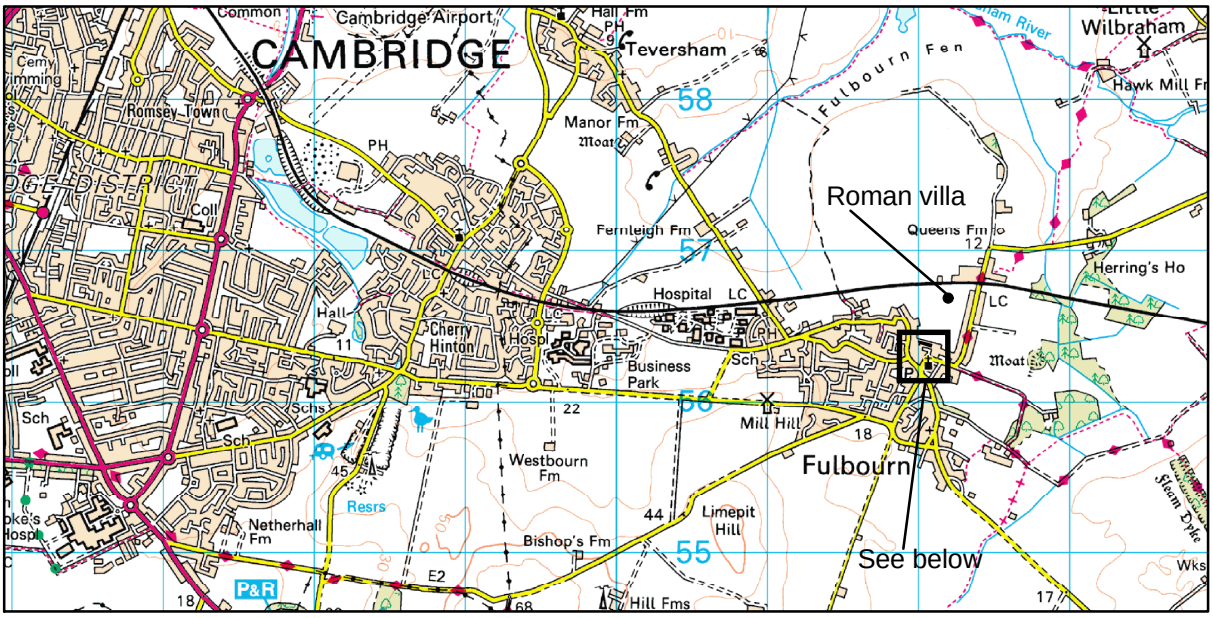
3 Boxes of finds

Photographic

61 Black and white prints and negatives
65 Colour transparencies

Site drawings

