# ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT OF AN EXCAVATION AT HALL FARM, SCHOOL LANE FULBOURN CAMBRIDGESHIRE (FUHF07)

Report Prepared for English Courtyard Ltd.

February 2008

Report Compiled by
Thomas Bradley-Lovekin BA (Hons) MA PIFA

With contributions from
Anne Boyle, Val Fryer, Tom Lane, Jennifer Wood and Gary Taylor

National Grid Reference: TL 51975 56138
Accession Number: ECB2672

OASIS No: archaeol1-37997

**DRAFT REPORT**

A.P.S. Report No. **14/08**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

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# Quality Control

Land at Hall Farm, Fulbourn, Cambridgeshire (FUHF 07)

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**SUMMARY**

*Archaeological investigations at Hall Farm, School Lane, Fulbourn revealed a Saxo-Norman rural settlement, closely dated from the mid-11th to the last quarter of the 12th century. The presence of limited quantities of earlier 10th to mid 11th pottery suggests earlier antecedents to the settlement, whilst redeposited artefacts of earlier prehistoric and Romano-British date were also recovered. Traces of seven timber structures, refuse pits, enclosures, boundary ditches and two wells were also found.*

*The pottery assemblage represents one of the largest collections of material of this date from Cambridgeshire and faunal remains, quern fragments, worked lithics, ceramic building material and fired clay fragments were also recovered.*

*Overall, the archaeological remains investigated on the site are clearly of local significance, as they provide valuable information on the development of Fulbourn, during the conquest and immediate post-conquest period. The site is also of potential regional importance as it casts light on the development, morphology and economy of a rural East Anglian chalk land settlement over a chronologically tight timeframe ranging from the mid-11th century to the last quarter of the 12th century.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by English Courtyard Ltd to undertake a scheme of archaeological works ahead of residential development on land at Hall Farm, School Lane, Fulbourn, Cambridgeshire.

After the initial phase of site investigations, an archaeological evaluation, revealed settlement remains of Saxo-Norman and medieval date. A mitigation excavation was undertaken at the behest of Cambridgeshire Planning and Countryside Advice. This Assessment will consider the results of both stages of work.

Separate written Schemes of Investigations were prepared prior to the evaluation and excavation (APS 2007a and 2007b), in both cases following consultations between the Client, Archaeological Project Services and Andy Thomas; the Senior Archaeologist, Cambridgeshire Planning and Countryside Advice.

### 1.1 The Evaluation

Planning permission (S/2164/06/F) was granted for development of the site subject to a condition requiring the implementation of a scheme of archaeological work. In the first instance, this comprised an evaluation of the site through a programme of trial trenching to determine presence and character of any archaeological deposits buried on the site.

Four 20m x 1.6m trial trenches were excavated (Trenches 1-4) (Fig. 3). Trench 1 was 'T' shaped, measuring 15 x 1.6m and 5 x 1.6m, due to the presence of a tree exclusion zone.

The positioning of the trenches was determined by the foundation plan for the proposed new dwellings. No trenches could be excavated on the southwest side of the site (Plots 4-7) due to the presence of a contractors spoil heap and the extant site access in this area.

The evaluation was undertaken between the 13th and 16th August 2007.

### 1.2 The Mitigation Excavation

Based on the results of the evaluation the Cambridgeshire planning archaeologist requested that further archaeological

works were undertaken. This comprised a full excavation of a 1405 square metre area within the footprint of the development (Fig. 3). No excavations were undertaken in the southwest corner of the site, west of evaluation Trench 1 as the client intends to lay pile foundations in this area.

The excavation was carried out between the 30th of August and the 21st of September 2007.

### 1.3 Aims and Objectives

The aims and objectives outlined below summarise those of the specification.

The aim of the work was to recover as much information as possible on the origins, date, development, phasing, spatial organisation, character, function, status, significance and nature of social, economic and industrial activities on the site.

The objectives of the work were to:

- Determine the date of the archaeological remains present on the site.
- Determine the extent and spatial arrangement of archaeological remains present within the site.
- Establish the character of archaeological remains present within the site.
- Determine the extent to which surrounding archaeological remains extend into the site.
- Identify the way in which the archaeological remains identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

Specific research objectives for the mitigation excavation were determined using '*Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties*' (Brown and Glazebrook, 2000).

- **Settlement**. *Characterisation of settlement form and functions*.
  The evaluation indicated that the site had the potential to provide information on settlement structure, layout and status through recovery of structural, artefactual and ecofactual material.

- **Agricultural Production**
  The growth of towns, such as Cambridge 7.5km to the northwest, and the nucleation of rural settlements is a feature of the Late Saxon period. Deposits rich in animal bone and charred cereal remains have the potential to provide information on agricultural specialisation and surplus production which may correlate with the expansion of urban centres. These responses may also be reflected in increased craft specialisation and production.

## 2 INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT REPORT

### 2.1 Topography and Geology

Fulbourn lies approximately 3km from the eastern outskirts of Cambridge, some 7.5km southeast of the centre of the city (Fig. 1). The proposed development site lies towards the centre of the village, fronting onto School Lane to the east and comprising an irregular shaped 0.33m hectare area centred on TL 51975 56138 (Fig. 2).

Local soils are of the Swaffham Prior Association, comprised well drained

calcareous coarse and fine loamy soils over chalk rubble developed on chalky drift and chalk (Hodge *et. al.* 1984).

## 2.2 Archaeological Setting

The Cambridgeshire HER holds few records of archaeological interventions within the immediate vicinity of the development although a large number of sites and monuments are known within the parish of Fulbourn. However, the location of the site within the historic core of the village, indicates that the area is archaeologically sensitive.

Excavations at the Chantry, approximately 300m NNE of the development recorded features of Iron Age, Romano-British and, predominantly, medieval date (HER No. MCB17229). The presence of 10th to 12th century pottery from the site suggests that the heart of the village may have been the original focus of the settlement.

The Domesday Survey of 1086 indicates that Fulbourn was a large well established parish by that date (Williams and Martin 2002). Although not mentioned specifically it is likely that multiple manors existed at Fulbourn at the Conquest as five landowners Picot, the Abbot of Ely, Count Alan, Geoffrey de Mandeville and John Fitzwaleran are between them recorded as holding 25 *hides* of land (c. 4000 – 4500 acres), requiring 31 plough teams. The existence of meadow land a mill at Fulbourn are also recorded in Domesday.

Fulbourn is unusual in that two separate parish churches, St Vigor and All Saints stood seven feet apart in the same churchyard until the demolition of All Saints in the 18th century (LHI online source). The origins of the double churches at Fulbourn is unknown although elsewhere in East Anglia, double churches were established by competing landowners holding separate manors within the parish. The foundation dates of these churches are unknown although they are presumably of Late Saxon/ early medieval origin.

Multiple manors were recorded within Fulbourn during the medieval period, although earthwork and archaeological evidence suggests that at least three of these manors lay to the east of the present settlement (LHI online source). The present manor house stands, adjacent to the surviving parish church and presumably lies on the site of an earlier manor.

## 2.3 The Archive

The following summarises the site archive available for assessment.

- 405 Individual context records
- 129 Section drawings at scale 1:10
- 48 Plan drawings at scale 1:20
- 1 Computerised overall post-excavation site plan
- 1 Stratigraphic matrix

## 2.4 Stratigraphic Assessment

Following initial post excavation analysis of stratigraphy and pottery spot dating, the School Lane site was phased by chronology as outlined below.

### 2.4.1 Phase Division

Five main phases were identified at the site from the analysis of context records, drawn records and stratigraphic matrices, in conjunction with spot dating of the pottery (Fig. 4).

**Phase 1:** Natural deposits
**Phase 2:** Undated deposits
**Phase 3a:** Saxo Norman (10th – mid 11th century)
**Phase 3b:** Saxo Norman (10th-12th century)

**Phase 3c:** Saxo Norman (mid 11th-12th century)
**Phase 4:** Saxo Norman or later deposits
**Phase 5:** Modern deposits (19th -20th century)

Features and deposits recorded are catalogued in Appendix 2 and are mapped on Figs. 4, 6 and 7.

### 2.4.2 Grouping

For ease of reference seven structures identified on the site were allocated individual building numbers (Fig. 5);

**Building 1** *Undated (Phase 2)*
[5176], [5178], [5180], [5182], [5244], [5271], [5273, [5275] and [5277].

**Building 2** *Saxo Norman Mid-11th to 12th century (Phase 3c)*
[214], [5116] and [5126]

**Building 3** *Saxo Norman Mid-11th to 12th century (Phase 3c)*
[5123], [5169], [5171], [5175], [5194], [5187], [5185], [5190], [5192], [5279], [5196], [5200]

**Building 4** *Saxo Norman 10th to 12th century (Phase 3b)*
[5017] and possibly [5044]=[5064],[5042], [5048]), [5030], [5036], [5040], [5038], [5034], [5028], [5026], [5023] and [5021].

**Building 5** *Saxo Norman or later (Phase 3c)*
[5323]

**Building 6** *Saxo Norman Mid-11th to 12th century (Phase 3c)*
[205] and [5228]

**Building 7** *Undated (Phase 2)*
[5304]

Contexts pertaining to two wells present on the site were similarly grouped

**Well 1** *Saxo Norman Mid-11th to 12th century (Phase 3c)*
[5056]
**Well 2** *Saxo Norman Mid-11th to 12th century (Phase 3c)*
[5299]

### 2.4.3 Phase 1 *Natural Deposits*

Underlying deposits of chalk (231, 314, 5130 and 5320) interspersed with patches of chalky silt (401), clay with chalk inclusions (101) and chalk mixed with silty clay (5086) were revealed extending across the investigation area. Two natural depressions [5005] and [5288] were also noted.

Full context descriptions for the natural deposits are recorded in Appendix 2.

### 2.4.4 Phase 2 *Undated deposits*

One hundred and eighty one undated deposits and features including ditches, post-holes, pits and beam slots were identified on the site. Although these features cannot be reliably phased due to an absence of secure dating evidence, it is likely that they are of similar, Saxo Norman to post-medieval date as the dated features.

Although a small quantity of Romano-British pottery was recovered from the fill of undated ditch [313] it is likely that this material was re-deposited and that the linear represents the southwestern continuation of Phase 3c ditch [5223] (see 2.4.7).

A substantial ditch [5075], [5068] [303] extended across the southern end of the site on a northwest southeast alignment. Although a small quantity of residual worked flint was recovered from the fill of

this linear (see 2.11), this cannot be used to date it. The ditch shared common alignments with the Saxo Norman (Phases 3a-3c) ditches and structures and is probably of similar date.

A substantial pit [5217] located in the western side of the site, is undated although its fills were cut by beam slots for two timber buildings (Building 6 *Phase 3c* and Building 5 *Phase 4*). The shape of the pit, particularly it's near vertical sides and the 'steps and notches' evident in the cut suggest that it may have been intended for the extraction of chalk (Plate 3). A second undated pit [5113] located in the eastern area of the site is hard to relate to the dated features due to its isolated position.

**Buildings 1 and 2**
Two of the structures, Building 1, a post-hole structure, and Building 7, of beam-slot construction, both located at the western end of the site, are also undated. Building 1 measured 5.71 x 6.82>m, whilst the single beam slot relating to Building 7 was 2.44m long All the datable structures identified on the site relate to the Saxo-Norman period (Phases 3a -3c), the majority dating to Phase 3c, and it is likely that Buildings 1 and 7 are of similar date.

Full descriptions of all undated features are recorded in Appendix 2.

### 2.4.5 Phase 3a *Saxo-Norman features (10th – Mid 11th century)*

Eighteen contexts date to the earlier part of the Saxo-Norman period (10th to mid 11th century). Although there is a spatial distribution of the Phase 3a features in the eastern part of the site, it is possible that the pot recovered from the features is residual (Figs. 5 and 7).

Two northwest southeast aligned ditches [5019] and [5052], of similar dimensions extended across the central part of the site on parallel alignments. A third Phase 3a feature [5148] was identified to the east of these ditches and interpreted as a sub-rectangular pit cut, although severe recent disturbance prevented it from being recorded in plan and it may in fact represent the terminal of a north-northeast south-southwest aligned ditch.

Although late 9th to mid 11th century material was recovered from the fills of two post-holes [5042] and [5048], it is possible that this material is residual and that the post holes were components of a later (Phase 3b) structure (**Building 4**).

Full descriptions of all the Phase 3a features are recorded in Appendix 2.

### 2.4.6 Phase 3b *Saxo-Norman features (10th to 12th century)*

Twenty contexts can be related only to a broad 10th to 12th century date range (Phase 3b). The majority are likely to date to the intensive occupation of the site during the mid 11th to 12th century (Phase 3c).

**Building 4**
Located in the central area of the site, beam slot [5017] cut Phase 3a ditch [5019], sharing its northwest southeast alignment. A second undated beam slot [5044]=[5064] crossing [5017] at a right angle may also relate to Building 4 although the stratigraphic relationship between them has been destroyed by later truncation. Building 4 measured at least 7.85 x 7.52m. Two Phase 3a post-holes ([5042] and [5048]) and ten undated post-holes ([5030], [5036], [5040], [5038], [5034], [5028], [5026], [5023] and [5021]) clustered around the beam slots may also relate to Building 4 although no clear distribution pattern is evident.

**Other Features**
To the southeast of Building 4, ditch [5099]=[5158]; aligned north-northeast, ditch [5101] set at a right angle to [5099]=[5158] on a north-northwest alignment and pit [5104] also relate to Phase 3b.

The extensive remains excavated across the western area of the site were predominantly of mid 11th to 12th century date (Phase 3c), although an isolated beam slot [5185], a single pit [5246] and two linears [5292] and [5290] also contained 10th to 12th century material suggesting that some earlier activity may have occurred here.

Full descriptions of all the Phase 3b features are recorded in Appendix 2.

### 2.4.7 Phase 3c *Saxo-Norman features (mid 11th to 12th century)*

One hundred and eighteen contexts are of mid 11th to 12th century date (Phase 3c) indicating that activity on the site was at its most intense during the Conquest or more likely the immediate post-Conquest period (AD1050 –AD1199). As Fig. 4 shows Phase 3c activity was concentrated at the northern end of the site, considerably to the rear of the present School Lane frontage.

The Phase 3c remains fall into three distinct groups; boundary and enclosures ditches; the structural remains of timber buildings represented by beam slots and post holes; wells and refuse pits also pertaining to the settlement. Taken together these three groups of remains provide incontrovertible evidence of settlement on the site.

Eleven boundary and enclosure ditches ([110]=[5261], [114], [208]=[5223] (Plate 4), [210]=[216]=[5267], [212]=[5128], [228]=[5164], [306], [5077]=[5092], [5088], [5096] and [5258]) extended across the site. The majority of these ditches shared a common southwest, northeast or perpendicular northwest southeast alignment with the Phase 3a and Phase 3b features although at the northern end of the site a single ditch [110]=[5261], recut by [114], extended diagonally on a north-northwest south-southeast alignment.

Pottery of the mid 11th to 12th century recovered from the fills of these ditches dates their backfilling to Phase 3c. Their initial excavation and use may date to earlier periods. The backfilling of two of the ditches [216] and [5223], predated the construction of three timber structures (**Buildings 2, 5 and 6**) as the beam slots for these buildings clearly cut their fills (Plate 7).

Three timber buildings, two of sill beam construction (**Buildings 2 and 6**) and another of post hole and sill-beam construction (**Building 3**), stood at the northern end of the site during Phase 3c, whilst a fourth undated sill beam structure (Building 5) is of Saxo-Norman or later date (*Phase 4*).

The sequence in which these structures were built and demolished is unclear as no stratigraphic relationships survived between them, although not all the buildings can be contemporary. Buildings 5 and 6 stood within the same foot print so the demolition of one must have preceded the construction of the other. Similarly Building 1 (Undated *Phase 2*) cannot be contemporary with Building 2, although it must predate Building 3 as two of the post-holes of these buildings were intercut ([5198] and [5200]).

**Building 2**
This substantial rectangular sill beam structure measured at least 17.33m x 7.43m and was aligned northwest

southeast. A possible internal sill beam [214], set 1.16m in from the eastern wall of the building eastern wall (beam slot [5117]), may have supported roofing trusses, giving the building an aisled profile (Plates 6 and 8). The full extent of Building 2 is unknown as it extended beyond the western limit of excavation.

**Building 3**
Little is known about this building as it lay largely beyond the eastern limit of excavation although it measured at least 12.32m x 1.36m and was aligned northwest southeast. Building 3 was of post-hole construction, although some of the internal partitions may have been constructed using sill beams. Three of the external post-holes ([5175], [5123] and [5200]) were substantial, measuring up to 0.95m in diameter, suggesting that they may have supported large upright timbers (Plates 1, 6 and 8).

**Building 6**
Two beam slots [205] and [5228], joined at a right angle, indicate that this building measured at least 8.83m x 2.43m and was aligned northwest southeast. The beam slots cut the fills of ditch [5223] and the building cannot be contemporary with Building 5 as they stood within the same footprint.

**Wells 1 and 2**
Two near circular chalk cut wells [5056] (**Well 1**) and [5299] (**Well 2**) represent further evidence of settlement (Fig. 4). Near vertical sided and measuring 2m in diameter at the surface, augering demonstrated that Well 1 was at least 3.42m deep. Well 2 was smaller measuring 0.98m in diameter and was augered to a depth of at least 2.10m (Plate 5). Artefactual evidence dates the infilling of the wells to Phase 3c.

**Refuse Pit [5129]**
This sub-rectangular concave based pit-cut measured at least 1.33m in diameter, was 3.45m long and was 1.04m deep and contained a sequence of rich occupation deposits, clearly indicative of food waste and other domestic rubbish disposal (Plate 2). The pit was located within the footprint of Building 3 and the two cannot, therefore, have been contemporary. Pottery evidence indicates that the pit dates to the 12th century, whilst the building is of slightly earlier mid-11th to 12th century date, suggesting that the excavation of the pit post dates the demolition of the building.

**Other Pits**
Four other pits [106]=[5253], [230], [5247] and [416] also relate to Phase 3c. Whilst the majority of these pits were concentrated at the western end of the site within the area of Saxo-Norman settlement, one isolated pit [416] was located at the southeastern end of the site close to the School Lane frontage.

Full descriptions of all the Phase 3c features are recorded in Appendix 2.

### 2.4.8 Phase 4 *Saxo-Norman or later deposits*

Twelve contexts relate to undated features cut through Saxo-Norman deposits, which must therefore be of Saxo-Norman or later date (Fig. 5).

**Building 5**
Only a 9.55m length of beam slot ([5323]) survived truncation by recent disturbance. Although undated, [5323] cut the fills of Phase 3c ditch [5223]. The beam slot was however, on a slightly different northwest southeast alignment to the other Phase 3c buildings and so may be of a different, potentially later, date.

**Other Features**
Other Phase 4 features include a hearth, [5242], cut through the upper fills of ditch

[5223] within the footprints of Buildings 5 and 6, two isolated post-holes ([5232] and [5115]), a similarly isolated pit [5301], and a northwest southeast aligned ditch [5249].

Full descriptions of all the Phase 4 features are recorded in Appendix 2.

### 2.4.9 Phase 5 *Modern Deposits (19th - 20th century)*

Forty one deposits were of modern 19th to 20th century date.

Modern features were concentrated at the eastern edge of the site, along the School Lane frontage, where five pits ([412], [414], [5001], [5003], and [5009]), a ditch [418] and a shallow trackway were recorded (Fig. 4). Although small abraded fragments of Saxo-Norman and medieval pottery were recovered from the fills of trackway [402] and three of the pits, [412], [414] and [5009], this material was clearly residual. Modern, 19th to 20th century pottery was recovered from the fills of pit [5001] and [418].

Elsewhere across the site extensive disturbance caused by the site's late 20th Century usage as a farmyard were evident. Where the ground was undisturbed, the archaeological horizons were sealed by deposits of subsoil and topsoil.

Full descriptions of all the Phase 5 features are recorded in Appendix 2.

### 2.4.10 Statement of Potential

The stratigraphic assessment has highlighted several areas of potential for further post-excavation analysis.

- Comparison of the plans of the structures excavated with those of other timber Saxo Norman buildings excavated in Cambridgeshire and East Anglia.
- Examination of available historic maps of Fulbourn to ascertain whether the ditches and structures excavated can be related to historic land divisions.
- Comparison of the Saxo Norman settlement investigated on the site with similar settlements investigated elsewhere in the region.

## 2.5 The Post-Roman Pottery

*Dr Anne Boyle*

A full report on the post-Roman pottery has been prepared and is included as Appendix 4, only its principal points and recommendations will be summarised here

### 2.5.1 The Assemblage

Four hundred and thirty-two sherds of pottery, representing a maximum of two hundred and sixty-four vessels, weighing four thousand, nine hundred and fifty-seven grams were recovered from the site. The pottery ranges in date from the Iron Age to the early modern periods, although the majority of the material is of 11th and 12th century date.

### 2.5.2 Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The chronology and coding system of the Lincoln Ceramic Type Series was used to assess the pottery, which was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This data was then added to an Access database. A fabric type series was composed during recording, as ware types for this region are currently being defined as part of the ongoing Cambridgeshire type series project. Descriptions of these types are included in the full pottery report (Appendix 4).

### 2.5.3 Statement of Potential

The assemblage from Fulbourn represents one of the largest collections of material of this date from Cambridgeshire. The potential of the site is perhaps enhanced by the apparent hiatus in activity, which appears to occur in the last part of the 12th century. This is evident by the absence of pottery types which could be expected in an assemblage that post-dates this cut-off. The nature of activity on the site (as indicated by the pottery) appears to be domestic in character and the assemblage contains a range of wares and forms that suggest middle to low economic status. The spatial distribution of the pottery also indicates how features on the site were utilised, although the assemblage's homogenous nature offers limited help where stratigraphic relationships are lacking.

The assemblage contains examples of fabrics and forms which require further definition and illustration. Every effort should be made to incorporate these into the Cambridgeshire type series. The full potential of the pottery to reveal local and regional contacts and trading patterns cannot be recognised until this work is complete, although it is likely most of the pottery is produced locally. Further work on the forms and fabrics has the potential to allow insight into the development and manufacture of these ware types.

The overall potential of the assemblage is high as it offers valuable information which will help to characterise pottery of this period. It also offers indications of the type and duration of activity occurring on the site.

### 2.5.4 Recommendations

*Illustration*

Nineteen vessels are highlighted for illustration in the pottery report (Appendix 4) as they represent forms that cannot be paralleled in published literature.

*Non-medieval pottery*

The identifications of the Roman and Iron Age sherds should be confirmed by the relevant specialist.

## 2.6 The Ceramic Building Material

*Dr Anne Boyle*

### 2.6.1 The Assemblage

Thirteen fragments of ceramic building material, weighing four hundred and twenty-five grams were recovered from the site. The ceramic building material fragments range from 13th-16th century to 19th to 20th century in date. The fragments show limited signs of abrasion and the average fragment weight is thirty-two grams. Most of the material is associated with recent disturbance on the site.

A full catalogue of the ceramic building material archive is included in Appendix 6.

### 2.6.2 Methodology

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in the ACBMG guidelines (2001). The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed by within each context. This data was then added to an Access database.

### 2.6.3 Provenance

The early modern tile could be from various sources though Gault fabrics are associated with Norfolk. The 13th to 16th century tile is likely to be of local manufacture.

### 2.6.4 Summary

A small assemblage of ceramic building material was recovered from the site. The majority of the assemblage consists of modern tile from recent activity on the site. Two 13th to 16th century tiles were

also present and these are both likely to be flat roofing tiles.

### 2.6.5 Statement of Potential
The assemblage holds limited potential for further study. The 13th to 16th century material should be retained although the early modern material is suitable for discard. No further work is required on the assemblage.

## 2.7 The Fired Clay
*Dr Anne Boyle*

### 2.7.1 The Assemblage
A single fragment of undatable fired clay was recovered from context (5227). It is catalogued in Appendix 6

### 2.7.2 Methodology
The fired clay was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in the ACBMG guidelines (2001). The fragment was weighed and then added to an Access database

### 2.7.3 Statement of Potential
A single fragment of fired clay was recovered from the site. This should be retained but does not require further work as this would offer only limited potential.

## 2.8 The Other Finds
*Gary Taylor*

### 2.8.1 The Assemblage
A moderate assemblage of other finds, mostly of stone but including concrete rooftile, charcoal, mortar, lava quern and clay pipe, comprising 47 items weighing a total of 2509g, was recovered from 13 separate contexts.

### 2.8.2 Condition
All the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems.

### 2.8.3 Potential
Lava quern was moderately numerous, although the collection consisted of small decayed and undiagnostic fragments. Sometimes called Niedermendig lava, this material was obtained from the Rhineland and was imported for use as querns from the Roman to medieval period. None of the recovered pieces retain any diagnostic attributes and so are undated. However, given the chronology of the site provided by ceramics, it is likely that these lava quern fragments are Saxo-Norman in date.

Most of the other artefacts are burnt stones which are likely to derive from cooking or hearth surrounds.

Other than providing some functional evidence, the assemblage is of very limited local potential. No further work is necessary on the material.

## 2.9 The Faunal Remains
*Jennifer Wood*

### 2.9.1 The Assemblage
A total of 434 (7156g) fragments of animal bone and 77 (216g) fragments of shell were recovered from the site. Further mollusc remains recovered during environmental sampling are assessed separately (See 2.10). A full catalogue of the faunal remains is included as Appendix 5.

### 2.9.2 Methodology
Identification of the bone was undertaken with access to a reference collection and published guides. All animal remains were counted and weighed, and where possible identified to species, element, side and zone (Serjeantson 1996). Also fusion data, butchery marks (Binford 1981), gnawing, burning and pathological changes were noted when present. Ribs and vertebrae were only recorded to species when they were substantially complete and could

accurately be identified. Undiagnostic bones were recorded as micro (rodent size), small (rabbit size), medium (sheep/pig size) or large (cattle/horse size). The separation of sheep and goat bones was done using the criteria of Boessneck (1969) and Prummel and Frisch (1986), in addition to the use of the reference material. Where distinctions could not be made, the bone was recorded as sheep/goat.

The condition of the bone was graded using the criteria stipulated by Lyman (1996), Grade 0 being the best preserved bone and Grade 5 indicating that the bone had suffered such structural and attritional damage as to make it unrecognisable.

The quantification of species was carried out using the total fragment count, in which the total number of fragments of bone and teeth was calculated for each taxon. Where fresh breaks were noted, fragments were refitted and counted as one.

Tooth eruption and wear stages were measured using a combination of Halstead (1985), Grant (1982) and Levine (1982), and fusion data was analysed according to Silver (1969). Measurements of adult (fully fused) bones were taken according to the methods of von den Driesch (1976), with asterisked (*) measurements indicating bones that were reconstructed or had slight abrasion of the surface.

The assemblage has been fully recorded onto a database archive.

### 2.9.3 Condition

The condition of the hand collected bone was good to moderate, averaging between grades 2 and 3 on the Lyman criteria (1996). The relatively good condition of the bone suggests good potential for the recording of butchery, gnawing and pathologies where present. Additionally the level of preservation suggest good potential for the preservation of the more fragile remains such as foetal and juvenile remains, micro species, birds and fish. Due to the small nature of these remains, these bone types of bone fragments are often under represented within hand collected assemblages and therefore are often collected within the residues of the environmental samples. The good to moderate preservation suggests good potential for these remains to be represented within the sieved collected assemblages.

Table 1 summarises the number of fragments identified within the assemblage as butchered, burnt, gnawed, measurable and worked.

As can be seen, the main concentrations are based within the site phase Saxo-Norman, which yielded the biggest assemblage.

Table 1

| | Roman | Saxo-Norman | Late Saxon-Saxo-Norman | Saxo-Norman/ Early Medieval | Early Medieval | Early Modern | Undated |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Pathology** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| **Butchery** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 0 |
| **Worked** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| **Burnt** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| **Gnawed** | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 25 | 1 | 5 |
| **Measurable** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 4 | 1 |

### 2.9.4 Range

Table 2 (Appendix 5) summarises the number of fragments of bone identified to species or taxon from each individual phase. The main domesticates dominate the assemblage, with a slight predominance of cattle, followed by sheep/goat. Goat was not positively identified within the assemblage. Three fragments of bone were positively identified as sheep, although due to the similarity between the two species the presence of goat within the assemblage cannot be discounted. Pig was the next predominant species within the assemblage, followed by equid (horse/donkey family) and cat. Small numbers of domestic fowl, domestic goose, dog, *lagomorpha* (*rabbit or hare*), red deer and frog were also identified within the assemblage.

The possible presence of complete and partial carcases within the assemblage may skew the relative abundances of the identified species and therefore minimum number of individuals calculations should be made to assess the true nature of the animal husbandry practices.

### 2.9.5 Summary

Small assemblages of animal bone were recovered from Buildings 1 and 3 to 6, comprising approximately 15 % of the total faunal assemblage:

*Building 1*
24 fragments of bone were recovered the majority being derived from a partial cat skeleton from a relatively young kitten.

*Building 3*
14 fragments of bone were recovered.

*Building 4*
8 fragments of bone were recovered.

*Building 5*
2 fragments of bone were recovered.

*Building 6*
16 fragments of bone representing cattle, sheep/goat and dog were recovered.

Overall the assemblages recovered from the buildings are not particularly substantial, probably representing a mixture of food and butchery waste. Very few burnt remains were recovered, which would often be associated with hearth sweepings and incidental burning within a domestic assemblage. However, the number of burnt remains may change dependant on remains recovered from environmental bulk samples.

*Pit [5129]*
Early medieval pit [5129] contained the largest single assemblage, a total of 46 fragments. The material appears to suggest that the remains represent general domestic debris, with a mixture of food and butchery waste.

### 2.9.6 Statement of Potential

The assemblage is of a modest size and has moderate potential for further analysis. The main bulk of the assemblage was recovered from the Saxo-Norman phase, which should therefore be the main focus of any further analysis. The assemblages from the other phases of activity are too small to provide meaningful data on animal husbandry and utilisation, save the presence of the identified species.

The assemblage contains a small number of mandibles suitable for the provision of tooth wear score ages, with limited potential for producing age-at-death profiles, although the limited information will aid to the understanding of husbandry practices on site.

No evidence of infant remains from the main domestic species has been noted within the assemblage for suggesting the potential breeding of these animals took place off site.

The skeletal elements represented suggest that the assemblage comprises a mixture of food and butchery waste, probably domestic in nature. The amount of burnt material, usually representing hearth sweepings, was very poorly represented within the assemblage. This may suggests that actual cooking and hearths were not present within the immediate vicinity. However, due to the fragmentary nature of burnt bone, more material may be present within the environmental samples residues.

The hand collected assemblage appears to contain little in the form of wild animal resources. However, the utilisation of wild species seems to be rather limited. This maybe an effect of collection bias, due to the small size, analysis of the remains from the sieved assemblages may provide further insight into the utilisation of wild resources and some micro fauna may provide further data on the local environment.

### 2.9.7 Recommendations

- Calculations of minimum number of individuals from the assemblages to calculate accurate abundances of each species, removing bias caused by the presence of partial/complete skeletons.
- Analysis of materials with full context data will clarify information on possible activity areas.
- Tooth wear and epiphyseal aging data analysed to assess potential husbandry strategies, where available.
- Addition of any remains recovered from any environmental bulk samples to produce a more accurate representative assemblage of the animal utilisation and environmental indicators.

