
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION
ON LAND AT HALL FARM, SCHOOL LANE,
FULBOURN,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE
(FUHF07)**

Report Prepared for English Courtyard Ltd.

June 2008

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National Grid Reference: TL 51975 56138
Accession Number: ECB2672 and ECB 2716

OASIS No: archaeo11-37997

A.P.S. Report No. **56/08**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



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1. 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 eight timber structures, refuse pits, enclosures, boundary ditches and two wells were identified.

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.

As well as providing a valuable insight into the development of Fulbourn, during the conquest and immediate post-conquest period, the archaeological remains investigated on the site are also of regional importance as they cast light on the development, morphology and economy of a rural East Anglian chalkland settlement over a tight timeframe ranging from the mid-11th century to the last quarter of the 12th century.

2. 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. Both a Post-excavation Assessment and an Updated Project Design have been prepared and this report details the results of the analysis of the post-excavation data.

Separate written Schemes of Investigations were prepared prior to the evaluation and excavation (APS 2007a (Appendix 1) and 2007b (Appendix 2)), in both cases following consultations between the Client, Archaeological Project Services and Andy Thomas, the Senior Archaeologist, Cambridgeshire Planning and Countryside Advice.

2.1 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.

2.2 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 sq m 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 intended to lay pile foundations in this area due to ground contamination.

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

2.3 Topography and Geology

Fulbourn is located on the chalk-lands southeast of Cambridge, some 7.5km southeast of the city centre (Fig. 1). The proposed development site lies, at approximately 17m OD, 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).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The Cambridgeshire HER holds records of archaeological interventions within the vicinity of the development. Given this and the location of the site within the historic core of the village, the area is deemed to be archaeologically sensitive.

Recent excavations at the Chantry (Fig. 17), approximately 300m NNE of the development recorded features of Iron Age and Romano-British date but predominantly of medieval date, peaking during the 13th -14th century and declining

during the 15th to 16th century (HER No. MCB17229). Although severe truncation of the excavation area at the Chantry may in part explain the absence of shallow structural features, and the predominance of deeper features such as wells and pits, the evidence does not suggest direct occupation, but peripheral activity on the village's northern margin (Germany 2007, 25-6).

Whilst 10th to 12th century pottery was recovered, it was found to be either mixed with later material and therefore clearly re-deposited or in very limited quantities suggesting that it may be residual. No Saxo-Norman or Medieval structural remains were encountered. Three wells, cut through the chalk to depths of at least 2.6 – 3.4m and numerous pits were recorded. Deposits of ash found re-deposited within the wells suggest a secondary use for refuse disposal (Germany 2007, 1-10).

Prehistoric activity at the Chantry was limited to three Iron Age features found during the evaluation and a single post-hole of possible late Bronze Age to early Iron Age date recorded during the excavation.

Although Romano-British activity at the Chantry consisted of a ditch terminal and two other features, possibly dated to that period (Bailey and Spoerry 2005, 7 and 12 and Germany 2007, 5-9), numerous Romano-British remains including cemeteries and buildings are known from antiquarian references and amateur excavations to the north, surrounding the former railway station (Fig. 17) (CHER 0623, 06242, 06243, 06287, 10523, 11232 and MCB16119). Recent aerial photographs revealed cropmark enclosures, including a distinct circular feature and linear features, including a driveway, aligned north-northeast south-southwest, within the field immediately to

the north of the Chantry. All of this evidence suggests that the Chantry site lies on the southern periphery of an extensive Romano-British settlement.

A single skeleton discovered during construction work 700m southwest (Fig. 17) of the present site has been radiocarbon dated to 10-220AD. No artefacts were found with the burial and no other Romano-British features are known within the vicinity (CHER 14598).

The Domesday Survey of 1086 indicates that Fulbourn was a large well established parish by that date (Williams and Martin 2002). It is likely that multiple manors existed at Fulbourn at the Conquest as five landowners, the King, the Abbot of Ely, Count Alan, Geoffrey de Mandeville and John Fitzwaleran, between them recorded held 25 *hides* of land (c. 4000 – 4500 acres) requiring 31 plough teams. The existence of meadow land and a mill at Fulbourn are also recorded in Domesday.

Documentary evidence suggests that the manor held by the King at Domesday was known as *Shardlowes* by 1450, the manor held by John Fitzwaleran was known as *Colvilles* by 1390, whilst Geoffrey de Mandevilles Domesday manor was later known as *Dunmowes*. The largest Domesday estate, that of Count Allen, was granted to Roger la Zouche in 1230 and formed the basis of *Zouches* manor. The manor belonging to the Abbot of Ely at Domesday, was sold to Lord la Zouch in 1323 and incorporated into the *Zouches* manor estate in 1417 (FVRP 2006, 13-15).

Fragments of *Zouches* manor, historically the largest estate in the village, survive within the fabric of the present manor house, which is of late 16th to 20th century date, and is located adjacent to the parish church 170m to the east of the present site (Fig. 17) (CHER 06324 and 51438). All the manors were gradually incorporated

into this estate (Conner 2006, 5).

Archaeological evidence suggests that the sites of three of the manors, identified as *Shardlowes*, *Colvilles* and *Dunmowes*, survive as cropmarks and earthworks to the east of the village on the Fulbourn Manor Estate (Fig. 17) (FVRP 2006, 31). Two of these sites have been the subject of recent training excavations. The first excavation, targeted on cropmarks revealed the foundations of a clunch (chalk) building which may have been the manorial chapel of *Colvilles* manor. Dating the building was difficult due to a scarcity of artefacts although a piece of 12th century pottery was found sealed beneath the building platform and a medieval silver penny was recovered from the subfloor of the buildings final phase. A 15th century book clasp, perhaps indicative of ecclesiastical use, was also found (FVRP 2006, 33).

The second excavation targeted an earthwork moat at Hall Orchard, believed to be the site of *Dunmowes* and found evidence of intensive usage and high status structures, occupied from at least the early 13th until the late 17th century, upon a moated platform which was probably constructed during the late 12th or early 13th centuries. Although Saxo-Norman pottery was present in small quantities it was probably residual within later contexts (FVRP 2006, 33-34 and Conner 2006, 70).

Curiously, enclosure documents indicate that the structure of *Dunmowes* manor, was dismantled in 1750 and re-erected at Hall Farm on School Lane, presumably within the farm yard opposite the present site (Malim 2001, 9).

The site of a fourth manor, believed to be *Shardlowes*, known from cropmarks, has not been subject to excavation or systematic archaeological investigation, although metalwork, including a high status silver seal, has been recovered from

the site by metal detectorists (FVRP 2006, 31).

The location of the final manor, that held by the Abbot of Ely at Domesday and sold to Lord Zouches in 1323, is unknown.

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) (Fig. 17). The origins of the double churches at Fulbourn are 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.

Two maps, the draft and the award map, relating to the enclosure of Fulbourn in 1814 survive in the Cambridge Record Office. Although both maps are dated 1806, the depiction of additional buildings on the award map suggests that it is the later map (CRO refs. 124/P46 Q/RDC.21).

The Hall Farm excavated site is shown as part of a larger field allocated to Richard Grieves Townley Esq, the owner of Fulbourn Manor at enclosure (CRO Q/RD2 7). The draft map indicates that this field once formed the northeast corner of the open Cross Field. School Lane is recorded on both maps although it is referenced as 'Wrights Lane'. The farmyard opposite, the present Hall Farm, is recorded as *Manor Farm* on the draft map and *Dunnows Manor Farm* on the award map, the farmhouse, curiously absent from the draft map, is shown on the award map. The enclosure award records the farm under the ownership of Richard Grieves Townley.

The exact boundaries of the site are hard to

place on the maps, as the farmhouse opposite may be mapped slightly out of position, and it is possible that the sites northern boundary extends onto the adjacent property, shown as occupied by Michael Rowell on the draft map, but received by Richard Grieves Townley from Edward Dear at enclosure.

Hall Farmhouse is listed Grade II. The listing description makes no reference to the possible re-use of material from *Dunmowes*, recording it as c.1700 with 19th and 20th century alterations, although the presence of early 17th century panelling reset as doors is noted (Fig. 17) (CHER 51449). This dating contradicts the building's absence from the draft enclosure map of c.1806-14.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

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

The aims 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 status, as well as economic and industrial nature of the sites occupation.
- Determine the extent to which surrounding archaeological remains extend onto 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 settlements 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.

4. METHODS

Removal of topsoil and other overburden was undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. The deposits exposed were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains.

Each deposit exposed during the project was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their interpretations appears as Appendix 3. A photographic record was also compiled and sections and plans were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20 respectively. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

The location of both the trial trenches and then later the excavation area were surveyed using a THALES global positioning system.

Following excavation, finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendixes 4-6). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

After the initial post-excavation analysis had been completed, an intermediary assessment stage was undertaken in order to determine the potential for further post-excavation analysis (Bradley-Lovekin, 2008). This assessment was approved by the Senior Archaeologist, Cambridgeshire Planning and Countryside Advice and his recommendations form the basis of this report.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Description of the results

Following post excavation analysis and assessment of the results from both the evaluation and excavation, five main phases and four sub-phases were identified.

Phase 1:	Natural deposits	4) (Figs. 5 & 12) [5323]
Phase 2:	Undated deposits	
Phase 3a:	Saxo-Norman (10 th – mid 11 th century)	Building 6 Saxo-Norman Mid-11 th to 12 th century (Phase 3c ii) (Figs. 5 & 12) [205] and [5228]
Phase 3b:	Saxo-Norman (10 th -12 th century)	
Phase 3c i:	Ditches: Saxo-Norman (mid 11 th -12 th century)	Building 7 Undated (Phase 2) (Figs. 5 & 12) [5304]
Phase 3c ii:	Structures and other features: Saxo-Norman (mid 11 th -12 th century)	Building 8 Saxo-Norman Mid-11 th to 12 th century (Phase 3c ii.) (Figs. 5 & 9) [214]
Phase 4:	Saxo-Norman or later deposits	
Phase 5:	Modern deposits (19 th -20 th century)	

Features and deposits recorded are catalogued in Appendix 3 and are mapped on Figs. 4 – 7.

5.2 Grouping

For ease of reference eight structures identified on the site were allocated individual building numbers;

Building 1 Undated (Phase 2) (Figs. 5 & 8)
[5176], [5178], [5180], [5182], [5244], [5271], [5273], [5275] and [5277].

Building 2 Saxo-Norman Mid-11th to 12th century (Phase 3c ii.) (Figs. 5 & 9)
[5117] and [5126]=[5208]

Building 3 Saxo-Norman Mid-11th to 12th century (Phase 3c ii.) (Figs. 5 & 10)
[5123], [5169], [5171], [5175], [5194], [5187], [5185], [5190], [5192], [5279], [5196], [5200]

Building 4 Saxo-Norman 10th to 12th century (Phase 3b) (Figs. 5 & 11)
[5017] and possibly [5044]=[5064],[5042], [5048]), [5030], [5036], [5040], [5038], [5034], [5028], [5026], [5023] and [5021].

Building 5 Saxo-Norman or later (Phase

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

Well 1 Saxo-Norman Mid-11th to 12th century (Phase 3c) (Figs. 4 & 13)
[5056]

Well 2 Saxo-Norman Mid-11th to 12th century (Phase 3c) (Figs. 4 & 13)
[5299]

5.3 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 3.

5.4 Phase 2 Undated deposits (Figs. 6 & 7)

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 ditch represents the southwestern continuation of Phase 3c Saxo-Norman ditch [5223] (Fig. 4).

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 (Appendix 6), 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 its near vertical sides and the 'steps and notches' evident in the cut suggest that it may have been intended for the extraction of chalk (Fig. 14, 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 7 (Figs 8 & 12)

Two of the structures, Building 1 (Fig. 8, Plate 6), a post-hole structure, and Building 7 (Fig. 12), 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 3.

5.5 Phase 3a Saxo-Norman features (10th – Mid 11th century) (Figs. 4 & 7)

Eighteen contexts date to the earlier part of the Saxo-Norman period (10th to mid 11th century). Although there is a clear spatial distribution of the Phase 3a features in the eastern part of the site, it is possible that the pottery recovered from the features is residual (Figs. 4 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. Severe recent disturbance prevented it from being recorded in plan however 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 3.

5.6 Phase 3b Saxo-Norman features (10th to 12th century) (Figs. 4, 6 & 7)

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) although the concentration of the Phase 3b features on the eastern part of the

site, overlying Phase 3a features, may suggest a focus of earlier activity in this area (Figs 4, 6 and 7).

Building 4 (Fig. 11)

Although sharing its northwest-southeast alignment, beam slot [5017] cut Phase 3a ditch [5019], indicating that the linear must have been infilled prior to the construction of Building 4 (Fig.11). 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. These features share the same alignments as Building 4 and the Phase 3a linears which preceded it and may therefore be associated.

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 although these artefacts may of course be re-deposited.

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

5.7 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 Figures 4 and 5 indicate Phase 3c activity was concentrated on the western side of the site, considerably to the rear of the present School Lane frontage.

The Phase 3c remains fall into three distinct groups; ditches; the structural remains of timber buildings represented by beam slots and post holes; wells and refuse pits, all pertaining to the settlement. The linears and the structural features have been split into two sub-phases (Phase 3c i. and Phase 3c ii.), as stratigraphically, it is clear that the backfilling of the ditches predated the construction of the buildings

Phase 3c i.

Ditches: Saxo-Norman (mid 11th to 12th century)

Eleven boundary and enclosure ditches ([5258] [110]=[5261],[114]=[5251], [208]=[5223] (Fig. 14, Plates 4 and 7), [210]=[216]=[5267], [212]=[5128], [228]=[5164], [306], [5077]=[5092], [5088] and [5096]) 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], cut ditch [5258] diagonally on a north-northwest-south-southeast alignment. Ditch [110]=[5261], indicated that not all the Phase 3c i. ditches were contemporary, as it was recut by [114].

Although 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 phases (eg. 3a and 3b) as ditches were often maintained for a period of time. This is particularly true of ditches [216] and [5223] (Fig. 14, Plates 4 and 7), which clearly 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).

Phase 3c ii. Structures and other features: Saxo-Norman (mid 11th to 12th century)

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).

Unfortunately, the sequence in which these structures were built and demolished is unclear as very few stratigraphic relationships survived between them and the finds evidence places them within a close chronological time-span. However, not all the buildings can be contemporary. Buildings 5 (Phase 4) and 6 (Phase 3c) shared 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 (Phase 3c), although it must predate Building 3 (Phase 3c) as two of the post-holes of these buildings were intercut ([5198] and [5200]).

Building 2 (Fig. 9)

This rectangular sill-beam structure, represented by beam slots [5117] and [5126], measured at least 17.33m x 7.43m and was aligned northwest southeast and was the largest structure excavated on the site (Fig. 9, Plates 6 and 8). The full extent of Building 2 is unknown as it extended beyond the western limit of excavation.

Building 8 (Fig. 9)

A further beam slot [214], set within Building 2 most probably represents an unrelated separate northwest southeast structure, dating to the mid 11th to 12th century on the basis of pottery recovered from its fill (213).

Building 3 (Fig. 10)

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 (Fig. 10, Plates 6 and 8). 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 (Plate 1). Although no stratigraphic connections survived, pit [5129], was located within the footprint of Building 3, and so cannot be contemporary.

Building 6 (Fig. 12)

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 (Fig. 12, Plate 8). The beam slots cut the fills of ditch [5223] and the building cannot be contemporary with Building 5 either as they stood within the same footprint.

Wells 1 and 2 (Figs. 4 & 13)

Two near circular chalk cut wells [5056] (Well 1) and [5299] (Well 2) represent further evidence of settlement (Figs. 4 and 13). 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, although the basal deposits could not be investigated as they

lay below the limit of safe excavation.

Refuse Pit [5129] (Figs. 4 & 15)

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 occupation deposits, clearly indicative of food waste and other domestic rubbish disposal (Fig. 15, 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 (Figs. 6 and 7)

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 3.

5.8 Phase 4 Saxo-Norman or later deposits (Fig. 4)

Twelve contexts relate to undated features cut through Saxo-Norman deposits, which must therefore be of Saxo-Norman or later date (Fig. 4).

Building 5 (Figs. 12 and 14)

Only a 9.55m length of beam slot ([5323]) survived truncation by recent disturbance (Fig. 12, Plate 8). 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] (Fig. 14, Plate 4) 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 3.

5.9 Phase 5 Modern Deposits (19th - 20th century) (Figs. 6 and 7)

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 (Figs 6 and 7). 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 3.

6. DISCUSSION

The Environment

Analysis of environmental samples indicates that the site lay within a dry,

open, short-turfed grassland environment during the Saxo-Norman period (Fryer, Appendix 7). This type of environment is characteristic of the chalk-land landscape of southern and eastern England.

Prehistoric and Romano-British evidence

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 features on the site, the presence of this material does indicate activity within the general vicinity during these periods, perhaps on the extreme southern periphery of the Romano-British settlement known 260m to the north, in the vicinity of the former railway line (Fig. 17).

Saxo-Norman Occupation

Pottery evidence suggests initial Saxo-Norman presence on the site dating to the 10th to mid 11th century (Phase 3a,) was of, low intensity, possibly limited to manuring or the spreading of rubbish on the site (Boyle, Appendix 4). It is possible that the material within the Phase 3a features, limited to small linears, was residual. However, the more substantial Phase 3c ditches on the site may also have been excavated at this time and then backfilled with later material at the onset of Phase 3c. This is particularly true of ditch [5223], the fills of which are cut by Building 6 (Phase 3c) and Building 5 (Phase 4).