9 Sheets of section drawings
14 Sheets of site plans



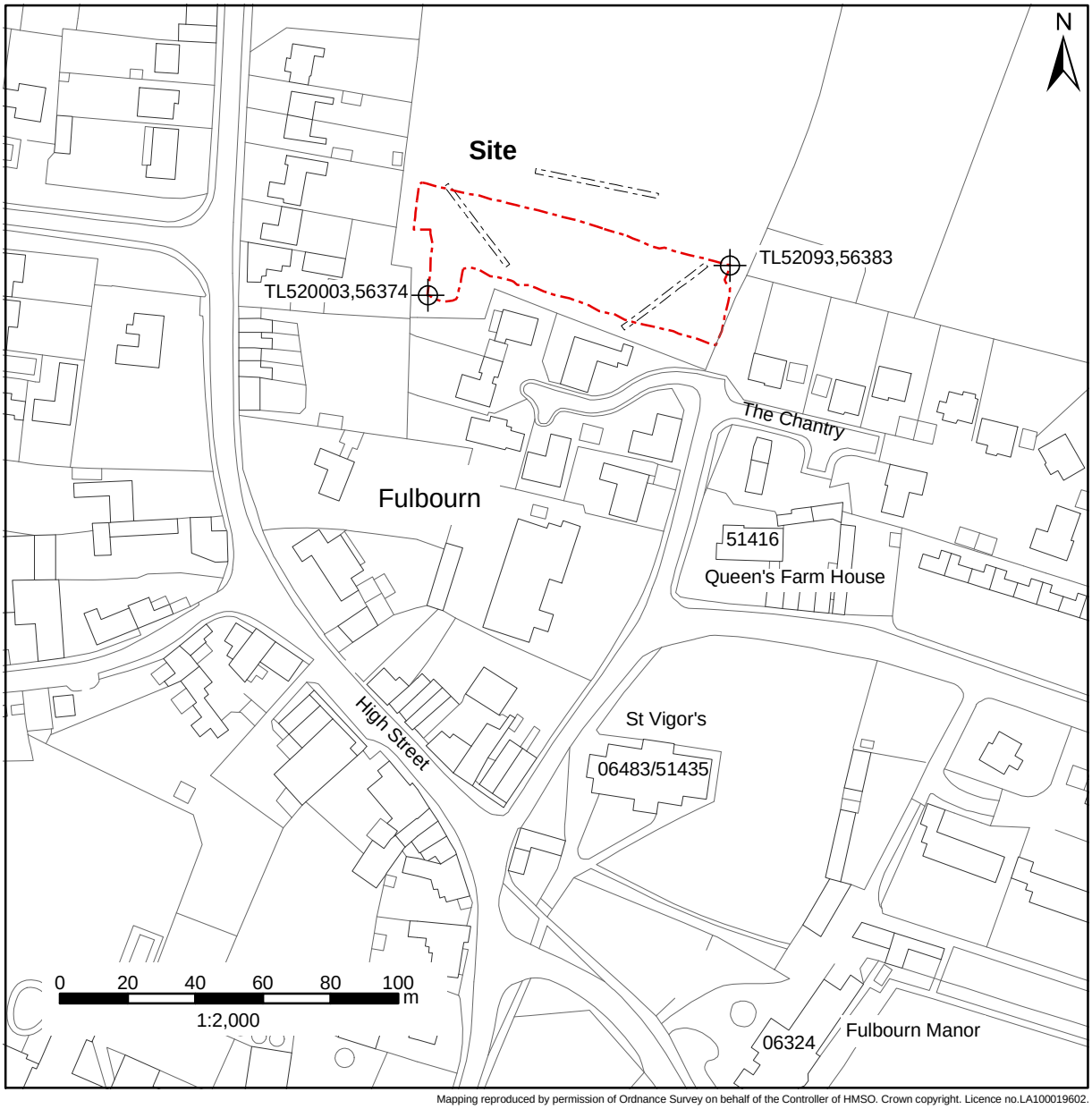


Fig.1. Location plan with CHER references

Essex County Council