## 2.10 The Environmental Evidence

*Val Fryer*

### 2.10.1 Sampling Strategy

Twenty samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from a range of deposits located across the excavated area.

The results of the samples are catalogued in Appendix 7

### 2.10.2 Methodology

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 500 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed on Tables 1 and 2 (Appendix 7). Identifications were made by comparison with modern reference specimens and nomenclature within the tables follows Stace (1997). The density of material within each assemblage is shown in the tables as follows: x = 1 – 10 specimens, xx = 10 – 50 specimens, xxx = 50 – 100 specimens and xxxx = 100+ specimens. Other abbreviations used in the table are explained at the end of the text section. With very rare exceptions, the plant remains were charred.

### 2.10.3 Range

*Plant macrofossils*

Cereal grains/chaff and seeds of common weeds were present, generally at very low densities, within all twenty assemblages. Preservation was mostly poor, with a large number of the grains being severely puffed

and distorted, probably as a result of combustion at very high temperatures.

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.), rye (*Secale cereale*) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recorded, with barley occurring marginally more frequently than wheat. Chaff was generally rare, but rachis nodes of bread wheat (*T. aestivum/compactum*) type were noted within samples 008 (linear [402]) and 016 (ditch [6223]) and were moderately common within the assemblage from feature [5129] (sample 019).

Seeds were scarce and rarely occurred as more than one specimen per assemblage. Common segetal taxa including brome (*Bromus* sp.), small pulses (Fabaceae), goosegrass (*Galium aparine*), grasses (Poaceae), dock (*Rumex* sp.) and vetch/vetchling (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.) were recorded most frequently. Individual saw-sedge (*Cladium mariscus*) and sedge (*Carex* sp.) nutlets, noted within samples 008 (Linear [216]) and 019 respectively, were the sole wetland plant macrofossils recorded. Small fragments of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell were present within five assemblages.

Charcoal/charred wood fragments, including some pieces >5mm, were present throughout, although rarely at a high density. Other plant macrofossils included fragments of charred root or stem and indeterminate culm nodes.

*Molluscs*
Although specific sieving for molluscan remains was not undertaken, shells were recorded within all twenty assemblages. However, it should be noted that the contemporaneity of some of the material was uncertain, as some specimens were extremely well preserved, retaining excellent surface structuring and coloration. All four of Evans ecological groups of terrestrial molluscs were represented, with open country species including *Helicella itala, Pupilla muscorum* and *Vallonia costata*, occurring most frequently. A small number of marsh/freshwater obligate taxa were also recorded from six samples.

*Other Remains*
Fragments of black porous and tarry material were common within the majority of assemblages. However, although some were probable residues of the combustion of organic remains (including cereal grains) at very high temperatures, other had a more modern 'cokey' appearance and, along with the coal fragments, were possibly indicative of the relatively recent practise of steam ploughing.

### 2.10.4 Summary
The assemblages are mostly small (0.1 litres in volume or less) and are reasonably uniform in composition, containing low to moderate densities of cereals, chaff, weed seeds, charcoal and black porous material. As there is little or no evidence for the deliberate deposition of any material within the contexts it is, perhaps, most likely that the remains are largely derived from scattered or wind-blown detritus, which accidentally became incorporated within the features fills.

The precise origin of much of the material is unclear, but as cereals occur more frequently than other macrofossils, this may indicate the presence of domestic hearth waste, with the grains being accidentally charred during culinary preparation. Samples 015 and 019 contain slightly higher densities of material although again, cereals occur most frequently. It would appear most likely that both assemblages are derived from small deposits of charred grain at an advanced stage of processing, although it is not known whether they may be residues of domestic usage or the burnt sweepings from a barn or store.

Although the assemblages are probably largely composed of scattered refuse, cereals appear to have been of some importance to the occupants of the site. However, it is unclear whether the grain was being processed locally or imported as batches of semi-cleaned cereal. Assuming that a proportion of the recorded mollusc shells are contemporary with the contexts from which they were recovered, it would appear that the local habitat largely consisted of dry, open, short-turfed grassland, although some features may have been sufficiently deep to be seasonally damp.

### 2.10.5 Statement of Potential

Of the twenty samples, only two (015 and 019) contained sufficient material (i.e. 200+ specimens) for quantification. As analysis of these two samples in isolation would have contributed very little to the overall interpretation of the site, no further work was undertaken, and this report is based on the results of the assessment.

## 2.11 The Lithic Evidence

*Tom Lane*

This is a small collection of four pieces none of which are dated conclusively, although three are possibly Neolithic. All that can be stated is that there was a slight presence here at various times during the prehistoric period. For this reason no further work is required.

# 3. DISCUSSION

## 3.1 Introduction

The following section outlines the assessment results of archaeological investigations at Hall Farm, School Lane, Fulbourn, Cambridgeshire. These results are provisional and are intended to inform the updated project design.

The investigations revealed remains of local and potentially regional significance, illustrating Saxo-Norman settlement within the village of Fulbourn.

## 3.2 Integrated Assessment

Fulbourn is located on the chalk-lands east of Cambridge and lies at 17m OD. The site lies within the core of the modern village. The results of the environmental assessment indicate that the site lay within a dry, open, short-turfed grassland environment during the Saxo-Norman period (see 2.10.4). This type of environment is characteristic of the chalk-land landscape.

Although limited assemblages of prehistoric worked lithics, Romano – British pottery and a single fragment of Romano-British mortarium were recovered, this material was clearly residual and redeposited within later contexts. Nevertheless, whilst there is no evidence of prehistoric or Romano-British activity on the site, the presence of this material does indicate activity within the general vicinity during these periods.

Pottery evidence suggests that the initial Saxo-Norman activity on the site (Phase 3a, 10$^{th}$ to mid 11$^{th}$ century) was of low intensity, possibly limited to manuring or the spreading of rubbish on the site (Appendix 4). This is supported by the tentative stratigraphic evidence which suggests that Phase 3a features were limited to small boundary ditches although it is possible that other boundary ditches on the site, backfilled with later material were originally excavated at this time (see 2.4.5 and 2.4.7).

Both the stratigraphic evidence and the pottery analysis indicates that settlement on the site was concentrated within a single phase of activity (Phase 3c), dated from the mid 11$^{th}$ to the last quarter of the

12th century (see 2.4.7 and Appendix 4). At least three of the six structures identified on the site (Buildings 2, 3 and 6) relate to this phase and it is possible that the remaining buildings do also. The two wells recorded on the site (Wells 1 and 2) and a large refuse pit [5129] also date to Phase 3c. Ditch systems infilled with phase 3c material may have been excavated earlier. This is particularly true of [5223], as Buildings 5 and 6 overlie its fills.

Stratigraphically not all the buildings can be contemporary and no clear pattern to their distribution can be deduced although five of the six buildings share a common northwest southeast alignment, the exception being Building 5 (Phase 4) which is orientated west-northwest east-southeast. Stratigraphically Buildings 5 and 6 cannot be contemporary as they occupy the same footprint, whilst the pottery evidence hints that Buildings 3 and 6 may be later than Building 2 although the evidence for this is far from convincing (Appendix 4).

Chronologically the pottery evidence suggests a single intensive period occupation spanning the mid 11th to the last quarter of the 12th century (Phase 3c), preceded by earlier 10th to mid 11th century (Phase 3a) activity, of lower intensity, within the vicinity of the site. It is possible that some of the boundary and enclosure ditches date to Phase 3a. The near absence of later pottery indicates that occupation of the site was discontinued at the end of the 12th century and did not resume until recent times. This is unusual given the site's location within the historic core of the village, and although shrunken medieval settlements are comparatively common, their reduction is usually associated with late medieval, social, demographic and occupational changes occurring after the 14th century. A 12th century date for abandonment is therefore unusual and may relate to changes in property ownership.

Although both the artefactual and ecofactual evidence is suggestive of domestic occupation during Phase 3c, only one possible hearth, [5242], was identified, although it is possible that truncation or later disturbance may have removed others which could have been present on the site. Although the presence of charred-grains in the environmental samples may indicate domestic hearth waste, they may alternatively represent burnt sweepings from a barn or store (see 2.10.4). Similarly, the faunal remains assessment found that burnt bone fragments, usually seen as indicative of hearth sweepings, were very poorly represented within the assemblage (see 2.9.6). This was particularly true of the deposits relating to Buildings 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6, where demolition and occupation material would normally be expected to have found its way into the backfill of the postholes and beam slots.

Whilst the pottery evidence suggests that there was domestic occupation on the site during Phase 3c (Appendix 4), only one substantial refuse pit, [5129], was identified during the excavation, suggesting that the site was kept clean and the main focus of refuse disposal lay elsewhere. The pottery recovered from Wells 1 and 2 was fragmentary with the vessels being represented by single sherds. This is unusual as abandoned wells were typically utilised for refuse disposal the absence of such material suggests that the wells remained rubbish free until they were back filled, at the cessation of occupation. This supports the suggestion that the site was abandoned after a hiatus at the end of the 12th century as, if occupation had continued within the vicinity, it would be expected that the wells would have been infilled with refuse of a slightly later date. However, a note of

caution has to be sounded as safety considerations prevented the full excavation of the wells and it is possible that primary refuse deposits survive at a greater depth. Augering established that the bases of both wells lie at considerable depth and will not be impacted by the client's development.

The function of Buildings 1 to 6 is unclear although the lack of hearths suggests that they may have been storage buildings, such as barns or granary's rather than domestic dwellings. The substantial size of Building 2 which measured at least 17.33m x 7.43m would support this interpretation.

Evidence for the site economy is limited. Artefacts and remains associated with industrial activity are entirely absent suggesting that the site was occupied by an agricultural community. Although quantities of cereals, chaff and grains associated with agrarian cultivation were present in the environmental samples (see 2.9.4), these were in low to moderate densities characteristic of wind-blown detritus rather than deliberate storage deposits. Although the charred grain was at an advanced stage of processing, these may have come from domestic usage rather than the burnt sweepings of a barn or store. Twenty eight fragments of lava quern, imported from the Rhineland were recovered from the site, although these clearly relate to grain processing, this may have been undertaken on a domestic scale (see 2.8).

Although bones from domesticated animals such as cattle, goat, sheep and pig were present within the faunal assemblage (see 2.9.4), no evidence of infant remains was found within the domesticated species suggesting that the breeding of the livestock took place off site. Domesticated remains recovered from the buildings and pit [5126], are suggestive of butchery and food waste typically found within a settlement (see 2.9.5). Lack of bowl fragments within the Phase 3c pottery assemblage suggests that if any dairying occurred on the site it was quite limited (Appendix 4).

The lack of evidence for livestock and dairying activity on the site, coupled with the presence, albeit in limited quantities, of cereals chaff and grains, suggests that the Saxo-Norman settlement was based around the agrarian economy.

Assessment of the pottery assemblage suggests that social status of the Saxo-Norman occupation was middle to low and was essentially rural and domestic in character (see 2.5.3). Although fragments of comparatively high status Stamford wares were present, they were not in sufficient quantities to suggest 'high living' or a wealthy economic status (Appendix 4). This suggests that the site may not relate directly to manorial occupation.

## 4. STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

The archaeological investigations at Hall Farm, School Lane, Fulbourn revealed a Saxo-Norman rural settlement, the principal remains of which were closely dated from the mid-11th to the last quarter of the 12$^{th}$ century, although it is clear that the settlement had an earlier 10$^{th}$ to mid 11$^{th}$ century antecedent. Three structures identified on the site are of mid-11$^{th}$ to 12$^{th}$ century date and a further three structures, may relate to the same phase. Another undated structure (Building 7) was also present. Stratigraphically however it is clear that all six buildings cannot have stood contemporaneously. Refuse pits were comparatively scarce, whilst two Saxo-Norman wells were also identified.

The pottery assemblage represents one of the largest collections of material of this date from Cambridgeshire and has the potential to reveal local and regional contacts and trading patterns as well as inform research on pottery manufacture, the development of the local industries during this period and to characterise their products. It also offers indications of the type and duration of activity occurring on the site.

The faunal assemblage is of moderate potential due to its modest size, although it does offer the potential for tooth wear and epiphyseal aging analysis to assess husbandry strategies, whilst calculations of the minimum number of individuals present within the assemblage may enable the calculation of accurate abundances for each species.

As only two of the environmental samples contained sufficient material for quantification. The potential is limited as their analysis in isolation would contribute very little to the overall interpretation of the site and no further work is advised.

Other than providing some functional evidence, the other finds, lithics, ceramic building material and fired clay assemblages are of very limited local value and offer no further potential.

Overall, the archaeological remains investigated on the site are clearly of local significance, as they provide valuable information on the development of Fulbourn, during the conquest and immediate post-conquest period. The site is also of potential regional importance as it casts light on the development, morphology and economy of a rural East Anglian chalk land settlement over a chronologically tight timeframe ranging from the mid-11$^{th}$ century to the last quarter of the 12$^{th}$ century.

## 5. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

*Archaeological Project Services* wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Steve Trott of English Courtyard Ltd for commissioning this work. Dale Trimble coordinated this project and edited this report in conjunction with Tom Lane. Dr Anne Boyle assessed the pottery and advised on medieval phasing. Jennifer Kitch undertook analysis of the faunal assemblage and Val Fryer provided the environmental assessment. Other finds were studied by Anne Boyle, Tom Lane and Gary Taylor.

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## 7. ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists


Figure 1 General location map


Figure 2 Map of Fulbourn showing location of development

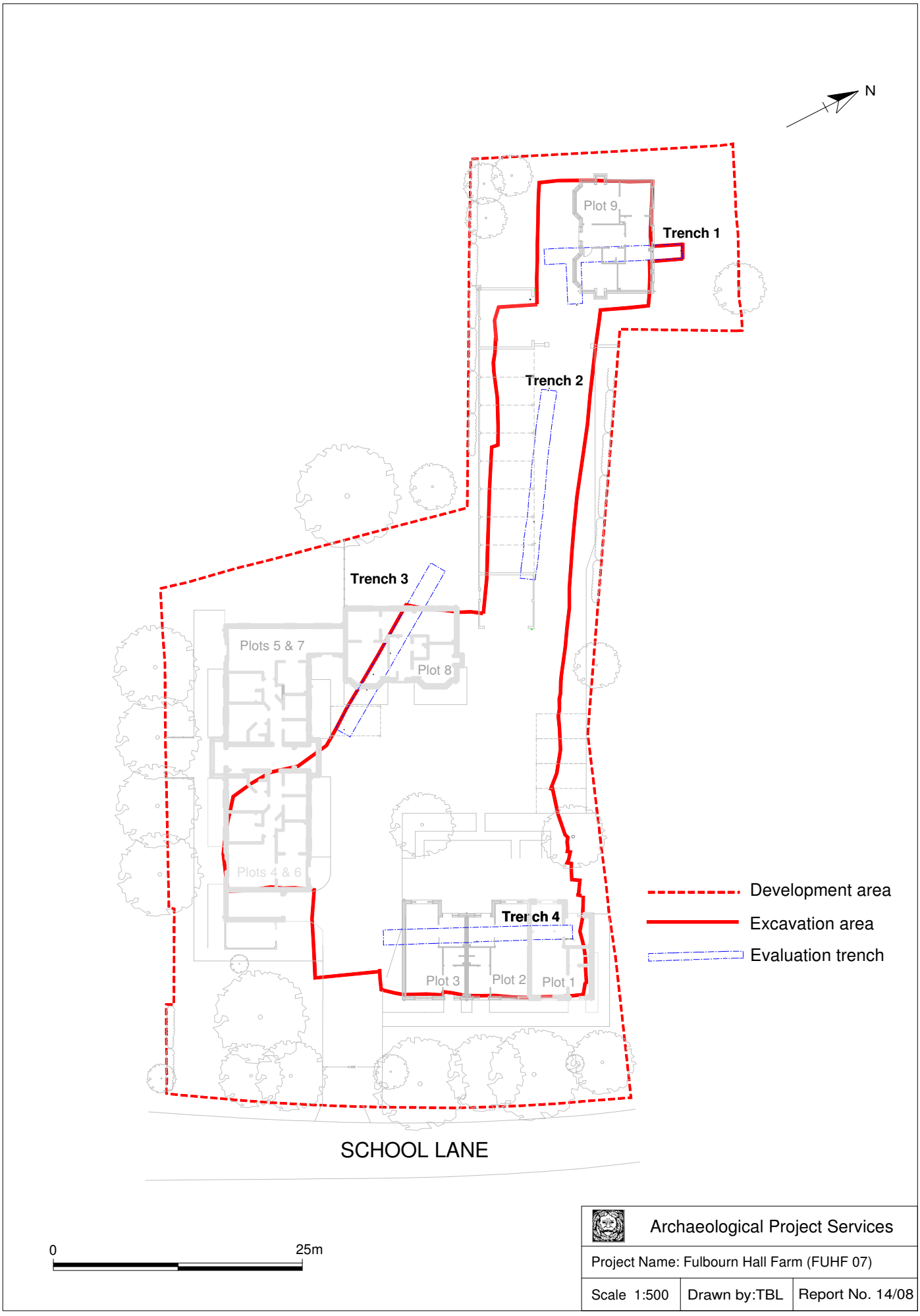


**Figure 3 Plan of development area showing location of archaeological investigations**

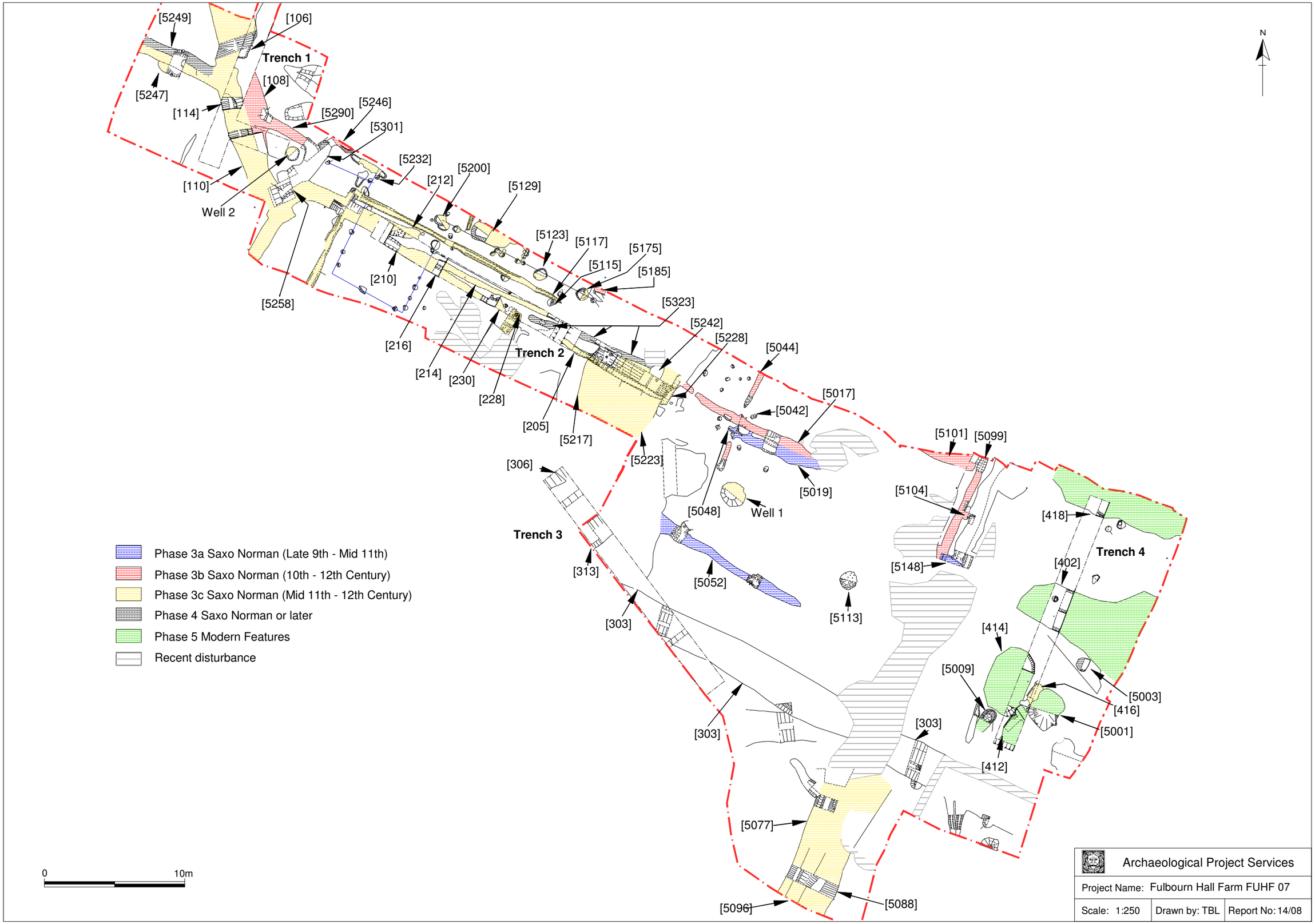


Figure 4 Plan of excavation area showing location of features mentioned in text

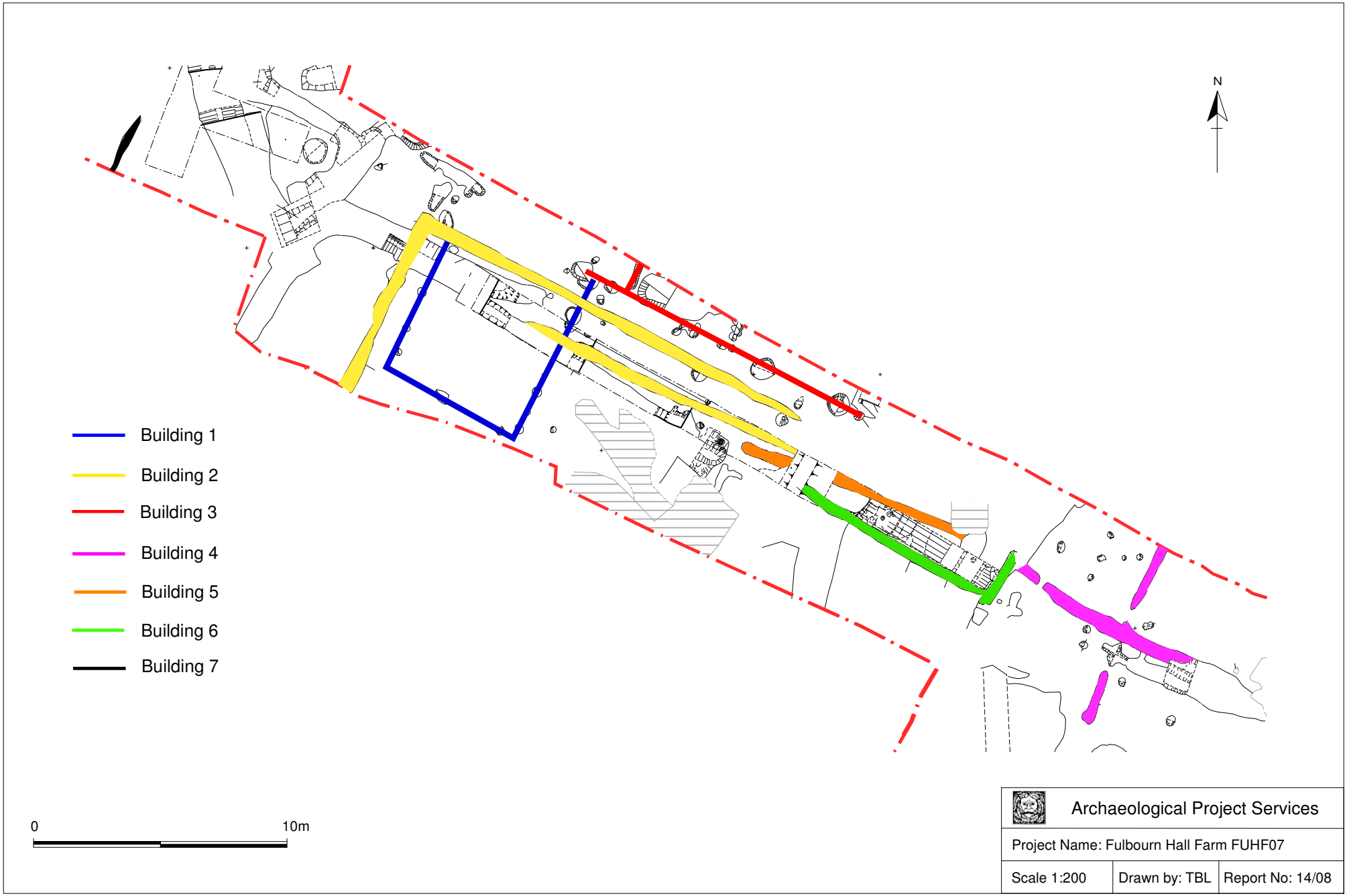


Figure 5 Plan of site showing location of Buildings identified

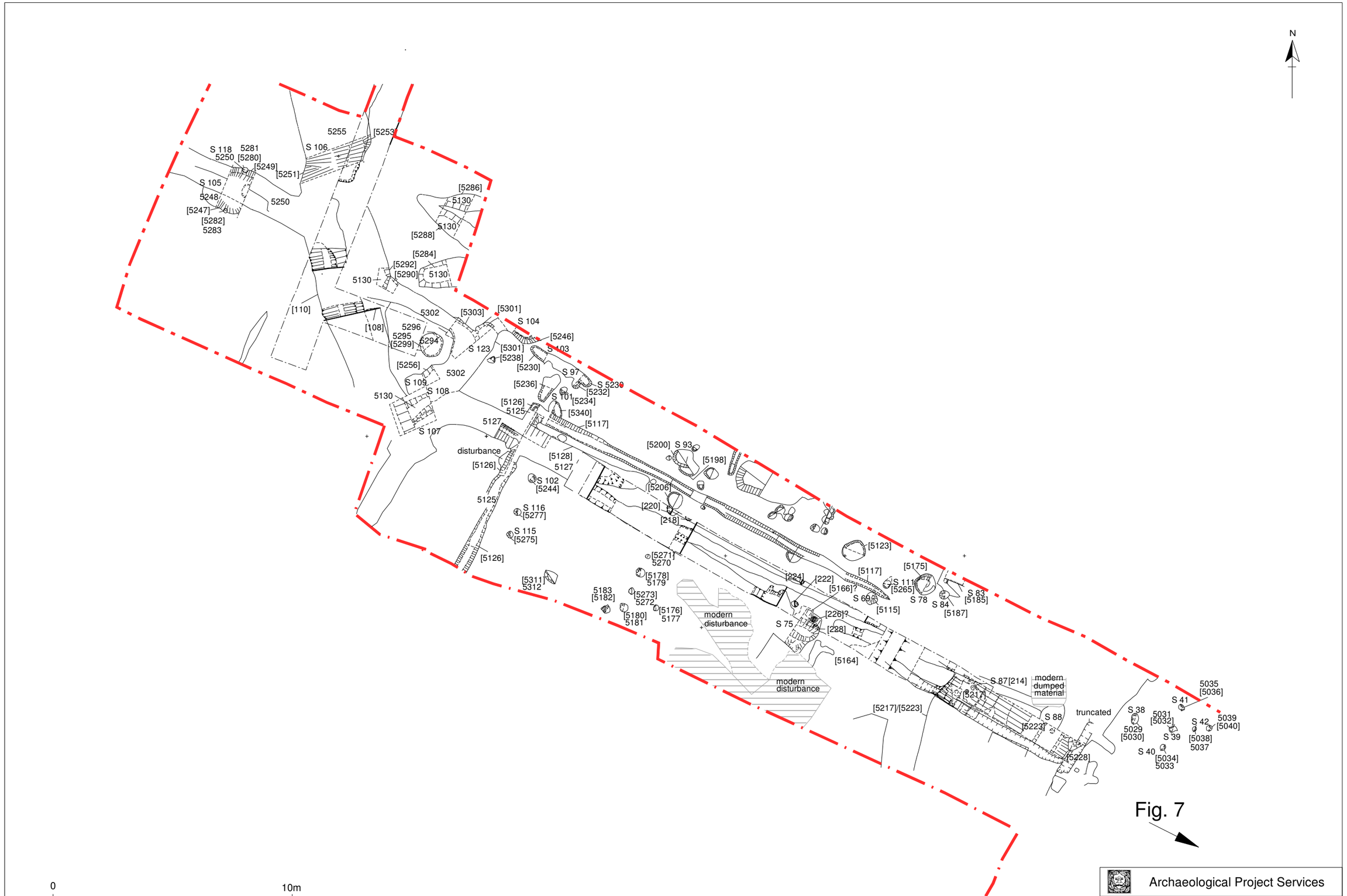


Figure 6 Western part of the excavation area

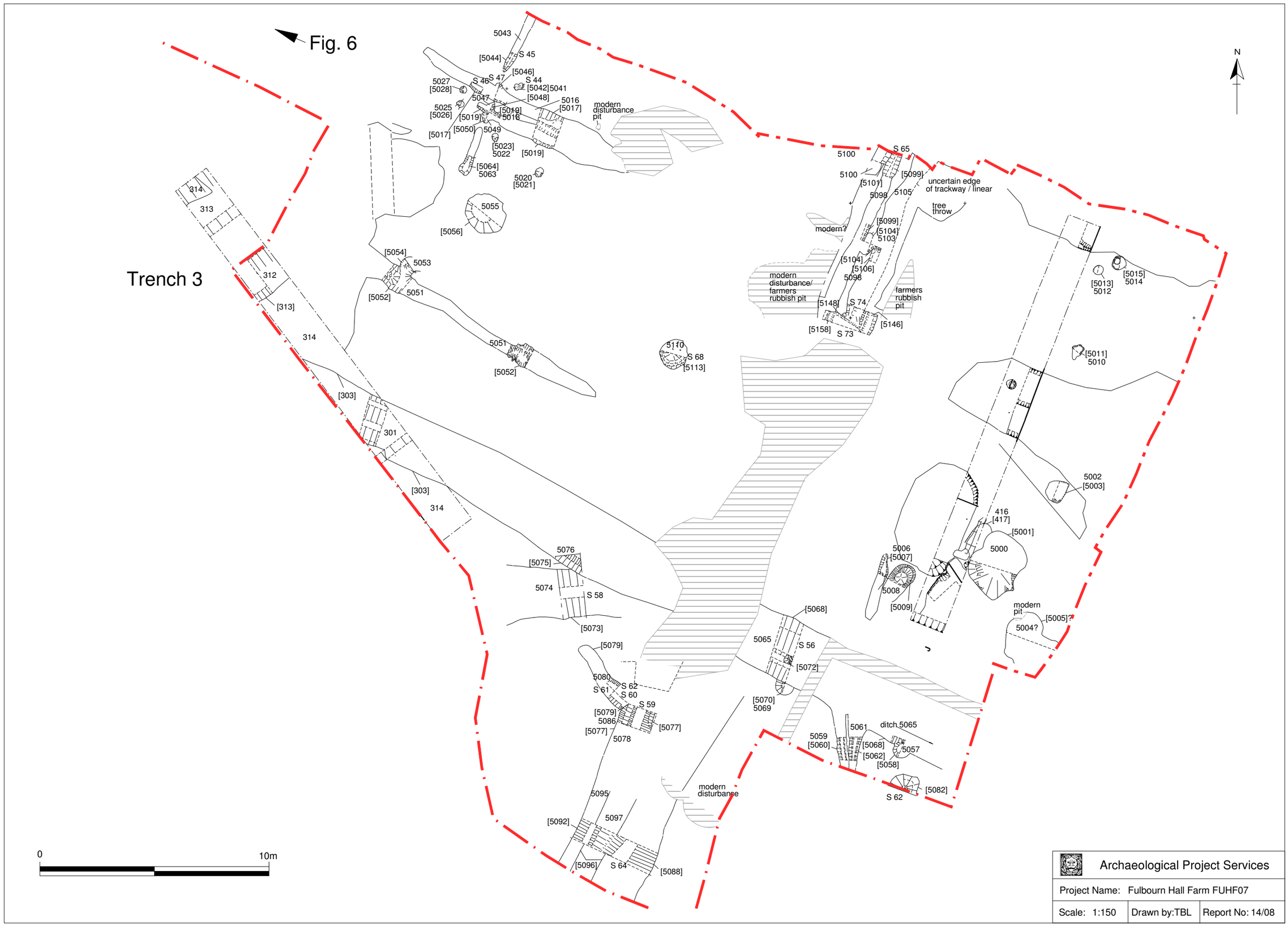


Figure 7 Eastern part of the excavation area


Plate 1 Southwest facing view post-hole [5123] (Building 3)


Plate 2 Southeast facing view pit [5129]


Plate 3 Northeast facing view pit [5217]

Plate 4 North facing view pit [5217] and ditch [5223]


Plate 5 West facing view [5299] (Well 2)

Plate 6 Southeast facing view western area of site after excavation of Buildings 1, 2 and 3

Plate 7 North facing view of western area of site showing Building 6 cutting through the fills of [5217] and [5223]

Plate 8 West facing view western area of site after excavation of Buildings 2, 3, 5 and 6

# Appendix 1

# Land at Hall Farm, School Lane, Fulbourn, Cambridgeshire
# Specification for Archaeological Evaluation
# Prepared by
# Archaeological Project Services

## August 2007

**SUMMARY**

1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological evaluation of land at Hall Farm, School Lane, Fulbourn.*

1.2 *The site lies in an area of archaeological potential located within the historic core of the village of Fulbourn, Cambridgeshire.*

1.3 *Residential development of the site is proposed. Archaeological evaluation is proposed in order to assess the archaeological implications of the proposed development.*

1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

## 2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological evaluation of land at Hall Farm, School Lane, Fulbourn, Cambridgeshire.