It is clear that settlement on the site was at its most intense during Phase 3c, dated on ceramic evidence to the mid 11th to the last quarter of the 12th century (Appendix 4). At least four of the eight structures identified on the site (Buildings 2, 3, 6 and 8) relate to this phase and it is possible that the remaining buildings do as well. The two wells recorded on the site (Wells 1

and 2) and a large refuse pit [5129] also date to Phase 3c.

Unfortunately, it is not possible to break down the phasing of the site any further and establish the detailed chronology of the buildings on the site due to the lack of detailed dating evidence and the comparative scarcity of stratigraphic connections between the structures. However it is clear that not all the buildings can be contemporary as Buildings 5 and 6 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. Seven of the eight buildings share a common northwest southeast alignment, the exception being Building 5 (Phase 4) which is orientated west-northwest east-southeast.

Although both the finds and environmental evidence suggest domestic occupation during Phase 3c, only one possible hearth, [5242], of Saxo-Norman or later date, was identified. Although soot residues, kettle fur and carbonised residues evident on some of the pot fragments indicate utilisation for food preparation, it is unclear whether the charred-grains present in the environmental samples taken from the site represent domestic hearth waste or the burnt sweepings from a barn or store. Similarly, burnt bone fragments, usually seen as indicative of hearth sweepings, were very poorly represented within the assemblage. 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.

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, although only the upper 1.2m of the infilling deposits were investigated. This is unusual as abandoned wells were typically utilised for refuse disposal, as the similar wells recently excavated at the Chantry were (Fig. 17). 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.

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 Wells 1 and 2 lie at depths of 3.42m considerable depth and at least 2.10m respectively and will not be impacted by the client's development.

The functions of the excavated structures is unclear. While the lack of hearths would suggest storage buildings, such as barns or granaries rather than domestic dwellings, it is possible that truncation through ploughing and farmyard usage may have removed any shallower features such as hearths or room partitions which may have existed.

Site Economy

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, these were in low to moderate densities characteristic of wind-blown detritus rather than deliberate storage deposits.

Although the charred grains were 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.

Although bones from domesticated animals such as cattle, goat, sheep and pig were present within the faunal assemblage, no evidence of young animal remains were 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.

Further analysis of the faunal remains has revealed an absence of evidence for neonatal or very young animals, which coupled with the presence of cattle which were slaughtered at a very specific age, and the unusual number of immature sheep, indicates that livestock was moved onto the site rather than reared there (Holmes, Appendix 5a). This is potentially significant as, if the site was purely an arable farm, it might be expected that the cattle remains would have been from older draft animals, rather than cattle slaughtered at a prime meat age. This suggests that the animals were received as part of a food distribution network.

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. This is indicative of the agricultural regimes of this period, when the production of grain, wool and meat was maximised due to the

high taxation levels faced by the estate owners (Holmes, Appendix 5a)

Assessment of the pottery assemblage suggests that the sites occupation was essentially rural and domestic in character and that the social status of the Saxo-Norman occupation was middle to low. However, the quantity, rather than the quality of the material is often used to determine the status of pottery assemblages, as all pottery wares were comparatively cheap (Boyle *pers. com.*). This means that although fragments of comparatively high status Stamford wares were present within the Fulbourn assemblage, they were not in sufficient quantities to suggest 'high living' or a wealthy economic status. However, since the scarcity of refuse pits and the absence of occupation deposits suggest that the School Lane site was kept clear of waste during its usage, it is unclear how reliable this indicator is in determining status.

Context and Interpretation

The substantial size of Building 2 which measured at least 17.33m x 7.43m is significant and could indicate either a large barn or a substantial building. Although smaller, the other buildings, are also of reasonable size; Building 1 measured 5.71 x >6.82m; Building 3, 12.32 x >1.36m; Building 4, 7.85 x >7.52m and Building 6, 8.83 x >2.43m. The widths of Buildings 5, 7 and 8 are unknown although they had lengths of at least 9.55m, 2.44m and 9.77m respectively.

These dimensions can be compared with a late 9th to 10th century beam slot structure measuring >5.53 x >2.52m and a similar 8th to 11th century building measuring 14.52 x 7.5m, both excavated on the Lincolnshire fenland at Old Leake and Gosberton respectively (Bradley-Lovekin 2007, 6, Crowson *et al.* 2005, 78). Similar Saxo-Norman beam-slot structures have

been identified at numerous other locations in Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire, including at Thrapston Road, Spaldwick (Hunts), where two such buildings of probable 12th century date were excavated in 1996 (Schlee 1996 14, 34-35, CHER 14594). Internal post holes, extending along the central axis of the Spaldwick building suggest that it was approximately 8m wide although its length was unknown as it extended beyond the excavation area. This structure was interpreted as a large domestic building. The second beam slot and post-hole structure was considerably smaller and may have been an outhouse or a component of a larger building.

Further late Saxon or Saxo-Norman beam slot structures were identified during trial trenching at Cottenham (Cambs), where a building with a length or width of c.10m was encountered and at Paddock Row, Elsworth (Cambs) where a single 13.2m long beam-slot was found (Heaward 1997, 11, 18-19 CHER 15526 and Archaeological Solutions 2005, 11 CHER MCB16900).

Although Building 2 at Fulbourn is sizeable, its exposed dimensions indicate that it may not be substantially larger than other Anglo-Saxon and Saxo-Norman structures excavated at Gosberton and Spaldwick.

The near absence of later medieval 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 supported by post-medieval map evidence which show the site as open ground, possibly within the parish's former open fields. The early date for the abandonment is unusual as 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. It is possible that the abandonment may relate to changes in property ownership.

Although Saxo-Norman artefacts have been found previously in Fulbourn during excavations at the Chantry and Hall Orchard, they have only been found in small quantities, most probably re-deposited within later contexts. The School Lane site has therefore afforded the first opportunity for detailed examination of Saxo-Norman settlement in Fulbourn. Whilst medieval remains and artefacts have been examined previously, much of the work has been concentrated on high status manorial sites to the east of the village which were likely to have been atypical of settlement within the parish. Although an excavation has recently been undertaken to the north of the present site, at the Chantry, that site seems to have been located on the periphery of the settlement, with remains apparently limited to pits and wells.

Documentary sources indicate that the sites name, Hall Farm, relates not to the present manor house, but to the former manor of *Dunmowes*, re-located to School Lane from its probable site at Hall Orchard during the 18th century. Recent excavations at Hall Orchard indicate that the moated site there was established during the late 12th or early 13th centuries, a date which would neatly dovetail with the abandonment of the present site at the end of the 12th century. However, this is based on a limited research excavation at Hall Orchard and is most probably coincidental, as it is far from clear whether the Saxo-Norman remains found at School Lane relate to manorial or general settlement, or indeed whether the site was associated with *Dunmowes* during the 12th century.

7. CONCLUSION

The archaeological investigations at Hall Farm, School Lane, Fulbourn revealed a Saxo-Norman rural settlement, the principal remains of which were closely dated on ceramic evidence from the mid-11th to the last quarter of the 12th century, although the settlement had an earlier 10th to mid 11th century antecedent. Three structures identified on the site are of mid-11th to 12th century date and a further three structures, may relate to the same phase. Two other undated structures (Buildings 1 and 7) were also present. However, it is clear that all six dated buildings were not contemporary. Refuse pits were comparatively scarce, whilst two Saxo-Norman wells were also identified.

The pottery assemblage, with a clear bias towards mid 11th to late 12th century material, represents one of the largest collections of this date from Cambridgeshire and its study has informed research on pottery manufacture, the development of the local industries during this period and offered indications of the type and duration of activity occurring on the site.

The archaeological remains investigated on the site are of significance, as they provide the first opportunity to study Saxo-Norman settlement in Fulbourn in detail. The site is also of 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.

8. 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 analysed the pottery and advised on medieval phasing. Jennifer Kitch and Matilda Holmes undertook the analysis of the faunal assemblage and Val Fryer provided the environmental report. Other finds were studied by Anne Boyle, Tom Lane and Gary Taylor, whilst access to the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record was provided by Sarah Poppy.

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10. ABBREVIATIONS

- APS Archaeological Project Services
- CHER Cambridgeshire Historic Environment
Record
- CRO Cambridgeshire Record Office
- FVRP Fulbourn Village Research Project
- IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists



Figure 1 General location map



Figure 2 Map of Fulbourn showing location of development

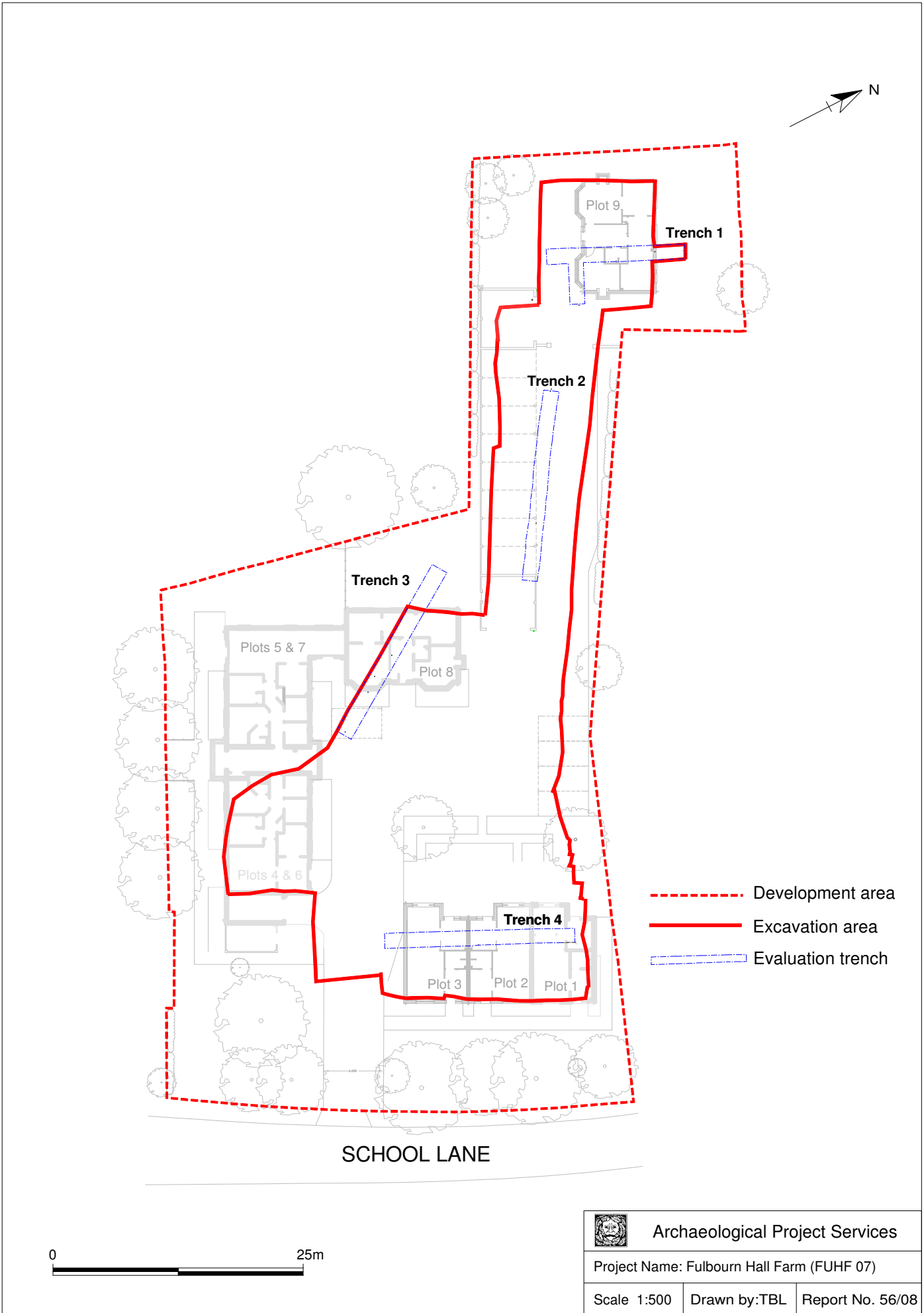


Figure 3 Plan of development area showing location of archaeological investigations

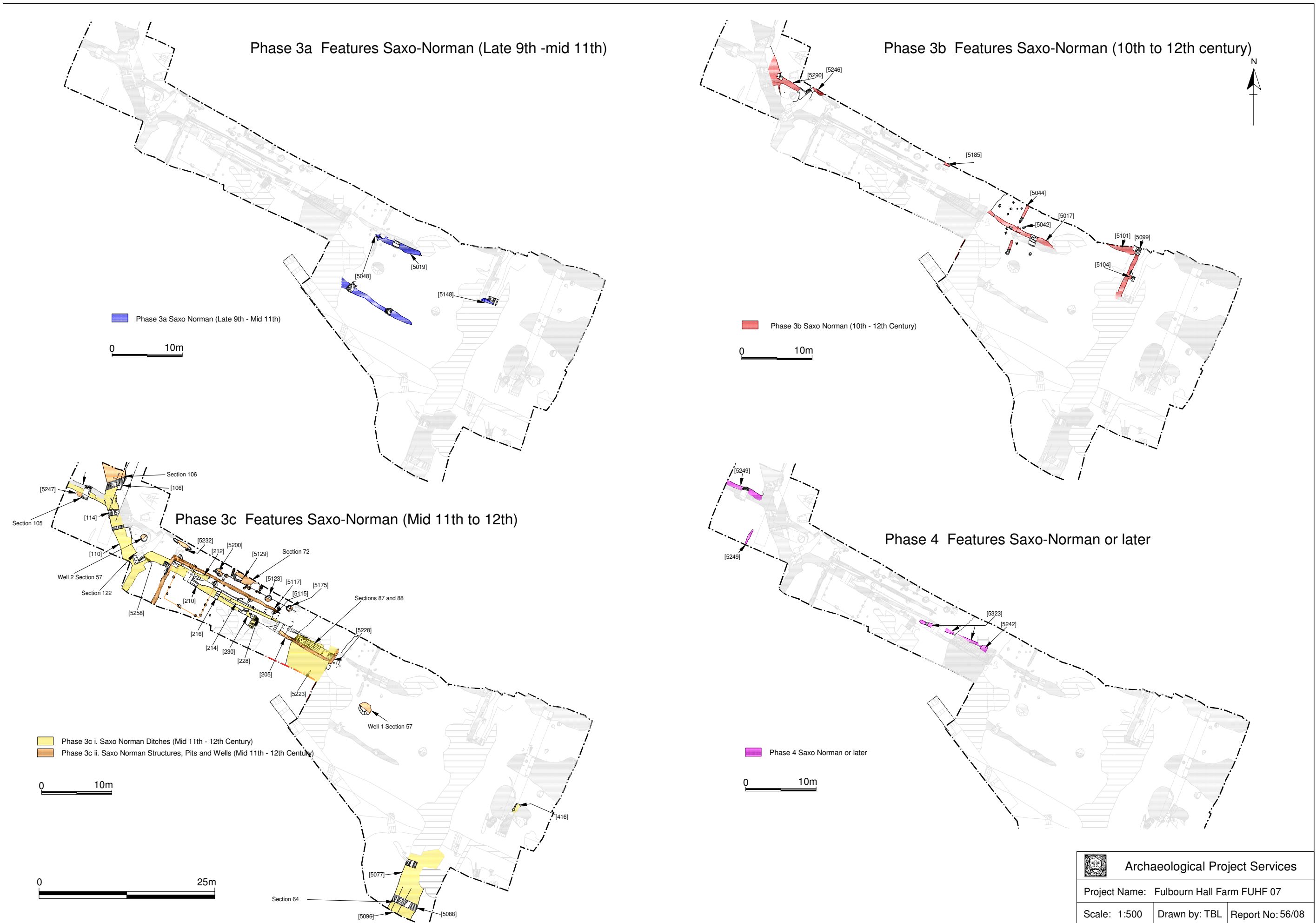


Figure 4 Plans of excavation area showing principal phasing and features mentioned in the text