Field Archaeology Unit

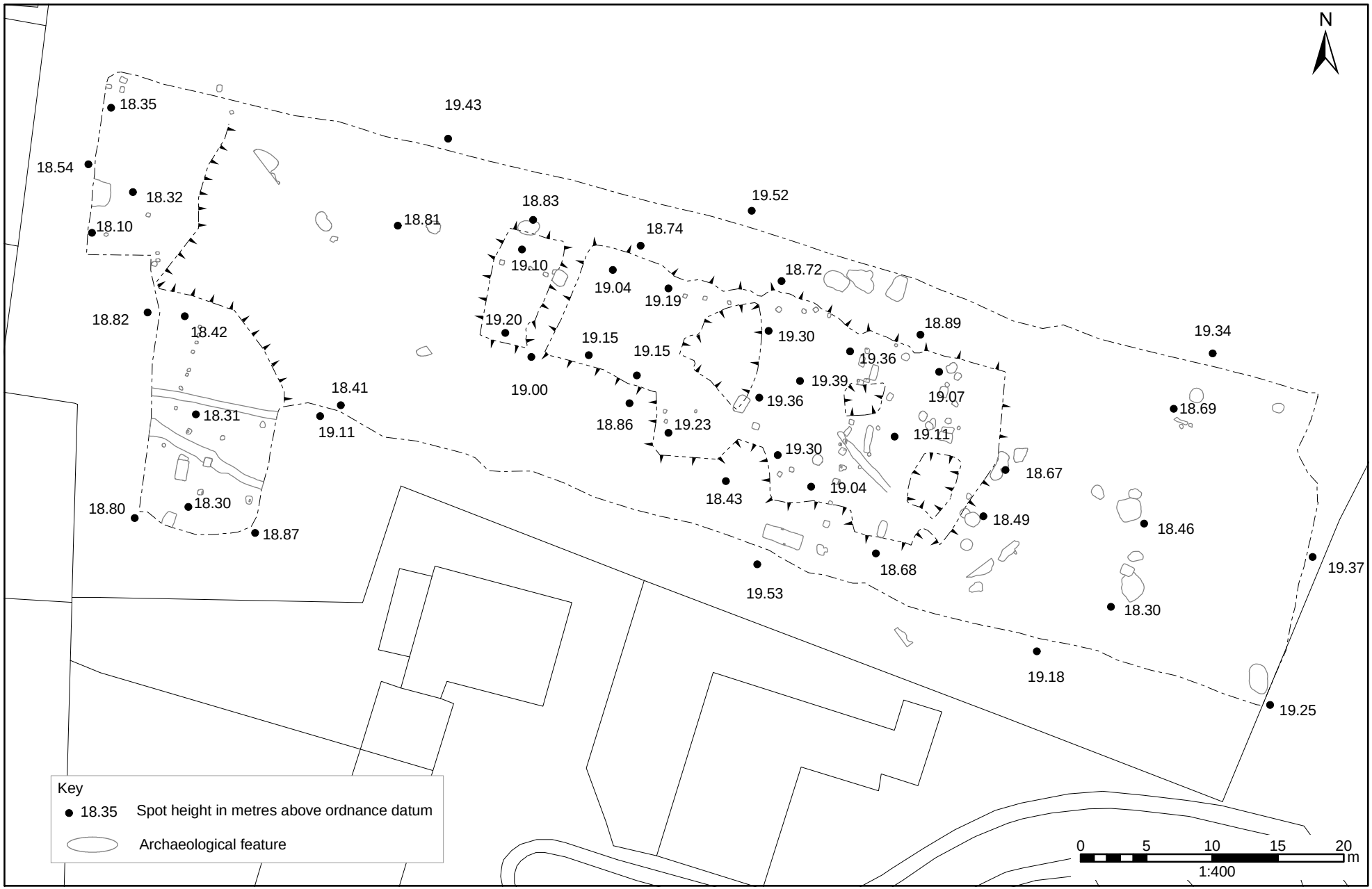


Fig.2. Areas of truncation

Fig.3. The site with all features

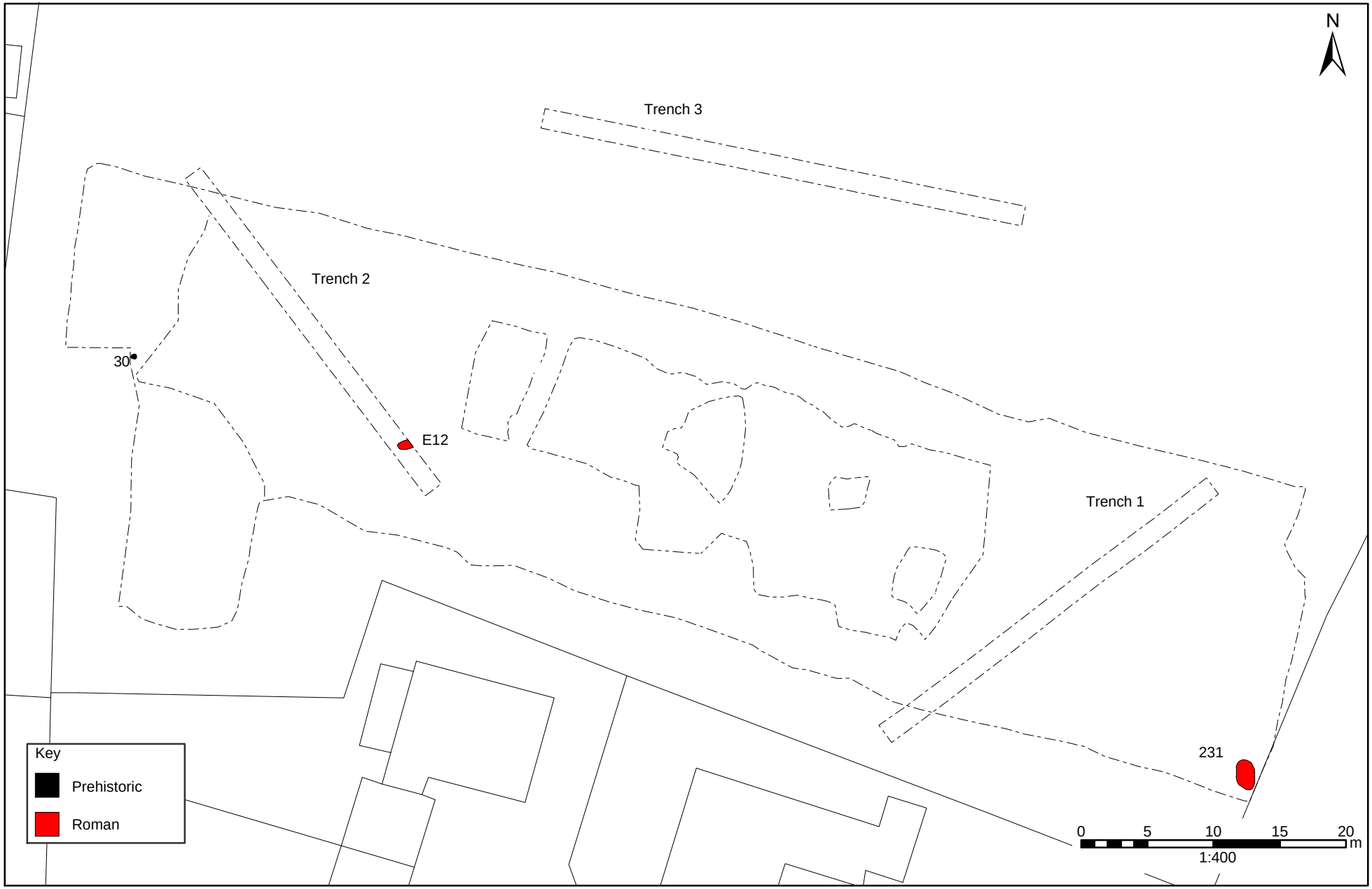