2.1.1 The document contains the following parts:

2.1.2 Overview

2.1.3 The archaeological and natural setting

2.1.4 Stages of work and methodologies to be used

2.1.5 List of specialists

2.1.6 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

## 3 SITE LOCATION

3.1 Fulbourn lies approximately 3.0km from the eastern outskirts of Cambridge, some 7.5km south east of the centre of the city. The proposed development site lies towards the centre of the village, fronting onto School Lane to the east and comprising an irregular shaped 0.33 hectare area centred on TL5197556138.

## 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1 Planning permission (S/2164/06/F) has been granted for development of the site subject to a condition requiring the implementation of a scheme of archaeological work. In the first instance this will comprise evaluation of the site through a programme of trial trenching to determine the character of any archaeological deposits which may be buried on the site.

## 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 Fulbourn lies on soils of the Swaffham Prior Association, comprised of well drained calcareous coarse and fine loamy soils over chalk rubble developed on chalky drift and chalk.

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

6.1 The Cambridgeshire HER holds few records of archaeological interventions within the immediate vicinity of the development. However, the location of the site at the heart of the village and close to the medieval parish church indicate that the area is archaeologically sensitive.

6.2 Excavations at The Chantry, located approximately 300m NNE of the proposed development, recorded features of Romano-British date and also identified some prehistoric remains in the form of a number of pits containing iron age pottery. However, predominantly medieval deposits were recovered (http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk) HER No. MCB17229 and the presence of 10th to 12th century pottery from the site suggests that the heart of the village may have been the original focus of settlement, perhaps clustered around the parish church of St. Vigor.

## 7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

7.1 The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.

7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:

7.2.1 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.

7.2.2 Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.

7.2.3 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.

7.2.4 Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.

7.2.5 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.

7.2.6 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.

7.2.7 Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

## 8 TRIAL TRENCHING

8.1 Reasoning for this technique

8.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.

8.1.2 The trial trenching will comprise the excavation of five 20 long trenches comprising 5% of the proposed area of development. Trenches may be widened and stepped-in should archaeological deposits extend below 1.2m depth. Augering may be used to determine the depth of the sequence of deposits present. The location of the proposed trenches are shown in Figure 1.

8.2 General Considerations

8.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.

8.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).

8.2.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

8.2.4 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. All archaeological features exposed will be excavated and recorded unless otherwise agreed with the Cambridgeshire Archaeology Office. The investigation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.

8.2.5 Open trenches will be marked by hazard tape attached to road irons or similar poles. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.

8.3 Methodology

8.3.1 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.

8.3.2 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*ie* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features.

8.3.3 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services

pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.

8.3.4 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale.

8.3.5 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

- the site before the commencement of field operations.
- the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
- individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
- groups of features where their relationship is important.
- the site on completion of field work

8.4 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. If removal of the remains is necessary the appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department informed. If relevant, the coroner and the police will be notified.

8.5 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.

8.6 The spoil generated during the investigation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the top soil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.

8.7 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by an EDM survey.

## 9 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

9.1 During the investigation specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. If necessary the specialist will visit the site and will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis should further stages of archaeological work be required. The results of the specialist's assessment will be incorporated into the final report.

9.2 Samples will be taken from all waterlogged feature fills of pre-18th century date. Otherwise, samples will be taken from primary and secondary fills of ditches and pits, the level of sampling being appropriate to the content of the individual feature. Samples to characterise the survival of plant remains, molluscs and small faunal remains will be taken from suitable archaeological contexts. The samples will be extracted and recorded in accordance with Murphy & Wiltshire 1994. Bulk samples for small faunal remains will be wet-sieved through 0.5mm collecting meshes.

## 10 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

10.1 Stage 1

10.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

10.1.2 All finds recovered during the trial trenching will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

10.2 Stage 2

10.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

10.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

11.3 Stage 3

11.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared. This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
- Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.
- Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results
- A text describing the findings of the investigation.
- Plans of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.
- A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.

## 11 ARCHIVE

12.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the evaluation will be sorted and ordered in accordance with the procedures in the Society of Museum Archaeologists' document *Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums* (1994), and any additional local requirements, for long term storage and curation. This work will be undertaken by the Finds Supervisor, an Archaeological Assistant and the Conservator (if relevant). The archive will be deposited within an approved County store under event number ECB2672 as soon as possible after completion of the post-excavation and analysis.

12.2 If required, microfilming of the archive will be carried out at Lincolnshire Archives. The silver master will be transferred to the RCHME and a diazo copy will be deposited with the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Service Historic Environment Record.

12.3 Prior to the project commencing, the Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Office will be contacted to obtain their agreement to receipt of the project archive and to establish their requirements with regards to labelling, ordering, storage, conservation and organisation of the archive.

12.4 Upon completion and submission of the evaluation report, the landowner will be contacted to arrange legal transfer of title to the archaeological objects retained during the investigation from themselves to the receiving museum. The transfer of title will be effected by a standard letter supplied to the landowner for signature.

## 13 REPORT DEPOSITION

13.1 An unbound draft copy of the report will be supplied initially to the County Archaeological Office for comment. Copies of the final report will be sent to: the client; the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Office (2 copies); and the Cambridgeshire County Historic Environment Record.

## 14 PUBLICATION

14.1 A report of the findings of the investigation will be submitted for inclusion in the appropriate local journal. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

14.2 Details of the investigation will also be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).

## 15 CURATORIAL MONITORING

15.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Office. As much notice as possible will be given in writing to the curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

## 16 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

16.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from the archaeological curator.

16.2 Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief

for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

## 17 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

17.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

| Task | Body to be undertaking the work |
|---|---|
| Air Photograph plotting | Roger Palmer, independent specialist |
| Conservation | Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln. |
| Pottery Analysis | Prehistoric: Dr F Pryor, Soke Archaeological Services Ltd or Dr Carol Allen, independent specialist<br><br>Roman: M Darling, independent specialist (formerly City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit), or local specialist if required<br><br>Anglo-Saxon: J Young, independent specialist (formerly City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit), or local specialist if required<br><br>Medieval and later: David Hall, independent specialist, or local specialist if required |
| Other Artefacts | J Cowgill, independent specialist |
| Human Remains Analysis | R Gowland, independent specialist |
| Animal Remains Analysis | J Kitch, APS |
| Environmental Analysis | Val Fryer, independent specialist |
| Soil Assessment | Dr Charly French, independent specialist |
| Pollen Assessment | Pat Wiltshire, independent specialist |
| Radiocarbon dating | Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA |
| Dendrochronology dating | University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory |

## 18 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

18.1 The Senior Archaeologist, Archaeological Project Services, Tom Lane, MIFA, will have overall responsibility and control of all aspects of the work.

18.2 Site work will be undertaken by a Project Officer with experience of archaeological excavations of this type, assisted by 2 appropriately experienced archaeological technicians. The archaeological

works are programmed to take 3-4 days.

18.3 Post-excavation Assessment report production is expected to take up to 7 person-days. Post-excavation analysis will be undertaken by the Project Officer, or post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists.

18.4 Contingency

18.4.1 A contingency allowance has been included in the costing in the event of delays due to adverse weather conditions; of discoveries necessitating special analyses or dating; or of other unexpected discoveries, requiring additional site time and/or post-excavation resources or conservation.

18.4.2 The activation of any contingency requirement will be by agreement with the client and in consultation with the County Archaeology Office.

## 19 INSURANCES

19.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability insurance to £10,000,000. Additionally, the company maintains Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

## 20 COPYRIGHT

20.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

20.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

20.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 and may result in legal action.

20.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

## 21 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Brown N. and Glazebrook, J. (eds) 2000 *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties: 2 Research Agenda and Strategy*. East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Paper **8**

English Heritage, 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects*. London.

Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1997 *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Excavation*.

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales **13**

Specification: Version 1, 7TH August 2007

# Appendix 2

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION
FOR
STRIP, MAP AND EXCAVATE

HALL FARM, SCHOOL LANE, FULBOURN, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Prepared by
Archaeological Project Services

August 2007

## 1 SUMMARY

1.1 *This document comprises a specification for archaeological investigation of land at Hall Farm, School Lane, Fulbourn.*

1.2 *The site is archaeologically significant and previous investigations have revealed archaeological remains dating from between the 11th and 13th centuries. These comprise ditches, gullies and possible pits and post holes and indicate the proximity of a settlement during the late Saxon or/and early medieval periods.*

1.3 *Planning Permission for development of the site has been granted subject to the implementation of a scheme of archaeological work. In the fist instance this comprised an archaeological evaluation through a programme of trial trenching which has demonstrated that a phase of mitigation is required comprising the excavation of areas threatened by the development..*

1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork post excavation analyses and reporting will be undertaken in accordance with MAPII procedures, including the submission of a post excavation assessment report.*

## 2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 This document comprises a specification for a programme of archaeological work at Hall Farm, School Lane Cambridgeshire.

2.2 The document contains the following parts:

2.2.1 Overview

2.2.2 The archaeological and natural setting

2.2.3 Stages of work and methodologies to be used

2.2.4 List of specialists

2.2.5 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

## 3 SITE LOCATION

3.1 Fulbourn lies approximately 3.0km from the eastern outskirts of Cambridge, some 7.5km south east of the centre of the city. The proposed development site lies towards the centre of the village,

fronting onto School Lane to the east and comprising an irregular shaped 0.33 hectare area centred on TL5197556138.

## 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1 Planning permission (S/2164/06/F) has been granted for development of the site subject to a condition requiring the implementation of a scheme of archaeological work. In the first instance this comprised evaluation of the site through a programme of trial trenching to determine the character of any archaeological deposits which may be buried on the site. The results of this evaluation has indicated that archaeological deposits are present on the site and that the survival of these would be threatened by the proposed development. This document sets out a mitigation by which archaeological deposits on the site will be either preserved by record or through excavation.

## 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 Fulbourn lies on soils of the Swaffham Prior Association, comprised of well drained calcareous coarse and fine loamy soils over chalk rubble developed on chalky drift and chalk.

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

6.1 The Cambridgeshire HER holds few records of archaeological interventions within the immediate vicinity of the development. However, the location of the site at the heart of the village and close to the medieval parish church indicate that the area is archaeologically sensitive.

6.2 Excavations at The Chantry, located approximately 300m NNE of the proposed development, recorded features of Romano-British date and also identified some prehistoric remains in the form of a number of pits containing Iron Age pottery. However, predominantly medieval deposits were recovered (http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk) HER No. MCB17229 and the presence of 10th to 12th century pottery from the site suggests that the heart of the present village may have been the original focus of settlement, perhaps clustered around the parish church of St. Vigor.

6.3 A recent evaluation comprising the excavation of four trial trenches across the site has revealed that archaeological remains dating from between the 11$^{th}$ to 13$^{th}$ centuries survive across the site. These comprise mainly linear ditches and possible pits and post holes which contained fills from which pottery of late Saxon to early medieval date was recovered.

## 7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

7.1 The aim of the work will be to recover as much information as possible on the origins, date, development, phasing, spatial organisation, character, function, status, significance and nature of social, economic and industrial activities on the site.

7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:

7.2.1 Determine the date of the archaeological remains present on the site.

7.2.2 Determine the extent and spatial arrangement of archaeological remains present within the site.

7.2.3 Establish the character of archaeological remains present within the site.

7.2.4 Determine the extent to which surrounding archaeological remains extend into the site.

7.2.5 Identify the way in which the archaeological remains identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

7.3 **Research Topics for Rural Middle Saxon, Late Saxon and medieval sites**. 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties' (Brown and Glazebrook, 2000) has indicated the following research areas where the proposed excavations at the development site may contribute new information:

7.2.1 **Settlement**. *Characterisation of settlement form and functions*. Excavations at the Fulbourn School lane site have potential to provide information on settlement structure, layout and status through recovery of structural, artefactual and ecofactual material.

7.2.2 **Agricultural Production.** The growth of towns and the nucleation of rural settlements is a feature of the Late Saxon period. Deposits rich in animal bone and charred cereal remains have the potential of provide information on agricultural specialisation and surplus production which may correlate with the expansion of urban centres. These responses may also be reflected in increased craft specialisation and production.

# 8 SITE OPERATIONS

## 8.1 General Considerations

8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation. A Risk Assessment will be prepared prior to the investigation, and updated throughout its duration.

8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). Archaeological Project Services is an IFA registered archaeological organisation (no. 21) managed by a Member (MIFA) of the institute.

8.1.3 All work will be carried out in accordance with *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England, 2003*.

8.1.4 Any artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and the discovery promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

## 8.2 Requirement for work and methodology

8.2.1 Recent deposits will be removed by mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket under archaeological supervision. The footprints of all the proposed building will be subject to complete stripping and excavations as outlined below, starting with plots 4, 5 and 6 and 7 located on the southern boundary of the site at the School Lane end of the development.

8.2.2 The client has indicated that areas indicated on Figure 1 allocated to gardens, open space paving will not be subject to groundworks of a nature which will impact on buried archaeological remains. Currently the client is addressing the issue of the likely impact of the road and garage areas. It is hope that the impact on the archaeology in these area will be minimal and that no further work will be required in these areas. If

minimal impact cannot be demonstrated further consultation between the client, APS and the local authority archaeological officer, Andy Thomas will ensue.

8.2.3 Following the site stripping, areas will be cleaned if necessary and a pre-excavation plan made of the entire area of investigation. Thereafter, all exposed features of pre-modern date will be sample excavated.

8.2.4 A representative sample of exposed features will be hand-excavated. This will include: full excavation of structures, post trenches or other structural slots; full excavation of features associated with industrial activity; half-sectioning of postholes and pits; cross-sectioning of linear features of where not forming parts of structures. Linear features will be 10% investigated by equally-spaced cross sections of no less than 1m width and intersections with other features will also be excavated to determine stratigraphic relationships

8.2.5 Investigation of post medieval features will be undertaken to a level commensurate with their significance.

8.2.6 Although not expected, any human burials would be fully excavated in accordance with the conditions of a home office license.

8.2.7 Archaeological features will be recorded on APS pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.

8.2.8 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at more appropriate scales.

8.2.5 Throughout the duration of the investigation a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

- the site before the commencement of field operations
- the site during the investigation to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within the area.
- individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
- groups of features where their relationship is important.
- the site on completion of fieldwork

8.2.9 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered, ready for later washing and analysis. All finds work will be carried out to accepted professional standards and the Institute of Field Archaeologists *Guidelines for Finds Work* (1992).

8.2.10 Conservation of artefacts will be carried out by Lincoln City and County Museum. The resources available for conservation is dependent on the quantity and type of artefacts recovered from the site.

8.2.11 The location of the site recording grid will be established by a GPS or EDM survey and

accurately related to the Ordnance Survey grid and to suitably mapped local features.

8.2.12 During the investigations, all exposed surfaces, excavation horizons, and spoil, will be regularly and repeatedly metal-detected to ensure optimum recovery of artefacts. Any identified artefacts will be excavated from its parent context in normal stratigraphic sequence.

8.2.13 Samples will be taken from a representative range of feature types of medieval date, and any post-medieval features of especial significance, for subsequent environmental analysis.

8.2.14 Prior to commencement of site operations, Archaeological Project Services will liaise with the Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Office to acquire an event code.

### 8.3 Environmental sampling strategy

8.3.1 In relation to the research objectives defined in 7.3 which relate to the nature and scale of agricultural production during the late Saxon to early medieval period, particular attention should be paid to the recovery of charred cereals in bulk samples and the collection faunal remains.

8.3.2 The results of environmental sampling recovered during the evaluation were not available at the time of writing so it shall be assumed that well preserved deposits of this kind do survive on the site although organic preservation on the site is unlikely.

8.3.3 Bulk samples should be recovered from dateable contexts which contain domestic detritus for the recovery of information on economy, diet and site activities.

8.3.4 Bulk samples should be recovered from across the site with a view to identifying any variability in deposition which might indicate the locations of various activity areas. This would include the sampling of ditch fills at the intervals defined in the excavation strategy.

8.3.5 Closed contexts such as dumped deposits within pits are likely to contain the richest material for bulk sampling and all fills of these features should be assessed for environmental sampling.

8.3.6 The discovery of in situ buried soils and waterlogged deposits is not likely on this site. However, if these are identified their potential to be sampled for palynological or micromorphological analysis will be assessed, through a visit by an environmental specialist if approproiate.

## 9 POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT, ANALYSIS AND REPORT

### 9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 The site will be subject to a full Archaeological Assessment as set out in *Management of Archaeological Projects II*. On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the excavation will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting a Level II archive. A preliminary stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will

be prepared, along with a site narrative. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour slides/prints will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers, with the original stored digitally on CD ROM. The black and white contact prints will be labelled. In both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

9.1.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Finds will be sent to external specialists for identification, dating and Assessment. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

## 9.2 Stage 2

9.2.1 A full Assessment Report will be prepared and will consist of statements setting out the following:-

9.2.2 *Factual Data* ie quantity of material and records; the provenance of the material; the range and variety of material; the condition of the material and the existence of primary sources or relevant documentation which may enhance the study of the site data.

9.2.3 Statement of Potential for each material category including a review of the research questions posed in the Project Design which the data has the potential to answer, new research questions resulting from the data gathering and the potential for the data to enhance local, regional and national research

9.2.4 *Storage and Curation* – recommendations on the discard of material and long-term storage requirements.

## 9.3 Stage 3

9.3.1 On completion of Stage 2, an Updated Project Design will be prepared (as set out in MAP II Appendix 5). This will include site background, summary statement of potential, revised aims and objectives, methods statement and a detailed update that sets out a revised programme to complete the project.

## 9.4 Stage 4

9.4.1 Full analysis will be undertaken on the stratigraphic/structural elements of the site and the artefacts and ecofacts identified in the assessment report as being worthy of full analysis. Following analysis a full report will be produced. This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
- A description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.
- A description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results
- A text fully describing the findings of the investigation.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site

- Appropriate illustrations of location, sections, plans, artefacts, reconstructions

- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.

- Integration of all the data and a full discussion of the site including consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.

- Full Bibliography

## 10 ARCHIVE

10.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered in accordance with guidelines issued by Cambridgeshire County Council for deposition of archives. This work will be undertaken by the Finds Supervisor, an Archaeological Assistant and the Conservator (if relevant). The archive will be deposited with the receiving museum as soon as possible after completion of the project, and within 12 months of completion.

10.2 If required, microfilming of the archive will be carried out, with the silver master transferred to the RCHME and a diazo copy deposited with the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Service Historic Environment Record.

10.3 Prior to the project commencing, an Event Number will be obtained from the HER and the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Store will be contacted to obtain their agreement for receipt of the project archive and to establish their requirements with regards to labelling, ordering, storage, conservation and organisation of the archive.

10.4 Prior to commencement of the fieldwork the landowner will be contacted and a request made for an agreement in principle for legal transfer of title of the archaeological objects retained during the investigation from themselves to the receiving museum. The transfer of title will be effected by a standard letter supplied to the landowner for signature.

## 11 REPORT DEPOSITION

11.1 An unbound draft copy of the report will be supplied initially to the County Archaeological Office for comment. Copies of the final report will be sent to: the client; the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Office (2 copies and a digital copy); and the Cambridgeshire County Historic Environment Record.

## 12 PUBLICATION

12.1 A report of the findings of the investigation will be submitted for inclusion in the journal *Proceedings of the Cambridgeshire Antiquarian Society*. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Post-medieval Archaeology, Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

12.2 The post-excavation assessment may establish that fuller reporting and publication is required. If such is the case, the format, nature and extent of such publication will be determined by review of the assessment in consultation with the archaeological curator.

12.3 Details of the investigation will also be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).

## 13 CURATORIAL MONITORING

13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Office. As much notice as possible will be given in writing to the curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

13.2 It is envisaged that there will be a site meeting with the curator immediately upon completion of the stripping/cleaning to discuss the extent of investigation by archaeological excavation required.

## 14 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

14.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptability from the archaeological curator.

14.2 Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

## 15 STAFF TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

15.1 The work will be directed by Tom Lane MIFA, Senior Archaeologist, Archaeological Project Services. The on-site works will be supervised by an Archaeological Supervisor with knowledge of archaeological investigations of this type. Archaeological excavation will be carried out by Archaeological Technicians, experienced in projects of this type.

15.2 The following organisations/persons will, in principal and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

| Task | Body to be undertaking the work |
|---|---|
| Conservation | Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln. |
| Pottery Analysis | Prehistoric: Dr C Allen, independent specialist; or Dr D Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Unit<br><br>Roman: M Darling, independent specialist<br><br>Anglo-Saxon and later: J Young, independent specialist/A Boyle, APS |
| Other Artefacts | J Cowgill, independent specialist/G Taylor, APS |
| Human Remains Analysis | J Kitch, APS |
| Animal Remains Analysis | J Kitch, APS |

| | |
|---|---|
| Environmental Analysis | V Fryer, independent specialist |
| Soil Assessment | Dr C French, independent specialist |
| Pollen Assessment | Pat Wiltshire, independent specialist |
| Radiocarbon dating | Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA |
| Dendrochronology dating | University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory |

## 16 PROGRAMME OF WORKS

16.1 The duration of the site works is difficult to determine as it is to a large extent reliant on the speed of stripping and spoil removal, and also depending on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered, but an estimation of 3-4 days for the area occupied by plots 4 – 8 with a 3 person team is envisaged Post-excavation work is likewise dependent on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered, and the involvement of specialist analysts.

## 17 INSURANCES

17.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability insurance to £10,000,000. Additionally, the company maintains Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

## 18 COPYRIGHT

18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

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# *Appendix 3 Context Summaries*

| Context | Context Type | Fill of | Fill of feature type | Depth | Description | Interpretation | Final Phase |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 101 | Deposit | | | | Light Yellowish brown clay with chalk inclusions and moderate tree route disturbance | Natural | 1 |
| 102 | Deposit | | | 0.21m | Mid-brownish grey clayey silt, frequent chalk, occasional charcoal inclusions | Subsoil | 5 |
| 103 | Deposit | | | 0.24m | Friable dark greyish brown silt, occasional charcoal flecks, occasional small stones (rounded and sub-angular) | Subsoil | 5 |
| 104 | Deposit | | | 0.16m | Friable dark brownish grey silt, occasional charcoal flecks, occasional small sones | Topsoil | 5 |
| 105 | Deposit | | | 0.12m | Gravel deposit on ground surface | | 5 |
| 106 | Cut | | | 0.53m> | Feature extending along and beyond edge of trench. Terminal located within trench. Unclear whether ditch or large sub-rectangular pit. Aligned NNE-SSE | | 3c |
| 107 | Deposit | [106] | | 0.53m> | Loose mid-brownish grey clayey silt containing mod. chalk frags, occ. charcoal, mod. stones and flints and mod. root disturbance | Secondary Fill | 3c |
| 108 | Cut | | | 0.10m | Gradually sided concave based northwest - southeast aligned linear cut | Ditch | 2 |

| Context | Context Type | Fill of | Fill of feature type | Depth | Description | Interpretation | Final Phase |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 109 | Deposit | [108] | Ditch | 0.10m | Soft/ friable mid brownish grey silty clay | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 110 | Cut | | | 0.63m | Gradual sided concave based linear cut, aligned northwest - southeast | Ditch | 3c |
| 111 | Deposit | [110] | Ditch | 0.50m | Loose/ soft mid-brownish grey silty clay with freq. chalk frags, occ. charcoal, occ. stones and mod root disturbance. Contained pot and bone | Secondary Fill | 3c |
| 112 | Deposit | [110] | Ditch | 0.22m | Friable light brownish grey with white chalk, no inclusions | Primary Fill | 3c |
| 113 | Deposit | [114] | Ditch | 0.33m | Loose mid browinish grey clayey silt containing redeposited chalk frags, occ. stones and occ. root disturbance | Secondary Fill | 3c |
| 114 | Cut | | | 0.33m | Northwest - southeast aligned gradually sided concave based ditch cut | Ditch | 3c |
| 200 | Unstratified | | | | Unstratified material recovered during machining | | U/S |
| 201 | Deposit | | | 0.20m | Loose, mixed rubble deposit containing modern building material, heavily disturbed | Modern demoliti | 5 |
| 202 | Deposit | | | 0.10m | Soft mid greyish brown silty clay | Topsoil | 5 |
| 203 | Deposit | | | 0.46m | Soft mid greyish brown silty clay | Subsoil | 5 |
| 204 | Deposit | [205] | Beam slot | 0.17m | Medium dark greyish brown silty clay | Secondary Fill | 3c |

| Context | Context Type | Fill of | Fill of feature type | Depth | Description | Interpretation | Final Phase |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 205 | Cut | | | 0.17m | East west aligned linear beam slot cut, near flat based and steepn sided, regular appearance. | Beam slot | 3c |
| 206 | Deposit | [208] | Ditch | 0.19m deep | Soft mid-greyish brown silty clay, containg occ. flecks of chalk and charcoal | Secondary Fill | 3c |
| 207 | Deposit | [208] | Ditch | 0.36m thick | Hard light greyish brown silty clay, a fill of [208]=[5223], very hard contained animal bone | Secondary Fill | 3c |
| 208 | Cut | | Ditch | 0.49m> deep | Gradually sided ditch cut onlu partally exposed in evaluation. Excavated as [5223] in open area | Ditch | 3c |
| 209 | Deposit | [210] | Ditch | 0.24m | Friable dark brownish grey, clayey silt with moderate chalk frags, stones, flints, charcoal, shell frags | Secondary Fill | 3c |
| 210 | Cut | | | 0.24m deep | Northwest southeast aligned concave based linear. Same as [216] and [5267] | Ditch | 3c |
| 211 | 0 | [212] | Ditch | 0.27m deep | Friable dark brownish grey clayey silt with moderate chalk frags. Fill of ditch [212] | Secondary Fill | 3c |
| 212 | Cut | [212] | | 0.27m deep | Terminus of 0.74m diameter, concave based ditch cut. Same as [5128] | Ditch | 3c |
| 213 | Deposit | [214] | Beam slot | 0.18m thick | Loose light greyish brown silty clay. Fill of beam slot [214] | Secondary Fill | 3c |
| 214 | Cut | | | 0.18m deep | WNW/ ESE aligned linerar beam slot cut, steep sided and concave based | Beam slot | 3c |

| Context | Context Type | Fill of | Fill of feature type | Depth | Description | Interpretation | Final Phase |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 215 | Deposit | [216] | Ditch | 0.37m deep | Loose mid-greyish brown silty clay. Fill of Ditch [216]= [210]=[5267] | Secondary Fill | 3c |
| 216 | Cut | | | 0.33m deep | WNW/ ESE aligned concave based linear ditch cut. Same as [210] and [5267] | Ditch | 3c |
| 217 | Deposit | 218 | Post hole | 0.15m deep | Loose mid greyish brown silty clay. Fill of Post hole [218] | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 218 | Cut | | | 0.15m deep | Sub-circular concave based post-hole cut. | Post hole | 2 |
| 219 | Deposit | [220] | Post hole | 0.13m deep | Loose mid-greyish brown silty clay. Fill of post hole [220]=[5206] | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 220 | Cut | | | 0.13m deep | Sub-circular concave based post-hole cut. Same as [5206] | Post hole | 2 |
| 221 | Deposit | [230] | Pit | 0.25m deep | Friable medium greyish brown silty clay. Fill of pit [230] | Secondary Fill | 3c |
| 222 | Cut | | | 0.16m deep | Sub-circular, concave based post hole cut | Post hole | 2 |
| 223 | Deposit | [222] | Post hole | 0.16m deep | Loose mid-greyish brown silty clay. Fill of post hole [222] | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 224 | Cut | | | 0.09m deep | Sub circular concave based post hole cut | Post hole | 2 |
| 225 | Deposit | [224] | Post hole | 0.09m deep | Loose mid-greyish brown silty clay. Fill of post hole [224] | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 226 | Cut | | | 0.23m deep | Sub-circular steep sided post-hole cut | Post hole | 3c |
| 227 | Deposit | [226] | Post hole | 0.23m deep | Loose mid-greyish brown silty clay. Fill of post hole [226] | Secondary Fill | 3c |