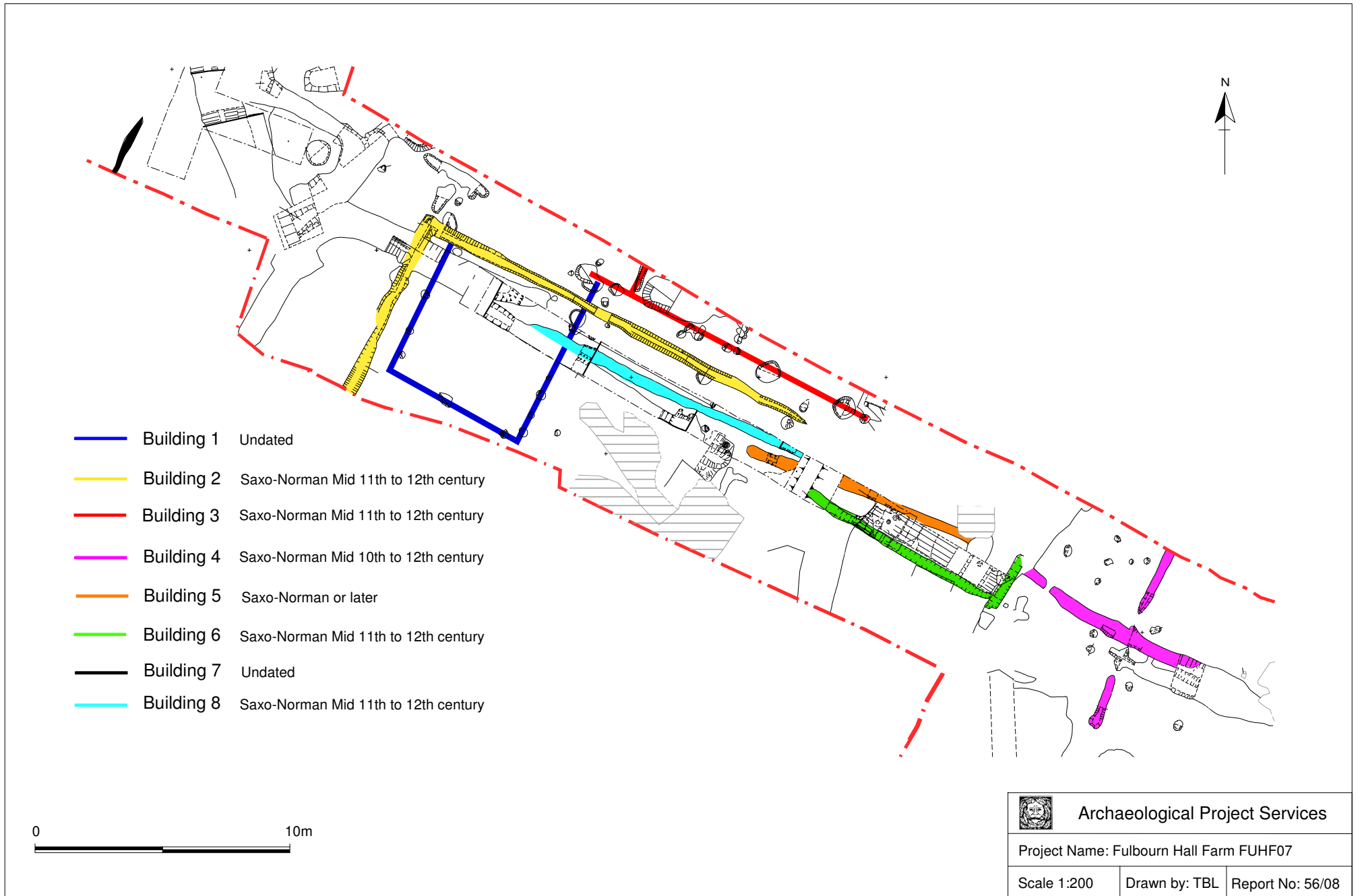


Figure 5 Plan of site showing location of Buildings identified



Figure 6 Western part of the excavation area

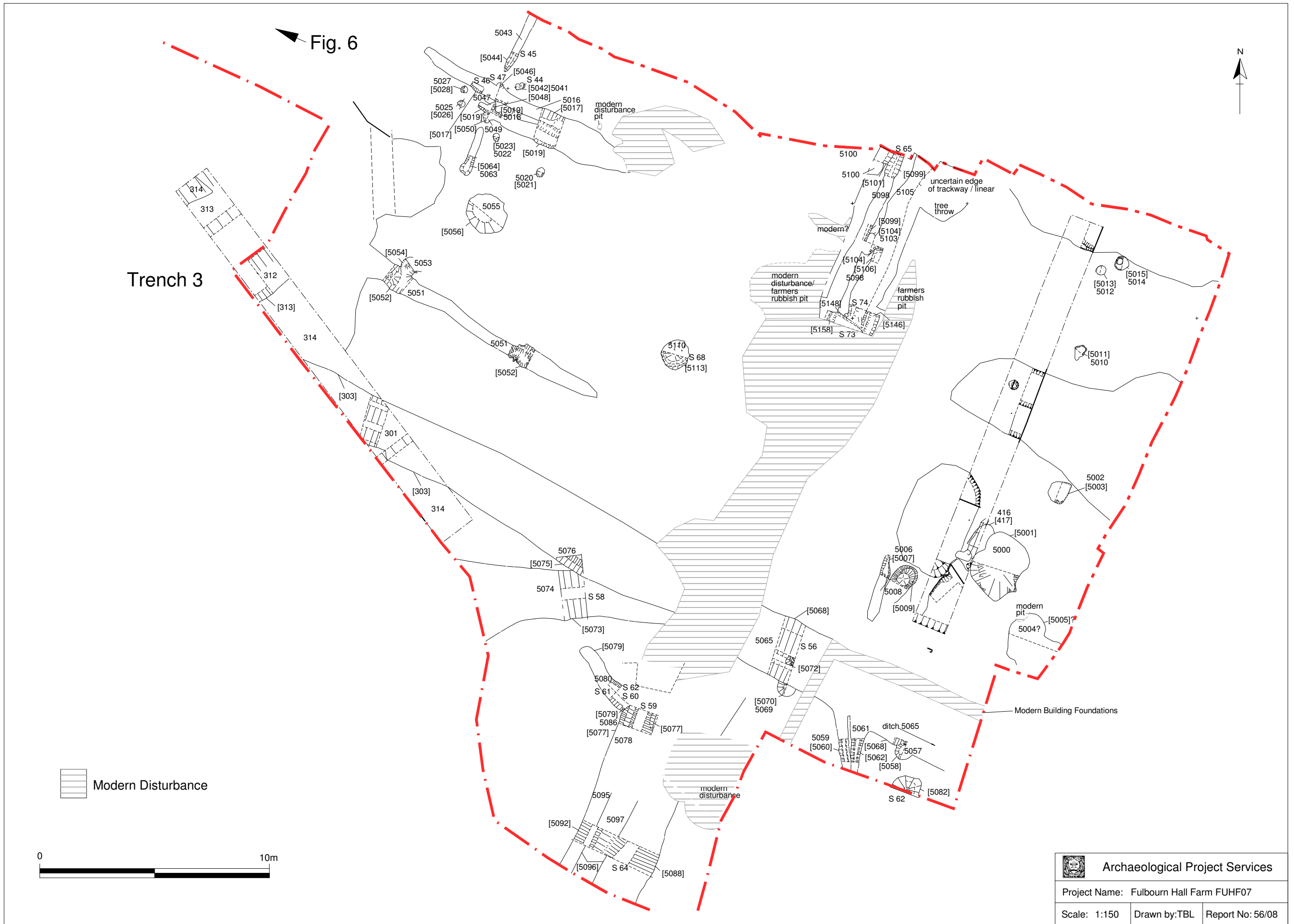



Figure 7 Eastern part of the excavation area

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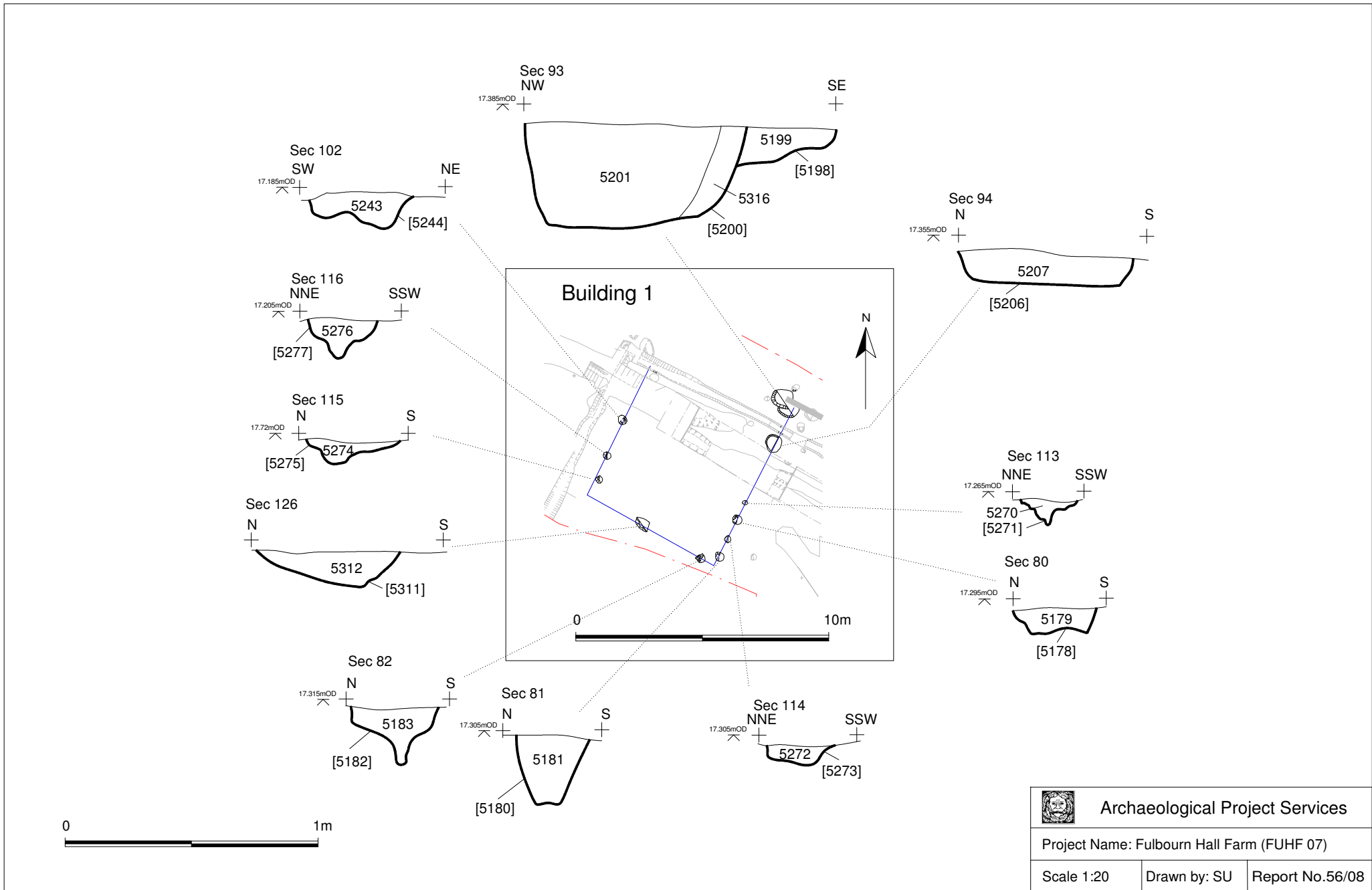
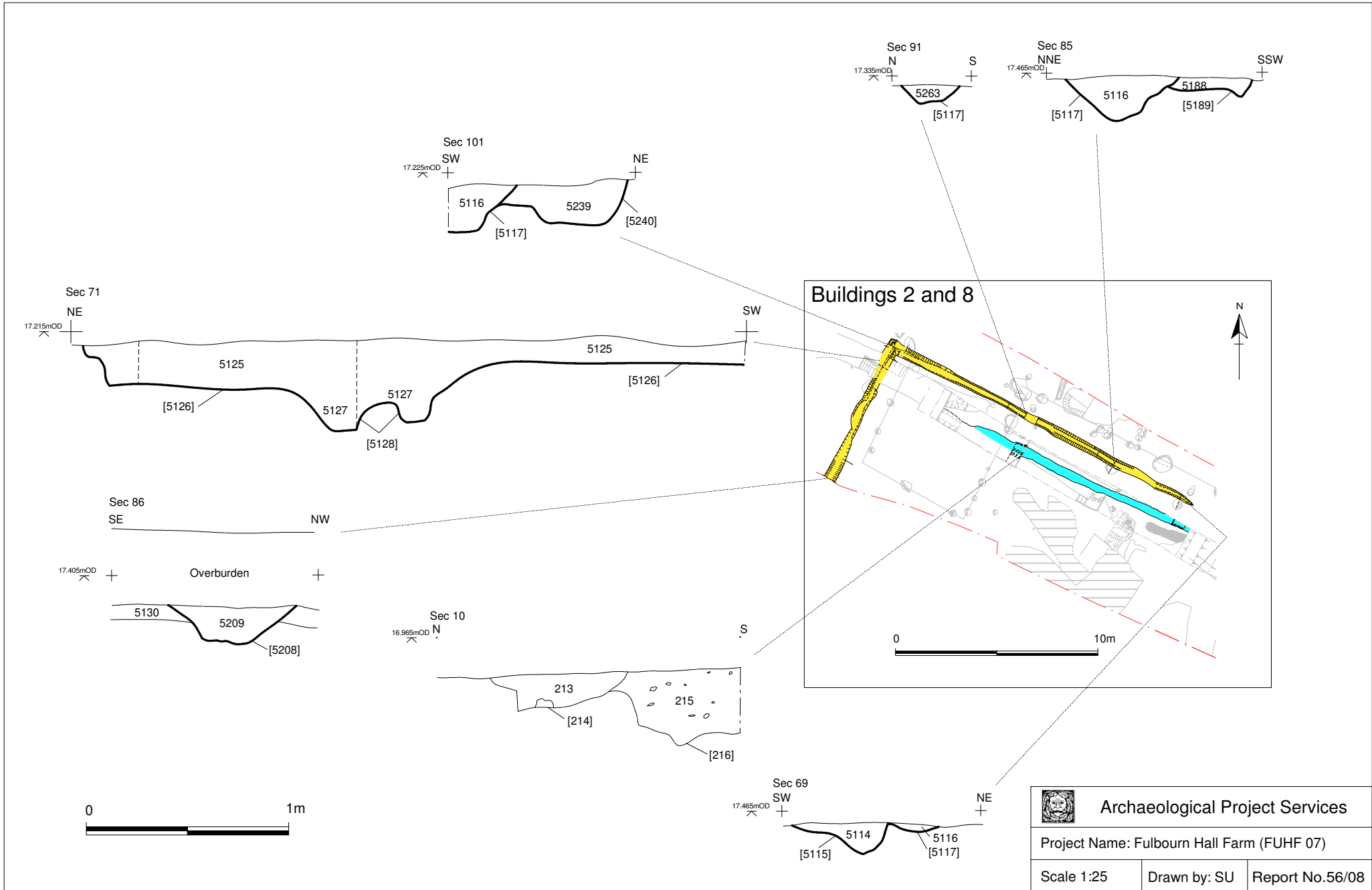


Figure 8 Plan of Building 1 showing sections




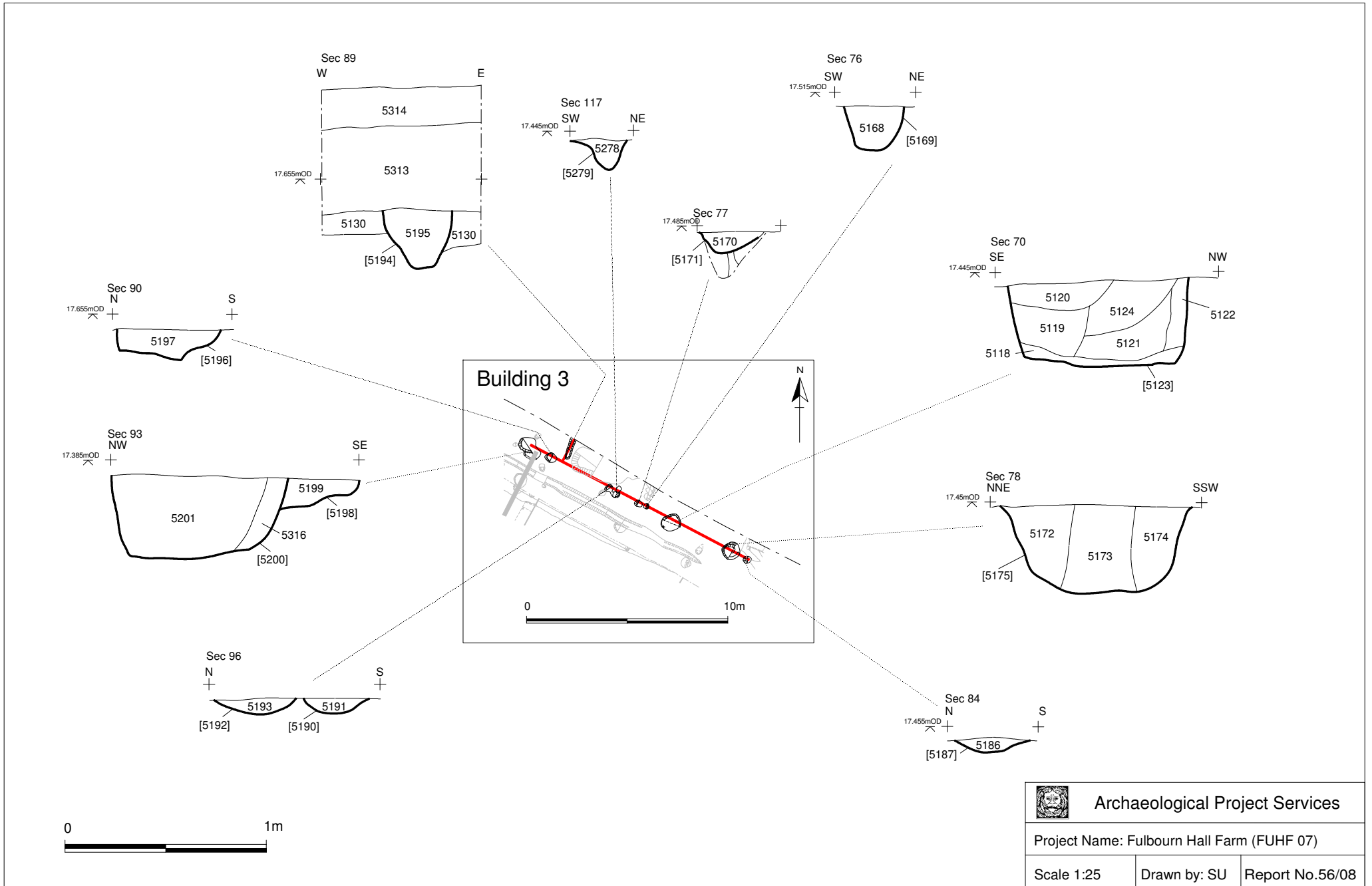
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Project Name: Fulbourn Hall Farm (FUHF 07)		
Scale 1:25	Drawn by: SU	Report No.56/08