Fig.4. Prehistoric and Roman

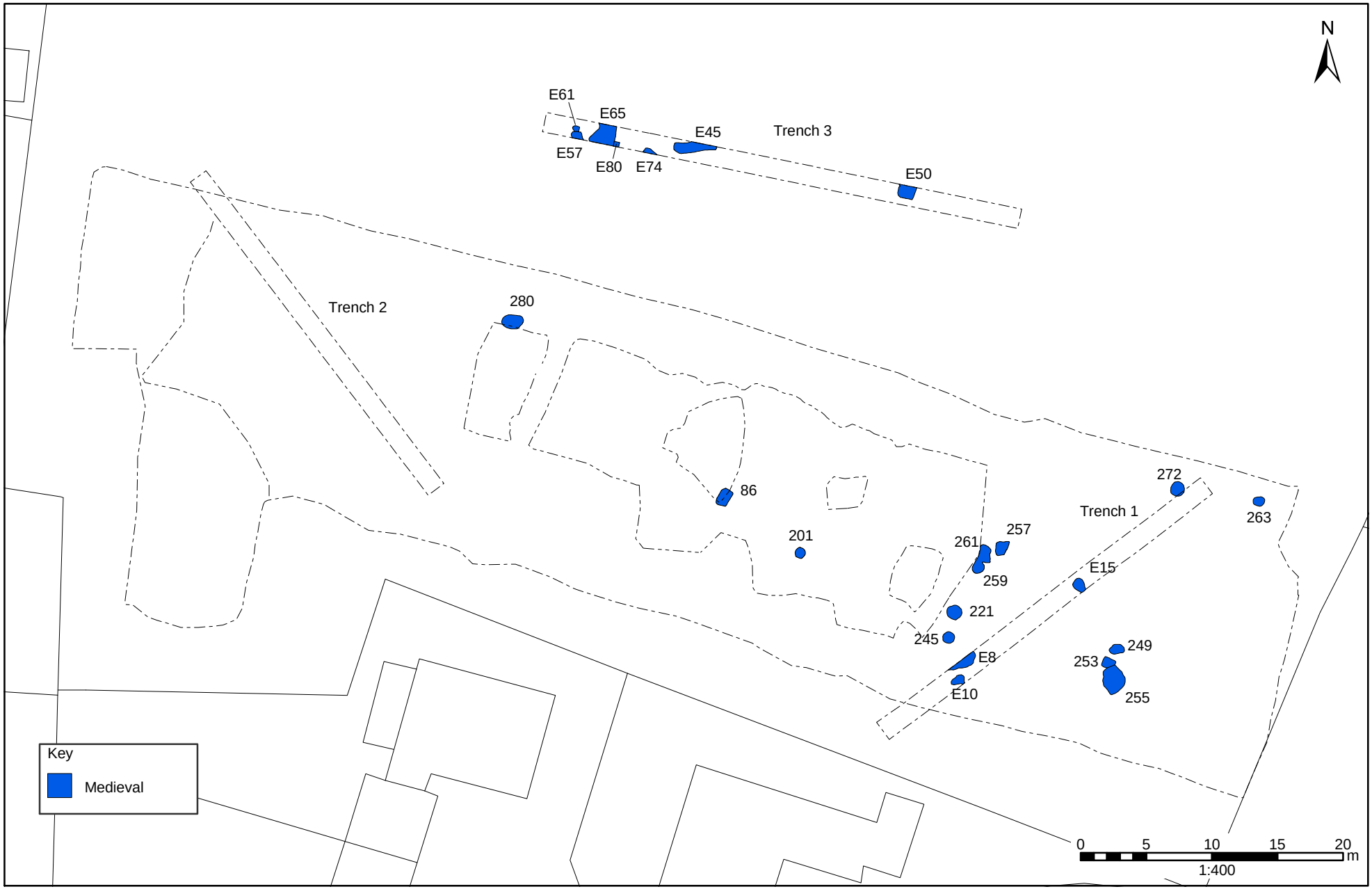


Fig.5. Medieval

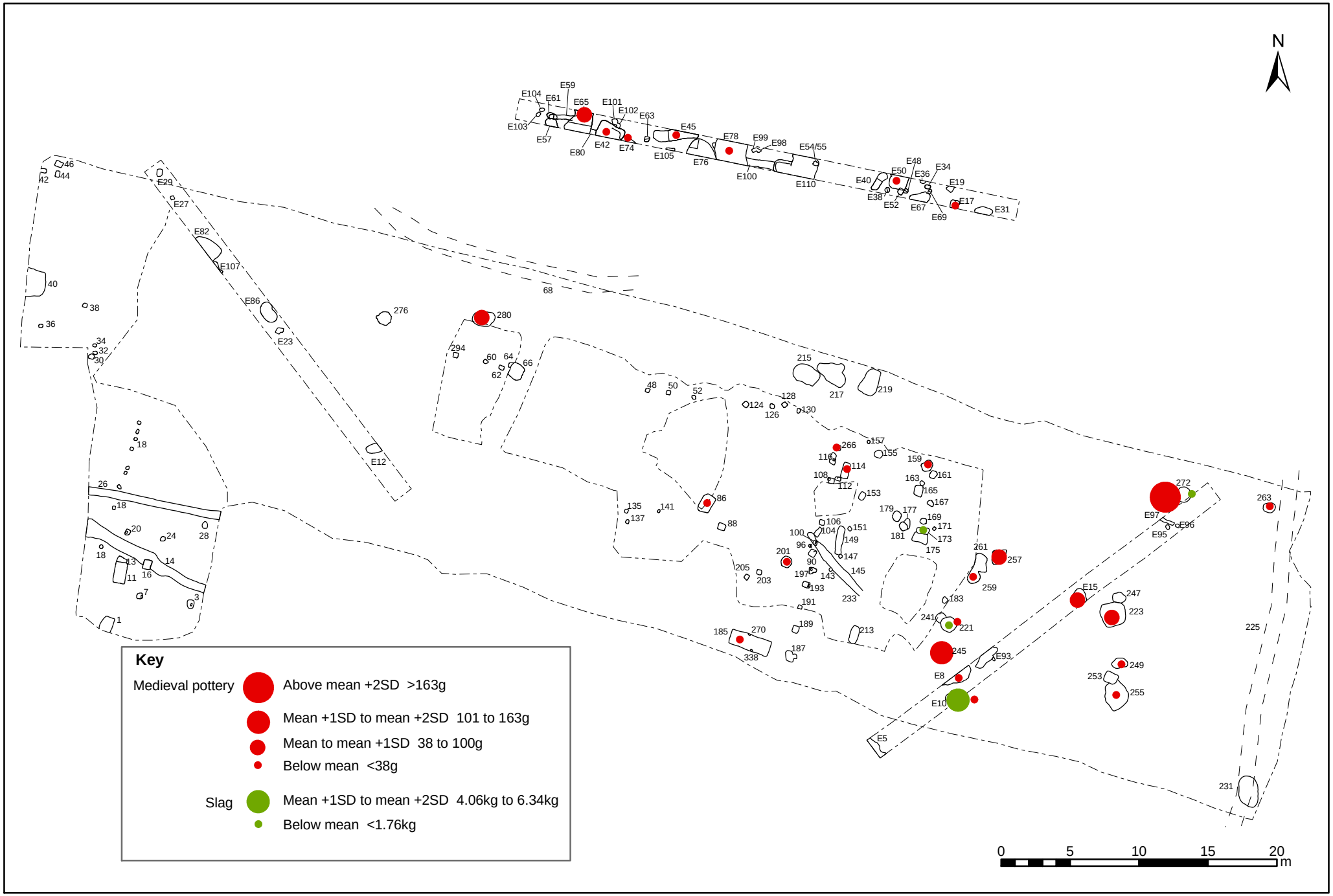


Fig.6. Medieval pottery and slag