| Context | Context Type | Fill of | Fill of feature type | Depth | Description | Interpretation | Final Phase |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 228 | Cut | | | 0.08m deep | Subrectangular flat based cut, component of ditch terminal [5164] excavated in open area. | Ditch | 3c |
| 229 | Deposit | [228] | Ditch | 0.09m deep | Loose mid greyish brown silty clay. Fill of [228] | Secondary Fill | 3c |
| 230 | Cut | | | 0.25m deep | East west aligned concave based pit cut. Filled with (221) | Pit | 3c |
| 231 | Deposit | | | | Compact natural chalk | | 1 |
| 301 | Deposit | [303] | Ditch | 0.48m deep | Medium firm mid greyish brown silty clay. Lower fill of ditch [303] | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 302 | Deposit | [303] | Ditch | 0.38m deep | Medium firm mid greyish brown silty clay. Upper fill of [303] | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 303 | Cut | | | 0.79m deep | East west aligned steep sided flat based ditch cut. Same as [5068] and [5075]. Possibly re-cut but unclear due to uniform fills. | Ditch | 2 |
| 304 | Deposit | [306] | Ditch | 0.42m deep | Medium soft dark brownish grey silt. Upper fill of [306] | Secondary Fill | 3c |
| 305 | Deposit | [306] | Ditch | 0.33m deep | Firm mid grey silty clay. Lower fill of [306] | Secondary Fill | 3c |
| 306 | Cut | | | 0.56m> deep | Gradually sided cut feature, only partially exposed in sondage at western end of Trench 3. Probably a ditch but may be a pit. | Ditch | 3c |
| 307 | Unstratified | | | | Unstratified material recovered from 'fill' at edge of Trench 3, knocked out during cleaning | | U/S |

| Context | Context Type | Fill of | Fill of feature type | Depth | Description | Interpretation | Final Phase |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 308 | Deposit | | | 0.20m deep | Loose deposit of demolition rubble, rubbish and other building materials. Modern. | Demolition layer | 5 |
| 309 | Deposit | | | 0.11m thick | Loose very dark grey building rubble deposit. Modern | Demolition layer | 5 |
| 310 | Deposit | | | 0.37m deep | Medium firm mid greyish brown silty clay subsoil | Subsoil | 5 |
| 311 | Deposit | [313] | Ditch | 0.30m deep | Medium dark greyish brown silty clay. Upper fill of [313] | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 312 | Deposit | [313] | Ditch | 0.72m deep | Medium mid-greyish brown silty clay. Lowest exposed fill of [313] | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 313 | Cut | | | 0.86m> | Large sttep sided cut feature only partially exposed, may be southern continuation of ditch [5223] or alternatively a quarry cut like [5217] | Ditch | 2 |
| 314 | Deposit | | | | Hard white/ grey jointed chalk natural, containing flint nodules and pebbles | Natural | 1 |
| 401 | Deposit | | | | Plastic pale greyish yellow (cream) chalky silt. Natural | Natural | 1 |
| 402 | Cut | | | 0.23m | East west aligned shallow conceve based linear. 11-13 pot found during evaluation, exccatation (5024) revealed it to be 16-18c track/ holloway | Track/ holloway | 5 |
| 403 | Deposit | [402] | Track/ holloway | 0.13m deep | Friable medium grey slightly clayey silt | Secondary Fill | 5 |
| 404 | Deposit | [402] | Track/ holloway | 0.10m deep | Compact white crushed chalk rubble. Upper fill of [402], same as (5024) | Secondary Fill | 5 |

| Context | Context Type | Fill of | Fill of feature type | Depth | Description | Interpretation | Final Phase |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 405 | Deposit | | | 0.27m deep | Loose light greyish brown silt subsoil | Subsoil | 5 |
| 406 | Cut | | | 0.39m deep | Vertical sided concave based cut feature, cut subsoil (405) so modern. | Pit | 5 |
| 407 | Deposit | [406] | Pit | 0.39m deep | Loose light greyish brown sandy silt. Fill of [406] | Secondary Fill | 5 |
| 408 | Deposit | | | 0.36m deep | Loose dark greyish brown fine sandy silt topsoil | Topsoil | 5 |
| 409 | Cut | | | 0.43m deep | Steep sided concave based post hole cut through (403) fill of [402] | Post hole | 5 |
| 410 | Deposit | [409] | Post hole | 0.25m deep | Plastic pale greyish yellow (cream) chalky silt, packing fill of post hole [409] | Post packing | 5 |
| 411 | Deposit | | [409] | 0.43m | Friable light greyish brown silt. Fill of post hole [409] | Secondary Fill | 5 |
| 412 | Cut | | Pit | 0.20m | North south aligned concave based pit cut | Pit | 5 |
| 413 | Deposit | [412] | Pit | 0.20m | Friable medium greyish brown clayey silt. Fill of [412] | Secondary Fill | 5 |
| 414 | Cut | | Pit | 0.29m deep | Concave based pit cut. Fill contained medieval pot | Pit | 5 |
| 415 | Deposit | [414] | Pit | 0.29m deep | Friable medium greyish brown clayey silt fill of [414] | Secondary Fill | 5 |
| 416 | Cut | | | 0.32m | North south aligned sub-rectangular steep sided concave based pit cut | Pit | 3c |
| 417 | Deposit | [416] | Pit | 0.32m deep | Friable medium greyish yellowish brown silty clay | Secondary Fill | 3c |
| 418 | Cut | 0 | | 0.36m deep | East west aligned concave based linear ditch cut | Ditch | 5 |

| Context | Context Type | Fill of | Fill of feature type | Depth | Description | Interpretation | Final Phase |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 419 | Deposit | [418] | Ditch | 0.32m | Friable medium greyish brown silty clay. Lower fill of [418] | Secondary Fill | 5 |
| 420 | Deposit | [418] | Ditch | 0.05m deep | Redeposited natural chalk rubble. Upper fill of [418] | Secondary Fill | 5 |
| 421 | Unstratified | | | | Unstratified material recovered from Trench 4 | | U/S |
| 422 | Deposit | [409] | | 0.14m deep | Plastic pale greyish yellow (cream) chalky silt. Redeposited natural upper fill post hole [409] | Secondary Fill | 5 |
| 5000 | Deposit | [5001] | Pit | 0.19m | Firm mid to light brownish grey silty sand. Fill of [5001] | Secondary Fill | 5 |
| 5001 | Cut | | | 0.19m | Sub-circular flattish based possible pit cut. May also be tree throw | Pit | 5 |
| 5002 | Deposit | [5003] | Pit | 0.06m | Compact mid to light brownish grey sandy silt. Fill of [5003] | Secondary Fill | 5 |
| 5003 | Cut | | | 0.06m deep | Sub-rectangular flattish based pit cut | | 5 |
| 5004 | Deposit | [5005] | Natural feature | 0.80m | Firm light greyish brown silty sand infilling [5005] | Topsoil | 1 |
| 5005 | Cut | | Natural feature | 0.80m | Shallow undulating based hollow. Probable depression in chalk infilled with topsoil (5004). | Natural feature | 1 |
| 5006 | Deposit | [5007] | Ditch | 0.18m | Friable mid-brownish grey silt and chalk deposit, with mod white chalk patches. Fill of [5007] | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5007 | Cut | | | 0.11m | North south aligned concave based possible linear terminus | Ditch | 2 |

| Context | Context Type | Fill of | Fill of feature type | Depth | Description | Interpretation | Final Phase |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5008 | Deposit | [5009] | | 0.80m deep | Loose/ friable mid-brownish grey clayey silt fill of [5009] | Secondary Fill | 5 |
| 5009 | Cut | | | 0.80m | Sub-ovoid steep sided conave based pit cut | Pit | 5 |
| 5010 | Deposit | [5011] | Natural feature | 0.40m deep | Friable light brownish grey silty sand fill of [5011] | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5011 | Cut | | | 0.40m deep | Irregular sub ovoid flattish based hollow, possibly formed as a result of root action | Natural feature | 2 |
| 5012 | Deposit | [5013] | Post hole | 0.22m deep | Firm mid-yellowish brown silty clay | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5013 | Cut | [5013] | | 0.22m deep | Sub-circular steep sided flat based cut | Post hole | 2 |
| 5014 | Deposit | [5015] | | 0.20m deep | Firm mid yellowish brown silty clay. Fill of [5015] | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5015 | Cut | | | 0.20m deep | Sub-circular concave based post hole cut with possible post pipe in base | Post hole | 2 |
| 5016 | Deposit | [5017] | Beam slot | 0.18m deep | Firm light brownish grey silt. Fill of [5017] | Secondary Fill | 3b |
| 5017 | Cut | | Beam slot | 0.18m deep | East west aligned concave based beam slot, cuts (5018) fill of [5019] | Beam slot | 3b |
| 5018 | Deposit | [5019] | Ditch | 0.17m deep | Firm light brownish grey silt. Fill of [5019] | Secondary Fill | 3a |
| 5019 | Cut | | | 0.17m deep | East west aligned flattish based ditch | Ditch | 3a |
| 5020 | Deposit | [5021] | Post hole | 0.19m deep | Firm light brown sand fill of [5021] | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5021 | Cut | | | 0.19m deep | Subrectangular flat-based post-hole cut. | Post hole | 2 |
| 5022 | Deposit | | Post hole | 0.20m deep | Firm light yellowish brown silty sand. Fill of [5023]. | Secondary Fill | 2 |

| Context | Context Type | Fill of | Fill of feature type | Depth | Description | Interpretation | Final Phase |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5023 | Cut | | | 0.20m deep | Sub-circular flattish based post-hole cut | Post hole | 2 |
| 5024 | Unstratified | | | | Finds from chalk deposit eastern edge of stripped area, post-medieval road surface | | 5 |
| 5025 | Deposit | [5026] | Post hole | 0.18m deep | Firm light yellowish brown silty sand | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5026 | Cut | | | 0.18m | Concave based post hole cut | Post hole | 2 |
| 5027 | Deposit | | | 0.13m deep | Firm mid brown to light yellowish brown silty sand. Fill of [5028] | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5028 | Cut | | | 0.13m | Sub-circular concave based post-hole cut | Post hole | 2 |
| 5029 | Deposit | [5030] | Post hole | 0.10m deep | Friable mid-brownish grey clayey silt with chalk. Fill of [5030] | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5030 | Cut | | | 0.10m deep | Sub-ovoid concave based post-hole cut | Post hole | 2 |
| 5031 | Deposit | [5032] | | 0.10m deep | Friable mid-brownish grey clayey silt with chalk fill of [5032] | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5032 | Cut | | | 0.19m deep | Irregular/ sub-ovoid flat based post-hole cut | Post hole | 2 |
| 5033 | Deposit | [5034] | | 0.05m deep | Friable mid-brownish grey clayey silt with chalk fill of [5034] | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5034 | Cut | | | 0.05m deep | Sub-ovoid flat based post-hole cut | Post hole | 2 |
| 5035 | Deposit | [5036] | | 0.06m deep | Friable mid-brownish grey clayey silt with chalk. Fill of [5036] | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5036 | Cut | | | 0.06m deep | Sub-ovoid irregular based post-hole cut, contained possible root disturbance | Post hole | 2 |
| 5037 | Deposit | [5038] | Post hole | | Friable mid-brownish grey clayey silt with chalk. Fill of [5038] | Secondary Fill | 2 |

| Context | Context Type | Fill of | Fill of feature type | Depth | Description | Interpretation | Final Phase |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5038 | Cut | | | 0.09m deep | Sub-ovoid concave based post hole cut | Post hole | 2 |
| 5039 | Deposit | [5040] | Post hole | 0.05m diameter | Friable mid-brownish grey clayey silt with chalk. Fill of [5040] | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5040 | Cut | | | 0.40m | Sub-ovoid irregular based post-hole cut | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5041 | Deposit | [5042] | | 0.24m | Soft slightly friable mid-brownish grey silty clay fill of post hole [5042] | Secondary Fill | 3a |
| 5042 | Cut | | | 0.24m | Irregular 'kidney shaped', post-hole cut tapered based with and deeper post-pipe on western side. | Post hole | 3a |
| 5043 | Deposit | [5044] | Beam slot | 0.07m deep | Friable dark brownish grey clayey silt with chalk frags. Fill of beam slot [5044] | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5044 | Cut | | | 0.07m deep | Northeast southwest aligned uneven based beam slot | Beam slot | 2 |
| 5045 | Deposit | [5046] | Post hole | 0.18m deep | Soft-friable mid brownish grey silt with chalk frags | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5046 | Cut | | | 0.18m deep | Sub -ovoid post-hole cut in edge of possible beam slot [5017], possibly relating to the same structure | Post hole | 2 |
| 5047 | Deposit | [5048] | Post hole | 0.29m deep | Friable mid-brownish grey silt with chalk frags. Fill of [5048] | Secondary Fill | 3a |
| 5048 | Cut | | | 0.29m deep | Irregular steep sided flattish base post hole cut | Post hole | 3a |
| 5049 | Deposit | [5050] | Beam slot | 0.04m | Friable light brownish grey silt and chalk fill of [5050] | Secondary Fill | 2 |

| Context | Context Type | Fill of | Fill of feature type | Depth | Description | Interpretation | Final Phase |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5050 | Cut | | | 0.04m diameter | Shallow, flatish, uneven (almost convex) based feature | Beam slot | 2 |
| 5051 | Deposit | [5052] | Ditch | 0.19m deep | Firm mid-yellowish brown sand. Fill of ditch [5052] | Secondary Fill | 3a |
| 5052 | Cut | | | 0.19m deep | Northwest southeast aligned shallow conceve based ditch, clearly truncated | Ditch | 3a |
| 5053 | Deposit | [5054] | Poss pit or animal | 0.08m | Firm mixed deposit of light brown silty sand and light yellow sand. Fill of [5054] | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5054 | Cut | | | 0.08m deep | Indistinct sub-rectangular/ irregular undulating based feature. Possibly pit cut but may simply be animal or root disturbance | Possible pit or a | 2 |
| 5055 | Deposit | [5056] | Well | 1.20m> | Loose mid-greyish brown silty clay (70%, 30%). Upper fill of [5056]. | Secondary Fill | 3c |
| 5056 | 0 | | | 3.42m> | Sub circular cut, sides tapered to 0.40m below ground level then near vertical. Not bottomed auger indicates depth of at least 3.42m. | Well | 3c |
| 5057 | Deposit | [5058] | Pit | 0.24m | Firm mid to light brown sand. Fill of [5058] | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5058 | Cut | | | 0.24m deep | Sub-circular flatttish based pit cut truncated by [5068] | Pit | 2 |
| 5059 | Deposit | [5060] | Ditch | 0.09m deep | Friable mid greyish brown silty sand, Fill of [5060] | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5060 | Cut | | | 0.09m | North south aligned concave based ditch cut | Ditch | 2 |

| Context | Context Type | Fill of | Fill of feature type | Depth | Description | Interpretation | Final Phase |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5061 | Deposit | [5062] | Ditch | 0.26m | Firm mid-yellowish brown sand fill of [5062] | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5062 | Cut | | | 0.26m deep | North south aligned concave based ditch cut | Ditch | 2 |
| 5063 | Deposit | [5064] | Beam slot | 0.17m deep | Firm mixed deposit of dark to mid-greyish brown silt and chalk. Fill of [5064] | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5064 | Cut | | | | Northeast southwest aligned concave based linear, apparently terminates at both ends but this may be truncation. Most probably beam slot | Beam slot | 2 |
| 5065 | Deposit | [5068] | Ditch | 0.55m deep | Firm light greyish brown silty clay (70%/ 30%). Upper (3rd) fill of [5068] | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5066 | 0 | [5068] | Ditch | 0.20m deep | Firm mid greyish brown silty clay (70%, 30%). 2nd fill of [5068]. | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5067 | Deposit | [5067] | Ditch | 0.12m deep | Very firm light yellowish brown silty clay (70%, 30%). Primary fill of [5068]. Slippage along northern edge of cut | Primary Fill | 2 |
| 5068 | Cut | | | 0.90m deep | SW-NE aligned concave based ditch cut. Eastern continuation of [303] and [5075] | Ditch | 2 |
| 5069 | Deposit | | Pit | 0.22m | Firmly compacted mid greyish brown silty clay (70%-30%). Fill of [5070] | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5070 | Cut | | | 0.20m deep | Concave based pit cut. Relationship with [5068] unknown. | Pit | 2 |

| Context | Context Type | Fill of | Fill of feature type | Depth | Description | Interpretation | Final Phase |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5071 | Deposit | [5072] | Post hole | 0.20m deep | Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt (50, 50%). Fill of [5072] | | 2 |
| 5072 | Cut | | | 0.20m deep | Sub-circular, tapered sided concave based post-hole. | Post hole | 2 |
| 5073 | Cut | | | 0.14m deep | East west aligned shallow concave based depression, possibly holloway created through trample action | Track/ holloway | 2 |
| 5074 | Deposit | [5073] | | 0.14m deep | Loose mid yellowish brown fine silty sand fill of [5073] | Primary Fill | 2 |
| 5075 | Cut | | | 0.44m> deep | Northwest southeast aligned ditch cut. Same as [5068] and [303] | Ditch | 2 |
| 5076 | Deposit | [5075] | Ditch | 0.44m deep | Friable to firm mid greyish brown mid silty sand uppermost fill of [5075]=[5068]. Same as (5065) | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5077 | Cut | | | 0.57m deep | Northeast southwest aligned concave based ditch cut. Same as [5092] | Ditch | 3c |
| 5078 | Deposit | [5077] | Ditch | 0.34m | Friable mid greyish brown clayey sand. Upper (4th fill) of ditch [5077] | Secondary Fill | 3c |
| 5079 | Cut | | | 0.15m deep | West-northwest east-southeast aligned linear ditch terminal | Ditch | 2 |
| 5080 | Deposit | [5079] | Ditch | 0.15m deep | Friable medium yellowish brown sandy silty clay. Fill of [5079] | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5081 | Deposit | [5082] | Pit | 0.58m deep | Firm mid-greyish brown silty clay (70%, 30%) | Secondary Fill | 2 |

| Context | Context Type | Fill of | Fill of feature type | Depth | Description | Interpretation | Final Phase |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5082 | Cut | | | 0.58m deep | Rounded concave based feature partially exposed in excavation area. Either sub-circular pit or ditch terminal. | Pit | 2 |
| 5083 | Deposit | [5077] | Ditch | 0.23m deep | Friable dark greyish yellowish brown sandy silt clay. 1st fill of [5077] | Secondary Fill | 3c |
| 5084 | Deposit | [5077] | | 0.10m thick | Friable medium yellowish brown clayey sand. 2nd fill of [5077] | Secondary Fill | 3c |
| 5085 | Deposit | [5077] | | 0.08m thick | Friable medium greyish brown / buff greyish brown claysand with chalk frags. 3rd fill of ditch [5077] | Secondary Fill | 3c |
| 5086 | Deposit | | | - | Friable mixed deposit of buff creamy brown chalk (80%) and medium greyish brown sandy silty clay (20%). Natural chalk | Natural | 1 |
| 5087 | Deposit | | | 0.49m deep | Topsoil at eastern end of site | Topsoil | 5 |
| 5088 | Cut | | | 0.68m deep | Northeast southwest aligned flat based ditch cut | Ditch | 3c |
| 5089 | Deposit | [5088] | Ditch | 0.10m thick | Friable dark brown sandy loam. 1st fill of [5088] washed into position | Primary Fill | 3c |
| 5090 | Deposit | [5088] | Ditch | 0.15m deep | Friable mid-greyish brown sandy loam (40% sand). 2nd fill of [5088] | Secondary Fill | 3c |
| 5091 | Deposit | [5088] | Ditch | 0.53m deep | Loose to friable mid brown fine sandy silt. 3rd fill of [5088] | Secondary Fill | 3c |
| 5092 | Cut | | | 0.54m deep | Northeast southwest aligned flat based ditch. Same as [5077] | Ditch | 3c |

| Context | Context Type | Fill of | Fill of feature type | Depth | Description | Interpretation | Final Phase |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5093 | Deposit | [5092] | Ditch | 0.12m deep | Friable dark yellowish brown silty sand. 1st fill of [5092] | Primary Fill | 3c |
| 5094 | Deposit | [5092] | Ditch | 0.18m deep | Friable mid greyish brown sandy loam. 2nd fill of [5092] | Secondary Fill | 3c |
| 5095 | Deposit | [5092] | Ditch | 0.30m deep | Friable mixed deposit of brown silty sand (70%) and white chalk (30%). 3rd (upper) fill of [5092] | Secondary Fill | 3c |
| 5096 | Cut | | | 0.21m deep | Southwest northeast aligned concave based ditch cut | Ditch | 3c |
| 5097 | Deposit | [5096] | Ditch | 0.21m deep | Friable mid-greyish brown fine silty sand. Fill of [5096] | Secondary Fill | 3c |
| 5098 | Deposit | [5099] | Ditch | 0.23m deep | Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt fill of [5099] | Secondary Fill | 3b |
| 5099 | Cut | | | 0.23m deep | South-southwest north-northeast aligned gradually sided slightly concave based linear unclear whether beam slot or ditch (gully) | Ditch | 3b |
| 5100 | Deposit | | Ditch | 0.20m deep | Loose dark greyish brown clayey silt. Fill of [5101] | Primary Fill | 3b |
| 5101 | Cut | | | 0.20m | East west aligned flat based possible ditch terminal | Ditch | 3b |
| 5102 | Deposit | | | 0.25m deep | Friable dark brownish grey silt topsoil | Topsoil | 5 |
| 5103 | Deposit | [5104] | Pit | 0.11m deep | Soft to friable mid greyish brown clayey silt | Primary Fill | 3b |
| 5104 | Cut | | | 0.11m deep | Sub-ovoid concave based cut. May be a small pit could simply be hollow | Pit | 3b |

| Context | Context Type | Fill of | Fill of feature type | Depth | Description | Interpretation | Final Phase |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5105 | Deposit | [5106] | Ditch | 0.05m deep | Friable mid-brownish grey clayey silt. Fill of [5104] same as (5163) | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5106 | Cut | | | 0.05m deep | North south aligned shallow uneven based linear. Same as [5162] | Ditch | 2 |
| 5107 | Deposit | | | | Fill of modern linear talk to Lavinia | | 5 |
| 5108 | 0 | | | | Modern disturbance | | 5 |
| 5109 | 0 | | | | Area of chalk deposit, filling possible modern trackway | | 5 |
| 5110 | Deposit | [5113] | Pit | 0.57m | Firm black clayey silt (80%, 20%). Upper fill of [5113] | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5111 | Deposit | [5113] | Pit | 0.30m deep | Soft mid-greyish brown clayey silt (80%, 20%) | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5112 | Deposit | [5113] | Pit | 0.48m deep | Soft mid-greyish brown clayey silt (70%, 20%) and chalk (10%). 1st fill of [5113] | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5113 | Cut | | | 1.30m deep | Sub-circular near vertical concave based pit cut | Pit | 2 |
| 5114 | Deposit | | Post hole | 0.13m deep | Friable mid brownish grey clayey silt. Fill of [5115] | Secondary Fill | 4 |
| 5115 | Cut | | | 0.13m deep | Sub-circular concave based post hole cut. | Post hole | 4 |
| 5116 | Deposit | [5117] | Beam slot | 0.04m deep | Friable mid brownish grey clayey silt (30%, 70%). Fill of [5117] | Secondary Fill | 3c |
| 5117 | Cut | | Beam slot | 0.23m deep | Northwest southeast tapered flat based beam slot. | Beam slot | 3c |
| 5118 | Deposit | [5123] | Post hole | 0.08m deep | Friable mid-greyish brown clayey silt basal fill of [5123] | Primary Fill | 3c |

| Context | Context Type | Fill of | Fill of feature type | Depth | Description | Interpretation | Final Phase |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5119 | Deposit | [5123] | Post hole | 0.23m deep | Firm light yellowish grey chalk and silt (80%, 20%). Fill of [5123] | Secondary Fill | 3c |
| 5120 | Deposit | [5123] | Post hole | 0.15m deep | Loose mid-brownish grey silt. Upper fill of [5123] | Secondary Fill | 3c |
| 5121 | Deposit | [5123] | Post hole | 0.25m deep | Friable mid-brownish grey silt. Fill of [5123] | Secondary Fill | 3c |
| 5122 | 0 | [5122] | Post hole | 0.35m deep | Firm light yellowish grey chalk and silt deposit. Fill of [5123] | Primary Fill | 3c |
| 5123 | Cut | | | 0.42m deep | Sub -circular near vertical flat based post hole cut | Post hole | 3c |
| 5124 | Deposit | [5123] | Post hole | 0.26m deep | Loose mid brownish grey silt. Fill of [5123] | Secondary Fill | 3c |
| 5125 | Deposit | [5126] | Beam slot | 0.23m deep | Compact mid-greyish brown silty clay(60%, 40%) fill of [5126] | Secondary Fill | 3c |
| 5126 | Cut | | | 0.23m deep | Northeast southwest aligned beam slot at right angles to and conjoined with beam slot [5117] so presumably different side of same building | Beam slot | 3c |
| 5127 | Deposit | | Ditch | 0.14m> deep | Compact mid greyish brown silty clay (60%, 40%) Fill of [5127] | Secondary Fill | 3c |
| 5128 | Cut | | | 0.14m> deep | Northwest southeast aligned gradually sided concave based ditch cut | Ditch | 3c |
| 5129 | Cut | | | 1.04m deep | Sub-rectangular steep side concave based pit cut | Pit | 3c |
| 5130 | Deposit | | | | Natural chalk within central: garages and driveway area. | Natural | 1 |
| 5131 | Deposit | [5129] | Pit | 0.08m deep | Friable mid-greyish yellowish brown clayey silt. Primary fill of [5129] | Primary Fill | 3c |

| Context | Context Type | Fill of | Fill of feature type | Depth | Description | Interpretation | Final Phase |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5132 | Deposit | [5129] | Pit | 0.05m deep | Firm buff creamish white chalk. 2nd fill of [5129] | Secondary Fill | 3c |
| 5133 | Deposit | [5129] | Pit | 0.23m deep | Loose mid-greyish brown sandy silt. 3rd fill of [5129] | Secondary Fill | 3c |
| 5134 | Deposit | [5129] | Pit | 0.03m thick | Loose black pure charcoal deposit. 4th fill of [5129] | Secondary Fill | 3c |
| 5135 | Deposit | [5129] | Pit | 0.14m deep | Loose mid-brown fine silty sand. 5th fill of [5129]. Redeposited topsoil | Secondary Fill | 3c |
| 5136 | Deposit | [5129] | Pit | 0.16m deep | Loose mid-greyish brown fine silty sand containing frequent marine and terrestrial mollusc frags, freq, charcoal frags. 6th fill of [5129] | Secondary Fill | 3c |
| 5137 | Deposit | [5129] | Pit | 0.21m deep | Loose medium grey sandy silt. Scarce chalk, mod charcoal and scarce mussell shell frags. 7th fill of [5129] | Secondary Fill | 3c |
| 5138 | Deposit | [5129] | Pit | 0.24m deep | Loose mixed deposit of mussel shell (70%), cockle shells (5%), pot and bone frags (5%), pebbles (5%) medium grey sandy silt (15%). 8th fill of [5129] | Secondary Fill | 3c |
| 5139 | Deposit | [5129] | Pit | 0.23m deep | Loose medium grey sandy silt containing scarce charcoal frags, mod chalk frags, mod pebbles and mod marine molluscs. Intermediary fill of [5129] | Secondary Fill | 3c |
| 5140 | Deposit | [5129] | Pit | 0.12m thick | Slightly pinkish white redeposited chalk. Upper fill of [5129] | Secondary Fill | 3c |

| Context | Context Type | Fill of | Fill of feature type | Depth | Description | Interpretation | Final Phase |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5141 | Deposit | [5129] | Pit | 0.05m deep | Loose medium grey sandy silt . Intermediary fill of [5129] | Secondary Fill | 3c |
| 5142 | 0 | [5129] | Pit | 0.04m thick | Compact slightly pinkish white chalk. Intermediary fill of [5129] | Secondary Fill | 3c |
| 5143 | Deposit | [5129] | Pit | 0.17m deep | Loose medium grey sandy silt | Secondary Fill | 3c |
| 5144 | Deposit | [5129] | Pit | 0.21m> deep | Friable medium yellowish brown sandy silt. Intermediary fill of [5129] | Secondary Fill | 3c |
| 5145 | Unstratified | | | | Unstratified material recovered from the surface of [5129 during clearing] | Unstratified | U/S |
| 5146 | Cut | | | 0.19m deep | South-southwest north-northeast aligned beam slot cut, truncated by [5148] | Beam slot | 2 |
| 5147 | Deposit | [5146] | Beam slot | 0.09m deep | Firm medium yellowish greyish brown sandy clay. Fill of [5147] | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5148 | Cut | | | 0.72m deep | Near vertical sided concave based pit cut only partially exposed due to truncation by recent disturbance | Pit | 3a |
| 5149 | Deposit | [5148] | Pit | 0.19m deep | Friable medium grey silty clay basal fill of [5148] | Primary Fill | 3a |
| 5150 | Deposit | [5148] | Pit | 0.17m deep | Friable mid-greyish brown silty clay. 2nd fill of [5148] | Secondary Fill | 3a |
| 5151 | Deposit | [5148] | Pit | 0.20m thick | Friable buff yellowish brown sandy clayey silt. 3rd fill of [5148] | Secondary Fill | 3a |

| Context | Context Type | Fill of | Fill of feature type | Depth | Description | Interpretation | Final Phase |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5152 | Deposit | [5148] | Pit | 0.12m deep | Friable medium greyish yellowish brown clayey silt. 4th fill of [5148] | Secondary Fill | 3a |
| 5153 | Deposit | [5148] | Pit | 0.24m deep | Friable medium greyish brown silty clay. 5th fill of [5148] | Secondary Fill | 3a |
| 5154 | Deposit | [5148] | Pit | 0.06m deep | Friable medium yellowish greyish brown silty clay. 6th fill of [5148] | Secondary Fill | 3a |
| 5155 | Deposit | [5148] | Pit | 0.25m deep | Friable dark yellowish greyish brown sandy clay. 7th fill of [5148] | Secondary Fill | 3a |
| 5156 | Deposit | [5148] | Pit | 0.04m deep | Friable loose dark greyish brown sandy clay / buff yellowish brown silty clay. 8th fill of pit [5148] | Secondary Fill | 3a |
| 5157 | Deposit | | | 0.25m deep | Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt | Spread | 3a |
| 5158 | Cut | | | 0.34m deep | South-southwest north-northeast aligned concave based linear cut unclear whether beam slot or ditch (gully) | Ditch | 3b |
| 5159 | Deposit | [5158] | Ditch | 0.34m deep | Friable dark greysish brown clayey silt | Secondary Fill | 3b |
| 5160 | Deposit | [5146] | Beam slot | 0.19m deep | Friable buff yellowish brown silty sandy clay. Fill of [5146] | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5161 | Deposit | | | 0.09m thick | Friable mid greyish yellowish brown silty clay deposit | Spread | 2 |
| 5162 | Cut | | | 0.11m deep | SSW/ NNE aligned concave based linear. Same as [5106] | Ditch | 2 |
| 5163 | Deposit | [5162] | | 0.11m deep | Friable mid-greyish brown silty clay. Fill of [5162] | Secondary Fill | 2 |