Figure 9 Plan of Building 2 showing sections




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Fulbourn Hall Farm (FUHF 07)		
Scale 1:25	Drawn by: SU	Report No.56/08

Figure 10 Plan of Building 3 showing sections

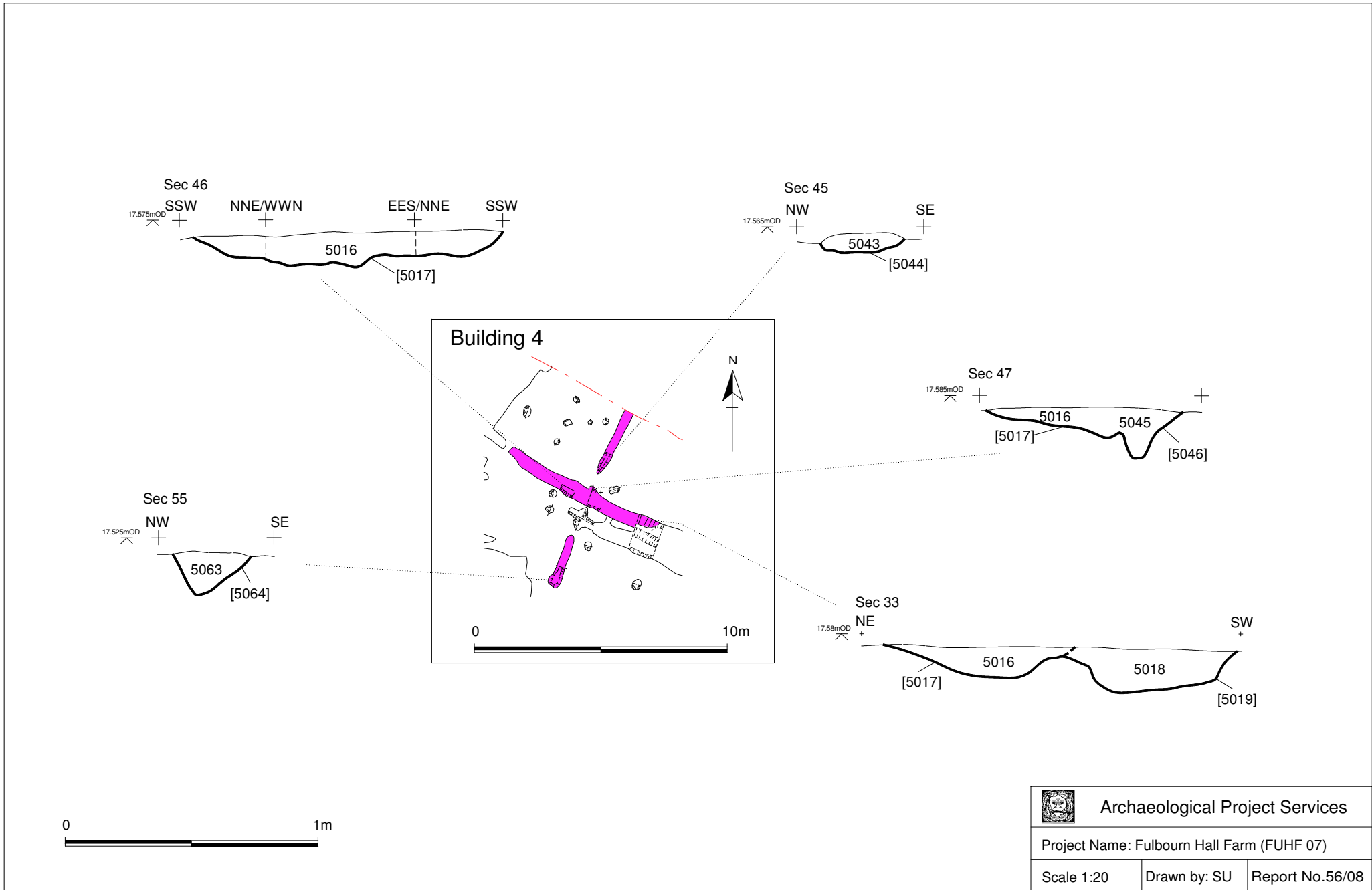


Figure 11 Plan of Building 4 showing sections

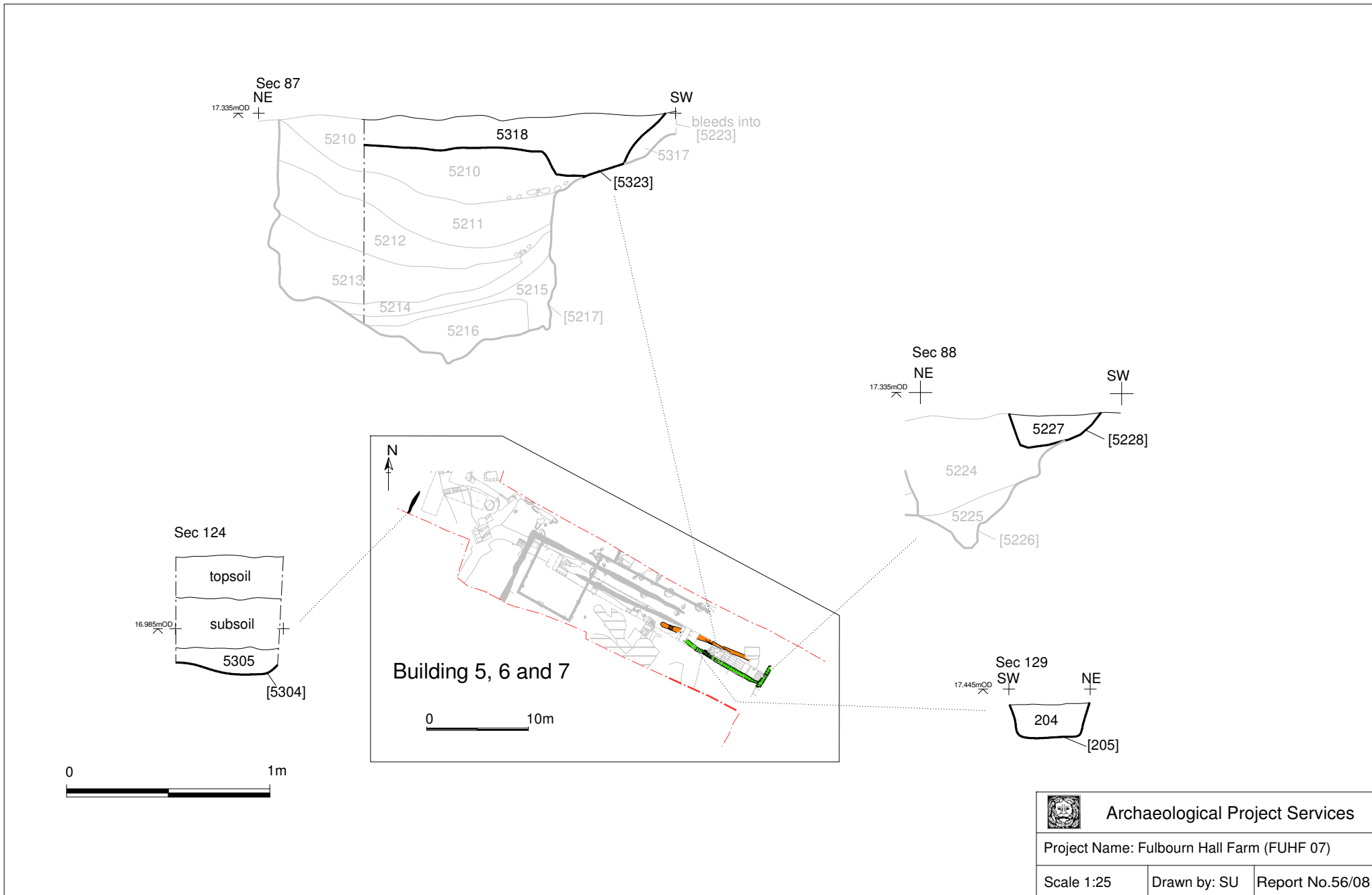


Figure 12 Plan of Building 5, 6 and 7 showing sections

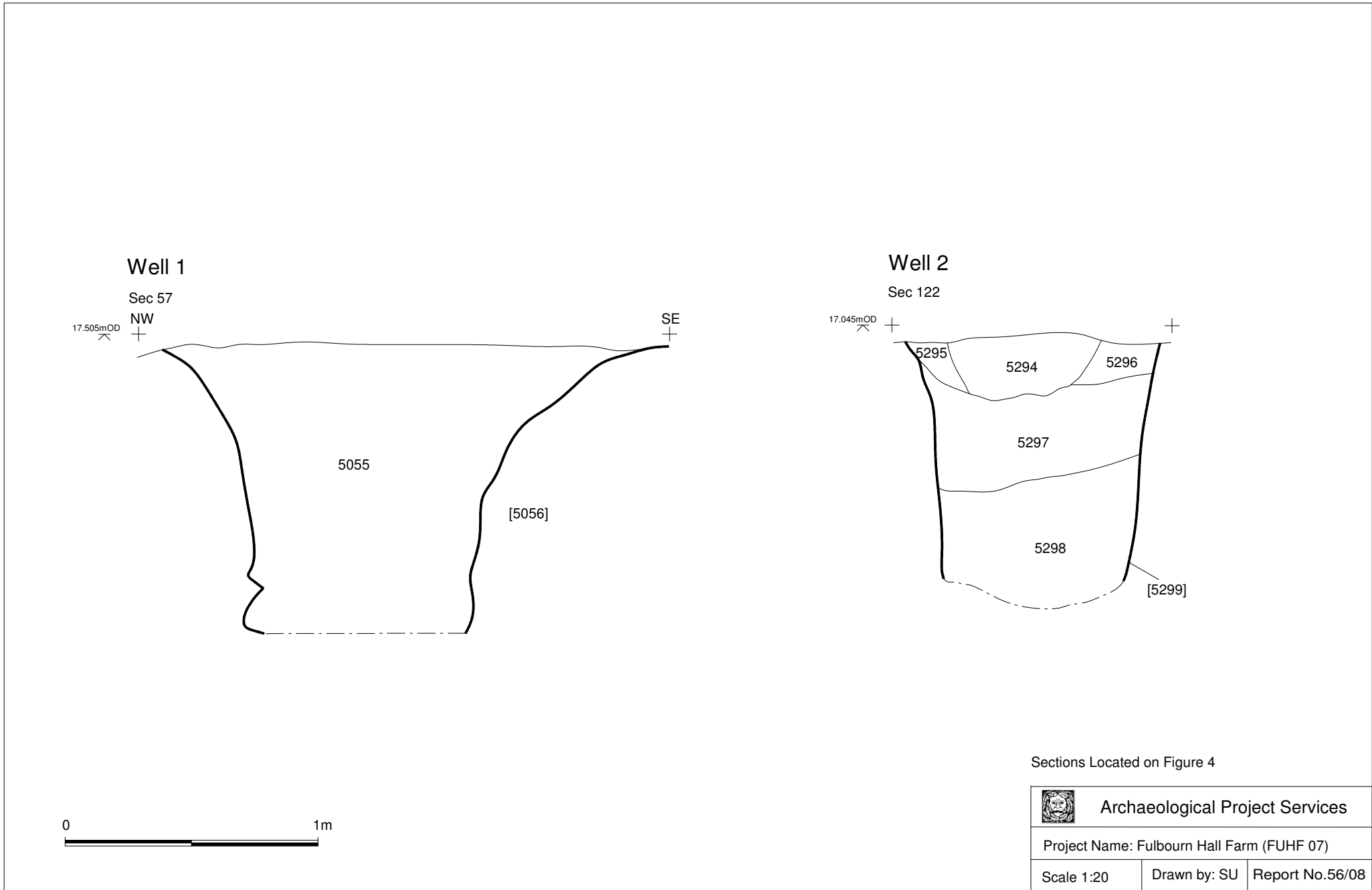


Figure 13 Sections through Wells 1 and 2

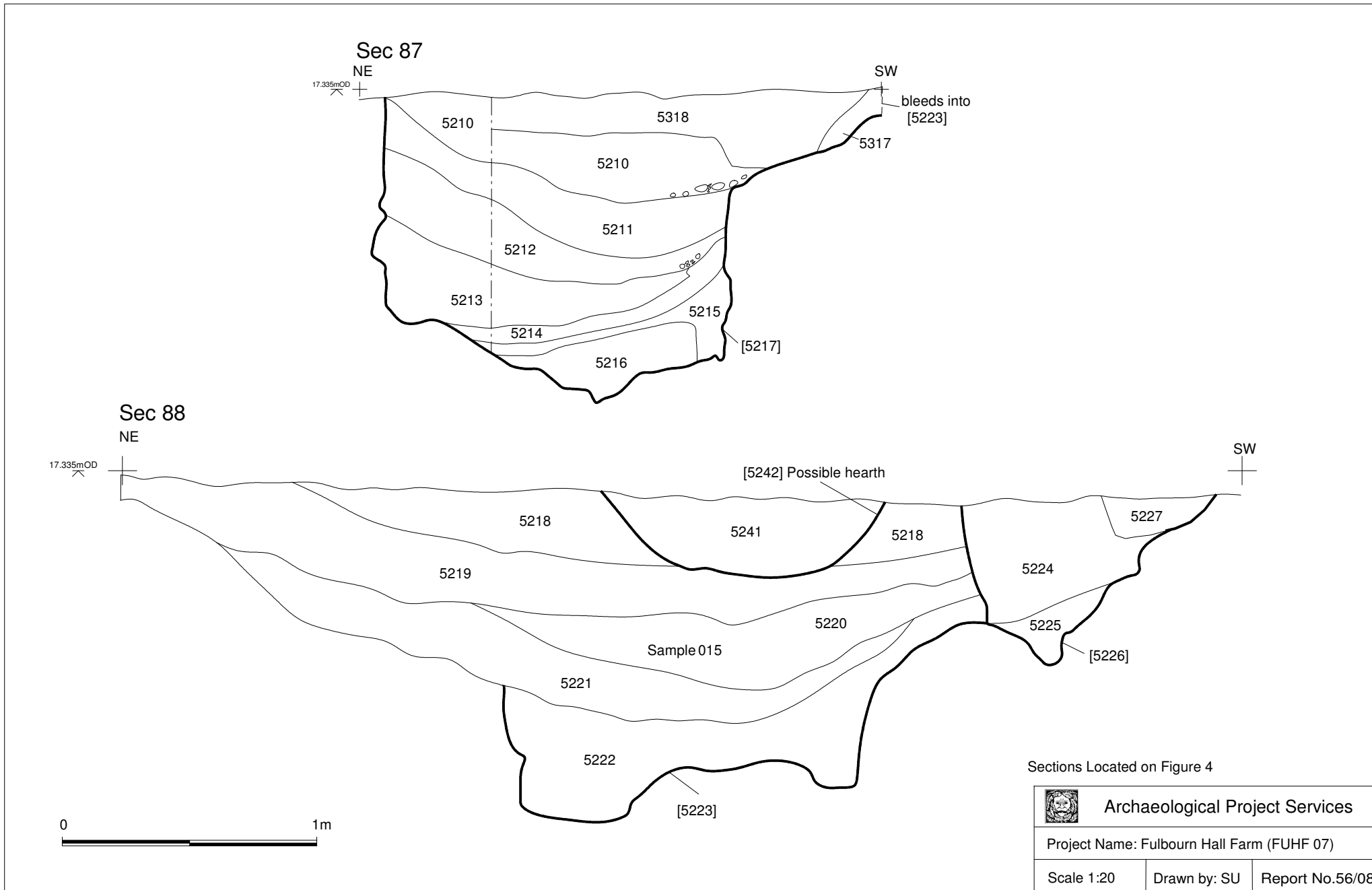
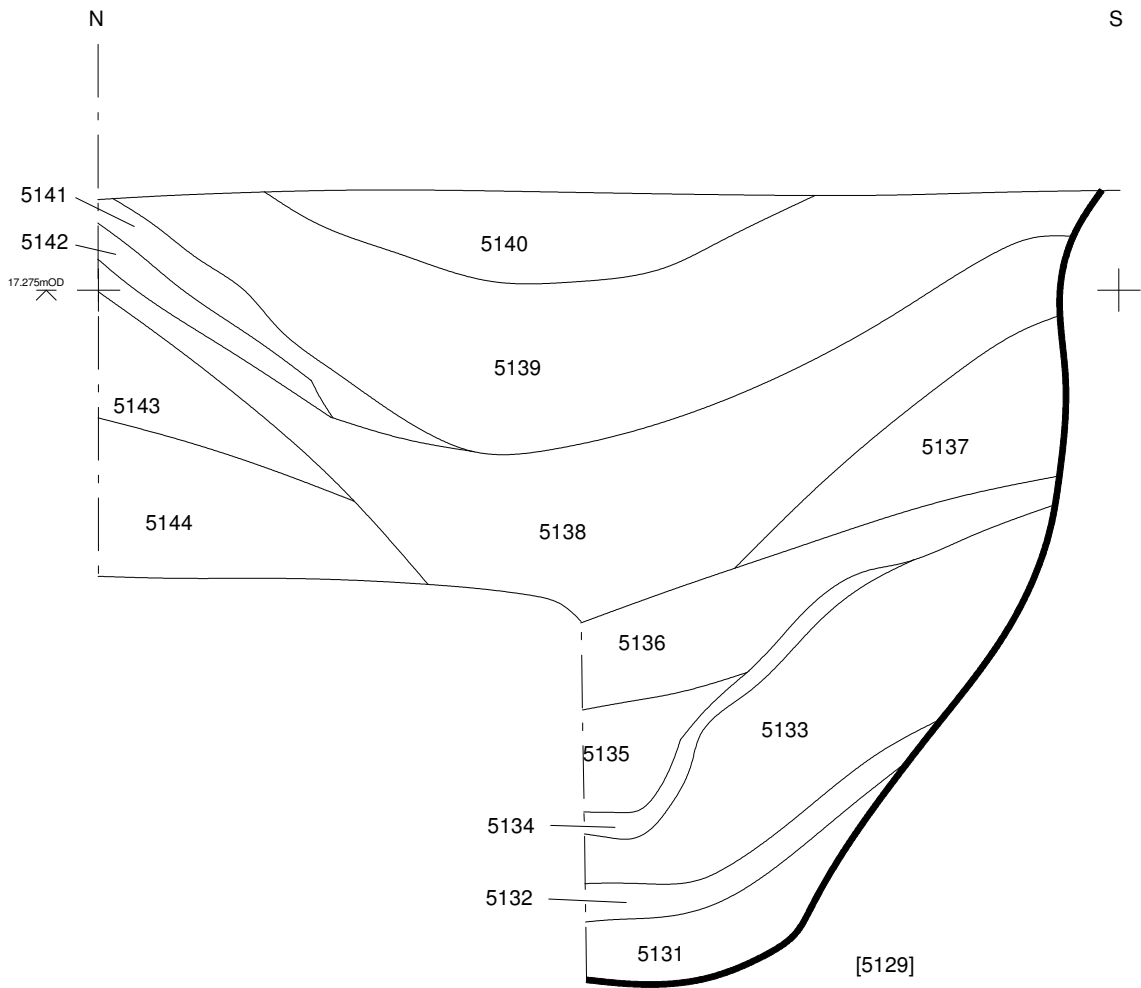