by weight and standard deviation

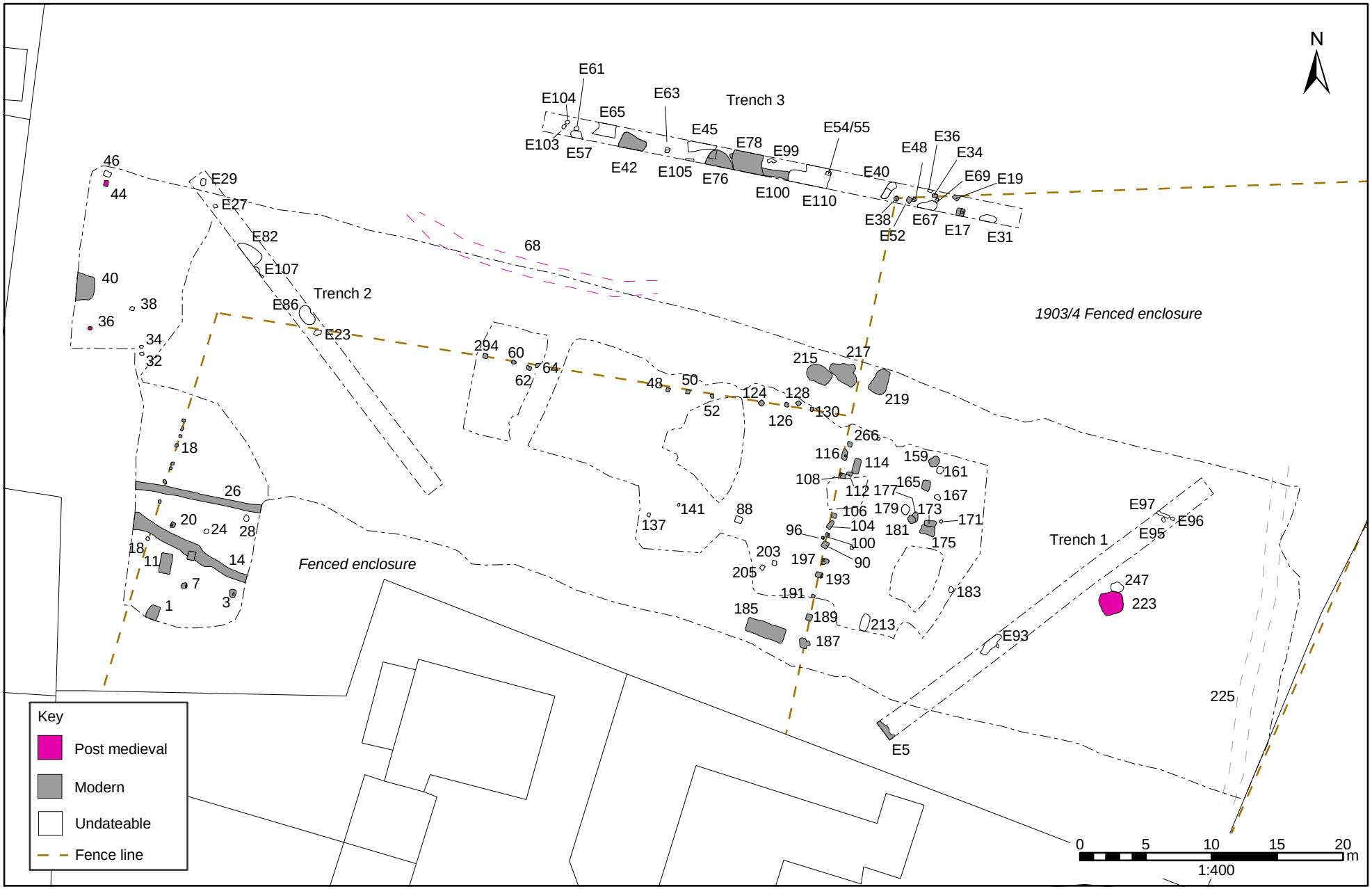


Fig.7. Post medieval and modern

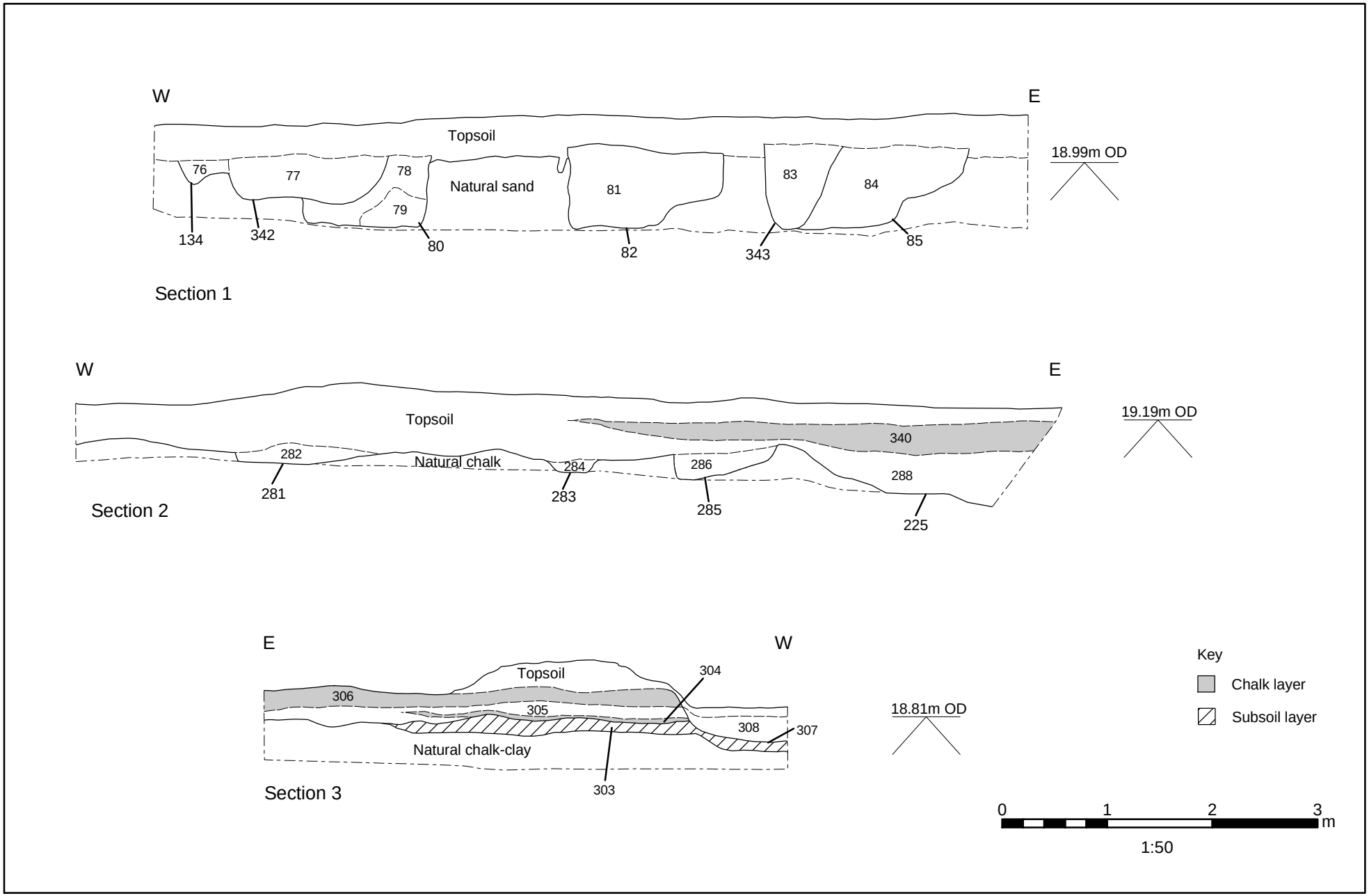