| Context | Context Type | Fill of | Fill of feature type | Depth | Description | Interpretation | Final Phase |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5164 | Cut | | | 0.23m deep | Northwest southeast algned concave based ditch terminal. | Ditch | 3c |
| 5165 | Deposit | [5164] | Ditch | 0.23m deep | Hard mid-brown silty clay | Secondary Fill | 3c |
| 5166 | Cut | | | 0.07m deep | Northwest southeast aligned uneven based linear terminal | Ditch | 5 |
| 5167 | Deposit | [5166] | | 0.07m deep | Loose mid-brown silt fill of [5166] | Secondary Fill | 5 |
| 5168 | Deposit | [5169] | Post hole | 0.21m deep | Friable mid-brownish grey silt fill of [5169] | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5169 | Cut | | | 0.21m deep | Sub-circular concave based post-hole cut | Post hole | 2 |
| 5170 | Deposit | [5171] | Post hole | 0.11m | Friable brownish grey silt fill of [5171] | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5171 | Cut | | | 0.11m deep | Sub-circular concave based post-hole cut. Root disturbance | Post hole | 2 |
| 5172 | Deposit | [5175] | Post hole | 0.31m deep | Firm compact light grey white deposit, 80% chalk 20% silt. Fill of [5175]. | Post packing | 2 |
| 5173 | Deposit | [5175] | Post hole | 0.45m deep | Soft to friable mid-greyish brown clayey silt. Fill of post pipe within post hole [5175] | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5174 | Deposit | [5175] | Post hole | 0.42m deep | Firm compact light grey white deposit, 80% chalk 20% silt. Fill of [5175]. | Post packing | 2 |
| 5175 | Cut | | | 0.45m deep | Substantial sub-circular steep sided flatish based post hole cut | Post hole | 2 |
| 5176 | Cut | | | 0.18m deep | Sub-circular irregular based post-hole cut | Post hole | 2 |
| 5177 | Deposit | [5176] | Post hole | 0.18m deep | Hard light brown coarsed grained silt | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5178 | Cut | | | 0.10m deep | Sub-circular flattish based post hole cut | Post hole | 2 |

| Context | Context Type | Fill of | Fill of feature type | Depth | Description | Interpretation | Final Phase |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5179 | Deposit | [5178] | Post hole | 0.10m deep | Hard light brown coarse grained silt fill od [5178] | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5180 | Cut | | | 0.27m deep | Sub-circular tapered flattish based post hole cut | Post hole | 2 |
| 5181 | Deposit | [5180] | Post hole | 0.27m deep | Hard light brown coarse grained silt Fill of [5180] | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5182 | Cut | | | 0.20m deep | Sub-circular steep side post hole cut. Some root disturbance in base. | Post hole | 2 |
| 5183 | Deposit | [5182] | Post hole | 0.20m deep | Hard light brown coarse grained silt fill of [5182] | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5184 | Deposit | [5185] | Beam slot | 0.14m deep | Firm dark greyish brown clayey silt fill of [5185] | Secondary Fill | 3b |
| 5185 | Cut | | | 0.14m deep | East west aligned near vertical flat based linear cut | Beam slot | 3b |
| 5186 | Deposit | [5187] | Post hole | 0.07m deep | Friable light yellowish grey silt fill of [5187] | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5187 | Cut | | | 0.07m deep | Sub-circular gradually sided concave based post hole cut | Post hole | 2 |
| 5188 | Deposit | [5189] | Post hole | 0.10m deep | Friable mixed mid brownish grey to mid yellowish grey silt and chalk fill of [5188] | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5189 | Cut | | | 0.10m deep | Sub-circular irregular based post-hole cut | Post hole | 2 |
| 5190 | Cut | | | 0.08m deep | Sub-circular gradually sided post hole cut | Post hole | 2 |
| 5191 | Deposit | [5190] | Post hole | 0.08m deep | Friable buff yellowish creamish brown sandy silt. Fill of [5190] | Secondary Fill | 2 |

| Context | Context Type | Fill of | Fill of feature type | Depth | Description | Interpretation | Final Phase |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5192 | Cut | | | 0.08m deep | Sub-circular gradually sided concave based possible post-hole cut | Post hole | 2 |
| 5193 | Deposit | [5192] | Post hole | 0.08m deep | Friable medium greyish brown sandy silt fill of [5192] | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5194 | Cut | | | 0.30m deep | South-southwest north-northeast steep sided concave based linear | Beam slot | 2 |
| 5195 | Deposit | [5194] | Beam slot | 0.30m deep | Friable medium greyish brown clayey silt. Fill of beam slot [5194] | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5196 | Cut | | | 0.15m deep | Sub-circular concave based post hole cut | Post hole | 3c |
| 5197 | Deposit | [5196] | Post hole | | Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt. Fill of post hole [5196] | Secondary Fill | 3c |
| 5198 | Cut | | | 0.15m deep | Sub-circular moderate sided concave based post-hole cut | Post hole | 2 |
| 5199 | Deposit | [5198] | | 0.15m deep | Loose light yellowish greyish brown slightly sandy silt fill of [5198] | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5200 | Cut | | | 0.42m deep | Sub-circular near vertical sided concave based post hole cut | Post hole | 2 |
| 5201 | Deposit | [5200] | | 0.42m deep | Friable medium greyish brown clayey silt. Fill of post hole [5200] | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5202 | Cut | | | 0.20m deep | Sub-circular near vertical sided concave based post hole cut | Post hole | 2 |
| 5203 | Deposit | [5202] | Post hole | 0.20m | Loose mid-greyish yellowish brown sandy silt | Secondary Fill | 2 |

| Context | Context Type | Fill of | Fill of feature type | Depth | Description | Interpretation | Final Phase |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5204 | Cut | | | 0.19m deep | Sub-circular steep sided post-hole cut | Post hole | 2 |
| 5205 | Deposit | [5204] | Post hole | 0.19m deep | Loose buff yellowish brown sandy silt fill of [5204] | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5206 | Cut | | | 0.13m deep | Substantial sub-circular steep sided flattish based post-hole cut | Post hole | 2 |
| 5207 | Deposit | [5206] | Post hole | 0.13m deep | Friable light yellowish brown sandy silt | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5208 | Cut | | | 0.20m deep | Southwest northeast aligned gradual sided uneven based beam slot cut. Same as [5126] | Beam slot | 2 |
| 5209 | Deposit | [5208] | Beam slot | 0.20m deep | Loose mid-brown coarse grained silt. Fill of [5208] | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5210 | Deposit | [5217] | Pit | 0.27m thick | Firm light greyish brown silty clay (50%/ 30%), chalk 20%. 7th fill of [5217] | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5211 | Deposit | [5217] | Pit | 0.22m deep | Firm light greyish brown silty clay (50%/ 30%) and chalk (20%). 6th fill of [5217] | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5212 | Deposit | [5217] | Pit | 0.29m deep | Firm mid-greyish brown clay (60%) silt (35%) chalk (5%). 5th fill of [5217] | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5213 | Deposit | [5217] | Pit | 0.39m deep | Soft mid greyish brown silty clay (60%/ 40%). 4th fill of [5217] | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5214 | Deposit | [5217] | Pit | 0.14m deep | Hard light yellowish white chalk (95%) silt (5%). 3rd fill of [5217] | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5215 | Deposit | [5217] | Pit | 0.37m deep | Soft light brown clayey silt (40%, 60%). 2nd fill of [5217]. | Secondary Fill | 2 |

| Context | Context Type | Fill of | Fill of feature type | Depth | Description | Interpretation | Final Phase |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5216 | Deposit | [5217] | Pit | 0.24m deep | Soft light yellowish brown silty (20%) clay (80%). 1st fill of [5217] | Primary Fill | 2 |
| 5217 | Cut | | | 1.22m deep | Substantial vertical sided concave based cut feature. Only evident in section. Steps in base suggest it may be chalk quarry. | Pit | 2 |
| 5218 | Deposit | [5223] | Ditch | 0.20m deep | Compact light greyish brown silt (30%), clay (50%), chalk (20%). 5th (uppermost) fill of ditch [5223] | Secondary Fill | 3c |
| 5219 | Deposit | [5223] | Ditch | 0.32m deep | Compact to loose light greyish brown silty (30%), clay (50%), chalk (20%). 4th fill of [5223] | Secondary Fill | 3c |
| 5220 | Deposit | [5223] | Ditch | 0.30m deep | Soft dark greyish brown silty clay (40%, 60%) | Secondary Fill | 3c |
| 5221 | Deposit | [5223] | Ditch | 0.30m deep | Compact to loose light greyish brown clay (50%), silt (30%), chalk (20%) | Secondary Fill | 3c |
| 5222 | Deposit | [5223] | Ditch | 0.45m deep | Soft light brown to light yellowish brown clay (40%), silt (60%). Primary fill of [5223]. Apparently eroded washed into position | Primary Fill | 3c |
| 5223 | Cut | | | 1.30m deep | Substantial northeast southwest aligned ditch cut. Uneven base possibly due to chalk extraction. | Ditch | 3c |
| 5224 | Deposit | [5226] | Post hole | 0.48m deep | Soft mid-greyish brown clayey (30%) silt (65%) chalk (5%). 2nd (uppermost) fill of [5226]. | Secondary Fill | 3c |

| Context | Context Type | Fill of | Fill of feature type | Depth | Description | Interpretation | Final Phase |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5225 | Deposit | [5226] | Post hole | 0.22m deep | Soft mid-greyish brown clay (40%) chalk (60%). Fill of [5226] | Primary Fill | 3c |
| 5226 | Cut | | | 0.64m deep | large concave based cut, possibly post hole | Post hole | 3c |
| 5227 | Deposit | [5228] | Beam slot | 0.16m deep | Soft dark greyish brown silty clay (60%/ 40%). Fill of [5228] | Secondary Fill | 3c |
| 5228 | Cut | | | 0.16m deep | Southwest northeast concave based beam slot cut | Beam slot | 3c |
| 5229 | Deposit | [5230] | cut feature | 0.24m deep | Friable mid brownish grey silt fill of [5230] | Secondary Fill | 3c |
| 5230 | Cut | | | 0.24m deep | East west aligned concave based linear cut, unclear whether beam slot, very short ditch or other | cut feature | 3c |
| 5231 | Deposit | [5232] | Post hole | 0.17m deep | Friable dark brownish grey silt fill of [5232] | Secondary Fill | 4 |
| 5232 | Cut | | | 0.17m deep | Sub-circular concave based post-hole cut | Post hole | 4 |
| 5233 | Deposit | [5234] | Post hole | 0.07m deep | Friable mid-brownish grey silt fill of [5234] | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5234 | Cut | | | 0.07m deep | Sub-rounded concave based post hole cut | Post hole | 2 |
| 5235 | Deposit | [5236] | Pit | 0.07m deep | Friable mid-brownish grey silt fill of [5236] | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5236 | Cut | | | 0.07m deep | North south aligned sub-rectangular flat-based pit cut | Pit | 2 |
| 5237 | Deposit | [5238] | Post hole | 0.15m deep | Friable mixed deposit of mid-brwonish grey to yellowish grey silt. Fill of [5238] | Secondary Fill | 2 |

| Context | Context Type | Fill of | Fill of feature type | Depth | Description | Interpretation | Final Phase |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5238 | Cut | | | 0.15m deep | Sub-ovoid near vertical tapered based possible post-hole cut | Post hole | 2 |
| 5239 | Deposit | [5240] | Post hole | 0.23m deep | Friable mid brownish grey silt fill of [5240] | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5240 | Cut | | | 0.23m deep | Sub-rounded concave based post hole cut | Post hole | 2 |
| 5241 | Deposit | [5242] | Hearth | 0.32m deep | Soft dark greyish brown silty clay fill of [5242] | Secondary Fill | 4 |
| 5242 | Cut | | | 0.32m deep | Sub-circular concave based hearth cut | Hearth | 4 |
| 5243 | Deposit | [5244] | Post hole | 0.15m deep | Friable mid brownish grey silt | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5244 | Cut | | | 0.15m deep | Sub-circular near vertical uneven based post-hole cut | Post hole | 2 |
| 5245 | Deposit | [5246] | Pit | 0.53m deep | Friable mid-grayish brown silt fill of [5246] | Post hole | 3b |
| 5246 | Cut | | | 0.53m deep | Rounded concave based feature partially exposed at northern limit of excavation. | Pit ? | 3b |
| 5247 | Cut | | | 0.39m deep | Sub-ovoid shaped concave based pit cut truncated by [5249] | Pit | 3c |
| 5248 | Deposit | [5247] | Pit | 0.39m deep | Moderate light to mid grey silt fill of [5247] | Secondary Fill | 3c |
| 5249 | Cut | | | 0.35m deep | Northwest southeast aligned concave based ditch cut | Ditch | 4 |
| 5250 | Deposit | [5249] | Ditch | 0.35m deep | Moderate light grey silt fill of [5249] | Secondary Fill | 4 |
| 5251 | Cut | | | 0.84m deep | North south aligned concave based ditch cut. | Ditch | 2 |

| Context | Context Type | Fill of | Fill of feature type | Depth | Description | Interpretation | Final Phase |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5252 | Deposit | [5251] | Ditch | 0.49m deep | Soft buff brown chalky silt fill of [5251] | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5253 | Cut | | | 0.82m deep | North south aligned flattish based probable pit cut. Same as [106] | Pit | 3c |
| 5254 | Deposit | [5253] | Pit | 0.71m deep | Friable pale greyish brown clayey silt lower fill of [5253] | Secondary Fill | 3c |
| 5255 | Deposit | [5253] | Pit | 0.11m deep | Friable buff grey chalky silt upper fill of pit [5253] | Secondary Fill | 3c |
| 5256 | Cut | | | 0.34m deep | West-southwest east-northeast aligned concave based linear. Same as [5290] and [5303] | Ditch | 2 |
| 5257 | Deposit | [5256] | Ditch | 0.34m deep | Loose mid-brown silt fill of [5256] | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5258 | Cut | | | 0.28m deep | East west aligned curvilinear concave based ditch cut | Ditch | 3c |
| 5259 | Deposit | [5258] | Ditch | 0.13m deep | Loose mid brown mixed deposit of silt (50%) and chalk (50%) lower fill of [5258] | Secondary Fill | 3c |
| 5260 | Deposit | | Ditch | 0.17m deep | Loose mid brown silt upper fill of [5261] | Secondary Fill | 3c |
| 5261 | Cut | | | 0.59m deep | Northwest southeast aligned concave based linear | Ditch | 3c |
| 5262 | Deposit | [5261] | | 0.59m deep | Loose yellowish mid brown silt. Fill of [5261] | Secondary Fill | 3c |
| 5263 | Deposit | [5117] | | 0.10m deep | Friable medium greyish yellowish brown sandy silt clay fill of [5117] | Secondary Fill | 3c |
| 5264 | Deposit | [5265] | Post hole | 0.14m deep | Friable mid-brownish grey silt fill if [5265] | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5265 | Cut | | | 0.14m deep | Sub-circular near vertical post-hole cut | Post hole | 2 |

| Context | Context Type | Fill of | Fill of feature type | Depth | Description | Interpretation | Final Phase |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5266 | Deposit | [5267] | Post hole | 0.27m deep | Soft light greyish brown silty clay fill of [5267] | Secondary Fill | 3c |
| 5267 | Cut | | | 0.27m deep | West-northwest east-southeast aligned concave based linear. Same as [210] and [216] | Ditch | 3c |
| 5268 | Deposit | [5269] | Beam slot | 0.25m deep | Soft light greyish brown silty clay fill of [5269] | Secondary Fill | 3c |
| 5269 | Cut | | | 0.25m deep | West-northwest east-southeast concave based beam slot cut. Same as [214] | Beam slot | 3c |
| 5270 | Deposit | [5271] | Post hole | 0.09m deep | Soft light greyish brown silty clay | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5271 | Cut | | | 0.09m deep | Sub-circular irregular based post hole cut. Considerable root disturbance but on same alignment as other post holes | Post hole | 2 |
| 5272 | Deposit | [5273] | Post hole | 0.08m deep | soft light greyish brown silty clay fill of [5273] | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5273 | Cut | | | 0.08m deep | Sub-circular concave based post hole cut | Post hole | 2 |
| 5274 | Deposit | [5275] | Post hole | 0.09m deep | Soft light greyish brown silty clay | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5275 | Cut | | | 0.09m deep | Sub-circular concave based post-hole cut | Post hole | 2 |
| 5276 | Deposit | | Post hole | 0.16m deep | Soft light greyish brown silty clay fill of post-hole [5277] | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5277 | Cut | | | 0.16m deep | Sub-circular concave based post hole cut | Post hole | 2 |
| 5278 | Deposit | [5279] | Post hole | 0.15m deep | Soft light greyish brown silty clay fill of post hole [5279] | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5279 | Cut | | | 0.15m deep | Sub-circular concave based post hole cut | Post hole | 2 |

| Context | Context Type | Fill of | Fill of feature type | Depth | Description | Interpretation | Final Phase |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5280 | Cut | | | 0.33m deep | Steep sided concave based post hole cut | Post hole | 2 |
| 5281 | Cut | [5280] | Post hole | 0.33m deep | Moderate light grey silt fill of post hole [5280] | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5282 | Cut | | | 0.33m deep | Steep sided concave based post hole cut | Post hole | 2 |
| 5283 | Deposit | [5282] | | 0.33m deep | Moderate light grey silt fill of post hole [5282] | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5284 | Cut | | | 0.14m deep | East west aligned concave based cut feature. Either sub-rectangular pit or ditch terminius, extends beyond limit of excavation | cut feature | 2 |
| 5285 | Deposit | [5284] | | 0.14m deep | Light brown silt fill of [5284] | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5286 | Void | | | | Natural root disturbance | | 2 |
| 5287 | Deposit | [5286] | | | Light brown silt, fill of natural root disturbance [5286] | | 2 |
| 5288 | Void | | | | Natural root disturbance | | 1 |
| 5289 | Deposit | [5288] | | | Light brown silt fill of natural root disturbance [5288] | | 1 |
| 5290 | Cut | | | 0.09m deep | Northwest southeast aligned concave based ditch cut. Same [5303] and [5256] | Ditch | 3b |
| 5291 | Deposit | [5290] | Ditch | 0.09m deep | Modertate buffish grey chalky silt fill of [5290] | Secondary Fill | 3b |
| 5292 | Cut | | | 0.15m deep | Gradually sided linear ditch cut same as [108] | Demolition layer | 3b |
| 5293 | Deposit | [5292] | Ditch | 0.15m deep | Moderate buffish grey chalky silt | | 3b |
| 5294 | Deposit | [5299] | Pit/ Well | 0.25m deep | Friable to compact mid-brownish grey silt upper fill of [5299] | Secondary Fill | 3c |

| Context | Context Type | Fill of | Fill of feature type | Depth | Description | Interpretation | Final Phase |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5295 | Deposit | [5299] | Pit/ Well | 1.18m deep | Friable mid brownish grey to white silt. Slumping on edge of cut [5299] | Secondary Fill | 3c |
| 5296 | 0 | | | | Friable mid brownish grey to white silt. Slumping on edge of cut [5299] | | 3c |
| 5297 | Deposit | [5299] | Pit/ Well | 0.50m deep | Friable mid brownish grey clayey silt | Secondary Fill | 3c |
| 5298 | Deposit | [5299] | Pit/ Well | 0.52m> deep | Friable mid brownish grey clayey silt. Lowest excavated fill of [5299] | Secondary Fill | 3c |
| 5299 | Cut | | | 2.10m augered/ 1.10m excavated | Near circular near vertical cut either for a well or a pit. Exacavated to a depth of 1.10m, augered to 2.10m. | Pit/ Well | 3c |
| 5300 | 0 | [5301] | | 0.16m deep | Friable mid-brownish grey silt fill of [5301]. | Secondary Fill | 4 |
| 5301 | Cut | | | 0.16m deep | Shallow flat based pit cut, only partially exposed but probably sub-circular | Pit | 4 |
| 5302 | Deposit | [5303] | Ditch | 0.15m deep | Friable mid brownish grey silt fill of [5303] | Secondary Fill | 3b |
| 5303 | Cut | | | 0.15m deep | Flat based curvilinear ditch cut turns from northwest to southwest. Same as [5290] and [5256] | Ditch | 3b |
| 5304 | Cut | | | 0.14m deep | Northeast to southwest aligned concave based beam slot cut | Beam slot | 2 |
| 5305 | Cut | | | 0.22m deep | Sub-ovoid concave based post hole cut | Post hole | 2 |
| 5306 | Deposit | [5305] | | 0.22m deep | Friable pale buffish grey chalky silt fill of post hole [5305] | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5307 | Cut | | | | Same as [5251] | | 2 |
| 5308 | Deposit | [5307] | Ditch | 0.33m deep | Friable buffish brown chalky silt fill of [5307]] | Secondary Fill | 2 |

| Context | Context Type | Fill of | Fill of feature type | Depth | Description | Interpretation | Final Phase |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5309 | Cut | | | | Same as [5249] | | 2 |
| 5310 | Deposit | [5309] | Ditch | 0.35m deep | Friable buffish brown chalky silt fill of [5309] | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5311 | Cut | | | 0.14m deep | Irregular possible root affected post-hole | possible post hol | 2 |
| 5312 | Deposit | [5311] | | 0.14m deep | Light brown silt fill of [5311] | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5313 | Deposit | | | 0.45m deep | Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt clay subsoil | Subsoil | 2 |
| 5314 | Deposit | | | 0.20m deep | Loose dark greyish brown clayey sand topsoil | Topsoil | 2 |
| 5315 | Unstratified | | | | | Unstratified mate | U/S |
| 5316 | Deposit | [5200] | | 0.28m deep | Compact buff white mixed deposit 75% redeposited chalk fragments, 25% medium greyish brown clayey silt. Primary fill of [5200] | Primary Fill | 3c |
| 5317 | Deposit | [5217] | quarry | 0.12m deep | Firm light greyish brown mixed deposit of clay silt and chalk (50%, 30% and 20%). Upper fill of [5217] | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5318 | Deposit | [214] | | | Fill of beam slot [214] same as (213) | Secondary Fill | 3c |
| 5319 | Deposit | [5304] | | 0.14m deep | Medium buff greyish brown silt.Fill of beam slot [5304] | Secondary Fill | 2 |
| 5320 | Deposit | | | | Natural chalk | Natural | 1 |
| 5321 | Deposit | | | | | Subsoil | 5 |
| 5322 | Deposit | | | | | Topsoil | 5 |

**APPENDIX 4**

# THE POST-ROMAN POTTERY

**DR ANNE BOYLE**

## INTRODUCTION

Four hundred and thirty-two sherds of pottery[1], representing a maximum of two hundred and sixty-four vessels, weighing four thousand, nine hundred and fifty-seven grams were recovered from the site. The pottery ranges in date from the Iron Age to the early modern periods. All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al.* (2001) and to conform to Cambridgeshire County Council's guidelines on the deposition of archaeological archives.

## METHODOLOGY

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The chronology and coding system of the Lincoln Ceramic Type Series was used to assess the pottery (Young *et. al* 2005: Appendix 1), which was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Appendix 1.

Work to define pottery ware types in Cambridgeshire is currently underway. As the results of this are not yet published, Paul Spoerry and Carole Fletcher of Cam-Arc were consulted before recording of the assemblage commenced. A strategy for dealing with the pottery was devised to allow assimilation of the Fulbourn wares into the Cambridgeshire type series once complete. This resulted in the creation of a fabric type series for the purpose of recording the assemblage. The wares and fabrics that were defined at Fulbourn are listed in detail below and the Lincolnshire Codenames and range of pottery is shown in Table 1. These are, as far as possible, equated with the existing Cambridgeshire fabrics in the discussion below. The cross-context vessels are shown in table 2 and vessels for illustration in table 3.

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[1] A Roman mortarium sherd came to light after recording had finished. This represents a single rim sherd weighing 99g from context (204). The sherd is abraded and should be included in the next stage of work.

*Table 1, Summary of the range of pottery by sherd and vessel count and weight*

| Code name | Full name | Earliest date | Latest date | Total no. of sherds | Total no. of vessels | Weight (g) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BERTH | Brown glazed earthenware | 1550 | 1800 | 9 | 6 | 1208 |
| CREA | Creamware | 1770 | 1830 | 4 | 2 | 8 |
| EMHM | Early Medieval Handmade ware | 1050 | 1250 | 165 | 81 (78*) | 1710 |
| EMW | Early medieval ware | 1050 | 1250 | 41 | 12 (1*) | 243 |
| EMWM | Early Medieval Micaceous ware | 1050 | 1250 | 36 | 31 | 285 |
| GRE | Glazed Red Earthenware | 1500 | 1650 | 1 | 1 | 37 |
| IA | Iron Age | 600BC | 200AD | 2 | 2 | 23 |
| LKT | Lincoln kiln-type shelly ware | 850 | 1000 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| MEDLOC | Medieval local fabrics | 1150 | 1450 | 1 | 1 | 24 |
| PEARL | Pearlware | 1770 | 1900 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| ROMAN | Roman | 100 | 410 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| SLIP | Unidentified slipware | 1650 | 1750 | 1 | 1 | 40 |
| SNEOT | St Neots-type ware | 870 | 1200 | 136 | 94 | 1185 |
| SNX | Non-local Saxo-Norman Fabrics | 870 | 1150 | 7 | 6 | 36 |
| ST | Stamford Ware | 970 | 1200 | 5 | 5 | 23 |
| TGW | Tin-glazed ware | 1600 | 1800 | 3 | 1 | 8 |
| THETT | Thetford-type fabrics | 1000 | 1150 | 21 | 21 | 115 |
| | | | **TOTAL:** | **437** | **268 (264*)** | **4957** |

*Excludes cross-context vessels

*Table 3, Summary of cross-context vessels*

| Vessel No. | Context | Cname | Sub fabric | Form | NoS | W (g) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 01 | 5138 + 5139 | EMHM | Fabric 4 | Jar | 2 | 27 |
| 02 | 5138 + 5139 | EMHM | Fabric 15 | Jar | 3 | 16 |
| 03 | 215 + 5267 | EMW | Fabric 11 | Jar | 22 | 125 |
| 04 | 209 + 5267 | EMHM | Fabric 4 | Jar | 3 | 30 |

*Table 2, Vessels for illustration*

| Illustration No. | Context | Cname | Sub fabric | Form | NoS | W (g) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 01 | 107 | EMHM | Fabric 1 | Jar | 1 | 15 |
| 02 | 204 | EMHM | Fabric 2 | Bowl | 4 | 38 |
| 03 | 211 | SNEOT | | Jar | 1 | 16 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 04 | 5139 | EMHM | Fabric 15 | Jar | 2 | 39 |
| 05 | 215 | EMHM | Fabric 1/4 | Jar | 16 | 197 |
| 06 | 215 | EMHM | Fabric 4 | Jar | 1 | 7 |
| 07 | 215 | EMHM | Fabric 4 | Jar | 17 | 136 |
| 08 | 215 | EMHM | Fabric 4 | Jar | 1 | 62 |
| 09 | 215 | EMHM | Fabric 4 | Jar | 3 | 44 |
| 10 | 215 | EMHM | Fabric 4 | Jar | 2 | 28 |
| 11 | 421 | EMHM | Fabric 7 | Small jar | 1 | 11 |
| 12 | 215 + 5267 | EMW | Fabric 11 | Jar | 22 | 125 |
| 13 | 5165 | SNEOT | | Jar | 19 | 466 |
| 14 | 5138 + 5139 | EMHM | Fabric 4 | Jar | 2 | 27 |
| 15 | 5138 + 5139 | EMHM | Fabric 15 | Jar | 3 | 16 |
| 16 | 5267 | SNEOT | | Bowl | 1 | 9 |
| 17 | 5184 | SNEOT | | Bowl? | 1 | 7 |
| 18 | 5159 | SNEOT | | Bowl | 1 | 44 |
| 19 | 213 | SNX | Fabric 4 | Jar | 1 | 14 |

**WARE TYPES AND FABRICS**

Several ware types in the assemblage are well established and are fully defined elsewhere. However, the assemblage contains a multitude of different fabrics which were grouped into four ware types based on methods of manufacture and form. These are Early Medieval Handmade wares (EMHM), Early Medieval wares (EMW), Early Medieval Micaceous wares (EMWM) and Thetford-type wares (THETT). These wares are represented by a range of fabrics which are described in detail below.

**Early Medieval Handmade Ware (EMHM)**

Early Medieval Handmade wares are a type recognised across the Midlands, though the Cambridgeshire EMHM vessels appear to share similarities to those vessels produced in the eastern part of the county and along the east coast. These vessels are handmade with thin walls, trimmed bases and wiped bodies. There is evidence that rims are turn-tabled and then luted to the body. EMHM vessels from the East Midlands tend to conform to a particular style; rims are typically long and flared and quite simple in profile; occasionally they are thumb pressed to create a 'frilled' design. In Norfolk, the earlier EMHM vessels often have rounded bases which become flat in the 13$^{th}$ and 14$^{th}$ centuries (Jennings 1981: 23 and Fig. 15, 46). The EMHM vessels from Fulbourn also have flat bases, though are likely to be

earlier than the Norwich examples as they are associated with Saxo-Norman types rather than glazed wares. This suggests the EMHM vessels from Fulbourn pre-date the 13th century.

The Early Medieval Handmade vessels occurred in a number of fabrics, several of which may be associated with the same production. The following fabrics were identified amongst the Fulbourn EMHM vessels:

*Fabric 1 Medium sandy with rounded quartz*

The fabric has oxidised dark red surfaces with a reduced dark grey core and contains abundant, poorly sorted, cloudy and rounded quartz in the range of 0.1 to 0.3mm. Occasional calcareous material occurs, along with rounded slightly powdery iron and carbonised vegetation voids. Quartz and mica are visible on the surface in the range of below 0.1mm and up to 0.4mm, with occasional larger surface quartz up to 0.8mm. Vessels are handmade with wheel finished rims.

*Fabric 2 Fine to medium sandy with greensand*

Vessels have brown surfaces with a grey core. The fabric has a very fine background with common larger quartz with a range of 0.1 to 0.6mm. The quartz is poorly sorted but rounded and some is cloudy. Occasional inclusions of flint and sparse aggregated sandstone occur. The presence of greensand quartz defines this fabric. Vessels are handmade with wheel finished rims and some show signs of wiping on the body. Examples include vessels dusted from the shoulder to the base with a fine shell and limestone mix.

*Fabric 3 Fine to medium sandy*

Vessels have red brown surfaces with a dark grey to black core. The fabric contains an abundant quartz background below 0.2mm and common rounded larger quartz which is poorly sorted though mainly falls in the size range of 0.4 to 0.6mm. The fabric also includes a moderate amount of iron, including rounded grains. Vessels are handmade with wheel finished rims. In Lincolnshire this fabric equates to EMHM fabric A (see Young *et al*. 2005: 121) which commonly occurs in the southern part the county. Its place of production is not known. It is notable that fabric 3 is similar in inclusions and colouring to fabrics 1 and 2, and it is possible these are all produced in the same locality, if not at the same production site.

*Fabric 4* *Medium sandy with calcareous material and shell*

The fabric is oxidised red-brown to reduced grey fabric and has a dark grey core which contains abundant fine background quartz below 0.1mm and very poorly sorted and rounded quartz in the range of 0.3 to 0.6mm, but occasionally up to 0.8mm. Also present is sparse to occasional rounded calcareous material (including shell), moderate iron and mica (below 0.1mm). Vessels are handmade with evidence of knife trimmed bases and wiping on the body. Some of the vessels are dusted externally with a shell and limestone mix. This fabric produced vessels identical in form to fabric 8, suggesting they may have been made by the same potter.

*Fabric 7* *Fine sandy with variegated quartz*

The vessels have red/brown surfaces and a chewing gum grey core. The fabric has fine quartz background below 0.1mm and contains occasional sub round to round quartz which is iron stained, with some rounded coloured quartz up to 1mm. Common iron, occasional chaff and common mica are also present. The fabric is high fired and has shrunk from the quartz producing a sharp sandy surface feel. Vessels are handmade and externally wiped. The micaceous clay may suggest this fabric is related to the Essex industries.