Figure 14 Section Building 5, Pit [5217], Ditch [5223] and Hearth [5242]

Sec 72



Sections Located on Figure 4



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Fulbourn Hall Farm FUHF07

Scale 1:10

Drawn by: SU

Report No: 56/08

Figure 15 Section through Pit [5129]

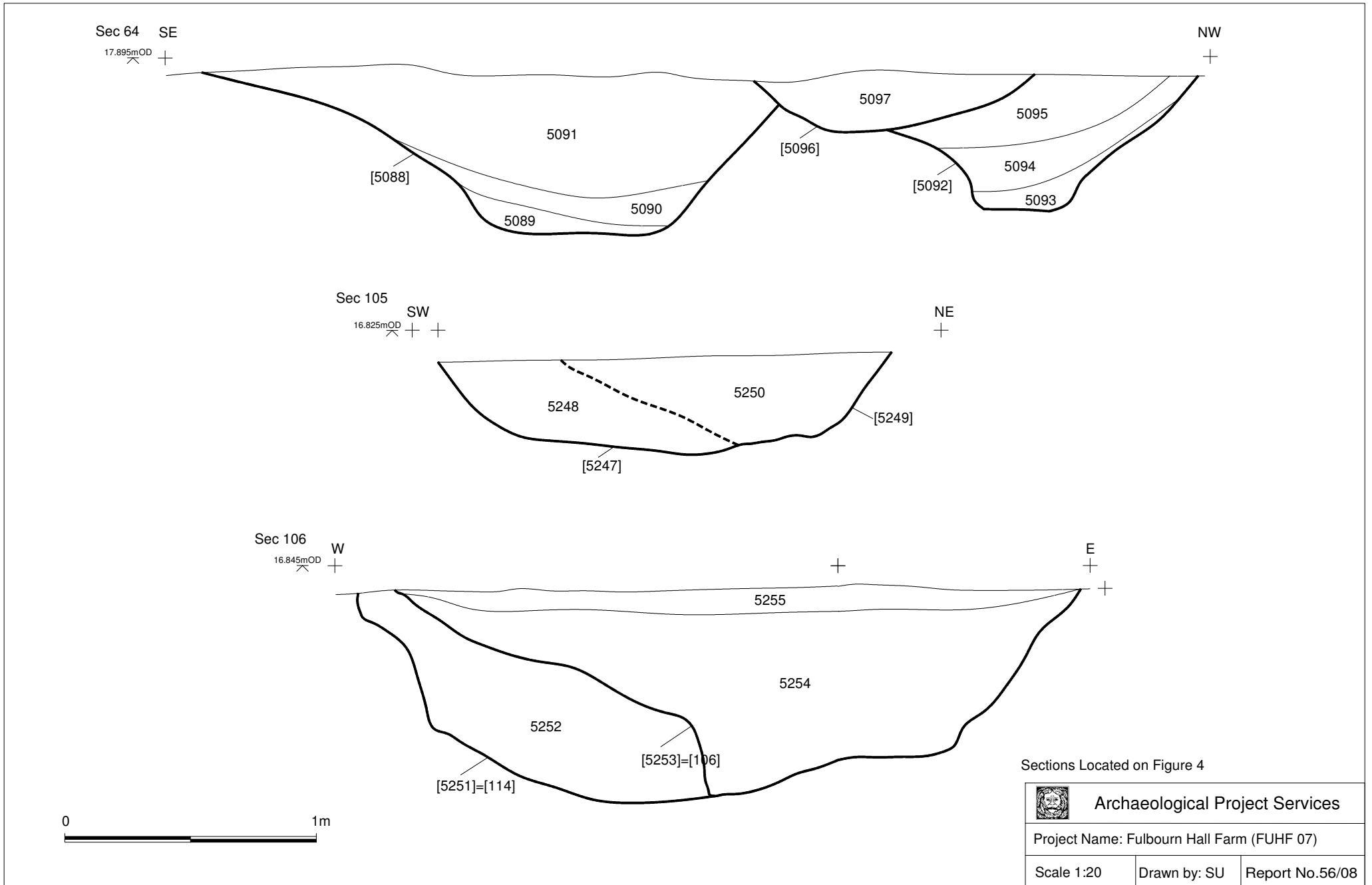
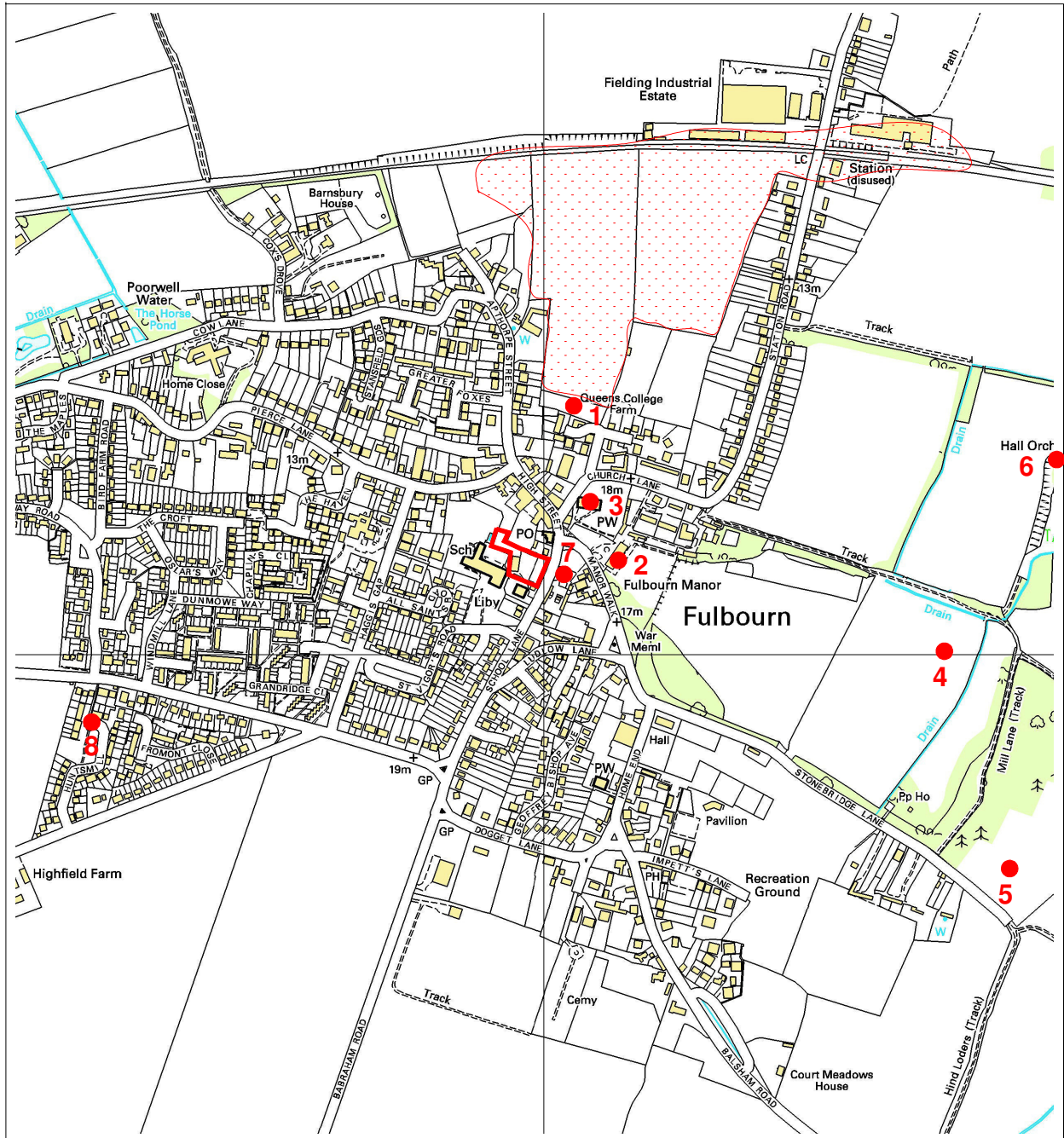


Figure 16 Section showing Ditches [5088], [5247] and [5251]



Site Location



Extent of Known Romano-British Settlement

1 The Chantry Archaeological Excavation 2006

2 Fulbourn Manor (Site of Zouches manor)

3 St Vigors Parish Church

4 Probable site of Colvilles manor

5 Probable site of Shardelowes manor

6 Probable site of Dunmowes manor

7 Hall Farmhouse

8 Human remains found

0 500m



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Fulbourn Hall Farm FUHF 07

Scale 1:10000 Drawn by:TBL Report No:056/08

Figure 17 Map of Fulbourn showing location of archaeological and heritage sites referred to in the text



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] and hearth [5242]



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.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
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 Roman: M Darling, independent specialist (formerly City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit), or local specialist if required Anglo-Saxon: J Young, independent specialist (formerly City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit), or local specialist if required 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

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

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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 first 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 11th to 13th 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 appropriate.

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.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
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 Roman: M Darling, independent specialist 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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Specification: Version , 16th August 2007

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Fill of feature	Depth	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Final date	Final Phase
101	Deposit				Unexcavated	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 stones	Topsoil		5
105	Deposit			0.12m		Gravel deposit on ground surface			5
106	Cut			0.53m >	6.05m> x 0.60m>	Feature extending along and beyond edge of trench. Terminal located within trench. Unclear whether ditch or large sub-rectangular pit. Aligned NNE-SSE		12th	3c

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Fill of feature	Depth	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Final date	Final Phase
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	12th	3c
108	Cut			0.10m	0.65m diameter	Gradually sided concave based northwest - southeast aligned linear cut	Ditch		2
109	Deposit	[108]	Ditch	0.10m	0.65m diameter	Soft/ friable mid brownish grey silty clay	Secondary Fill		2
110	Cut			0.63m	Diameter 1.70m	Gradual sided concave based linear cut, aligned northwest - southeast	Ditch	10th-12th	3c
111	Deposit	[110]	Ditch	0.50m	1.70m diameter	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	M11-E12	3c
112	Deposit	[110]	Ditch	0.22m	0.33m diameter	Friable light brownish grey with white chalk, no inclusions	Primary Fill	M11-E12	3c

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Fill of feature	Depth	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Final date	Final Phase
113	Deposit	[114]	Ditch	0.33m	0.88m diameter	Loose mid brownish grey clayey silt containing redeposited chalk frags, occ. stones and occ. root disturbance	Secondary Fill	M11-M12	3c
114	Cut			0.33m	0.88m diameter	Northwest - southeast aligned gradually sided concave based ditch cut	Ditch	M11-M12	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 demolition deposit		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

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Fill of feature	Depth	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Final date	Final Phase
204	Deposit	[205]	Beam slot	0.17m		Medium dark greyish brown silty clay	Secondary Fill	M11-12	3c
205	Cut			0.17m	0.39m diameter	East west aligned linear beam slot cut, near flat based and steepn sided, regular appearance.	Beam slot	M11-12	3c
206	Deposit	[208]	Ditch	0.19m deep	0.30m> diameter	Soft mid-greyish brown silty clay, containg occ. flecks of chalk and charcoal	Secondary Fill	Strat dating	3c
207	Deposit	[208]	Ditch	0.36m thick	0.80m> diameter	Hard light greyish brown silty clay, a fill of [208]=[5223], very hard contained animal bone	Secondary Fill	Strat dating	3c
208	Cut		Ditch	0.49m > deep	0.80m> diameter	Gradually sided ditch cut onlu partially exposed in evaluation. Excavated as [5223] in open area	Ditch	Strat dating	3c
209	Deposit	[210]	Ditch	0.24m		Friable dark brownish grey, clayey silt with moderate chalk frags, stones, flints, charcoal, shell frags	Secondary Fill	12th	3c

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Fill of feature	Depth	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Final date	Final Phase
210	Cut			0.24m deep	0.50m> diameter	Northwest southeast aligned concave based linear. Same as [216] and [5267]	Ditch	12th	3c
211	0	[212]	Ditch	0.27m deep	0.74m diameter	Friable dark brownish grey clayey silt with moderate chalk frags. Fill of ditch [212]	Secondary Fill	m11-12th	3c
212	Cut	[212]		0.27m deep	0.74m diameter	Terminus of 0.74m diameter, concave based ditch cut. Same as [5128]	Ditch	m11th-12th	3c
213	Deposit	[214]	Beam slot	0.18m thick		Loose light greyish brown silty clay. Fill of beam slot [214]	Secondary Fill	m11-12th	3c
214	Cut			0.18m deep	Width varies 0.33 - 0.64m diameter	WNW/ ESE aligned linear beam slot cut, steep sided and concave based	Beam slot	m11-12th	3c
215	Deposit	[216]	Ditch	0.37m deep		Loose mid-greyish brown silty clay. Fill of Ditch [216]= [210]=[5267]	Secondary Fill	12th	3c

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Fill of feature	Depth	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Final date	Final Phase
216	Cut			0.33m deep	0.64m> diameter	WNW/ ESE aligned concave based linear ditch cut. Same as [210] and [5267]	Ditch	12th	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	0.20m diameter	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	0.30m> diameter	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	m11-12th	3c

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Fill of feature	Depth	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Final date	Final Phase
222	Cut			0.16m deep	0.19m diameter	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	0.19>m diameter	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	0.20m diameter	Sub-circular steep sided post-hole cut	Post hole	m11-12	3c
227	Deposit	[226]	Post hole	0.23m deep		Loose mid-greyish brown silty clay. Fill of post hole [226]	Secondary Fill	m11-12	3c

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Fill of feature	Depth	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Final date	Final Phase
228	Cut			0.08m deep	0.15m diameter	Subrectangular flat based cut, component of ditch terminal [5164] excavated in open area.	Ditch	10-12	3c
229	Deposit	[228]	Ditch	0.09m deep		Loose mid greyish brown silty clay. Fill of [228]	Secondary Fill	10-12	3c
230	Cut			0.25m deep	1.68m diameter	East west aligned concave based pit cut. Filled with (221)	Pit	m11-12	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

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Fill of feature	Depth	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Final date	Final Phase
303	Cut			0.79m deep	1.70m diameter	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	m11-e12	3c
306	Cut			0.56m > deep	1.70m > diameter	Gradually sided cut feature, only partially exposed in sondage at western end of Trench 3. Probably a ditch but may be a pit.	Ditch	m11-e12	3c
307	Unstratified					Unstratified material recovered from 'fill' at edge of Trench 3, knocked out during cleaning			U/S
308	Deposit			0.20m deep		Loose deposit of demolition rubble, rubbish and other building materials. Modern.	Demolition layer		5

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Fill of feature	Depth	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Final date	Final Phase
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 >	6.35m northwest southeast length, diameter	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

