

Medieval Remains at Chapel End, Sawtry, Cambridgeshire



Archaeological Evaluation Report



November 2013

Client: Gould Construction Ltd.

OA East Report No: 1550

OASIS No: oxfordar3-165535

NGR: TL 1722 8366

Medieval Remains at Chapel End, Sawtry, Cambridgeshire

Archaeological Evaluation

By Helen Stocks-Morgan BSc

With contributions by Chris Faine (MA Msc), Carole Fletcher (BA AifA) and Rachel Fosberry HNC (Cert Ed)

Editor: Paul Spoerry BTech PhD MifA

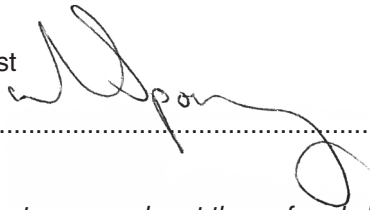
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Date of Works: November 2013
Client Name: Gould Construction Ltd.
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Prepared by: Helen Stocks-Morgan
Position: Supervisor
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Checked by: Paul Spoerry
Position: Regional Manager, OA East
Date: 29th November 2013
Signed:



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Oxford Archaeology East,
15 Trafalgar Way,
Bar Hill,
Cambridge,
CB23 8SQ

t: 01223 850500
f: 01223 850599
e: oaeast@thehumanjourney.net
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net/oaeast>

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on off Chapel End, Sawtry, Cambridgeshire (TL 1722 8366). The fieldwork took place between the 06/11/13 and 07/11/13. A total of two trenches were excavated within the proposed development area.

Archaeological remains dating to the High Medieval period was visible throughout the two trenches, with tentative evidence for Late Saxon settlement within the vicinity. This late Saxon activity is represented by the retrieval of pottery from later features .

During the High Medieval period a phase of occupation is represented by a rectilinear field system aligned north-east to south-west. A further phase of activity on site is represented by a rectilinear field system aligned north to south. At some point in the High Medieval period the land was reorganised on a new alignment but it is unclear which phase was present first as no relationship was evident between the two field systems.

Evidence for domestic structures consists of the remains of three postholes located within Trench 1 and the eastern end of Trench 2. These are likely to represent small outbuildings. Although undated their fills are similar to the ditch fills from the High Medieval period.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted on Land on Chapel End, Sawtry, Cambridgeshire (TL 1722 8366).
- 1.1.2 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Dan MacConnell of Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC; Planning Application 1201049FUL), supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East (Gilmour, 2013).
- 1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by CCC, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The site is situated on gently rolling ground at an approximate height of 15m AOD. The site is currently on unused scrub land overlooking paddocks to the east.
- 1.2.2 The underlying bedrock is Oxford Clay, with no superficial geology present. (British Geological Survey).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 A full HER search was completed prior to fieldwork. A summary of significant records is given below.

Iron Age

- 1.3.2 Conclusive evidence for the earliest settlement within the landscape dates to the Middle Iron Age, where excavations at Black Horse Farm (MCB 18242) 0.5km to the south-east and at Gidding Road (MCB18238) 0.5km to the south-west retrieved evidence of postholes and pits associated with settlement and ditches associated with farming.

Roman

- 1.3.3 The route of Ermine Street, the main Roman road between London and York, is followed by the modern day A1 that lies 0.25km to the east of the site. During the Roman period there was a roadside settlement at Tort Hill, 1km to the north (MCB11666). Two inhumations (HER 1332) were recovered during widening of the A1.

Anglo-Saxon

- 1.3.4 There is little conclusive evidence for occupation of Sawtry during the Anglo-Saxon period.

Medieval

- 1.3.5 Sawtry is a shrunken medieval village with the core of the the village centred around St Andrew's church, 150m to the north of the site (SAM 1006817). These settlement remains are in the form of several house platforms (HER 01329a, 01329c).
- 1.3.6 Ridge and furrow earthworks surround the settlement to the north and east. These are the remains of open field cultivation
- 1.3.7 A Cobbled trackway was recorded 200m to the north-east of the site, which continued the route of Chapel End between St Andrew's church and the settlement (MCB 18542). Recent evaluation of the land directly adjacent to the site has revealed the remains of High Medieval settlement, in the form of ditches, pits and structural remains (McConnell, pers comm).

A circular earthwork was recorded 200m to the north-west of the site, which has been interpreted as a cock pit (HER 01018)

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 The author would like thank John McLelland commissioned and funded the archaeological work. The project was managed by Paul Spoerry and the illustrator was Liz Gardner. The project was monitored by Dan McConnell of Cambridgeshire County Council.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

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

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The Brief required that two 10m trenches were excavated and all archaeological remains sample excavated where appropriate. Trenches were located within the footprints of the proposed building and access route.
- 2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a wheeled JCB-type excavator using a toothless ditching bucket.
- 2.2.3 The site survey was carried out by Pat Moan using a Leica GPS.
- 2.2.4 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.
- 2.2.5 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.2.6 Two samples were taken from deposits considered most appropriate for environmental sampling.
- 2.2.7 Site conditions were wet, however this did not affect the site work.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 Results from each trench and those features recognized within, are described in sequence.

3.2 Trench 1

3.2.1 Trench 1 was aligned north to south and located within the footprint of the proposed house. Archaeological features were recorded throughout the trench (see Fig 2). The natural deposits were recorded at 0.55m below modern ground level. The subsoil comprised a 0.25m thick, dark orangey grey silty clay (2). This was overlain by topsoil (1), a dark greyish brown silty clay, 0.3m thick.