*Fabric 8* *Medium to coarse poorly sorted*

Vessels have oxidised surfaces and an air-force blue core. The fabric contains very poorly sorted sub round to round quartz 0.2 to 2mm, moderate poorly sorted iron (black flecks and haematite grains), grey limestone rock up to 2mm, moderate flint up to 3mm, carbonised vegetation voids, red tinged quartz, occasional white limestone grains with quartz and some large pebbles up to 4mm, mica and greensand. The inclusions are so varied the fabric does not appear homogenous in the break. Vessels are handmade with wheel thrown rims and knife trimmed bases. Some examples were dusted externally with a shell and limestone mix.

*Fabric 14* *Coarse sandy abundant quartz*

Vessels have a dark red/brown to grey surfaces with a dark grey to black core. The fabric is packed with abundant sub round to round quartz 0.5 to 1.5mm, some is red tinged and some milky. The quartz is so frequent little of the clay matrix is visible.

*Fabric 15* *Medium to coarse abundant quartz*

Vessels have dark red-brown to grey surfaces with a dark grey to black core. The fabric contains abundant mixed rounded quartz below 0.1 to 1mm, with larger up to 2.5 to 3mm, most of which is cloudy. Also present are greensand and sparse calcareous material, limestone and iron. The quartz is tightly packed and little of the background matrix is visible.

*Discussion*

The Early Medieval Handmade fabrics appear to split into two productions. The most common EMHM fabrics are probably locally produced and contain varying amounts of rounded quartz, occasional greensand, flint and calcareous material. The likelihood that these fabrics are produced together is bolstered by the similarities in their forms, manufacture and the presence of cross-over fabrics (mainly between fabrics 1, 2 and 4). This possible local production incorporates fabrics 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 14 and 15. This range of fabrics has similarities to South Cambridgeshire Sandy ware and Huntingdon Early Medieval ware.

The other production source may be located outside the county. Fabric 7 stands alone in the amount of mica visible in the body and the firing of the vessels. It may originate outside of Cambridgeshire and appears microscopically similar to other fabrics in the Fulbourn assemblage that can be more confidently identified as Essex wares.

**Early Medieval Micaceous Wares (EMWM)**

The EMWM vessels are mainly wheel thrown and have micaceous fabrics. They may be related to EMHM fabric 7, as they share a similar range of inclusions and some of the EMWM fabric 5 vessels appear to be handmade. The EMWM vessels are stratified with EMHM vessels, though two examples of Fabric 5 have a splashed glaze suggesting they post date the mid 12$^{th}$ century. Therefore, they may be slightly later in date than the majority of the vessels from Fulbourn. It is likely these fabrics have an Essex provenance.

*Fabric 5 Oxidised fine micaceous*

Vessels are usually fully oxidised in a smooth orange to red fabric though they can sometimes be reduced. The fabric has a very fine background with sparse sub round to round quartz up to 0.5mm, sparse iron and clay pellets and some voids. Vessels are probably wheel thrown, though some do appear to be handmade. Possibly equates to '*Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Ware*'.

*Fabric 6 Reduced fine micaceous*

Vessels are reduced dark grey to black with a very fine quartz background below 0.1mm with occasional larger rounded quartz up to 1.5mm. The fabric also includes minute white inclusions, flint, greensand and larger pebbles up to 3mm. Carbonised vegetation voids are also visible. The inclusions form a variable pattern in the fabric.

**Early Medieval Wares (EMW)**

These fabrics are associated with handmade and wheel thrown vessels which are all reduced. The vessels share similar production techniques, most notably in how bases are trimmed from the underside. These fabrics may be associated with the Thetford industry, which also produced a range of handmade and wheel thrown vessels. Further work is required to parallel these with the many centres known to have produced Thetford-type wares, though these may be of 11$^{th}$ to 12$^{th}$ century date rather than earlier.

*Fabric 9 Reduced medium sandy*

Vessels have grey surfaces and an air-force blue core, fine background quartz below 0.1mm and up to 0.1mm in a compact background. The fabric also includes moderate quartz in the range of 0.4 to 0.8mm, some of which is cloudy. Moderate fine iron, sparse to moderate carbonised vegetation voids, sparse calcareous material, sparse flint and rare greensand are also present. Vessels are wheel thrown with trimming on the underside of the base. Macroscopically similar in appearance to Torksey ware.

*Fabric 10 Dark reduced fine sandy*

Vessels have a dark reduced fabric with smoothed surfaces. The fabric contains abundant fine sub round to round quartz below 0.2mm and sparse to moderate quartz in the range of 0.2 to 0.4mm. Also present are sparse powdery iron, sparse grey mineral inclusions and sparse flint.

*Fabric 11 Reduced coarse sandy*

Vessels are reduced light grey and contain abundant very fine background quartz below 0.1mm and poorly sorted rounded quartz in the range of 0.4 to 1.3mm. The fabric also contains sparse iron up to 2.3mm and sparse calcareous grains and flint. Sherds have a pimply surface texture. Vessels appear to be both handmade and wheel thrown.

*Fabric 12 Reduced medium sandy*

Vessels are reduced sandy wares with moderate background quartz up to 0.2mm and round to sub round sparse to moderate quartz 0.2 to 0.5mm. There are numerous voids visible in the background, and the fabric contains moderate iron (some quite fine) and sparse calcareous material. Microscopically this fabric is very similar to Saxo-Norman wares produced in Lincoln.

*Fabric 13 Reduced fine to medium sandy*

Vessels are reduced to a light grey with a grey core. The fabric contains fine background quartz below 0.1mm, common sub round to round quartz in the range of 0.3 to 0.5mm with occasional larger quartz up to 0.8mm. Most of the quartz is clear though some milky grains are present, along with occasional calcareous material and occasional limestone inclusions. Examples are wheel thrown.

*Thetford-type ware (THETT)*

*Fabric 16 Ipswich-Thetford type ware*

This fabric has a very fine background with abundant fine quartz up to 0.1mm with virtually no other inclusions present. Vessels are reduced grey and smooth to the touch. This fabric can be paralleled with the Thetford-type ware produced at Ipswich and this could be its source.

**Fabric type-series**

A fabric type series was created as the pottery was recorded. This should be kept separate from the site archive as a reference collection of the fabrics detailed above. Other undefined fabrics are also present in the assemblage though these are represented by single vessels. For these, a full fabric description has been added to the pottery archive in appendix 4a.

## CONDITION

The pottery is in fairly fresh condition and only nineteen vessels are noted as being abraded. However, the average sherd weight is low at eleven grams and most of the features contain groups with an average sherd weight below ten grams (Table 3). This reflects the breakage of thin walled vessels into small fragments as well as sherds that have been broken due to re-deposition. Fifty vessels are represented by more than one sherd, with most of these coming

from the ditches and pits on the site. Much of the assemblage was covered in white concretions which may be due to the underlying chalk deposits.

*Table 3, Summary of the amount of pottery shown by feature*

| Feature | NoS | NoV | W (g) | Ave. sherd weight (g) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beam slot | 42 | 34 | 216 | 5 |
| Cut feature | 2 | 2 | 10 | 5 |
| Ditch | 191 | 102 (100*) | 1887 | 9 |
| Other | 83 | 50 | 1728 | 21 |
| Pit | 86 | 47 (45*) | 956 | 11 |
| Pit/ Well | 10 | 10 | 54 | 5 |
| Post hole | 11 | 11 | 34 | 3 |
| Track | 4 | 4 | 31 | 7 |
| Well | 8 | 8 | 41 | 5 |
| **TOTAL** | **437** | **268 (264*)** | **4957** | **71** |

*Excludes cross-context vessels

Evidence for use is common, with seventy-one vessels having soot residues and twenty-one with carbonised deposits which are probably the result of cooking on a domestic hearth or fire. Six vessels are internally leached which indicates they once held acidic contents and eight vessels have wear marks from stirring or grinding. Eleven of the vessels contain white deposits which are probably kettle fur deposits from boiling water or from their use as urinals.

## CHRONOLOGY AND SOURCE

The assemblage is mainly Saxo-Norman to early medieval in date, though vessels from the Iron Age to the Early Modern period are also present. A few ware types dominate, such as St. Neot's ware (SNEOT), Early Medieval types (EMHM, EMW, EMWM) and Thetford-type wares (THETT). St Neot's wares from Northamptonshire are commonly found on 10$^{th}$ to 12$^{th}$ century sites in Cambridgeshire, often accompanied by Thetford-type wares which are made at a variety of production centres including some located in nearby Norfolk and Suffolk. The Early Medieval wares from the sites may be part of this Thetford-type tradition and are likely to have come from a similar geographical region. Stamford wares (ST) from

South Lincolnshire can also be expected in assemblages of this date, though their abundance depends on the location and economic status of the site. At Fulbourn, a small amount of 11th and 12th century Stamford ware is present.

The slightly later Early Medieval Handmade wares are likely to have a local source, though similar fabrics are known in Lincolnshire and Norfolk. Also present in the assemblage are micaceous vessels (EMWM) whose origins possibly lay in Essex. The post medieval and early modern vessels in the assemblage either have local sources or are the products of the industrial potteries.

**DISCUSSION BY CERAMIC PERIOD**

The post Roman ceramic sequence starts in the late Saxon period and continues into the last quarter of the 12th century when a hiatus occurs. The majority of the pottery is mid 11th to 12th century in date. The remainder of the assemblage is post medieval and early modern, though this is mainly represented by unstratified material.

LATE SAXON (Late 9th to Early 10th)

Two vessels of late 9th and early 10th century date occur in the assemblage. Both have diamond roller stamped decoration, which is typical of vessels dating to the late Saxon period. One is a Lincoln Kiln Type sherd from (5165) and the other is a reduced wheel thrown sherd from (5127). The latter may be a Thetford-type ware and production of this type is thought to start in the late 9th century at some of the centres that produce it.

Of the other ware types present in the assemblage, St Neot's ware production is known to start in the late 9th century though the forms present at Fulbourn and its relationship with plain Thetford-Ipswich ware type vessels suggest that both of these are more likely to belong to the Saxo-Norman period at the earliest. This leaves the Late Saxon period represented by two vessels, which, given their stratigraphic association with the later pottery in the assemblage, may date to the 10th century rather than the late 9th century.

SAXO-NORMAN (10th to Mid 11th)

This ceramic period is defined by the presence of two wares: Thetford-Ipswich type ware (fabric 16) and St. Neot's ware. The former is thought to have ceased production by the mid

11th century (McCarthy and Brooks 1988: 168, though St. Neot's ware continues into the 12th century. Several of the St. Neot's forms that are present may date to this period. A similar rim to that from context (5293) was dated in Bedford as probably belonging to the 10th century (Baker *et al.* 1979: Fig. 104, 124, pg. 182) and the in-turned rim bowls from contexts (200), (5098) and (5159) tend to date to the 10th or 11th centuries (Hurst 1956: 46). Of the ninety-four St. Neot's vessels in the assemblage, four lack the punctuate brachiopod that is usually a defining feature of this fabric. Whilst this may be due to sherd size, a similar fabric is known to exist in Lincolnshire (South Lincolnshire St. Neot's type ware) in the late 10th and 11th centuries; this suggests another production source for St. Neot's-type ware may exist.

The association of these two wares at the exclusion of other types suggest their presence on the site may predate the deposition of the majority of the pottery in the post Conquest period. It is possible that some of the Thetford-type Early Medieval Wares (EMW) also belong to this ceramic period, though as few discernible forms or decorated sherds are present they are difficult to assign to this period. Therefore, some of the EMW vessels may straddle the conquest but a lack of diagnostic elements makes these impossible to identify. Equally, six vessels with unknown fabrics are likely to date from this period (based on manufacture and form). These are recorded as Saxo-Norman Non Local (SNX) and are given a full fabric description in the archive.

POST CONQUEST (Mid 11th to Early 12th)

The Early Medieval ware Thetford-types continue into this period, though by the mid 11th century the Thetford-Ipswich kilns have ceased production. Later Thetford-type ware vessels tend to be plainer jars which often have flat bases. None of the Early Medieval wares (EMW) are decorated and few of the vessels have diagnostic elements. The association of the Thetford-type EMW vessels with pottery typical of the early medieval period suggests the former have a post Conquest date (though they may also pre-date the mid 11th century).

St. Neot's ware also continues to appear in large amounts. Evidence from Peterborough suggests that after 1150 the amount of St Neot's ware found in assemblages starts to decline (Spoerry 1998: 60), though at Fulbourn the amount of St. Neot's ware peaks in this period (table 4). This may be explained by the high percentage of residual pottery on the site.

Of the Stamford ware vessels that are present, a hemispherical lamp from (5139) probably dates to the 11th century. Later examples of Stamford ware also occur; in (5124) and (5139) glazed jar/pitcher sherds of mid 11th to mid 12th century date may be from the same vessel and in (5227) and (5167) two sherds of Stamford fabric A/G date to the late 11th to mid 12th century. The Stamford ware vessels represent the majority of the glazed pottery from the site.

This ceramic phase is marked by the introduction of two wares – EMHM. At Fulbourn, the Early Medieval Handmade ware starts to appear in contexts still containing St. Neot's and Thetford-type wares. The introduction of these vessels into assemblages in Cambridgeshire is not well defined due to a lack of excavated sites of this date. At excavations at The Still, in Peterborough, the introduction of 'local sandy wares' was placed in the Saxo-Norman phase (1000-1150), contemporary with Norfolk Thetford-type, Stamford and St. Neot's wares (Spoerry 1998: 52).

The East Midlands EMHM industry appears along the coast in the 11th century. In the Great Yarmouth area, handmade vessels of this type occur from *ca*. the 11th to the early 13th century (McCarthy and Brooks 1988: 168). A similar starting date is seen in Norfolk, where this type is thought to be introduced in the 11th century (Jennings 1981: 39-41); at Castle Acre, EMHM types with frilled rims occur in deposits dating to the second half of the 11th century (McCarthy and Brooks 1988: 167). In Oxfordshire, *South East Oxfordshire Ware* has similar manufacture and forms to EMHM. These vessels occurred in the earliest phase at Wallingford Castle and were dated late 11th - early 12th century. However, its introduction has been more recently been pushed back to the mid 11th century (Mellor 1994: 84-5). In Lincolnshire, EMHM appears in the late 11th century and continues in use in some parts of Lincolnshire into the second half of the 13th century.

The vessel forms associated with the 11th and 12th century Norfolk EMHM vessels is the same as seen in Lincolnshire and Oxfordshire – baggy bottomed 'cooking pots' with long flaring rims. Development over time is limited, though by the 13th century bases are becoming flatter and rim profiles more complex. The EMHM vessels in the Fulbourn assemblage share many of the characteristics of the Norfolk and Lincolnshire vessels, though appear to have flat bases from the outset. However, general forms, styles of rim and a lack of decoration are consistent despite their geographical dispersal.

On balance, it seems highly likely that the EMHM vessels are definitely present in the Fulbourn assemblage by the late 11th century, though evidence from Oxfordshire and Norfolk suggests this ware could well be present from the mid 11th century onwards. The presence of several near complete vessel profiles makes the Fulbourn assemblage valuable to expanding the knowledge of this ware type, and the limited time span of activity on the site offers some dating evidence for forms and diagnostic features.

EARLY MEDIEVAL (12th)

This ceramic phase sees the dominance of the Early Medieval Handmade wares which probably continue into the 13th century. The other ware types that date to this ceramic phase are the Early Medieval Micaceous wares (EMWM) which are possibly of Essex origin. These include two splashed glaze vessels and it is notable that, other than the Stamford ware, these are the only early medieval glazed wares from the site. The small amounts of EMWM in the assemblage could be due to them being regional imports (if from Essex) or because there are only just being introduced in this period.

By the 12th century, St. Neot's type wares are 'developed', having more complex rims than earlier types and with forms copying medieval cooking pots. Where diagnostic sherds exist in the Fulbourn assemblage it is clear that this later St. Neot's type is present.

The general lack of glazed pottery and the total absence of ware types that become common in assemblages from this area in the late 12th/13th century suggests a hiatus occurs on the site from the last quarter of the 12th century. Assemblages in Cambridgeshire that post date this contain Ely-type wares, Developed Stamford Wares, Stanion/Lyveden wares and shelly wares produced in the Rockingham Forest area. The complete lack of these in the Fulbourn assemblage suggests a sudden end to activity on the site sometime during the late 12th century.

POST MEDIEVAL AND EARLY MODERN

Only twelve vessels post date the medieval period. These are ware types commonly found on sites in these periods and are hard to provenance due to their production at many centres around the country.

## DISCUSSION BY SITE PHASE

Twelve vessels are unstratified and date to the Saxo-Norman, medieval and post medieval periods. The remaining two hundred and fifty-six vessels are from features and deposits associated with three periods of activity on the site (phases 2, 3 and 5). A breakdown of the total number of vessels from each of the phases is shown by ware type and site phase in table 4.

*Table 4, Summary of number of vessels shown by ware type, ceramic period and site phase*

| Ceramic Period | Cname | Site Phase | | | | | | | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2 | 3a | 3b | 3c | 4 | 5 | U/S | |
| Iron Age | IA | 1 | | | 1 | | | | **2** |
| Roman | ROMAN | 1 | | | 1 | | | | **2** |
| Late Saxon | LKT | | | | 1 | | | | **1** |
| Saxo Norman - Early Medieval | THETT | 1 | 3 | 2 | 14 | | 1 | | **21** |
| | SNX | | 1 | | 4 | | | 1 | **6** |
| | ST | | | | 5 | | | | **5** |
| | SNEOT | | 1 | 15 | 75 | | 2 | 1 | **94** |
| Early Medieval | EMHM | 2 | | | 71 (68*) | | 6 | 2 | **81** |
| | EMW | | | | 11 (10*) | | 1 | | **12** |
| | EMWM | | | | 23 | | 7 | 1 | **31** |
| Medieval | MEDLOC | | | | 1 | | | | **1** |
| Post Medieval to Early Modern | CREA | | | | | | 2 | | **2** |
| | PEARL | | | | | | 1 | | **1** |
| | SLIP | | | | | | 1 | | **1** |
| | TGW | | | | | | 1 | | **1** |
| | BERTH | | | | | | | 6 | **6** |
| | GRE | | | | | | | 1 | **1** |
| **TOTAL** | | **5** | **5** | **17** | **207(203*)** | **0** | **22** | **12** | **268 (264*)** |

*Excludes cross-context vessels

PHASE 2

Six sherds from five vessels, weighing twenty-nine grams came from features in phase 2. The low average sherd weight of four grams suggests that this pottery is re-deposited and offers little firm evidence for dating. A summary of the vessels from Phase 2 features is shown in table 5.

*Table 5, Summary of vessels from phase 2*

| Cname | Ditches | | Post hole | Building 3 | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | [313] | [5309] | [5198] | [5200] | |
| | (312) | (5310) | (5199) | (5201) | |
| EMHM | | 1 | | 1 | **2** |
| IA | 1 | | | | **1** |
| R | 1 | | | | **1** |
| THETT | | | 1 | | **1** |
| **TOTAL** | **2** | **1** | **1** | **1** | **5** |

*Ditches*

Ditch [313] contains single Iron Age and Roman sherds. Both are small and abraded, suggesting they are re-deposited.

Ditch [5309] produced two small sherds from a single EMHM vessel. This material could be intrusive from Phase 3.

*Buildings*

Post hole [5198] contained a single sherd of probable Ipswich Thetford-type ware. The sherd could be residual but this ware type is known to have a cut-off in the mid 11$^{th}$ century. A single sherd of EMHM was also recovered from Building 3.

PHASE 3

In total, three hundred and eighty-seven sherds from two hundred and twenty-nine vessels, weighing three thousand, three hundred and seventy-nine grams came from Phase 3 deposits. The majority of the pottery comes from features in sub-phase 3c.

Sub-phase 3a

In total, five vessels weighing twenty-three grams were recovered from this phase. A summary of the vessels is shown in table 6.

*Table 6, Summary of vessels from phase 3a*

| Cname | Ditches | | Pit | Deposit | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | [5019] | [5052] | [5148] | | |
| | (5018) | (5051) | (5155) | (5157) | |
| SNEOT | 1 | | | | **1** |
| SNX | | | 1 | | **1** |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| THETT | 1 | 1 | | 1 | **4** |
| **TOTAL** | **2** | **1** | **1** | **1** | **6** |

*Ditches*

A small number of Thetford-type and St. Neot's type wares came from ditches [5019] and [5052]. The Thetford wares are all the probable Ipswich type and may be contemporary with the single sherd of St. Neot's ware. Another shell-tempered sherd, of unknown type, was recovered from Pit [5148]. All the pottery associated with the phase 3a ditches comprises of small and abraded sherds and are probably residual pottery that has been re-deposited.

Sub-phase 3b

Seventeen vessels are represented by twenty-five sherds weighing one hundred and sixty-seven grams. A summary is shown in table 7 below.

*Table 7, Summary of vessels from phase 3b*

| Cname | Ditches | | | | | | Pits | Building 4 | | Beam slot | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | [5099] = [5158] | | [5292] | [5303] | [5101] | [5246] | [5104] | [5017] | [5042] | [5185] | |
| | 5098 | 5159 | 5293 | 5302 | 5100 | 5245 | 5103 | (5016) | (5041) | (5184) | |
| SNEOT | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | | 2 | **15** |
| THETT | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | **2** |
| **TOTAL** | **3** | **1** | **1** | **3** | **1** | **1** | **1** | **3** | **1** | **2** | **17** |

*Ditches*

The ditch fills from this phase are dominated by St Neot's ware. A hammerhead rim from a bowl in Ditch [5292] can be paralleled with a 10th century example from Bedford and two in-turned rim bowls from [5099] and [5158] are likely to be of 10th or 11th century date. A single sherd of Ipswich Thetford type ware is also present.

*Pits*

Pit [5104] produced a single sherd of St. Neot's ware.

*Buildings*

Features associated with Building 4 [5017] contained three St Neot's type and a single Thetford-type sherd.

Beam slot [5185] produced two small sherds of St. Neot's ware

*Summary of Phases 3a and 3b*

The pottery from these phases may represent limited activity on the site in the 10th to the mid 11th century. However, the abraded nature of the pottery and that all the vessels are represented by single sherds suggests that this material does not represent primary deposition. It seems likely that this pottery was associated with manuring or the spreading of rubbish on the site before domestic occupation occurred. Such action would account for the abraded and fragmentary nature of the assemblage. Such a surface scatter of pottery could accumulate in ditches and pits through later disturbance or backfilling of features.

Sub-phase 3c

The pottery from phase 3c is not only more numerous but also greater in variety; three hundred and fifty-seven sherds from two hundred and four vessels, weighing three thousand, two hundred and eight-nine grams. This phase witnesses the introduction of the early medieval wares to the traditional triumvirate of Stamford, Thetford and St. Neot's wares. The proportion of St. Neot's type wares is now higher in proportion to the Ipswich Thetford type vessels which cease to be produced in the mid 11th century. This tradition does continue, in the guise of the Early Medieval ware fabrics (EMW) which share many of the traits of the Thetford ware industry. The Early Medieval Handmade wares make a sudden appearance at the site and it is likely the EMHM sherds in earlier phases are intrusive, having been deposited during this period of activity. The most common form is the jar, which is present in a range of sizes. The amount of these vessels that are sooted with carbonised deposits indicated they were used as cooking pots. A lack of bowls would suggest that if any dairying occurred on the site it was quite limited. The volume of pottery in contrast to the previous phases on the site suggests that activity was concentrated into this period which ceramically dates to from the mid 11th and into the last quarter of the 12th century.

*Ditches*

Ninety-five vessels came from ditches in sub-phase 3c. The pottery follows the general pattern for this phase, with large amounts of St Neot's and Early Medieval Handmade ware and Thetford type wares represented by EMW. The remaining Roman, late Saxon and Pre conquest wares are residual. Of note are the Non Local Saxo-Norman sherd and Lincoln Kiln

Type Shelly ware, both of which have diamond roller stamping on the body. This is a feature typical of vessels dating to the late 9th to mid 10th century.

Two cross-context vessels; an EMHM jar in (209) and an EMW jar in (215) both join to sherds in (5266), though these are sections of the same ditch [210=216=5267]. Context (215) in this ditch group produced twenty-two multi sherd vessels and most of the pottery from the ditch fills is in fairly fresh condition though sooted and worn from domestic use. The pottery from the ditches may represent a backfilling event, explaining how residual pottery appears stratified with the mid 11th to 12th century material. However, given the high number of multi-sherd vessels, some of the pottery may represent rubbish disposal into open ditches.

*Table 8, Summary of vessels from phase 3c ditches*

| | [5261]=[110] | | | [114] | [210]=[216]=[5267] | | | [212]=[5128] | | [228]=[5164] | | [306] | [5077] | [5088] | [5096] | [5223] | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cname | (5260) | (5262) | (111) | (113) | (209) | (215) | (5266) | (211) | (5127) | (229) | (5165) | (304) | (5083) | (5091) | (5097) | (5218) | |
| EMHM | | | 1 | 2 | 5* | 14 | 1* | 1 | 1 | | 3 | | | 1 | 1 | | **30*(29)** |
| EMW | | | | | | 3* | 1* | | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | | | **7*(6)** |
| EMWM | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | 2 | 1 | | 2 | | 1 | **8** |
| LKT | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | **1** |
| MEDLOC | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **1** |
| R | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | **1** |
| SNEOT | | | 8 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 1 | | | 3 | **39** |
| SNX | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | **2** |
| THETT | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | **4** |
| **TOTAL** | **2** | **1** | **10** | **3** | **7*** | **22*** | **5** | **3** | **6** | **2** | **18** | **3** | **1** | **4** | **2** | **4** | **97*(95)** |

*includes cross-context vessels

*Pits and wells*

Forty seven vessels were recovered from pits and wells on the site. Pit [5129] represents a large rubbish pit on the periphery of the excavated area. Twenty vessels were recovered from this pit alone, including two cross-context vessels. About a third of the vessels from pits consist of multiple sherds, suggesting the pits were used for rubbish disposal though, as with the ditches, a number of residual vessels are also present.

The pottery from the wells is more fragmentary and the vessels are represented by single sherds. This is perhaps a little surprising as abandoned wells are often utilised for rubbish disposal and often contain complete or near complete vessels. The lack of such vessels in the

well deposits indicates that they remained rubbish free until they were backfilled. Therefore, the wells may have both been in use throughout the period of domestic activity on the site, with the pits and ditches being used for rubbish disposal.

*Table 9, Summary of vessels from phase 3c pits and wells*

| Cname | Pits | | | | | | | Well 2 | Well 1 | | | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | [230] | [416] | [5129] | | | [5247] | [5253] | [5229] | [5056] | | | |
| | (221) | (417) | (5136) | (5138) | (5139) | (5248) | (5254) | (5294) | (5297) | (5298) | (5055) | |
| EMHM | 1 | | | 5* | 8* | | | | 1 | 3 | 3 | **21*(19)** |
| EMWM | | 1 | | 3 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | **6** |
| SNEOT | 3 | | 1 | | 3 | | | 2 | | 4 | 4 | **17** |
| ST | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | **2** |
| THETT | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | **1** |
| **TOTAL** | **4** | **1** | **1** | **8*** | **13*** | **1** | **1** | **2** | **1** | **7** | **8** | **47*(45)** |

*includes cross-context vessels

*Buildings*

The sequence of buildings on the site is difficult to untangle and the pottery evidence offers little assistance. The wares associated with the beam slots and post holes comprise of types found elsewhere on the site. The pottery associated with these building episodes is not contemporary and likely represents material disturbed during construction or 'backfilling' as beams rotted away or were robbed and deposits slumped downwards. The condition of the pottery is best illustrated by the average sherd size for these deposits, which is four grams (compared to the site average of eighteen). The range of ware types contains residual material though some may be contemporary with the life of the building (e.g. EMHM, EMW). The Early Medieval Micaceous wares, which may represent the latest pottery on the site, are present in buildings 3 and 6, though only as single sherds. This is the only hint that buildings 3 and 6 may be later than building 2, though this evidence is far from convincing.

*Table 10, Summary of vessels from phase 3c buildings*

| Cname | Building 2 | | | Building 3 | | Building 6 | | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | [5117] | [5126] | [214] | [5123] | [5196] | [5228] | [205] | |
| | (5116) | (5125) | (213) | (5124) | (5297) | (5227) | (204) | |
| EMHM | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 1 | 1 | **10** |
| EMW | | | | | 1 | | | **1** |
| EMWM | | | | | 1 | 1 | | **2** |
| IA | 1 | | | | | | | **1** |
| SNEOT | 2 | | 2 | 5 | | 5 | 1 | **15** |
| SNX | | | 1 | | | | | **1** |
| ST | | | | 1 | | 1 | | **2** |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| THETT | 2 | 3 | | | | 1 | 1 | **7** |
| **TOTAL** | **9** | **4** | **4** | **8** | **2** | **9** | **3** | **39** |

*Summary of Phase 3C*

Ceramically, Phase 3C appears to represent the disposal of rubbish associated with domestic activity on the site. It is likely this dates from the mid 11th century to some time in the last quarter of the 12th. The range of forms and the presence of wear marks, kettle fur, soot residues and carbonised deposits show that these were probably utilised for food preparation and cooking. The lack of pitchers and jugs suggests utilitarian pottery for cooking was favoured over vessels which could be used at the table. Overall, the assemblage suggests a rural domestic activity with little evidence for 'high living' or a wealthy economic status as would be indicated by the presence of large amounts of Stamford or table ware.

The spatial spread of the pottery in different features indicates something about how rubbish disposal at the site operated. Evidence from other sites suggests that in this period rubbish was disposed of into purpose dug pits, though domestic waste may have first been discarded into open area and left to accumulate until too vermin ridden and malodorous (Stocker 2003: 266-67). Such actions (which include manuring) are likely to result in waste being spread over a wide area and being broken/abraded in the process before being deposited into features which were then backfilled so building could take place. This may account for the residual pottery that is a constant feature across the site, particularly in the ditches where the majority of the residual pottery occurs.

PHASE 4

Pottery was not found in features associated with Phase 4.

PHASE 5

Twenty-two vessels were recovered from deposits that post-date the main period of activity on the site. The pottery from phase 5 features is largely material that has been re-deposited from early phases on the site. A summary of these vessels is included in table 11. Post medieval and early modern sherds of tin and glazed red earthenware, cream and pearl ware indicate limited activity on the site during these periods.

*Table 11, Summary of vessels from phase 5*

| Cname | Trackway | Plts | | | | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | [402] | [412] | [414] | [5300] | [5009] | |
| | (403) | (413) | (415) | (5002) | (5008) | |
| CREA | | | | 2 | | **2** |
| EMHM | 2 | 1 | 3 | | | **6** |
| EMW | | | | | 1 | **1** |
| EMWM | 2 | 3 | 2 | | | **7** |
| SNEOT | | 1 | 1 | | | **2** |
| THETT | | | 1 | | | **1** |
| **TOTAL** | **4** | **5** | **7** | **2** | **1** | **19** |

## SUMMARY

The assemblage from Fulbourn represents a domestic rural assemblage though some of the pottery may represent earlier manuring scatters. The short-lived nature of the group suggests domestic activity on the site may have only occurred between the mid 11th and the last quarter of the 12th century. The range of fabrics and forms hold great potential to add to the knowledge of Saxo-Normand and early medieval pottery in Cambridgeshire.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

The assemblage from Fulbourn is significant and represents one of the largest collections of pottery of this date excavated in Cambridgeshire. Therefore, it is recommended that, at the very least, a representative range of vessels are illustrated and that the pottery from the site be published in an appropriate journal.