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Fill of feature	Depth	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Final date	Final Phase
401	Deposit					Plastic pale greyish yellow (cream) chalky silt. Natural	Natural		1
402	Cut			0.23m	2.49m> diameter	East west aligned shallow concave based linear. 11-13 pot found during evaluation, excavation (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
405	Deposit			0.27m deep		Loose light greyish brown silt subsoil	Subsoil		5
406	Cut			0.39m deep	0.54m diameter	Vertical sided concave based cut feature, cut subsoil (405) so modern.	Pit		5

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Fill of feature	Depth	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Final date	Final Phase
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	0.46m diameter	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	2.9m diameter	North south aligned concave based pit cut	Pit	12	5

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Fill of feature	Depth	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Final date	Final Phase
413	Deposit	[412]	Pit	0.20m		Friable medium greyish brown clayey silt. Fill of [412]	Secondary Fill	12	5
414	Cut		Pit	0.29m deep	0.85m> diameter	Concave based pit cut. Fill contained medieval pot	Pit	12	5
415	Deposit	[414]	Pit	0.29m deep		Friable medium greyish brown clayey silt fill of [414]	Secondary Fill	12	5
416	Cut			0.32m	0.42m> diameter, 1.87m long	North south aligned sub-rectangular steep sided concave based pit cut	Pit	m11-12	3c
417	Deposit	[416]	Pit	0.32m deep		Friable medium greyish yellowish brown silty clay	Secondary Fill	m11-12	3c
418	Cut	0		0.36m deep	1.16m> diameter	East west aligned concave based linear ditch cut	Ditch	19-20	5

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Fill of feature	Depth	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Final date	Final Phase
419	Deposit	[418]	Ditch	0.32m		Friable medium greyish brown silty clay. Lower fill of [418]	Secondary Fill	19-20	5
420	Deposit	[418]	Ditch	0.05m deep		Redeposited natural chalk rubble. Upper fill of [418]	Secondary Fill	19-20	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	Length 2.7m, 2.07m diameter	Sub-circular flattish based possible pit cut. May also be tree throw	Pit		5

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Fill of feature	Depth	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Final date	Final Phase
5002	Deposit	[5003]	Pit	0.06m		Compact mid to light brownish grey sandy silt. Fill of [5003]	Secondary Fill	modern	5
5003	Cut			0.06m deep	0.95m long, 0.90m diameter	Sub-rectangular flattish based pit cut		modern	5
5004	Deposit	[5005]	Natural feature	0.80m		Firm light greyish brown silty sand infilling [5005]	Topsoil		1
5005	Cut		Natural feature	0.80m	>2.75m long, 2.1m diameter	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	0.50m diameter	North south aligned concave based possible linear terminus	Ditch		2

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Fill of feature	Depth	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Final date	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	0.80m diameter	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	Length 0.66m, Width 0.42m	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	0.40m diameter	Firm mid-yellowish brown silty clay	Secondary Fill		2
5013	Cut	[5013]		0.22m deep	0.40m wide	Sub-circular steep sided flat based cut	Post hole		2

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Fill of feature	Depth	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Final date	Final Phase
5014	Deposit	[5015]		0.20m deep		Firm mid yellowish brown silty clay. Fill of [5015]	Secondary Fill		2
5015	Cut			0.20m deep	0.70m diameter	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	10-12	3b
5017	Cut		Beam slot	0.18m deep	0.75m diameter	East west aligned concave based beam slot, cuts (5018) fill of [5019]	Beam slot	10-12	3b
5018	Deposit	[5019]	Ditch	0.17m deep		Firm light brownish grey silt. Fill of [5019]	Secondary Fill	10-11	3a
5019	Cut			0.17m deep	0.7m wide	East west aligned flattish based ditch	Ditch	10-11	3a

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Fill of feature	Depth	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Final date	Final Phase
5020	Deposit	[5021]	Post hole	0.19m deep		Firm light brown sand fill of [5021]	Secondary Fill		2
5021	Cut			0.19m deep	Dimensions: 0.48m x 0.44m	Subrectangular flat-based post-hole cut.	Post hole		2
5022	Deposit		Post hole	0.20m deep	Dimensions 0.36m x 0.27m	Firm light yellowish brown silty sand. Fill of [5023].	Secondary Fill		2
5023	Cut			0.20m deep	Dimensions 0.36m x 0.27m	Sub-circular flattish based post-hole cut	Post hole	18th-19th	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

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Fill of feature	Depth	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Final date	Final Phase
5026	Cut			0.18m	Dimensions 0.33m x 0.30m	Concave based post hole cut	Post hole		2
5027	Deposit			0.13m deep	Dimensions 0.30m x 0.26m deep	Firm mid brown to light yellowish brown silty sand. Fill of [5028]	Secondary Fill		2
5028	Cut			0.13m	Dimensions 0.3 x 0.26m	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	0.43m diameter	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

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Fill of feature	Depth	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Final date	Final Phase
5032	Cut			0.19m deep	0.23m diameter	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	0.26m diameter	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	0.26m diameter	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	Depth	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Final date	Final Phase
5038	Cut			0.09m deep	0.23m diameter	Sub-ovoid concave based post hole cut	Post hole		2
5039	Deposit	[5040]	Post hole	0.05m diameter	0.22m diameter	Friable mid-brownish grey clayey silt with chalk. Fill of [5040]	Secondary Fill		2
5040	Cut			0.40m	0.23m diameter	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	10-M11	3a
5042	Cut			0.24m	0.43m diameter	Irregular 'kidney shaped', post-hole cut tapered based with and deeper post-pipe on western side.	Post hole	10-M11	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

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Fill of feature	Depth	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Final date	Final Phase
5044	Cut			0.07m deep	0.32m 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	c.0.31m diameter	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	10-11	3a
5048	Cut			0.29m deep	0.48m diameter	Irregular steep sided flattish base post hole cut	Post hole	10-11	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	Depth	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Final date	Final Phase
5050	Cut			0.04m diameter	0.36m 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	10-m11	3a
5052	Cut			0.19m deep	Length 15.70m, Width 0.90m	Northwest southeast aligned shallow conceve based ditch, clearly truncated	Ditch	10-m11	3a
5053	Deposit	[5054]	Poss pit or animal disturbance	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	Length 0.9m, Width 0.70m	Indistinct sub-rectangular/ irregular undulating based feature. Possibly pit cut but may simply be animal or root disturbance	Possible pit or animal/ root disturbance		2
5055	Deposit	[5056]	Well	1.20m >		Loose mid-greyish brown silty clay (70%, 30%). Upper fill of [5056].	Secondary Fill	m11-e12	3c

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Fill of feature	Depth	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Final date	Final Phase
5056	0			3.42m >	2m diameter at surface	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	m11-e12	3c
5057	Deposit	[5058]	Pit	0.24m		Firm mid to light brown sand. Fill of [5058]	Secondary Fill		2
5058	Cut			0.24m deep	Dimensions 0.69m x 0.56m>	Sub-circular flattish 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	Length 2.6m>, width 0.44m	North south aligned concave based ditch cut	Ditch		2
5061	Deposit	[5062]	Ditch	0.26m		Firm mid-yellowish brown sand fill of [5062]	Secondary Fill		2

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Fill of feature	Depth	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Final date	Final Phase
5062	Cut			0.26m deep	Length 2.3m>, Width 0.60m	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

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Fill of feature	Depth	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Final date	Final Phase
5068	Cut			0.90m deep	2.8m diameter	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	0.55m> diameter	Concave based pit cut. Relationship with [5068] unknown.	Pit		2
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	0.40m diameter	Sub-circular, tapered sided concave based post-hole.	Post hole		2
5073	Cut			0.14m deep	1.92m diameter	East west aligned shallow concave based depression, possibly holloway created through trample action	Track/ holloway		2

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Fill of feature	Depth	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Final date	Final Phase
5074	Deposit	[5073]		0.14m deep		Loose mid yellowish brown fine silty sand fill of [5073]	Primary Fill		2
5075	Cut			0.44m > deep	0.92m > wide	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	1.4m diameter	Northeast southwest aligned concave based ditch cut. Same as [5092]	Ditch	12th	3c
5078	Deposit	[5077]	Ditch	0.34m		Friable mid greyish brown clayey sand. Upper (4th fill) of ditch [5077]	Secondary Fill	12th	3c
5079	Cut			0.15m deep	Length 3.28m>, width 0.84m	West-northwest east-southeast aligned linear ditch terminal	Ditch		2

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Fill of feature	Depth	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Final date	Final Phase
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
5082	Cut			0.58m deep	1.4m diameter	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	12th	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

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Fill of feature	Depth	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Final date	Final Phase
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	2.28m diameter	Northeast southwest aligned flat based ditch cut	Ditch	12	3c
5089	Deposit	[5088]	Ditch	0.10m thick		Friable dark brown sandy loam. 1st fill of [5088] washed into position	Primary Fill	12	3c
5090	Deposit	[5088]	Ditch	0.15m deep		Friable mid-greyish brown sandy loam (40% sand). 2nd fill of [5088]	Secondary Fill	12	3c
5091	Deposit	[5088]	Ditch	0.53m deep		Loose to friable mid brown fine sandy silt. 3rd fill of [5088]	Secondary Fill	12	3c

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Fill of feature	Depth	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Final date	Final Phase
5092	Cut			0.54m deep	1.24m diameter	Northeast southwest aligned flat based ditch. Same as [5077]	Ditch	12	3c
5093	Deposit	[5092]	Ditch	0.12m deep		Friable dark yellowish brown silty sand. 1st fill of [5092]	Primary Fill	12	3c
5094	Deposit	[5092]	Ditch	0.18m deep		Friable mid greyish brown sandy loam. 2nd fill of [5092]	Secondary Fill	12	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	12	3c
5096	Cut			0.21m deep	1.10m diameter	Southwest northeast aligned concave based ditch cut	Ditch	m11-12 strat later	3c
5097	Deposit	[5096]	Ditch	0.21m deep		Friable mid-greyish brown fine silty sand. Fill of [5096]	Secondary Fill	m11-12 strat later	3c

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Fill of feature	Depth	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Final date	Final Phase
5098	Deposit	[5099]	Ditch	0.23m deep	0.23m deep	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt fill of [5099]	Secondary Fill	10-11	3b
5099	Cut			0.23m deep	0.45m diameter	South-southwest north-northeast aligned gradually sided slightly concave based linear unclear whether beam slot or ditch (gully)	Ditch	10-11	3b
5100	Deposit		Ditch	0.20m deep		Loose dark greyish brown clayey silt. Fill of [5101]	Primary Fill	10-12	3b
5101	Cut			0.20m	0.84m> width	East west aligned flat based possible ditch terminal	Ditch	10-12	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	10-12	3b

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Fill of feature	Depth	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Final date	Final Phase
5104	Cut			0.11m deep	0.87m> diameter	Sub-ovoid concave based cut. May be a small pit could simply be hollow	Pit	10-12	3b
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	0.34m> diameter	North south aligned shallow uneven based linear. Same as [5162]	Ditch		2
5107	Deposit					Fill of modern linear track to Lavinia			5
51080						Modern disturbance			5
51090						Area of chalk deposit, filling possible modern trackway			5

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Fill of feature	Depth	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Final date	Final Phase
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	1.20m diameter	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	0.45m x 0.55m	Sub-circular concave based post hole cut.	Post hole		4

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Fill of feature	Depth	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Final date	Final Phase
5116	Deposit	[5117]	Beam slot	0.04m deep	0.24m diameter	Friable mid brownish grey clayey silt (30%, 70%). Fill of [5117]	Secondary Fill		3c
5117	Cut		Beam slot	0.23m deep	17.03m in length, 0.59m diameter	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
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

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Fill of feature	Depth	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Final date	Final Phase
51220		[5122]	Post hole	0.35m deep	Width 0.10m	Firm light yellowish grey chalk and silt deposit. Fill of [5123]	Primary Fill		3c
5123	Cut			0.42m deep	0.89m diameter	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	0.61m diameter 7.62m> long	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	m11-12	3c

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Fill of feature	Depth	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Final date	Final Phase
5128	Cut			0.14m > deep	1.25m diameter	Northwest southeast aligned gradually sided concave based ditch cut	Ditch	m11-12	3c
5129	Cut			1.04m deep	Diameter 1.33m>, length 3.45m	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
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

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Fill of feature	Depth	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Final date	Final Phase
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 mussel 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

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Fill of feature	Depth	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Final date	Final Phase
5140	Deposit	[5129]	Pit	0.12m thick		Slightly pinkish white redeposited chalk. Upper fill of [5129]	Secondary Fill		3c
5141	Deposit	[5129]	Pit	0.05m deep		Loose medium grey sandy silt . Intermediary fill of [5129]	Secondary Fill		3c
51420		[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

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Fill of feature	Depth	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Final date	Final Phase
5146	Cut			0.19m deep	0.35m diameter	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	1.25m diameter	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	Depth	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Final date	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

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Fill of feature	Depth	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Final date	Final Phase
5158	Cut			0.34m deep	0.86m diameter	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	0.42m diameter	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	Depth	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Final date	Final Phase
5164	Cut			0.23m deep	1.29m diameter	Northwest southeast aligned 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	0.58m> diameter	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	0.30m diameter	Sub-circular concave based post-hole cut	Post hole		2

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Fill of feature	Depth	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Final date	Final Phase
5170	Deposit	[5171]	Post hole	0.11m		Friable brownish grey silt fill of [5171]	Secondary Fill		2
5171	Cut			0.11m deep	0.32m diameter	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	0.94m deep	Substantial sub-circular steep sided flatish based post hole cut	Post hole		2

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Fill of feature	Depth	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Final date	Final Phase
5176	Cut			0.18m deep	0.25m diameter	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	0.34m diameter	Sub-circular flattish based post hole cut	Post hole		2
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	0.28m diameter	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

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Fill of feature	Depth	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Final date	Final Phase
5182	Cut			0.20m deep	0.34m diameter	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	10-11	3b
5185	Cut			0.14m deep	0.31m> diameter	East west aligned near vertical flat based linear cut	Beam slot	10-11	3b
5186	Deposit	[5187]	Post hole	0.07m deep	0.35m diameter	Friable light yellowish grey silt fill of [5187]	Secondary Fill		2
5187	Cut			0.07m deep	0.35m diameter	Sub-circular gradually sided concave based post hole cut	Post hole		2

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Fill of feature	Depth	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Final date	Final Phase
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	0.45m diameter	Sub-circular irregular based post-hole cut	Post hole		2
5190	Cut			0.08m deep	0.32m diameter	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
5192	Cut			0.08m deep	0.41m diameter	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

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Fill of feature	Depth	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Final date	Final Phase
5194	Cut			0.30m deep	1.07m> long, 0.34m diameter	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	0.45m diameter	Sub-circular concave based post hole cut	Post hole		3c
5197	Deposit	[5196]	Post hole		0.15m	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt. Fill of post hole [5196]	Secondary Fill	M11-M12	3c
5198	Cut			0.15m deep	0.74m long 0.36m> diameter	Sub-circular moderate sided concave based post-hole cut	Post hole	L9-M11 Residual?	2
5199	Deposit	[5198]		0.15m deep		Loose light yellowish greyish brown slightly sandy silt fill of [5198]	Secondary Fill	L9-M11 Residual?	2

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Fill of feature	Depth	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Final date	Final Phase
5200	Cut			0.42m deep	0.89m diameter	Sub-circular near vertical sided concave based post hole cut	Post hole	L9-M11?	2
5201	Deposit	[5200]		0.42m deep		Friable medium greyish brown clayey silt. Fill of post hole [5200]	Secondary Fill	L9-M11?	2
5202	Cut			0.20m deep	0.26m diameter	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
5204	Cut			0.19m deep	0.17m diameter	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

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Fill of feature	Depth	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Final date	Final Phase
5206	Cut			0.13m deep	0.70m diameter	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	0.59m diameter	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

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Fill of feature	Depth	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Final date	Final Phase
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
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	1.95m diameter	Substantial vertical sided concave based cut feature. Only evident in section. Steps in base suggest it may be chalk quarry.	Pit		2

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Fill of feature	Depth	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Final date	Final Phase
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	4.30m diameter	Substantial northeast southwest aligned ditch cut. Uneven base possibly due to chalk extraction.	Ditch		3c

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Fill of feature	Depth	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Final date	Final Phase
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
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	0.80m diameter	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	0.45m diameter	Southwest northeast concave based beam slot cut	Beam slot		3c
5229	Deposit	[5230]	cut feature	0.24m deep	0.30m wide	Friable mid brownish grey silt fill of [5230]	Secondary Fill		3c

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Fill of feature	Depth	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Final date	Final Phase
5230	Cut			0.24m deep	0.30m diameter	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	0.44m diameter	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	0.23m diameter	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

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Fill of feature	Depth	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Final date	Final Phase
5236	Cut			0.07m deep	0.49m diameter	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
5238	Cut			0.15m deep	0.34m diameter	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	0.63m diameter	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

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Fill of feature	Depth	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Final date	Final Phase
5242	Cut			0.32m deep	1.10m diameter	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	0.40m diameter	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	1.14m> diameter	Rounded concave based feature partially exposed at northern limit of excavation.	Pit ?		3b
5247	Cut			0.39m deep	0.50m diameter	Sub-ovoid shaped concave based pit cut truncated by [5249]	Pit		3c