Fig.8. Sections 1 - 3

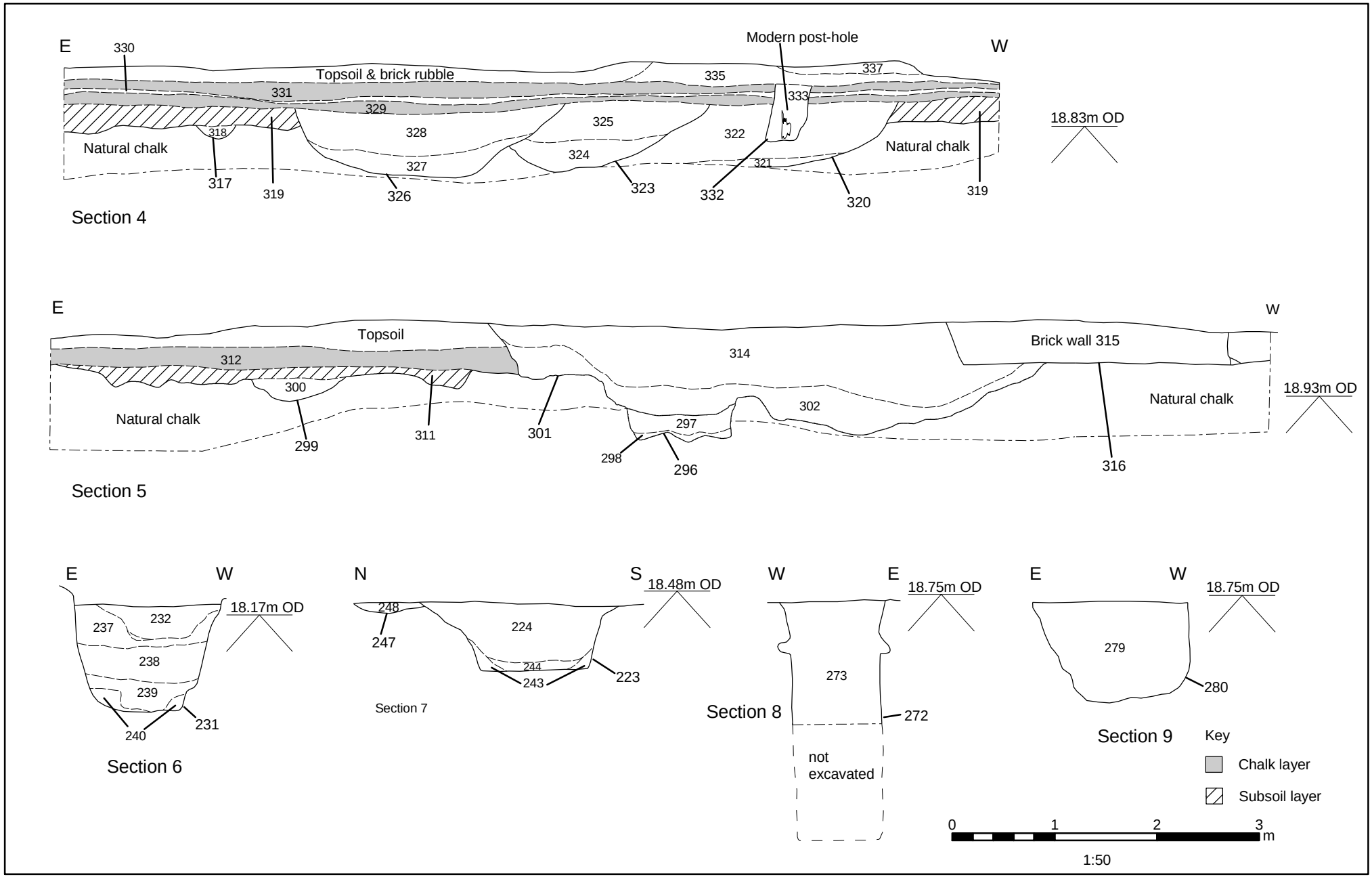


Fig.9. Sections 4 - 9

Plate 1. South-east part of site, looking south

Plate 2. South-west corner