*Illustration*

Nineteen vessels are highlighted for illustration (table 2) as they represent forms that cannot be paralleled in published literature.

*Non-medieval pottery*

The identifications of the Roman and Iron Age sherds should be confirmed by the relevant specialist.

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Appendix 4a

# POTTERY ARCHIVE

Anne Boyle

| Cxt | Cname | Fabric | Form | NoS | NoV | W(g) | Dec | Part | Reference | Description | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0107 | EMHM | Fabric 2 | Jar | 1 | 1 | 6 | | BS | Sample 02 | Patchy soot | |
| 0107 | EMWM | Fabric 6 | ? | 1 | 1 | 2 | | BS | Sample 02 | Internal soot | |
| 0107 | SNX | Medium shell | jar/ bowl | 1 | 1 | 10 | | base | | Knife trimmed; internal wipe marks; fine background + common medium shell tempered + sparse to common fe | |
| 0107 | EMHM | Fabric 3 | Jar | 1 | 1 | 1 | | BS | Removed to fabric series | External soot | |
| 0107 | EMHM | Fabric 2 | Bowl? | 1 | 1 | 14 | | BS | Removed to fabric series | External carbonised deposit | |
| 0107 | EMHM | Fabric 3 | Jar | 2 | 1 | 2 | | BS | | Same vessel? | |
| 0107 | EMHM | Fabric 1 | Jar | 1 | 1 | 15 | | Rim | Removed to fabric series; DR 01 | Flared rim with long finger pressings around edge; soot | |
| 0107 | SNEOT | | ? | 1 | 1 | 1 | | BS | | Flake | |
| 0107 | SNEOT | | Jar | 1 | 1 | 2 | | BS | | Internal and external soot | |
| 0107 | SNEOT | | Jar | 1 | 1 | 6 | | BS | | External soot | |
| 0107 | EMWM | Fabric 10 | Jar | 1 | 1 | 3 | | neck | | | |
| 0107 | EMWM | Fabric 10 | Jar | 1 | 1 | 4 | | BS | | | |
| 0107 | EMWM | Fabric 10 | Jar | 1 | 1 | 10 | | neck | | | |
| 0107 | EMW | Fabric 12 | Jar? | 1 | 1 | 2 | | BS | | Abraded | |
| 0111 | SNEOT | | jar/bowl | 1 | 1 | 6 | | BS | | Handmade? | |
| 0111 | EMWM | Fabric 6 | Large vessel | 1 | 1 | 6 | | BS | | | |
| 0111 | SNEOT | | jar/bowl | 1 | 1 | 10 | | BS | | Internal soot; handmade? | |
| 0111 | SNEOT | | bowl | 1 | 1 | 21 | | rim | | Flat top rim | |
| 0111 | SNEOT | | jar/bowl | 1 | 1 | 14 | | rim | | Round everted rim with hollow; external soot and on rim top | |
| 0111 | SNEOT | | ? | 2 | 2 | 2 | | BS | | Flakes | |
| 0111 | SNEOT | | jar | 2 | 1 | 26 | | BS | | Patchy soot | |
| 0111 | SNEOT | | jar? | 5 | 1 | 7 | | BS | | Some flakes; patchy soot; same vessel? | |
| 0111 | EMHM | Fabric 7 | Jar | 1 | 1 | 4 | | base | | | |
| 0113 | SNEOT | | Jar/bowl | 1 | 1 | 5 | | BS | | Patchy soot | |
| 0113 | EMHM | Fabric 2 | Jar | 1 | 1 | 6 | | BS | | Shell dusted exterior; external wiping?; handmade and wheel finished; patchy soot | |
| 0113 | EMHM | Fabric 1 | Bowl | 1 | 1 | 6 | | BS | | Internal white deposit; patchy soot | |
| 0200 | SNX | Shell | Jar? | 1 | 1 | 3 | | BS | | Sparse oolite + shell + fe + quartz; no punctate brachiopod | |
| 0200 | SNEOT | | Bowl | 1 | 1 | 20 | | Rim | | Inturned long everted rim with central hollow; patchy soot | |
| 0200 | EMHM | Fabric 4 | Jar/bowl | 2 | 1 | 20 | | BS | | Patchy internal soot; fabric includes | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | carbonised vegetation and mica | |
| 0204 | THETT | | Jar/bowl | 1 | 1 | 2 | | BS | | Patchy soot; heat affected | |
| 0204 | SNEOT | | Jar/bowl | 1 | 1 | 4 | | BS | | External patchy soot | |
| 0204 | EMHM | Fabric 2 | Bowl | 4 | 1 | 38 | | Rim + BS | Removed to fabric series; DR 02 | External patchy soot | |
| 0209 | SNEOT | | Bowl/jar | 1 | 1 | 7 | | BS | | Patchy external soot; handmade? | |
| 0209 | EMHM | Fabric 3 | ? | 1 | 1 | 1 | | BS | | | |
| 0209 | SNEOT | | Bowl? | 2 | 1 | 21 | | BS | | Abraded internal surface; external soot | |
| 0209 | EMHM | Fabric 9 | Jar | 1 | 1 | 2 | | BS | | External soot | |
| 0209 | EMHM | Fabric 4 | Jar | 1 | 1 | 15 | | Base | Removed to fabric series; vessel 04 | Trimmed basal angle; carbonised deposit; external wiping | |
| 0209 | EMHM | Fabric 3 | ? | 1 | 1 | 1 | | BS | | External soot | |
| 0209 | EMHM | Fabric 8 | Jar | 4 | 1 | 16 | | Rim | | Flared rim with inner hollow; external soot and over rim top | |
| 0211 | EMHM | Fabric 7 | Jar | 3 | 1 | 11 | | Base | Removed to fabric series | External wiping; handmade | |
| 0211 | SNX | Medium shell | Jar | 2 | 1 | 3 | | BS | | Soot; fabric contains common medium to large shell fragments, carbonised vegetation voids, red iron up to 4mm, dark grey rock inclusions, sparse greensand and sparse round to sub round quartz up to 0.8mm; brown/purple surfaces with grey core; not SNEOT | |
| 0211 | SNEOT | | Jar | 1 | 1 | 16 | | Rim | DR 03 | Flared rim with soot on outer edge; possible pressed rim edge; fabric includes limestone | |
| 0213 | SNEOT | | Jar | 3 | 1 | 7 | | BS | 2 sherds from Sample 07 | External carbonised deposit | |
| 0213 | EMHM | Fabric 1 | Jar/bowl | 1 | 1 | 6 | | Neck | | Soot | |
| 0213 | SNEOT | | Jar | 1 | 1 | 4 | | BS | | External soot | |
| 0213 | SNX | Fabric 4 | Jar | 1 | 1 | 14 | | Rim | DR 19 | Square everted hollow rim; soot on rim edge; wheel thrown; looks late saxon but in fabric 4 | |
| 0215 | EMHM | Fabric 1/4 | Jar | 1 | 1 | 11 | | BS | | External carbonised deposit; same vessel as above? | |
| 0215 | EMHM | Fabric 4 | Jar | 1 | 1 | 10 | | neck | | | |
| 0215 | EMHM | Fabric 2 | Bowl? | 1 | 1 | 18 | | BS | | Internal soot and externally with solid demarcation line; abraded; reoxidised? | |
| 0215 | EMHM | Fabric 1 | Jar/bowl | 1 | 1 | 6 | | BS | | Ridged body; external carbonised deposit | |
| 0215 | EMHM | Fabric 2 | Jar/bowl | 1 | 1 | 2 | | BS | | External carbonised deposit | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0215 | EMHM | Fabric 3 | Jar/bowl | 1 | 1 | 1 | | BS | | External carbonised deposit | |
| 0215 | EMHM | Fabric 4 | Jar | 2 | 1 | 19 | | BS | | Ridged body; patchy soot | |
| 0215 | EMHM | Fabric 2 | Jar/bowl | 1 | 1 | 20 | | BS | | Patchy soot; internal cross hatched wipe marks | |
| 0215 | SNEOT | | Jar/bowl | 1 | 1 | 7 | | BS | | | |
| 0215 | EMHM | Fabric 4 | Jar | 2 | 1 | 28 | | neck + BS | DR 10 | Ridged body; patchy carbonised deposit below shoulder | |
| 0215 | EMHM | Fabric 4 | Jar | 17 | 1 | 136 | | Base + BS | DR 07 | External carbonised deposit; ridging and smoothing on body; knife trimmed base | |
| 0215 | EMW | Fabric 10 | Jar/bowl | 2 | 1 | 22 | | Base | Removed to fabric series | External soot | |
| 0215 | EMW | Fabric 11 | Jar | 8 | 1 | 48 | | Rim + BS + Base | Removed to fabric series; Vessel 03; DR 12 | External soot; same vessel as (5267) | |
| 0215 | SNEOT | | Jar | 1 | 1 | 31 | | Base | | External soot; leached internal surface; internal soot | |
| 0215 | SNEOT | | ? | 1 | 1 | 2 | | BS | | Flake | |
| 0215 | SNEOT | | Jar/bowl | 1 | 1 | 2 | | BS | | | |
| 0215 | EMHM | Fabric 1/4 | Jar | 16 | 1 | 197 | | BS + base | DR 05 | External carbonised deposit; same vessel?; external shell and limestone dusting on shoulder and middle of vessel | |
| 0215 | EMW | Fabric 9 | Jar/bowl | 1 | 1 | 14 | | Base | Removed to fabric series | Trimmed from underside; patchy soot | |
| 0215 | EMHM | Fabric 4 | Jar | 1 | 1 | 7 | | Rim | DR 06 | External soot and over break; reduced fabric; flared rim | |
| 0215 | EMHM | Fabric 4 | Jar | 1 | 1 | 62 | | Rim | DR 08 | Flared rim; external soot and over break | |
| 0215 | EMHM | Fabric 4 | Jar | 3 | 1 | 44 | | BS + rim | DR 09 | Flared rim pressed rim edge; patchy reduced areas | |
| 0215 | SNEOT | | ? | 1 | 1 | 2 | | BS | | | |
| 0221 | SNEOT | | Jar? | 1 | 1 | 1 | | BS | | Flake; soot; abraded | |
| 0221 | EMHM | Fabric 1 | Jar | 1 | 1 | 2 | | BS | | | |
| 0221 | SNEOT | | ? | 1 | 1 | 1 | | BS | | Abraded | |
| 0221 | EMHM | Fabric 2 | Jar/bowl | 1 | 1 | 11 | | BS | | | |
| 0227 | EMHM | Fabric 1 | ? | 1 | 1 | 1 | | BS | | Soot | |
| 0229 | SNEOT | | Jar | 1 | 1 | 5 | | BS | | External soot; slightly abraded | |
| 0229 | SNEOT | | Bowl? | 1 | 1 | 3 | | BS | | Internally leached | |
| 0304 | EMWM | Fabric 6 | Bowl? | 1 | 1 | 38 | | base | | Patchy external soot including over break; worn basal angle | |
| 0304 | SNEOT | | Jar/bowl | 1 | 1 | 4 | | BS | | Internally leached; external soot; no punctate brachiopod visible | |
| 0304 | SNEOT | | Bowl | 2 | 1 | 26 | | BS | | External surface masked by slip; fresh breaks | |

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| 0312 | ROMAN | Greyware | Jar/bowl | 1 | 1 | 1 | | BS | | Abraded | |
| 0312 | IA | Shell | ? | 1 | 1 | 8 | | BS | | OX/R + shell + greensand + flint; abraded | |
| 0403 | EMWM | Fabric 5 | Bowl | 1 | 1 | 11 | | BS | | Abraded; reduced | |
| 0403 | EMWM | Fabric 5 | ? | 1 | 1 | 2 | | BS | | Patchy soot; abraded | |
| 0403 | EMHM | Fabric 7 | jar/bowl | 1 | 1 | 13 | | base | | Trimmed and wiped body; patchy soot including over break | |
| 0403 | EMHM | Fabric 7 | jar/bowl | 1 | 1 | 5 | | BS | | | |
| 0413 | EMWM | Fabric 5 | Jar/bowl | 1 | 1 | 3 | | rim | | Abraded | |
| 0413 | EMHM | Fabric 3 | ? | 1 | 1 | 2 | | BS | | External carbonised deposit | |
| 0413 | EMWM | Fabric 5 | Jar | 1 | 1 | 4 | | neck | | Internally abraded; ridged body; white deposit | |
| 0413 | SNEOT | | jar/bowl | 1 | 1 | 2 | | BS | | Soot including over rim edge | |
| 0413 | EMWM | Fabric 5 | ? | 2 | 1 | 10 | | BS | | Internally abraded and white deposit; patchy soot | |
| 0415 | THETT | Fabric 16 | ? | 1 | 1 | 1 | | BS | | ? | |
| 0415 | EMHM | Fabric 2 | ? | 1 | 1 | 1 | | BS | | White deposit | |
| 0415 | EMHM | Fabric 2 | ? | 1 | 1 | 2 | | BS | | External soot | |
| 0415 | EMHM | Fabric 4 | ? | 1 | 1 | 2 | | BS | | | |
| 0415 | EMWM | Fabric 6 | Jar? | 1 | 1 | 2 | | BS | | External shell dusted | |
| 0415 | EMWM | Fabric 5 | Small jug | 1 | 1 | 5 | | BS + UHJ | Removed to fabric series | UHJ scar; splashed amber glaze; handmade? | |
| 0415 | SNEOT | | Jar/bowl | 1 | 1 | 2 | | BS | | Abraded; external soot | |
| 0417 | EMWM | Fabric 5 | Jug | 2 | 1 | 6 | | BS | | External soot; splashed orange and cu glaze | |
| 0421 | EMHM | Fabric 7 | Small jar | 1 | 1 | 11 | | Rim | DR 11 | | |
| 5002 | CREA | | ? | 3 | 1 | 3 | | BS | | Flakes | |
| 5002 | CREA | | Plate/Dish | 1 | 1 | 5 | | rim | | Scallop edge rim; abraded | |
| 5008 | EMW | Fabric 12 | ? | 1 | 1 | 1 | | BS | | Wheel thrown | |
| 5016 | SNEOT | | Jar | 1 | 1 | 1 | | neck | | Abraded | |
| 5016 | SNEOT | | Jar/bowl | 1 | 1 | 1 | | BS | | Soot | |
| 5016 | SNEOT | | Jar/bowl | 1 | 1 | 6 | | BS | | Soot | |
| 5018 | SNEOT | | Jar? | 1 | 1 | 5 | | BS | | Flake; soot | |
| 5018 | THETT | Fabric 16 | Jar/bowl | 1 | 1 | 6 | | BS | | | |
| 5024 | BERTH | | Jar? | 3 | 1 | 33 | | Base | | Iron flecked internal glaze | |
| 5024 | BERTH | | Jar | 1 | 1 | 38 | Horizontal banding | BS | | Internal and external iron flecked glaze | |
| 5024 | PEARL | | Small hollow | 2 | 1 | 6 | Blue and black under glaze design | Rim | | | |
| 5024 | TGW | | Bowl | 3 | 1 | 8 | Internal hand painted design in blue | Rim | | English, possibly Southwark; worn rim edge | |
| 5024 | BERTH | | Bowl/ pancheon | 2 | 1 | 498 | | BS | | Abraded; internal glaze; same vessel as above but much thicker fabric? | |
| 5024 | BERTH | | Bowl/ pancheon | 1 | 1 | 487 | | Base | | Internal glaze; patchy soot and mortar? | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5024 | BERTH | | Bowl/ pancheon | 1 | 1 | 114 | | BS | | Internal glaze; abraded externally; same vessel as above? | |
| 5041 | THETT | Fabric 16 | Jar/bowl | 1 | 1 | 6 | | BS | Removed to fabric series | | |
| 5051 | THETT | Fabric 16 | Small jar | 1 | 1 | 6 | | BS | | Soot | |
| 5055 | EMHM | Fabric 2 | ? | 1 | 1 | 2 | | BS | | External soot; no greensand | |
| 5055 | THETT | Fabric 16 | ? | 1 | 1 | 3 | | BS | | | |
| 5055 | EMHM | Fabric 4 | Small jar | 1 | 1 | 4 | | BS | | Heavy internal carbonised deposit and external soot | |
| 5055 | SNEOT | | Jar//bowl | 1 | 1 | 3 | | BS | | Abraded; externally leached | |
| 5055 | SNEOT | | Bowl | 1 | 1 | 16 | | BS | | Leached internal shell and yellow internal deposit; patchy soot | |
| 5055 | SNEOT | | Jar/bowl | 1 | 1 | 2 | | BS | | Patchy soot | |
| 5055 | SNEOT | | Jar/bowl | 1 | 1 | 1 | | BS | | Abraded; soot | |
| 5055 | EMHM | Fabric 7 | Jar | 1 | 1 | 10 | | BS | | Internally wiped?; patchy soot; handmade and wheel finished | |
| 5077 | EMW | Fabric 12 | Jar/bowl | 1 | 1 | 1 | | BS | | ? ID | |
| 5077 | EMW | Fabric 11 | Jar? | 1 | 1 | 14 | | Base | | Trimmed near to base; patchy external soot | |
| 5077 | THETT | Fabric 16 | Jar | 1 | 1 | 2 | | BS | | | |
| 5077 | EMWM | Fabric 6 | Jar | 3 | 1 | 6 | | Neck | | Lid seated jar; soot; fe concretion | |
| 5077 | EMWM | Fabric 6 | Jar/bowl | 1 | 1 | 14 | | Base | | Soot | |
| 5077 | SNEOT | | Jar/bowl | 1 | 1 | 7 | | Rim | | Everted rim; soot | |
| 5077 | EMWM | Fabric 5 | ? | 1 | 1 | 3 | | BS | Removed to fabric series | Abraded | |
| 5077 | EMHM | Fabric 9 | ? | 1 | 1 | 8 | | BS | | Abraded; reoxidised? | |
| 5083 | SNEOT | | Jar | 1 | 1 | 2 | | BS | | Soot | |
| 5091 | EMWM | Fabric 5 | Jar/bowl | 1 | 1 | 13 | | base | | Reduced fabric; untrimmed basal angle | |
| 5091 | EMW | Fabric 13 | Jar | 1 | 1 | 7 | | BS | Removed to fabric series | Soot | |
| 5091 | EMHM | Fabric 9 | Bowl | 1 | 1 | 23 | | rim | | Flared rim; oxidised surfaces; abraded; ?ID | |
| 5091 | EMWM | Fabric 6 | Small jar | 2 | 1 | 28 | | BS | Removed to fabric series | Soot; worn down sherd edge - possible reuse | |
| 5097 | THETT | Fabric 16 | Jar/bowl | 1 | 1 | 2 | | BS | | | |
| 5097 | EMHM | Fabric 2 | Jar/bowl | 1 | 1 | 9 | | BS | | | |
| 5098 | SNEOT | | Jar | 1 | 1 | 3 | | BS | | Soot | |
| 5098 | THETT | Fabric 16 | ? | 1 | 1 | 1 | | BS | | | |
| 5098 | SNEOT | | Bowl | 5 | 1 | 30 | | Rim | | Inturned rim bowl; fresh breaks; soot | |
| 5100 | SNEOT | | Jar | 1 | 1 | 2 | | BS | | External soot | |
| 5103 | SNEOT | | Jar | 1 | 1 | 7 | Single finger pressing on rim edge - accidental ? | Rim | | Soot on exterior and top of rim | |
| 5107 | SLIP | Hard red | Jar/bowl | 1 | 1 | 40 | | Base | | Industrial cream slip internally | Late 18th to 19th |
| 5116 | EMHM | Fabric 7 | Jar | 1 | 1 | 6 | | BS | | Slightly abraded | |
| 5116 | SNEOT | | Bowl | 1 | 1 | 4 | | BS | | | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5116 | SNEOT | | Jar | 3 | 1 | 4 | | BS | | Fresh breaks | |
| 5116 | THETT | Fabric 16 | Bowl | 1 | 1 | 13 | | BS | | | |
| 5116 | THETT | Fabric 16 | Jar? | 1 | 1 | 2 | | BS | | | |
| 5116 | EMHM | Fabric 15 | Jar | 1 | 1 | 5 | | BS | | Soot | |
| 5116 | EMHM | Fabric 7 | Jar | 1 | 1 | 6 | | BS | | External soot; knife trimmed and internal wiping | |
| 5116 | EMHM | Fabric 7 | Jar? | 1 | 1 | 4 | | BS | | | |
| 5116 | IA | | ? | 1 | 1 | 15 | | BS | | External scoring/wiping | |
| 5124 | ST | A | Jar/pitcher | 1 | 1 | 1 | | BS | | Abraded; thick yellow glaze | Mid 11th to mid 12th |
| 5124 | EMHM | Fabric 4 | ? | 1 | 1 | 1 | | BS | | Flake | |
| 5124 | EMHM | Fabric 9 | Jar/bowl | 1 | 1 | 3 | | BS | | Patchy external soot | |
| 5124 | SNEOT | | ? | 1 | 1 | 1 | | BS | | | |
| 5124 | SNEOT | | ? | 1 | 1 | 2 | | Base | | Flake | |
| 5124 | SNEOT | | Bowl | 1 | 1 | 3 | | BS | | External soot | |
| 5124 | SNEOT | | Bowl? | 1 | 1 | 6 | | BS | | | |
| 5124 | SNEOT | | ? | 1 | 1 | 1 | | BS | | | |
| 5125 | THETT | Fabric 16 | ? | 1 | 1 | 1 | | BS | | | |
| 5125 | EMHM | Fabric 14 | Jar/bowl | 1 | 1 | 2 | | base | | Abraded; underside smoothed | |
| 5125 | THETT | Fabric 16 | Jar? | 1 | 1 | 2 | | BS | | | |
| 5125 | THETT | Fabric 16 | Bowl | 1 | 1 | 15 | | Rim | | Everted rim; soot on rim edge only | |
| 5127 | EMW | Fabric 13 | Jar? | 1 | 1 | 2 | | BS | | | |
| 5127 | EMWM | Fabric 6 | Jar | 1 | 1 | 3 | | BS | | Heavy throwing lines; fe concretion; ? ID | |
| 5127 | SNX | Reduced; fine to medium sandy | Jar | 1 | 1 | 4 | diamond roller stamping | BS | | Fine background quartz below 0.1mm + common larger round to sub round quartz 0.2 to 0.8mm + occasional chunks of flint and milky quartz up to 1.5mm + small black rounded fe grains below 0.2mm; hard fired, wheel thrown, dark grey surfaces and core; THETT? | |
| 5127 | SNEOT | | Jar | 1 | 1 | 3 | | BS | | External soot | |
| 5127 | SNEOT | | Bowl? | 1 | 1 | 5 | | Base | | | |
| 5127 | EMHM | Fabric 1 | Jar | 1 | 1 | 3 | | BS | | External soot | |
| 5129 | THETT | Fabric 16 | jar | 1 | 1 | 13 | | Rim | | Long everted rim; white deposit | |
| 5136 | SNEOT | | Jar | 1 | 1 | 4 | | Base | | Soot on underside; internally abraded | |
| 5138 | EMHM | Fabric 8 | Jar | 4 | 1 | 69 | | BS + rim + base | Removed to fabric series | Heavy off white internal deposit; shell dusted exterior; soot on base, middle of vessel and outer rim | |
| 5138 | EMHM | Fabric 15 | Jar | 8 | 1 | 85 | | Rim + BS | Removed to fabric series; DR 15; Vessel 02 | Soot/carbonised deposit; handmade vessel wheel finished rim | |
| 5138 | SNEOT | | Bowl | 1 | 1 | 5 | | BS | | Abraded | |
| 5138 | EMWM | Fabric 10 | Jar/bowl | 1 | 1 | 2 | | BS | | Internal soot/carbonised deposit | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5138 | EMHM | Fabric 3 | Jar | 1 | 1 | 1 | | BS | | | |
| 5138 | EMWM | Fabric 6 | Jar/bowl | 1 | 1 | 9 | | Base | | Handmade; bedded on sand | |
| 5138 | EMHM | Fabric 4 | Bowl | 1 | 1 | 8 | | BS | | Soot/carbonised deposit on exterior; internal white deposit and leached/worn internally | |
| 5138 | EMWM | Fabric 6 | Small jar | 1 | 1 | 1 | | BS | | | |
| 5138 | EMHM | Fabric 4 | Jar | 18 | 1 | 473 | | Rim + BS + base | DR 14; vessel 01 | Soot/carbonised deposit on lower part of vessel and underside of rim; internally abraded; white deposit; trimmed basal angle; worn base; shell/limestone dusted from shoulder down towards base; handmade vessel wheel finished rim; same as (5139) | |
| 5139 | SNEOT | | Bowl | 1 | 1 | 8 | | Base | | Overfired; reoxidised | |
| 5139 | EMHM | Fabric 15 | Jar | 2 | 1 | 39 | | Rim | DR 04 | Handmade and wheel finished; patchy soot | |
| 5139 | EMHM | Fabric 8 | Jar | 2 | 1 | 12 | | Base | | External soot | |
| 5139 | ST | A | Jar/pitcher | 1 | 1 | 17 | | Base | | Thick glaze | Mid 11th to mid 12th |
| 5139 | EMHM | Fabric 8 | Jar | 2 | 1 | 7 | | Base | | Heavy yellow internal deposit; soot; shell dusted internally ? | |
| 5139 | EMHM | Fabric 4 | Jar | 1 | 1 | 12 | | Rim | | Flared rim; patchy soot | |
| 5139 | SNEOT | | Jar | 1 | 1 | 18 | | Base | | Leached internally; soot including over break; odd wear pattern on underside | |
| 5139 | ST | A | Hemispherical lamp? | 1 | 1 | 2 | | BS | | External soot; no glaze | 11th |
| 5139 | EMHM | Fabric 15 | Jar | 3 | 1 | 16 | | BS | DR 15; vessel 02 | Soot/carbonised deposit; handmade vessel wheel finished rim | |
| 5139 | EMHM | Fabric 4 | Jar | 2 | 1 | 27 | | Rim + BS | Removed to fabric series; DR 14; Vessel 01 | Soot/carbonised deposit on lower part of vessel and underside of rim; internally abraded; white deposit; trimmed basal angle; worn base; shell/limestone dusted from shoulder down towards base; handmade vessel wheel finished rim; same as (5138) | |
| 5139 | SNEOT | | Jar? | 1 | 1 | 11 | | Base | | Patchy soot | |
| 5139 | EMHM | Fabric 4 | Jar | 1 | 1 | 1 | | BS | | | |
| 5139 | EMHM | Fabric 2/4 | Jar | 3 | 1 | 11 | | Base | | External soot | |
| 5155 | SNX | Medium shell | Jar | 1 | 1 | 2 | | BS | | Heavy carbonised deposit; abraded; medium shell with some hinges, occasional fe up | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | to 2mm + occasional flint up to 2mm + occasional limestone + sparse quartz 0.5 to 2mm + carbonised vegetation voids; brown surfaces and dark grey core | |
| 5157 | THETT | Fabric 16 | Bowl? | 1 | 1 | 4 | | BS | | Patch soot; abraded | |
| 5159 | SNEOT | | Bowl | 1 | 1 | 44 | | Rim | DR 18 | Inturned rim; abraded; patchy soot | |
| 5165 | SNEOT | | Jar? | 2 | 1 | 4 | | BS | | | |
| 5165 | SNEOT | | Jar | 19 | 1 | 466 | | Rim + base + BS | DR 13 | External soot; trimmed basal angle; leached internally; patchy white deposit; lid seated everted rim | |
| 5165 | LKT | | Jar | 1 | 1 | 3 | Diamond roller stamp | BS | | Soot; ? ID | |
| 5165 | SNEOT | | Jar | 2 | 1 | 36 | | Rim | | Soot on exterior of rim; flared rim with hollow; similar to Baker et al. 1979: Fig. 106, 161, pg. 184 | |
| 5165 | SNEOT | | Small jar | 1 | 1 | 18 | | Base | | Leached and worn internally; trimmed basal angle | |
| 5165 | SNEOT | | Jar | 1 | 1 | 2 | | Base | | Leached internally | |
| 5165 | SNEOT | | Jar | 2 | 1 | 9 | | BS | | Soot | |
| 5165 | SNEOT | | Bowl? | 1 | 1 | 9 | | BS | | External soot | |
| 5165 | EMW | Fabric 12 | Jar? | 1 | 1 | 2 | | BS | Removed to fabric series | External soot | |
| 5165 | SNEOT | | Bowl? | 1 | 1 | 6 | | BS | | Patchy external soot | |
| 5165 | EMHM | Fabric 4 | ? | 1 | 1 | 1 | | Base | | | |
| 5165 | EMWM | Fabric 5 | Jar/bowl | 1 | 1 | 9 | | Base | | Trimmed basal angle; patchy soot | |
| 5165 | ROMAN | Greyware | Jar | 1 | 1 | 2 | | Neck | | Abraded | |
| 5165 | EMWM | Fabric 5 | ? | 1 | 1 | 6 | | Base? | | Abraded | |
| 5165 | EMHM | Fabric 9 | Jar/bowl | 1 | 1 | 1 | | BS | | Fabric with greensand | |
| 5165 | SNEOT | | ? | 2 | 1 | 4 | | Base | | heavy carbonised deposit | |
| 5165 | SNEOT | | Jar | 1 | 1 | 1 | | Neck | | | |
| 5165 | EMHM | Fabric 3 | Jar | 1 | 1 | 1 | | BS | | Abraded; white and red deposit over break | |
| 5167 | ST | A/G | Jar/pitcher | 1 | 1 | 1 | | BS | | Thick yellow glaze | Late 11th to mid 12th |
| 5184 | SNEOT | | Bowl? | 1 | 1 | 7 | | Rim | DR 17 | Slightly inturned rim; external soot | |
| 5184 | SNEOT | | ? | 1 | 1 | 2 | | BS | | External soot; abraded | |
| 5197 | EMWM | Fabric 5 | Jar | 1 | 1 | 10 | | BS | | Highly fired | |
| 5197 | EMW | Fabric 12; light firing | Jar? | 1 | 1 | 5 | | BS | | | |
| 5199 | THETT | Fabric 16 | Jar | 1 | 1 | 4 | | BS | | Hard fired; wheel thrown | |
| 5201 | EMHM | Fabric 2 | Jar | 1 | 1 | 6 | | BS | | Ridged body | |
| 5218 | SNEOT | | Jar? | 1 | 1 | 1 | | BS | | ?ID as no punctate brachiopod; external soot | |