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Fill of feature	Depth	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Final date	Final Phase
5248	Deposit	[5247]	Pit	0.39m deep		Moderate light to mid grey silt fill of [5247]	Secondary Fill		3c
5249	Cut			0.35m deep	1.30m wide	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	1.39m diameter	North south aligned concave based ditch cut.	Ditch		2
5252	Deposit	[5251]	Ditch	0.49m deep		Soft buff brown chalky silt fill of [5251]	Secondary Fill		2
5253	Cut			0.82m deep	2.72m diameter	North south aligned flattish based probable pit cut. Same as [106]	Pit		3c

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Fill of feature	Depth	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Final date	Final Phase
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	1.10m diameter	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

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Fill of feature	Depth	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Final date	Final Phase
5260	Deposit		Ditch	0.17m deep		Loose mid brown silt upper fill of [5261]	Secondary Fill		3c
5261	Cut			0.59m deep	1.64m diameter	Northwest southeast aligned concave based linear	Ditch	Strat date	3c
5262	Deposit	[5261]		0.59m deep		Loose yellowish mid brown silt. Fill of [5261]	Secondary Fill	Strat date	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	0.31m diameter	Sub-circular near vertical post-hole cut	Post hole		2

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Fill of feature	Depth	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Final date	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	0.84m diameter	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	Strat date?	3c
5269	Cut			0.25m deep	0.28m diameter	West-northwest east-southeast concave based beam slot cut. Same as [214]	Beam slot	Strat date?	3c
5270	Deposit	[5271]	Post hole	0.09m deep		Soft light greyish brown silty clay	Secondary Fill		2
5271	Cut			0.09m deep	0.23m diameter	Sub-circular irregular based post hole cut. Considerable root disturbance but on same alignment as other post holes	Post hole		2

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Fill of feature	Depth	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Final date	Final Phase
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	0.28m diameter	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	0.37m diameter	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	0.28m diameter	Sub-circular concave based post hole cut	Post hole		2

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Fill of feature	Depth	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Final date	Final Phase
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	0.28m diameter	Sub-circular concave based post hole cut	Post hole		2
5280	Cut			0.33m deep	0.25m diameter	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	0.29m diameter	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

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Fill of feature	Depth	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Final date	Final Phase
5284	Cut			0.14m deep	0.88m diameter	East west aligned concave based cut feature. Either sub-rectangular pit or ditch terminus, 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

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Fill of feature	Depth	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Final date	Final Phase
5290	Cut			0.09m deep	1.09m diameter	Northwest southeast aligned concave based ditch cut. Same [5303] and [5256]	Ditch		3b
5291	Deposit	[5290]	Ditch	0.09m deep		Moderate buffish grey chalky silt fill of [5290]	Secondary Fill		3b
5292	Cut			0.15m deep	Approx 1.56m diameter	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
5295	Deposit	[5299]	Pit/ Well	1.18m deep		Friable mid brownish grey to white silt. Slumping on edge of cut [5299]	Secondary Fill		3c

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Fill of feature	Depth	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Final date	Final Phase
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	0.98m diameter	Near circular near vertical cut either for a well or a pit. Excavated 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	0.87m diameter	Shallow flat based pit cut, only partially exposed but probably sub-circular	Pit		4

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Fill of feature	Depth	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Final date	Final Phase
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	0.40m diameter	Northeast to southwest aligned concave based beam slot cut	Beam slot		2
5305	Cut			0.22m deep	0.22m diameter	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

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Fill of feature	Depth	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Final date	Final Phase
5308	Deposit	[5307]	Ditch	0.33m deep		Friable buffish brown chalky silt fill of [5307]	Secondary Fill		2
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	0.57m diameter	Irregular possible root affected post-hole	possible post hole		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

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Fill of feature	Depth	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Final date	Final Phase
5314	Deposit			0.20m deep		Loose dark greyish brown clayey sand topsoil	Topsoil		2
5315	Unstratified						Unstratified material		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

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Fill of feature	Depth	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Final date	Final Phase
5320	Deposit					Natural chalk	Natural		1
5321	Deposit						Subsoil		5
5322	Deposit						Topsoil		5
5323	Structure			0.31m deep		Beam slot cut Building 5	Beam slot		4
5324	Deposit	[5323]	Beam slot	0.31m deep		Fill of [5323]	Fill		4

APPENDIX 4

THE POST-ROMAN POTTERY

DR ANNE BOYLE

INTRODUCTION

Four hundred and thirty-one sherds of pottery, representing a maximum of 263 vessels, weighing 4,934 grams were recovered from the site. The pottery ranges in date from the Late Saxon 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.

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	162	83 (80*)	1712
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
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
SLIP	Unidentified slipware	1650	1750	1	1	40
SNEOT	St Neots-type ware	870	1200	137	95	1186
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:				431	267 (263*)	4934

*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 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 13th and 14th 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 12th 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 11th to 12th 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 site 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 fabric description has been added to the pottery archive.

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 Late Saxon 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 10th to 12th 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 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 11th 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 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 (Phase 3c i.)

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-herd vessels, some of the pottery may represent rubbish disposal into open ditches.

Table 8, Summary of vessels from phase 3c ditches

Cname	[5261]=[110]		[114]	[210]=[216]=[5267]			[212]=[5128]		[228]=[5164]		[306]	[5077]	[5088]	[5096]	[5223]	TOTAL	
	(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 (Phase 3c ii.)

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 (Phase 3 c ii.)

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 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 and 8, though this evidence is far from convincing.

Table 10, Summary of vessels from phase 3c buildings

Cname	Building 2		Building 8	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-Norman and early medieval pottery in Cambridgeshire.

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ILLUSTRATION CATALOGUE

Figure A

- 1 Early Medieval Handmade ware jar (fabric 1) with flared rim and long finger pressings on rim edge, (107).
- 2 Early Medieval Handmade ware jar (fabric 2) with flared rim, (204).
- 3 St Neot's Shell-tempered ware flared rim jar and pressed rim edge. Fabric includes limestone fragments, (211).
- 4 Early Medieval Handmade ware jar (fabric 15), (5139)
- 5 Early Medieval Handmade ware jar (fabric 1/4) with shell and limestone dusting on shoulder and girth, (215)
- 6 Early Medieval Handmade ware jar (fabric 4) with flared rim and trimmed base, (215)
- 7 Early Medieval Handmade ware (fabric 4) jar with flared pressed rim and slightly ridged body, (215).
- 8 Early Medieval Handmade ware (fabric 7) small jar rim, (421)
- 9 Early Medieval Ware (fabric 11) jar with flared rim, (215), (5267)
- 10 St. Neot's shell-tempered ware jar with everted lid seated rim and trimmed basal angle, (5165)
- 11 Early Medieval Handmade ware jar (fabric 4) with flared rim and shell/limestone dusting from shoulder to base, (5138), (5139).
- 12 Early Medieval Handmade ware jar (fabric 15), (5138), (5139)
- 13 St. Neot's Shell-tempered ware bowl rim, (5267)
- 14 St. Neot's Shell-tempered ware in-turned bowl rim, (5184)

- 15 St. Neot's Shell-tempered ware in-turned rim bowl, (5159)
- 16 Non-Local Saxo-Norman ware jar with square everted hollow rim (213)

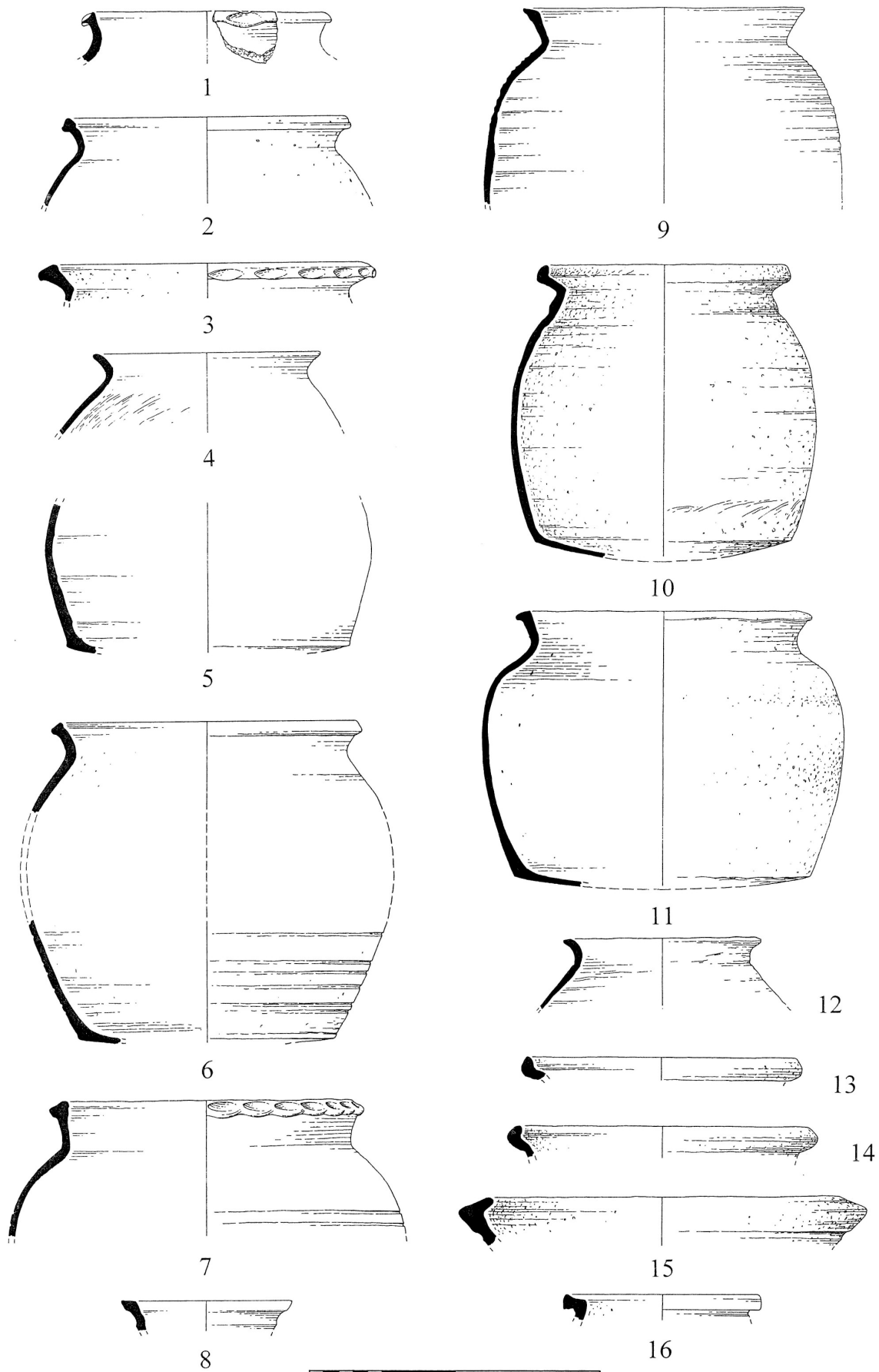


Figure A

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 16	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	

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 07	Ridged body; patchy carbonised deposit below shoulder	
0215	EMHM	Fabric 4	Jar	17	1	136		Base + BS	DR 06	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 09	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 06	Flared rim; external soot and over break	
0215	EMHM	Fabric 4	Jar	3	1	44		BS + rim	DR 07	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	

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 08		
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?	
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			
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	EMHM		?	1	1	1		BS	<20>		
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 12; 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	
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 11; 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 11 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 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 15	Inturned rim; abraded; patchy soot	
5165	SNEOT		Jar?	2	1	4		BS			
5165	SNEOT		Jar	19	1	466		Rim + base + BS	DR 10	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 14	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	
5218	EMWM	Fabric 6	Bowl?	1	1	18		Base		External soot; handmade?; OX/R/OX	
5218	SNEOT		Jar/bowl	2	1	12		BS +		Worn	

								base			
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 13	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	
5298	EMHM		?	1	1	1		BS	<17>		
5298	SNEOT		Jar	1	1	2		BS	<17>	Soot	
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 4b

DATING ARCHIVE

Anne Boyle

Context	Date	Comment
107	12 th	
111	Mid 11 th to early 12 th	
113	Mid 11 th to 12 th	
200	19 th to 20 th	Date on CBM
204	19 th to 20 th	Date on CBM
209	12 th	
211	Mid 11 th to 12 th	
213	Mid 11 th to 12	
215	12 th	
221	Mid 11 th to 12 th	
227	Mid 11 th to 12 th	Date on a single sherd
229	10 th to 12 th	
304	Mid 11 th to early 12 th	
312	Roman	
403	12 th	
413	12 th	
415	Mid 12 th to Late 12 th	
417	Mid 11 th to 12 th	Date on a single sherd
419	19 th to 20 th	Date on CBM
421	Mid 11 th to 12 th	Date on a single sherd
5002	19 th to 20 th	Date on CBM
5008	Mid 11 th to 12 th	Date on a single sherd
5016	10 th to 12 th	
5018	10 th to 11 th	
5024	Late 18 th to 19 th	
5041	10 th to Mid 11 th	Date on a single sherd
5051	10 th to Mid 11 th	Date on a single sherd
5055	Mid 11 th to Early 12 th	
5077	12 th	
5083	10 th to 12 th	Date on a single sherd

5091	12 th	
5097	Mid 11 th to 12 th	
5098	10 th to 11 th	
5100	10 th to 12 th	Date on a single sherd
5103	10 th to 12 th	Date on a single sherd
5107	19 th to 20 th	
5108	19 th to 20 th	Date on CBM
5116	Mid 11 th to Early 12 th	
5124	Mid 11 th to 12 th	
5125	13 th to 16 th	Date on CBM
5127	Mid 11 th to 12 th	
5129	Late 9 th to Mid 11 th	Date on a single sherd
5315	16 th to 18 th	
5136	10 th to 12 th	Date on a single sherd
5138	12 th	
5139	12 th	
5155	L9 to 10 th	
5157	Late 9 th to Mid 11 th	Date on a single sherd
5159	10 th to 11 th	Date on a single sherd
5165	Mid 11 th to Early 12 th	
5167	19 th to 20 th	Date on CBM
5184	10 th to 11 th	
5197	Mid 11 th to 12 th	
5199	Late 9 th to mid 11 th	Date on a single sherd
5201	Mid 11 th to 12 th	Date on a single sherd
5218	Mid 11 th to early 12 th	
5227	Late 11 th to 12 th	
5229	Mid 11 th to 12 th	
5245	10 th to 12 th	Date on a single sherd
5248	Mid 11 th to 12 th	Date on a single sherd
5254	Mid 11 th to 12 th	Date on a single sherd
5260	12 th	
5262	Late 9 th to Mid 11 th	Date on a single sherd
5267	Mid 11 th to 12 th	
5293	10 th to 12 th	Date on a single sherd
5294	10 th to 12 th	

5297	Mid 11 th to 12 th	Date on a single sherd
5298	Mid 11 th to 12 th	
5302	10 th to 12 th	
5310	Mid 11 th to 12 th	Date on a single sherd

Appendix 5

The animal bones from School Lane, Fulbourn, Cambridgeshire (FUFH 07)

Matilda Holmes

June 2008

Methodology

Hand collected bones were identified by Jennifer Wood. A full methodology is detailed in Bradley-Lovekin (2008). Fragments from residues were recorded by the author. Due to the highly fragmentary nature of sieved material, only those that could be identified to species or anatomy were included.

Taphonomy and Condition

The bones from earlier phases were in good condition, but those from post medieval and modern contexts were more poorly preserved. A small proportion of bones from all phases showed signs of fresh breakage which would most likely have occurred during excavation or processing.

As the majority of the assemblage was dated to the Saxo-Norman period this phase will be investigated for the affect of further taphonomic processes: 6% of bones showed signs of canid gnawing, suggesting they were available for dogs to chew on prior to deposition. A small proportion (approximately 3%) bore butchery marks, and a similar proportion had been burnt, suggesting they were roasted or exposed to an open fire before being buried.

One long bone fragment showed signs of bone modification, in the presence of four shallow notches cut at evenly spaced distances along the shaft.

The Assemblage

As noted above, the majority (table 1) of the assemblage came from Saxo-Norman contexts, and so only bones from this period will be considered in any further detail.

Table 1: Quantification by Phase

Phase	Number of fragments	Number of fragments identified to species
Roman (probable)	4	2
Saxo-Norman	281	132
Medieval	38	17
(and probable Medieval)		
Late Medieval / Early Post Medieval	10	5
Post Medieval	12	5
(and probable Post Medieval)		
Post Medieval / Early Modern	17	4
Undated	67	35

One group of associated fragments was recorded, being a partial skeleton of a kitten from the fill of a beam slot (context 5116). These bones were recorded as 1 in the fragment count.

Carcass Representation and Butchery

Although this is a small assemblage, fragments from most parts of the cattle carcass are present, and, to a lesser extent, sheep carcass (table 2). The pig sample was too small for any investigation into fragment representation to be carried out. This suggests that animals were butchered on site, as

bones typical of primary butchery (skull and feet) and food waste (long bones) had been deposited together.

Butchery marks were present on cattle, sheep / goat and horse bones, although not in great enough quantities for any trends to be noted, further than being consistent with disarticulation and jointing of a carcass.