Plate 3. Central section of north balk

Plate 4. East half of site, looking south

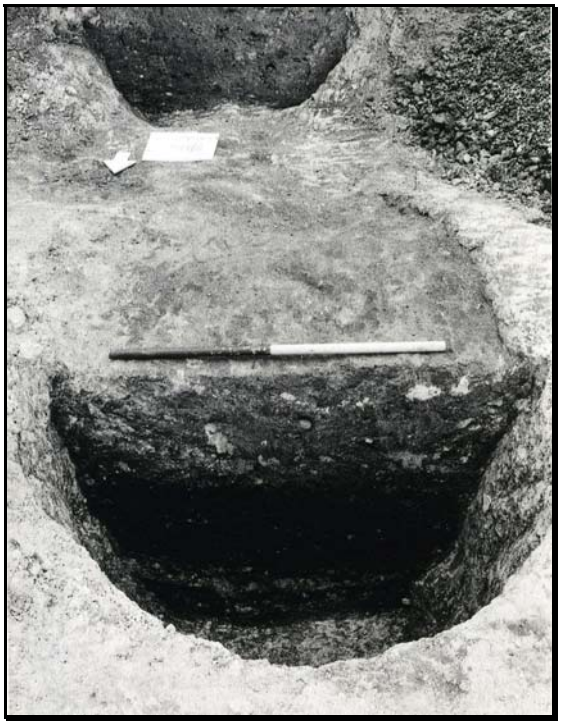


Plate 5. Pit 231, looking south