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| 5218 | EMWM | Fabric 6 | Bowl? | 1 | 1 | 18 | | Base | | External soot; handmade?; OX/R/OX | |
| 5218 | SNEOT | | Jar/bowl | 2 | 1 | 12 | | BS + base | | Worn | |
| 5218 | SNEOT | | Jar? | 1 | 1 | 3 | | BS | | Abraded; externally masked by slip | |
| 5227 | SNEOT | | Jar | 1 | 1 | 6 | | BS | | External soot | |
| 5227 | THETT | Fabric 16 | Bowl | 1 | 1 | 5 | | BS | | Patchy soot | |
| 5227 | SNEOT | | ? | 1 | 1 | 1 | | BS | | Soot; ? ID as dark reduced and no punctate brachiopod | |
| 5227 | SNEOT | | ? | 1 | 1 | 1 | | BS | | Soot | |
| 5227 | SNEOT | | jar/bowl | 1 | 1 | 7 | | Base | | | |
| 5227 | SNEOT | | jar/bowl | 1 | 1 | 18 | | Rim | | Long everted rim; soot including over break | |
| 5227 | ST | A/G | Jar/pitcher | 1 | 1 | 2 | | neck | | Thick yellow glaze | late 11th to mid 12th |
| 5227 | EMWM | Fabric 6 | ? | 1 | 1 | 1 | | BS | | Oxidised; heavy white deposit | |
| 5227 | EMHM | Fabric 8 | ? | 2 | 1 | 4 | | BS | | Handmade; external soot | |
| 5229 | EMHM | Fabric 3 | ? | 1 | 1 | 1 | | BS | | Post fired hole? | |
| 5229 | EMHM | Fabric 14 | ? | 1 | 1 | 9 | | BS | | Abraded | |
| 5245 | SNEOT | | Bowl? | 1 | 1 | 8 | | Base | | Abraded; trimmed | |
| 5248 | EMWM | Fabric 5 | ? | 1 | 1 | 4 | | Base | | Worn smooth on one side; soot/residue; reused?; OX/R/OX | |
| 5254 | EMWM | Fabric 10 | Jar/bowl | 1 | 1 | 32 | | Base | | Handmade; internal wiping | |
| 5260 | MEDLOC | Fine sandy; OX/R/OX | Jug/ jar | 1 | 1 | 24 | | Base | | Internal splashed orange glaze; external heavy thick green glaze; wheel thrown; exceptionally fine background and occasional rounded quartz + occasional clay pellets | |
| 5260 | THETT | Fabric 16 | Lid seated jar | 1 | 1 | 9 | | Rim | | Soot | |
| 5262 | THETT | Fabric 16 | Jar/bowl | 1 | 1 | 8 | | BS | | | |
| 5267 | SNEOT | | Jar | 1 | 1 | 5 | | Neck | | Internally worn | |
| 5267 | EMW | Fabric 11 | Jar | 22 | 1 | 125 | | Rim + BS | Removed to fabric series; DR 12; Vessel 03 | Same vessel as (215); external soot | |
| 5267 | THETT | Fabric 16 | Bowl | 1 | 1 | 10 | | Base | | Untrimmed basal angle | |
| 5267 | SNEOT | | Bowl | 1 | 1 | 9 | | Rim | DR 16 | Soot on rim top and internally | |
| 5267 | EMHM | Fabric 4 | Jar | 3 | 1 | 30 | | BS | Vessel 04 | Ridged body; external soot | |
| 5293 | SNEOT | | Bowl | 1 | 1 | 21 | | Rim | | Hammerhead rim; ?ID as no punctate brachiopod; similar to Baker et al. 1979: Fig. 104, 124, pg. 182 | |
| 5294 | SNEOT | | Small jar | 1 | 1 | 6 | | BS | | | |
| 5294 | SNEOT | | ? | 1 | 1 | 1 | | BS | | | |
| 5297 | EMHM | Fabric 2 | ? | 1 | 1 | 9 | | Base? | | Abraded; patchy soot; | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | fabric includes larger calcareous pieces | |
| 5298 | EMHM | Fabric 15 | ? | 1 | 1 | 1 | | BS | | External soot | |
| 5298 | EMHM | Fabric 15 | Bowl? | 1 | 1 | 4 | | BS | | | |
| 5298 | EMHM | Fabric 9 | Jar/bowl | 1 | 1 | 11 | | Base | | Bedded on sand and organics; handmade but wheel finished | |
| 5298 | SNEOT | | Jar | 1 | 1 | 2 | | BS | | External soot | |
| 5298 | SNEOT | | ? | 1 | 1 | 1 | | BS | | | |
| 5298 | SNEOT | | Jar | 1 | 1 | 15 | | Rim | | Long flared rim with hollow; external soot; early medieval type rim? | |
| 5298 | SNEOT | | Jar | 1 | 1 | 4 | | base | | Smoothed | |
| 5302 | SNEOT | | Jar? | 1 | 1 | 1 | | BS | | External soot | |
| 5302 | SNEOT | | Bowl | 5 | 1 | 24 | | BS | | Same vessel?; very thick; worn internally | |
| 5302 | SNEOT | | Jar? | 1 | 1 | 3 | | BS | | | |
| 5310 | EMHM | Fabric 14 | Jar/bowl | 2 | 1 | 10 | | BS | | External soot | |
| 5315 | EMWM | Fabric 6 | Jar | 1 | 1 | 20 | | Base | | Patchy deoxidisation on base; OX/R/OX | |
| 5315 | GRE | | Pancheon | 1 | 1 | 37 | | Rim | | Complex everted rim; internal glaze; abraded | |
| 5315 | BERTH | | Jar | 1 | 1 | 38 | | BS | | Internal glaze | Late 18th |

## APPENDIX 5

## HALL FARM, FULBOURN
## CAMBRIDGESHIRE (FUHF 07)

## ASSESSMENT REPORT ON THE ANIMAL REMAINS

*By Jennifer Wood*

### Introduction

A total of 434 (7156g) fragments of animal bone were recovered by hand during a programme of archaeological trial trenching and excavation at Hall Farm, Fulbourn, Cambridgeshire. A further 77 (216g) fragments of shell were also recovered by hand during the works. For the purposes of this assessment the entire assemblage has been fully recorded onto a database archive.

### Methodology

Identification of the bone was undertaken with access to a reference collection and published guides. All animal remains were counted and weighed, and where possible identified to species, element, side and zone (Serjeantson 1996). Also fusion data, butchery marks (Binford 1981), gnawing, burning and pathological changes were noted when present. Ribs and vertebrae were only recorded to species when they were substantially complete and could accurately be identified. Undiagnostic bones were recorded as micro (rodent size), small (rabbit size), medium (sheep/pig size) or large (cattle/horse size). The separation of sheep and goat bones was done using the criteria of Boessneck (1969) and Prummel and Frisch (1986), in addition to the use of the reference material. Where distinctions could not be made, the bone was recorded as sheep/goat.

The condition of the bone was graded using the criteria stipulated by Lyman (1996), Grade 0 being the best preserved bone and Grade 5 indicating that the bone had suffered such structural and attritional damage as to make it unrecognisable.

The quantification of species was carried out using the total fragment count, in which the total number of fragments of bone and teeth was calculated for each taxon. Where fresh breaks were noted, fragments were refitted and counted as one.

Tooth eruption and wear stages were measured using a combination of Halstead (1985), Grant (1982) and Levine (1982), and fusion data was analysed according to Silver (1969). Measurements of adult (fully fused) bones were taken according to the methods of von den Driesch (1976), with asterisked (*) measurements indicating bones that were reconstructed or had slight abrasion of the surface.

### Results

#### *Condition*

The condition of the hand collected bone was good to moderate, averaging between grades 2 and 3 on the Lyman criteria (1996). The relatively good condition of the bone suggests good potential for the recording of butchery, gnawing and pathologies where

present. Additionally the level of preservation suggest good potential for the preservation of the more fragile remains such as foetal and juvenile remains, micro species, birds and fish. Due to the small nature of these remains, these bone types of bone fragments are often under represented within hand collected assemblages and therefore are often collected within the residues of the environmental samples. The good to moderate preservation suggests good potential for these remains to be represented within the sieved collected assemblages.

Table 1 summarises the number of fragments identified within the assemblage as butchered, burnt, gnawed, measurable and worked.

| | Roman | Saxo-Norman | Late Saxon-Saxo-Norman | Saxo-Norman/ Early Medieval | Early Medieval | Early Modern | Undated |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Pathology** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| **Butchery** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 0 |
| **Worked** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| **Burnt** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| **Gnawed** | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 25 | 1 | 5 |
| **Measurable** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 4 | 1 |

As can be seen, the main concentrations are based within the site phase early medieval, which yielded the biggest assemblage.

## *Species Representation*

Table 2 summarises the number of fragments of bone identified to species or taxon from each individual phase. The main domesticates dominate the assemblage, with a slight predominance of cattle, followed by sheep/goat. Goat was not positively identified within the assemblage; three fragments of bone were positively identified as sheep, although due to the similarity between the two species the presence of goat within the assemblage cannot be discounted. Pig was the next predominant species within the assemblage, followed by equid (horse/donkey family) and cat. Small numbers of domestic fowl, domestic goose, dog, *lagomorpha* (*rabbit or hare*), red deer and frog were also identified within the assemblage.

The possible presence of complete and partial carcases within the assemblage may skew the relative abundances of the identified species and therefore minimum number of individuals calculations should be made to assess the true nature of the animal husbandry practices.

### *Contexts of Interest*

*Early Medieval Buildings – (Building 1-Building 6)*

The main focus of the Hall Farm site is based upon a succession of superimposed large buildings, early medieval in date, in the northwest half of the site. Small assemblages of animal bone were recovered from several of the buildings approximately 15 % of the assemblage. A total of 24 fragments of bone were recovered from the deposits from

Building 1, the majority of the assemblage was represented by a partial cat skeleton from a relatively young kitten. 14 fragments were recovered from building 3. Eight fragments of bone were recovered from Building 4. Two fragments of bone were recovered from the deposits from Building 5, and 16 fragments of bone representing cattle, sheep/goat and dog were recovered from Building 6. The assemblages recovered from the buildings are not particularly substantial, probably representing a mixture of food and butchery waste. Very few burnt remains were recovered, which would often be associated with hearth sweepings and incidental burning within a domestic assemblage. However, the number of burnt remains may change dependant on remains recovered from environmental bulk samples.

*Pit/Well?*

*Pit [5129]*
Early medieval pit [5129] contained the largest single assemblage, a total of 46 fragments. The material appears to suggest the remains represent general domestic debris, with a mixture of food and butchery waste.

**Discussion and Potential**
The Hall Farm assemblage is of a modest size and has moderate potential for further analysis. The main bulk of the Hall Farm assemblage was recovered from the early medieval phase, and therefore is the main focus of any further analysis. The assemblages from the other phases of activity are too small to provide meaningful data on animal husbandry and utilisation, save the presence of the identified species.

The assemblage contains a small number of mandibles suitable for the provision of tooth wear score ages, with limited potential for producing age-at-death profiles, although the limited information will aid to the understanding of husbandry practices on site.

No evidence of infant remains from the main domestic species has been noted within the assemblage for suggesting the potential breeding of these animals took place off site.

The skeletal elements represented suggest that the assemblage is comprised of a mixture of food and butchery waste, probably domestic in nature. The amount of burnt material, usually representing hearth sweepings, was very poorly represented within the assemblage. This may suggests that actual cooking and hearths were not present within the immediate vicinity. However, due to the fragmentary nature of burnt bone, more material may be present within the environmental samples residues.

The hand collected assemblage appears to contain little in the form of wild animal resources. However, the utilisation of wild species seems to be rather limited. This maybe an effect of collection bias, due to the small size, analysis of the remains from the sieved assemblages may provide further insight into the utilisation of wild resources and some micro fauna may provide further data on the local environment.

***Recommendations***

- Calculations of minimum number of individuals from the assemblages to calculate accurate abundances of each species, removing bias caused by the presence of partial/complete skeletons.
- Analysis of materials with full context data will clarify information on possible activity areas.
- Tooth wear and epiphyseal aging data analysed to assess potential husbandry strategies, where available.
- Addition of any remains recovered from any environmental bulk samples to produce a more accurate representative assemblage of the animal utilisation and environmental indicators.

*Jennifer Kitch*
*Archaeological Project Services*
*November 2007*

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Table 2, Hand Collected Assemblage Identified to Taxa, by Phase

| Taxon | Roman | Late Saxon-Saxo-Norman | Saxo-Norman | Saxo-Norman/ Early Medieval | Early Medieval | Early Modern | Undated | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Equid* (Horse Family) | | | | 2 | 14 | 1 | | 17 |
| Cattle | | | 1 | 3 | 56 | 3 | 9 | 72 |
| Sheep/Goat | | 1 | | 4 | 53 | 1 | 4 | 63 |
| Sheep | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | 3 |
| Pig | 1 | | | 5 | 16 | 2 | 6 | 30 |
| Dog *(Canis. Sp.)* | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Cat *(Felis. Sp)* | | | | | 6 | | | 6 |
| Red Deer *(Cervus Elaphus)* | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| *Lagomorpha* (Rabbit or Hare) | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Domestic Goose | | | | | 2 | | | 2 |
| Goose Size | | | | | 4 | | | 4 |
| Fowl | | | | | 2 | | | 2 |
| Fowl? | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 2 |
| Bird | | | | | 2 | | | 2 |
| Frog | | | | | | | 4 | 4 |
| Large Mammal | | 3 | | 4 | 80 | 5 | 14 | 106 |
| Medium Mammal | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 55 | | 7 | 68 |
| Small Mammal | | | | | 7 | | | 7 |
| Unidentified | | | | 3 | 38 | | 2 | 43 |
| Total | 4 | 5 | 3 | 24 | 340 | 12 | 46 | 434 |

Appendix 6

# THE FINDS

## INTRODUCTION

A mixed assemblage of artefacts, mostly stone and brick/tile, comprising 79 items was recovered.

## CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

*By Dr. Anne Boyle*

### Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in the ACBMG guidelines (2001). Fourteen fragments of ceramic building material, weighing five hundred and sixty-nine grams were recovered from the site.

### Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed by type within each context. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in table 1.

### Results

*Table 1, Ceramic Building Material Archive*

| Cxt | Cname | Full name | Fabric | Sub form | NoF | W (g) | Description | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0200 | NIB | Nib tile | Hard red + light firing clay pellets | Thin rectangular nib | 1 | 54 | Flat roofer | 19th to 20th |
| 0204 | MODTIL | Modern tile (generic) | Hard orange + light firing clay pellets | | 1 | 45 | Thick mortar; soot; Flat roofer | 19th to 20th |
| 0419 | MODTIL | Modern tile (generic) | Hard red | | 1 | 27 | Flat roofer; strike marks | 19th to 20th |
| 0419 | BRk | Brick | Vitrified + flint | | 1 | 144 | Abraded; slop moulded; mortar? Including over break | 18th to 20th |
| 5002 | MODTIL | Modern tile | | | 1 | 5 | Flake; pitch? | 19th to |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | (generic) | | | | | | 20th |
| 5024 | BRK | Brick | Gault | | 1 | 160 | Handmade; 51mm thick; slop moulded; fairly even arrises; strike marks; bedded on sand | 16th to 18th |
| 5107 | MODTIL | Modern tile (generic) | Vitrified | | 1 | 22 | Mortar; salt surfaces | 19th to 20th |
| 5107 | PNR | Peg, nib or ridge tile | Gault | | 1 | 13 | Salt surfaces; patchy soot; bedded on coarse sand; 11mm thick | 13th to 16th |
| 5108 | MODTIL | Modern tile (generic) | Hard red + light firing clay pellets | | 1 | 63 | Patchy soot | 19th to 20th |
| 5125 | CBM | Ceramic building material | Oxidised + flint + fe | | 4 | 26 | Possible roofing tile; very abraded; 13mm thick | 13th to 16th |
| 5167 | MODTIL | Modern tile (generic) | Hard red + light firing clay pellets + fe | | 1 | 10 | Stamped "…RT…" | 19th to 20th |

**Provenance**

The early modern tile could be from various sources though Gault fabrics are associated with Norfolk. The 13th to 16th century tile is likely to be of local manufacture.

**Range**

The material dates from the medieval, post medieval and modern periods. Most is associated with recent disturbance on the site.

**Condition**

The ceramic building material shows limited signs of abrasion and the average fragment weight is forty grams.

**Potential**

The assemblage holds limited potential for further study. The 13th to 16th century material should be retained.

**Summary**

A small assemblage of ceramic building material was recovered from the site. The majority of the assemblage consists of modern tile from recent activity on the site. Two 13th to 16th century tiles

were also present and these are both likely to be flat roofing tiles. These should be retained though the early modern material is suitable for discard. No further work is required on the assemblage.

## FIRED CLAY

*By Dr. Anne Boyle*

### Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in the ACBMG guidelines (2001).

### Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments of fired clay were counted and weighed within each context. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the fire clay is included in table 2.

### Results

*Table 2, Fired Clay Archive*

| Context | Fabric | NoF | W (g) | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5227 | Light firing; fine sandy | 2 | 3 | Possible surface; evenly reduced |

### Potential

The fragment offers limited potential for further work.

### Summary

A single fragment of fired clay was recovered from the site. This should be retained but does not require further work.

## FLINT

*By Tom Lane*

### Introduction

A small collection of flints, comprising 4 worked items weighing a total of 9g, was recovered from 8 separate contexts.

### Results

This is a small collection of four pieces none of which are dated conclusively, although three are possibly Neolithic. All that can be stated is that there was a slight presence here at various times during the prehistoric period.

*Table 3, Flint*

| Context | Description | NoF | Date |
|---|---|---|---|
| 107 | 1 natural flake (discarded) | 1 | |
| 111 | 1 natural flake (discarded) | 1 | |
| 415 | 1 broken blade flake; no secondary working; 34 x 16 x 7mm; Wgt 2g | | Poss Neolithic |
| 419 | 1 natural flake (discarded) | 1 | |
| 5065 | 5 natural flakes (discarded) | 5 | |
| | 1 'thumbnail'scraper; heavily patinated; cortex over much of upper surface; 33 x 30 x 6mm; wgt 5g | 1 | Poss Neolithic |
| 5066 | 2 natural flakes (discarded) | 2 | |
| 5091 | 2 natural flakes (discarded) | 2 | |
| 5098 | 1 natural flake (discarded) | 1 | |
| 5116 | 1 broken blade flake; 30 x 16 x 4mm; Wgt 1g | 1 | Poss Neolithic |
| 5124 | 1 small irregular chip with traces of secondary working along one edge; 15 x 12 x 6mm; Wgt 1g | | undated |
| 5139 | 1 natural flake (discarded) | 1 | |
| 5157 | 3 natural flakes (discarded) | 3 | |
| **Totals** | 4 worked items | | |

### Condition

All the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems.

## OTHER FINDS

*By Gary Taylor*

### Introduction

A moderate assemblage of other finds, mostly stone, comprising 47 items weighing a total of 2509g, was recovered from 13 separate contexts.

### Results

*Table 4, Other Materials*

| Context | Material | Description | NoF | W (g) | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Concrete | Roof tile | 1 | 433 | 20th century |
| 111 | Charcoal | Charcoal | 1 | 1 | |
| 200 | Mortar | Mortar | 1 | 18 | |
| 213 | Charcoal | Charcoal | 1 | 2 | |
| 5008 | Stone | Lava quern, decayed, | 10 | 72 | |
| 5047 | Charcoal | Charcoal | 3 | 1 | |
| 5091 | Stone | Lava quern, decayed | 4 | 219 | |
| 5100 | Stone | Lava quern, decayed | 6 | 15 | |
| 5138 | Stone | Burnt stone, smooth on 1 side, possibly pecked | 1 | 219 | |
| | Stone | Burnt stone | 1 | 343 | |
| 5139 | Stone | Lava quern, decayed | 4 | 16 | |
| | Stone | Slate, mortar? adhering | 1 | 5 | |
| 5157 | Stone | Lava quern, decayed | 4 | 11 | |
| 5165 | Charcoal | Charcoal | 1 | 1 | |
| 5167 | Clay pipe | Stem, bore 5/64" | 1 | 2 | 18th century |
| 5184 | Charcoal | Charcoal | 1 | 1 | |
| 5254 | Stone | Burnt stone | 2 | 1405 | |
| 5297 | Stone | Lava quern, decayed | 7 | 26 | |
| 5298 | Stone | Burnt stone, 1 side smooth | 1 | 173 | |
| Totals | | | 51 | 2963 | |

### Condition

All the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems.

**Potential**

Lava quern was moderately numerous, though the collection consisted of small decayed and undiagnostic fragments. Sometimes called Niedermendig lava, this material was obtained from the Rhineland and was imported for use as querns from the Roman to medieval period. Not of the recovered pieces retain any diagnostic attributes and so are undated. However, given the chronology of the site provided by ceramics, it is likely that these lava quern fragments are Saxo-Norman in date.

Most of the other artefacts are burnt stones which are likely to derive from cooking or hearth surrounds.

Other than providing some functional evidence, the assemblage is of very limited local potential. No further work is necessary on the material.

**SPOT DATING**

The dating in table 5 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above and the pottery in appendix 4a.

*Table 5, Spot dates*

| Context | Date | Comment |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | 20th | |
| 107 | 12th | |
| 111 | Mid 11th to early 12th | |
| 113 | Mid 11th to 12th | |
| 200 | 19th to 20th | Date on CBM |
| 204 | 19th to 20th | Date on CBM |
| 209 | 12th | |
| 211 | Mid 11th to 12th | |
| 213 | Mid 11th to 12 | |
| 215 | 12th | |
| 221 | Mid 11th to 12th | |
| 227 | Mid 11th to 12th | Date on a single sherd |
| 229 | 10th to 12th | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 304 | Mid 11th to early 12th | |
| 312 | Roman | |
| 403 | 12th | |
| 413 | 12th | |
| 415 | Mid 12th to Late 12th | |
| 417 | Mid 11th to 12th | Date on a single sherd |
| 419 | 19th to 20th | Date on CBM |
| 421 | Mid 11th to 12th | Date on a single sherd |
| 5002 | 19th to 20th | Date on CBM |
| 5008 | Mid 11th to 12th | Date on a single sherd |
| 5016 | 10th to 12th | |
| 5018 | 10th to 11th | |
| 5024 | Late 18th to 19th | |
| 5041 | 10th to Mid 11th | Date on a single sherd |
| 5051 | 10th to Mid 11th | Date on a single sherd |
| 5055 | Mid 11th to Early 12th | |
| 5077 | 12th | |
| 5083 | 10th to 12th | Date on a single sherd |
| 5091 | 12th | |
| 5097 | Mid 11th to 12th | |
| 5098 | 10th to 11th | |
| 5100 | 10th to 12th | Date on a single sherd |
| 5103 | 10th to 12th | Date on a single sherd |
| 5107 | 19th to 20th | |
| 5108 | 19th to 20th | Date on CBM |
| 5116 | Mid 11th to Early 12th | |
| 5124 | Mid 11th to 12th | |
| 5125 | 13th to 16th | Date on CBM |
| 5127 | Mid 11th to 12th | |
| 5129 | Late 9th to Mid 11th | Date on a single sherd |
| 5315 | 16th to 18th | |
| 5136 | 10th to 12th | Date on a single sherd |
| 5138 | 12th | |
| 5139 | 12th | |
| 5155 | L9 to 10th | |
| 5157 | Late 9th to Mid 11th | Date on a single sherd |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5159 | 10th to 11th | Date on a single sherd |
| 5165 | Mid 11th to Early 12th | |
| 5167 | 19th to 20th | Date on CBM |
| 5184 | 10th to 11th | |
| 5197 | Mid 11th to 12th | |
| 5199 | Late 9th to mid 11th | Date on a single sherd |
| 5201 | Mid 11th to 12th | Date on a single sherd |
| 5218 | Mid 11th to early 12th | |
| 5227 | Late 11th to 12th | |
| 5229 | Mid 11th to 12th | |
| 5245 | 10th to 12th | Date on a single sherd |
| 5248 | Mid 11th to 12th | Date on a single sherd |
| 5254 | Mid 11th to 12th | Date on a single sherd |
| 5260 | 12th | |
| 5262 | Late 9th to Mid 11th | Date on a single sherd |
| 5267 | Mid 11th to 12th | |
| 5293 | 10th to 12th | Date on a single sherd |
| 5294 | 10th to 12th | |
| 5297 | Mid 11th to 12th | Date on a single sherd |
| 5298 | Mid 11th to 12th | |
| 5302 | 10th to 12th | |
| 5310 | Mid 11th to 12th | Date on a single sherd |

**ABBREVIATIONS**

| | |
|---|---|
| ACBMG | Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group |
| BS | Body sherd |
| CBM | Ceramic Building Material |
| CLAU | City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit |
| LHJ | Lower Handle Join |
| NoF | Number of Fragments |
| NoS | Number of sherds |
| NoV | Number of vessels |
| O | Oxidised |

| | |
|---|---|
| NRFRC | National Roman Fabric Reference Collection |
| PCRG | Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group |
| R | Reduced |
| UHJ | Upper Handle Join |
| W (g) | Weight (grams) |

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**Appendix 7**

**CHARRED PLANT MACROFOSSILS AND OTHER REMAINS**
**(HALL FARM, SCHOOL LANE, FULBOURN, CAMBRIDGESHIRE (FUHF 07)**

**Val Fryer BA, M.I.F.A.**
**October 2007**

## Introduction and method statement

This report combines the results from both the evaluation and excavation phases of work at Hall Farm, Fulbourn. Ditches, linear features, beam slots and other discrete features of Saxo-Norman to medieval date were recorded, and samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from across the excavated area. A total of twenty samples were submitted for the assessment, which forms the basis of this report.

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 500 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed on Tables 1 and 2. Identifications were made by comparison with modern reference specimens and nomenclature within the tables follows Stace (1997). The density of material within each assemblage is shown in the tables as follows: x = 1 – 10 specimens, xx = 10 – 50 specimens, xxx = 50 – 100 specimens and xxxx = 100+ specimens. Other abbreviations used in the table are explained at the end of the text section. With very rare exceptions, the plant remains were charred.

Of the twenty samples, only two (015 and 019) contained sufficient material (i.e. 200+ specimens) for quantification. As analysis of these two samples in isolation would have contributed very little to the overall interpretation of the site, no further work was undertaken, and this report is based on the results of the assessment.

## Results

### Plant macrofossils

Cereal grains/chaff and seeds of common weeds were present, generally at very low densities, within all twenty assemblages. Preservation was mostly poor, with a large number of the grains being severely puffed and distorted, probably as a result of combustion at very high temperatures.

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.), rye (*Secale cereale*) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recorded, with barley occurring marginally more frequently than wheat. Chaff was generally rare, but rachis nodes of bread wheat (*T. aestivum/compactum*) type were noted within samples 008 (linear [402]) and 016 (ditch [6223]) and were moderately common within the assemblage from feature [5129] (sample 019).

Seeds were scarce and rarely occurred as more than one specimen per assemblage. Common segetal taxa including brome (*Bromus* sp.), small pulses (Fabaceae), goosegrass (*Galium aparine*), grasses (Poaceae), dock (*Rumex* sp.) and vetch/vetchling (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.) were recorded most frequently. Individual saw-sedge (*Cladium mariscus*) and sedge (*Carex* sp.) nutlets, noted within samples 008 (Linear [216]) and 019 respectively, were the sole wetland plant macrofossils recorded. Small fragments of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell were present within five assemblages.

Charcoal/charred wood fragments, including some pieces >5mm, were present throughout, although rarely at a high density. Other plant macrofossils included fragments of charred root or stem and indeterminate culm nodes.

### Molluscs

Although specific sieving for molluscan remains was not undertaken, shells were recorded within all twenty assemblages. However, it should be noted that the contemporaneity of some of the material was uncertain, as some specimens were extremely well preserved, retaining excellent surface structuring and coloration. All four of Evans ecological groups of terrestrial molluscs were represented, with open

country species including *Helicella itala, Pupilla muscorum* and *Vallonia costata*, occurring most frequently. A small number of marsh/freshwater obligate taxa were also recorded from six samples.

**Other remains**

Fragments of black porous and tarry material were common within the majority of assemblages. However, although some were probable residues of the combustion of organic remains (including cereal grains) at very high temperatures, other had a more modern 'cokey' appearance and, along with the coal fragments, were possibly indicative of the relatively recent practise of steam ploughing.

## Discussion

The assemblages are mostly small (0.1 litres in volume or less) and are reasonably uniform in composition, containing low to moderate densities of cereals, chaff, weed seeds, charcoal and black porous material. As there is little or no evidence for the deliberate deposition of any material within the contexts it is, perhaps, most likely that the remains are largely derived from scattered or wind-blown detritus, which accidentally became incorporated within the features fills. The precise origin of much of the material is unclear, but as cereals occur more frequently than other macrofossils, this may indicate the presence of domestic hearth waste, with the grains being accidentally charred during culinary preparation. Samples 015 and 019 contain slightly higher densities of material although again, cereals occur most frequently. It would appear most likely that both assemblages are derived from small deposits of charred grain at an advanced stage of processing, although it is not known whether they may be residues of domestic usage or the burnt sweepings from a barn or store.

## Conclusions

In summary, although the assemblages are probably largely composed of scattered refuse, cereals appear to have been of some importance to the occupants of the site. However, it is unclear whether the grain was being processed locally or imported as batches of semi-cleaned cereal. Assuming that a proportion of the recorded mollusc shells are contemporary with the contexts from which they were recovered, it would appear that the local habitat largely consisted of dry, open, short-turfed grassland, although some features may have been sufficiently deep to be seasonally damp.

## References


Evans, J., 1972 *Land Snails in Archaeology*. London

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## Key to Tables

x = 1 – 10 specimens  xx = 10 – 50 specimens  xxx = 50 – 100 specimens  xxxx = 100+ specimens
cf = compare  m = mineral replaced  b = burnt  ss = sub-sample
Feat. = feature  B.slot = beam slot

# Appendix 8

## GLOSSARY

| | |
|---|---|
| **Anglo-Saxon** | Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066. |
| **Border** | Villager holding less land than a villein |
| **Bovate** | A unit of land, usually between 15 to 40 acres, roughly equivalent to a typical peasant landholding. |
| **Carucate** | A unit of land, originally based on the amount that could be ploughed annually by a team of eight oxen. Generally taken to be about 120 acres. |
| **Context** | An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004]. |
| **Croft** | A piece of enclosed ground used for tillage or pasture, often an arable field near a house. |
| **Cut** | A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded. |
| **Demesne** | That part of a manor not held by tenants but kept for use and profit of the lord of the manor |
| **Domesday Survey** | A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD. |
| **Early English** | Division of English Gothic architecture dating from c.1190-1250. |
| **Fill** | Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s). |
| **Layer** | A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut. |
| **Medieval** | The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500. |
| **Manuring Scatter** | A distribution of artefacts, usually pottery, created by the spreading of manure and domestic refuse from settlements onto arable fields. Such scatters can provide an indication of the extent and period of arable agriculture in the landscape. |
| **Natural** | Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity |

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|---|---|
| **Neolithic** | The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500 - 2250 BC. |
| **Old English** | The language used by the Saxon (q.v.) occupants of Britain. |
| **Post hole** | The hole cut to take a timber post, usually in an upright position. The hole may have been dug larger than the post and contain soil or stones to support the post. Alternatively, the posthole may have been formed through the process of driving the post into the ground. |
| **Post-medieval** | The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800. |
| **Prehistoric** | The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD. |
| **Romano-British** | Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain. |
| **Saxon** | Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany |
| **Saxo-Norman** | Pertaining to the transition period between the Anglo Saxon and Norman periods c. AD900-1200. The Norman Conquest of 1066 and the Domesday Survey of 1086 date to the later part of this transition |
| **Toft** | The site of a house or former house. |
| **Villein** | Unfree but land holding countryman of early Feudal times |