Table 2: Fragment Representation (epiphysis count) Saxon-Norman

	Cattle	Sheep / Goat	Pig
Mandible*	1		5
Horn Core	4	1	
Zygomaticus	2	2	
Atlas**	2		
Axis**			
Scapula		1	
Humerus	1	4	
Radius	2		
Metacarpal		2	
Pelvis	1	2	
Femur	1	2	
Tibia	3		1
Metatarsal	2		1
Phalanx I**	1	1	
Phalanx II**			
Phalanx III**	2		1
Total	21	15	8

*Mandibles with molars

**Count adjusted to even out frequency count

Species Representation and Diet

Table 3 shows the species recorded for all phases, of which the main domesticates (cattle, sheep / goat and pig) were predominant. Due to the small sample sizes only the Saxon-Norman phase will be considered further.

Sheep / goat and cattle are present in similar numbers. Pig bones are the next most common, but still as a significant proportion of the assemblage, then horse. Other domestic animals recorded were dog, cat, chicken and goose; wild animals included hare / rabbit and amphibian bones, all of which were present in very small numbers.

From the species recorded, and presence of butchery marks on bones of the larger mammals, it is likely that beef, mutton / lamb, pork, horse, chicken and goose probably formed part of the diet of the inhabitants of this site.

Table 3: Species Representation (fragment count) all Phases

Species	Roman*	Saxo-Norman	Medieval*	L Medieval/ E Post Medieval	Post Medieval*	Post Medieval/ E Modern
Cattle		44	10	2	2	2
Sheep / Goat	1	49	2	3	2	1
Pig	1	20	3		1	
Horse		12				
Dog		1				
Cat		1				
Chicken		2	1			1
Goose		2				
Hare / Rabbit		1				
Amphibian		1				
Total Identified	2	132	16	5	5	4
Unidentified Large Mammal		67	7	2	6	
Unidentified Medium Mammal	2	44	9	2		3
Unidentified Mammal		32	6	1		2
Bird		6			1	1
Unidentified Small Mammal						7
Total	4	281	38	10	12	17

* includes contexts designated 'probable'

Animal Husbandry

The sample is small, and there was very little data available to look at mortality profiles for pigs, and no metrical data for any species was useful for analysis. However, there were apparent trends within the cattle and sheep assemblages, which, due to the relative paucity of published information for this period and site type, warrants further exploration.

Cattle

The absence of neonatal or very young animals suggests that cattle weren't bred in the area. There is a clear cut off in the epiphyseal fusion profile at around 36-42 months of age, prior to which there are no mortalities, and after which there is only one fused bone (table 4). There was no useful tooth wear or eruption data available to confirm such a pattern, and the small sample size means that only tentative explanations can be attempted. The provision of cattle of this age suggests they were culled at a prime meat age, such a specific age range could indicate that animals were bought in from a market; were provided from a farm on their estate; or younger and older animals marketed elsewhere.

Sheep / Goat

Again, there was no evidence for new born animals, the majority of animals died before reaching 10 months of age. Although a few died between 6 and 24 months, all the late fusing bones are unfused (table 4); unfortunately, again there was no tooth data to corroborate the fusion data. Such a mortality profile may imply a cull of excess stock from a flock generally kept for secondary products such as wool or milk. Again the absence of old animals suggests they were either marketed elsewhere, or that this was a site provided with prime meat age animals.

Table 4: Fusion Data (Saxo-Norman Phase)

Cattle	Age (months)	U	F	Sheep / Goat	Age (months)	U	F
Metacarpal P	0			Metacarpal P	0		1

Matilda Holmes

Metatarsal P	0	1	Metatarsal P	0	
Scapula	7-8		Scapula	6-8	1
Pelvis	7-10	1	Pelvis	6-10	1 1
1st phalange	13-15	1	Humerus D	10	2 1
Humerus D	15-18	1	Radius P	10	
Radius P	15-18	1	1st phalange	13-16	1
2nd phalange	18	3	2nd phalange	13-16	
Metacarpal D	24-36		Metacarpal D	18-24	1
Tibia D	24-30	1	Tibia D	18-24	
Metatarsal D	27-36	1	Metatarsal D	20-28	
Calcaneum	36-42		Ulna	30	
Ulna	42		Femur P	30-36	1
Femur P	42		Calcaneum	30-36	
Humerus P	42-48		Radius D	36	
Radius D	42-48	1	Femur D	36-42	1
Femur D	42-48	1	Tibia P	36-42	
Tibia P	42-48	1 1	Humerus P	36-42	1
Total		3 11	Total		7 5

Discussion

There are very few published Saxo-Norman rural sites within England. Of those available, similar species proportions to those from Fulbourn were only noted at Walton Vicarage, Bucks (Sadler, 1989). Other similar sites (Brighton Hill South, Hampshire (Coy, 1995); Pepperhill Lane, Kent (Charles and Ingrem, 2001); Yarnton Oxfordshire (Mulville, 2004) contained greater proportions of cattle and relatively less sheep. However, at all these sites cattle, sheep / goat and pig were the majority of animals recorded, with few wild mammal or bird species present. This is indicative of the intense agricultural regimes of the time, when the production power of rural sites was maximised to provide the most grain, wool and meat for the highly taxed estate owners (Dyer, 2003).

The only site with cattle ageing data was again Walton Vicarage, which represented animals of similar ages to the Fulbourn sample i.e. nearly all were culled before reaching 3 years of age. There are not enough data to suggest a reason for this, but it does coincide with an increase in immature cattle on urban sites at this time (Sykes, 2007).

There were no similar age profiles to the sheep from Fulbourn, as on all other sites specified above they were more likely to be mature, representative of an economy throughout the country where they were used for secondary products, particularly reflecting the expanding wool trade (Sykes, 2007).

The lack of evidence for neonatal or very young animals from Saxo-Norman Fulbourn, the presence of cattle which died at a very specific age and the unusual number of immature sheep suggests that these animals were bought into the site. If the site was a purely arable farm, it may be expected that the cattle remains would be from older animals which had been used in grain production. Instead, it may be more indicative of a rural estate centre, where animals were received as part of a food distribution network, rather than bred on site. However, it must be reiterated that the sample size is very small, and such an inference is tentative and based on restricted data.

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The Shell

Shell was recorded by Jennifer Wood, as shown in table 1. They were most common in the Saxo-Norman phase, so only this period will be considered further.

The presence of garden snail shell was probably incidental, not the result of deliberate deposition. All other shell fragments are from common coastal species, and suggest the importation of such animals, presumably forming a small component of the diet of the inhabitants.

Table 1: Shell (fragment count)

	Roman ?	Saxo- Norman	Post medieval/ E Modern
Garden Snail	1	12	1
Oyster		2	
Mussel		37	
Cockle		13	
Common Whelk		1	
Total	1	65	1

Appendix 5b The Faunal Assemblage by Jennifer Wood

Sum of Number	Spot date							
Taxon	Roman	Late Saxon- Saxo- Norman	Saxo-Norman	Saxo-Norman/ Early Medieval	Early Medieval	Early Modern	Undated	Grand Total
Equid				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					1			1
Cat					6			6
Red Deer					1			1
Lagomorph					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
Grand 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 83 items was recovered.

ROMAN POTTERY

By Anne Boyle and Barbara Precious

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by Darling 2004. The assemblage consisted of four sherds from four vessels weighing 125 grams.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery 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 table 1.

Condition

All of the Roman pottery appears to be re-deposited, the average sherd weight of 125 grams is unrepresentative due to the presence of a fragment of Mortaria rim.

Results

Table 1, Roman Pottery Archive

Cxt	Fabric	Full Name	Form	Dec	Alter	Draw	NoS	W (g)	Comments
204	MORT	Undifferentiated mortaria	MHK		ABR	01	1	99	Rim
0312	GREY	Grey ware	JBK				1	2	BS
0312	SHCF	Iron Age Common Fine Shell-tempered	J?				1	9	BS; red brown surfaces; reduced internally

5116	NAT	Miscellaneous Romano-British Tradition wares	JBL	COMB; HM			1	15	BS; Haphazard combed design
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Provenance

The pottery from beam slot [205] and [5117] is associated with later material and is therefore residual. The Grey ware (GREY) and Iron Age Tradition Shell-tempered ware (SHCF) came from Ditch [313] and may also be re-deposited.

Table 2, Dating of the Roman pottery

Context	Date	Comment
0204	Late 1 st to 2 nd century	Date on a single sherd; Roman residual
0312	2 nd century+	
5116	Early to Middle Iron Age	Date on a single sherd; Roman residual

Range

Roman and Iron Age tradition coarsewares are present in the assemblage, along with a hooked rim Mortaria (Fig. A). The latter is of unknown type, with a light grey fabric with a clean compact background, frequent well sorted sub-round to round quartz (including smoky and cloudy) 0.3 to 0.5mm, common black iron pellets 0.3 to 0.8mm with occasional larger up to 2mm.

The range of forms includes Jar/Beakers and Jar/Bowl although the condition of the material makes identification difficult. The Native Romano-British ware vessel from (5116) has lightly combed or brushed lines which form an irregular pattern.

Potential

The assemblage poses no problems for long term storage and should be retained.

Summary

A small assemblage of Iron Age tradition and Roman pottery was recovered from the site. The pottery all appears to be residual.

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 3.

Results

Table 3, 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 (generic)			1	5	Flake; pitch?	19th to 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	Oxidised		4	26	Possible roofing tile; very abraded;	13th to

		building material	+ flint + fe				13mm thick	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 4.

Results

Table 4, 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 5, 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 6, Other Materials

Context	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
100	Concrete	Roof tile	1	433	20 th century
111	Charcoal	Charcoal	1	1	
200	Mortar	Mortar	1	18	
213	Charcoal	Charcoal	1	2	
419	stone	Burnt stone	1	146	
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	18 th 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			52	3109	

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 7 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above and the pottery in appendix 4a.

Table 7, Spot dates

Context	Date	Comment
100	20 th	
107	12 th	
111	Mid 11 th to early 12 th	
113	Mid 11 th to 12 th	
200	19 th to 20 th	Date on CBM
204	19 th to 20 th	Date on CBM; includes Roman residual
209	12 th	
211	Mid 11 th to 12 th	
213	Mid 11 th to 12	
215	12 th	
221	Mid 11 th to 12 th	
227	Mid 11 th to 12 th	Date on a single sherd
229	10 th to 12 th	
304	Mid 11 th to early 12 th	
312	2 nd century+	
403	12 th	
413	12 th	
415	Mid 12 th to Late 12 th	
417	Mid 11 th to 12 th	Date on a single sherd

419	19 th to 20 th	Date on CBM
421	Mid 11 th to 12 th	Date on a single sherd
5002	19 th to 20 th	Date on CBM
5008	Mid 11 th to 12 th	Date on a single sherd
5016	10 th to 12 th	
5018	10 th to 11 th	
5024	Late 18 th to 19 th	
5041	10 th to Mid 11 th	Date on a single sherd
5051	10 th to Mid 11 th	Date on a single sherd
5055	Mid 11 th to Early 12 th	
5077	12 th	
5083	10 th to 12 th	Date on a single sherd
5091	12 th	
5097	Mid 11 th to 12 th	
5098	10 th to 11 th	
5100	10 th to 12 th	Date on a single sherd
5103	10 th to 12 th	Date on a single sherd
5107	19 th to 20 th	
5108	19 th to 20 th	Date on CBM
5116	Mid 11 th to Early 12 th	Includes Roman residual
5124	Mid 11 th to 12 th	
5125	13 th to 16 th	Date on CBM
5127	Mid 11 th to 12 th	
5129	Late 9 th to Mid 11 th	Date on a single sherd
5315	16 th to 18 th	
5136	10 th to 12 th	Date on a single sherd
5138	12 th	
5139	12 th	
5155	L9 to 10 th	
5157	Late 9 th to Mid 11 th	Date on a single sherd
5159	10 th to 11 th	Date on a single sherd
5165	Mid 11 th to Early 12 th	
5167	19 th to 20 th	Date on CBM
5184	10 th to 11 th	
5197	Mid 11 th to 12 th	
5199	Late 9 th to mid 11 th	Date on a single sherd

5201	Mid 11 th to 12 th	Date on a single sherd
5218	Mid 11 th to early 12 th	
5227	Late 11 th to 12 th	
5229	Mid 11 th to 12 th	
5245	10 th to 12 th	Date on a single sherd
5248	Mid 11 th to 12 th	Date on a single sherd
5254	Mid 11 th to 12 th	Date on a single sherd
5260	12 th	
5262	Late 9 th to Mid 11 th	Date on a single sherd
5267	Mid 11 th to 12 th	
5293	10 th to 12 th	Date on a single sherd
5294	10 th to 12 th	
5297	Mid 11 th to 12 th	Date on a single sherd
5298	Mid 11 th to 12 th	
5302	10 th to 12 th	
5310	Mid 11 th to 12 th	Date on a single sherd

ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure A

- 1 Hooked mortaria rim of unknown provenance (possibly East Anglian); late 1st to early 2nd century, (204).

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CLAU	City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
O	Oxidised
R	Reduced
W (g)	Weight (grams)

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1

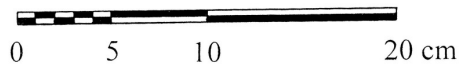


Figure A

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 'coke' 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

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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 7 Environmental Assessment Catalogue

Sample No.		002	005	007	009	016	017	018	019	020
Context No.		107	211	213	5055	204	5298	5133	5138	5116
Feature No.		106	212	214	5056	205	5299	5129	5129	5117
Feature type		Feat.	Feat.	B.slot	Well	B.slot	Well/pit	Feat.	Feat.	B.slot
Cereals		Common name								
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)	Oat	x	x			x		x	xxx	x
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)	Barley	x		x	x	xx	x	x	x	
<i>Hordeum/Secale cereale</i> type (rachis nodes)	Barley/rye			x					x	
<i>Secale cereale</i> L. (grains)	Rye								x	
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	Wheat			x	x	x	x	xcf	xxx	
<i>T. aestivum/compactum</i> type (rachis nodes)	Bread wheat type								xxx	
Cereal indet. (grains)		xx	x	x	x	xx	x	xx	xxx	x
(basal rachis node)									x	
(floret base)									x	
Herbs										
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L.	Stinking mayweed								x	
Apiaceae indet.		x							x	
<i>Bromus</i> sp.	Brome								x	
<i>Centaurea</i> sp.	Cornflower							x	xcf	
Fabaceae indet.	Small legumes								x	
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.)A.Love	Black bindweed					x				
<i>Galium aparine</i> L.	Goosegrass							x		
<i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L.	Linseed								x	
<i>Lithospermum arvense</i> L.	Corn gromwell	xm							xm	
<i>Malva</i> sp.	Mallow								x	
Large Poaceae indet.	Grasses				x	x			x	
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	Dock		x	x						
<i>Silene</i> sp.	Campion								x	
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp.	Vetch/vetchling				x					
Wetland plants										
<i>Carex</i> sp.	Sedge								x	
Tree/shrub macrofossils										
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	Hazel	x						x		
Other plant macrofossils										
Charcoal <2mm		x	xx	xxx	xx	xx	xx	xxx	xxxx	xx
Charcoal >2mm		x	xx	xx	x	x	xx	xxx	xxx	
Charcoal >5mm									x	
Charred root/stem				x					x	
Indet.culm node									x	
Indet.seeds		xm	x			x			x xm	
Mollusc shells										
Woodland/shade loving species										
<i>Aegopinella</i> sp.		x								
<i>Discus rotundatus</i>		x								
<i>Oxychilus</i> sp.		xcf		xcf	xcf					
<i>Trichia striolata</i>									xcf	
Zonitidae indet.					x		x			
Open country species										
<i>Helicella itala</i>		x	xx	x	x	xx		xx	x	xx
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>		xx	xx	x	xx	xx		x		x
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.		xx	x	xxx	x	xx	x			
<i>V. costata</i>		x	x	xx	xx	xx	xx	x	x	x
<i>V. excentrica</i>		x					x	x		x
<i>V. pulchella</i>				xx		x		x		x
<i>Vertigo pygmaea</i>				xcf						xcf
Catholic species										
<i>Cepaea</i> sp.				x						x
<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp.		x	x	x	x			x	x	x

Table 2. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains from the other features, Hall Farm, School Lane, Fulbourn, Cambridgeshire.

Appendix 7 Environmental Assessment Catalogue

<i>Trichia hispida</i> group		xx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx xb	xx	xx	x	xx
Freshwater obligate species										
<i>Lymnaea</i> sp.					x					
<i>Planorbarius corneus</i>										x
<i>Succinea</i> sp.					x		x			
Other materials										
Black porous 'cokey' material		xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx		x	xxx		xx
Black tarry material		xx		xx	x	x			x	
Bone		xx	x	x		x	xb	x		x
Fish bone								x		x
Mineralised/faecal concretions		x								
Small coal frags.		xx	xx	xx	x	xx	x			x
Small mammal/amphibian bones			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Vitrified material		x		x		x		x		
Sample volume (litres)		10ss	10	10ss	10ss	10	10	10	10	10ss
Volume of flot (litres)		<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 2. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains from the other features, Hall Farm, School Lane, Fulbourn, Cambridgeshire.

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

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

Appendix 9

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

407	Context records
9	Photographic record sheets
5	Section record sheets
3	Plan record sheets
17	Daily record sheets
5	Levels sheet
177	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix
3	Boxes of finds

All primary records are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Cambridgeshire County Council
Box ELH118
Castle Court
Shire Hall
Cambs
CB3 0AP

Accession Numbers:

ECB 2672 and ECB 2716

Archaeological Project Services Site Code:

FUHF07

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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