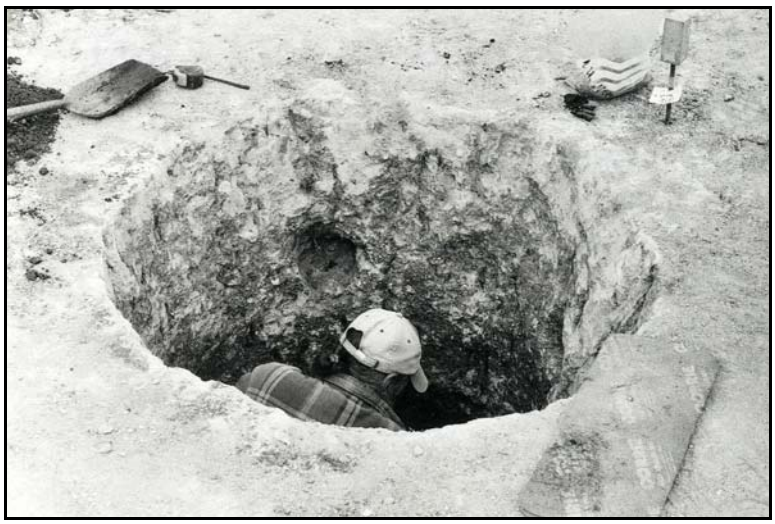


Plate 6. Well 272

Plate 7. Pit 223

Plate 8. South balk (section 3)

Plate 9. South balk (section 4)

Plate 10. South balk (section 5)