3.2.2 To the northern end of the trench lay a sub-square posthole (10) extending outside the trench. This posthole had steep sides and a concave base, measuring 0.4m wide and 0.1m deep. It contained a mid grey silty clay fill (9).

3.2.3 One metre to the south lay a ditch (12) aligned east to west. The ditch had a V-shaped profile with a rounded base and measured 0.5m wide and 0.18m deep. This ditch had a mid brownish grey silty clay fill (11) which contained 13-14th century pottery. This ditch truncated an earlier undated curvilinear ditch (14), 0.6m wide and 0.25m deep. This ditch was aligned north-east to south-west turning west towards the southern end. This ditch had steep sides and a flat base which contained a pale brownish grey silty clay fill (13).

3.2.4 Truncating this to the south was a small sub-square pothole (16), similar in shape and profile to the posthole to the north. This pothole was 0.3m in diameter and 0.08m deep and had a dark grey silty clay fill (15). Environmental samples from this fill contained a small amount of charred cereal grains.

3.2.5 Directly to the south lay a curvilinear ditch (18) aligned east to west and turning to the north-west. This ditch had steep sides and a flat base and measured 1m wide and 0.22m deep. The fill was a pale brownish grey silty clay fill (19) which contained three sherds of 13-14th century pottery. This ditch was similar to curvilinear ditch 14 and may be the same feature however this is uncertain as its full extent is unclear within the evaluation trench.

3.2.6 A large pit (20) was located towards the southern end of the trench. This pit extended into the eastern section and its observed dimensions were 0.5m long, 2.2m wide and 0.5m deep. It had steep sides and a concave base and was filled by a dark grey silty clay (19).

3.3 Trench 2

3.3.1 Trench 2 was aligned west north-west to east south-east and was located within the footprint of the proposed garage and driveway. Archaeological features were recorded throughout the trench (see Fig 2). The natural deposits were recorded at 0.5m below modern ground level. The subsoil comprised a 0.2m thick, dark orangey grey silty clay (2). This was overlain by topsoil (1), a dark greyish brown silty clay, 0.3m thick.

3.3.2 At the north-western end of the trench lay a north-west to south-east ditch (6). This ditch had steep sides and a concave base and measured 0.6m wide and 0.3m deep. It was filled by a mid grey silty clay (5) which contained several large flint cobbles at the base of the ditch. Two sherds of pottery were recovered from this feature dating to the

13-14th centuries. Environmental samples from this fill produced a small assemblage of charred cereal grains and fish scales. Cutting this ditch was a large north-east to south-west ditch (4). It had a wide V-shaped profile, measuring 2m wide and 0.4m deep. The ditch had a dark grey silty clay fill (3) which contained a large amount of 13-14th century pottery consistent with intentional dumping.

- 3.3.3 Five metres to the east lay a ditch (24) aligned north to south which had straight sides and a concave base. This ditch measured 0.8m wide and 0.38m deep and contained a mid grey silty clay fill (23) containing four sherds of mid 12th to 14th century pottery. Probably truncating this ditch was a small circular pit (8), measuring 0.8m in diameter and 0.1m deep. This had a dark grey silty clay fill (7) and contained no finds.
- 3.3.4 Immediately to the east lay a small sub-square posthole (22) which was 0.3m in diameter and 0.07m deep. This was filled with a dark grey silty clay (21) and similar in shape and profile to the postholes seen in Trench 1.

3.4 Finds Summary

- 3.4.1 A small assemblage of pottery was recovered during the evaluation consisting of 46 sherds, weighing 1.166kg from six contexts. Overall the assemblage dates to the early 13th century to the end or the 14th century (The 'High medieval' period), with only one context producing later material (15th to 16th century).
- 3.4.2 Twelve fragments of animal bone were recovered from the evaluation with five fragments identifiable to species (sheep and cattle).

3.5 Environmental Summary

- 3.5.1 Two samples taken during the evaluation and these produced a small assemblage of charred plant remains indicative of domestic and culinary waste.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Explanation

4.1.1 The discussion concentrates on features that are dated and can be grouped. It is presented as an overall chronological discussion to help establish the findings in the context of its wider landscape setting.

4.2 Undated

4.2.1 The first phase of occupation is represented by the remains of a curvilinear ditch or ditches (**14, 18**). These ditches are undated but stratigraphically they are the earliest features. The nature of the fills is different to the other features identified, being lighter in colour with more leaching having occurred. It is unclear given the small scale of the current intervention as to the true form and function of this feature/these features. They are currently undated but it is thought possible they might represent prehistoric remains, due to the difference in morphology and fill colouration.

4.3 Late Saxon

4.3.1 The recovery of Late Saxon pottery from Ditch 4, which although residual where found, suggests that settlement may have been present in the immediate vicinity of the site.

4.4 Medieval

4.4.1 These are two distinct phases of activity on site that date to the High medieval period. One phase is represented by a rectilinear field system laid out on a north-east to south-west alignment (**4, 6**). The fills of these ditches contain a large quantity of pottery, which is relatively unabraded suggesting that domestic settlement was near by. There are three postholes (**10, 16, 22**) which although undated have similar dark grey fills and are thus thought to date to the same period. These are likely to have formed small outbuildings or fence-lines associated with settlement. They are not large enough to, on their own, represent load-bearing structures.

4.4.2 Another rectilinear field system (**12, 24**) was evident on a north to south alignment. These are smaller ditches and are on the same alignment as the roadway of Chapel End suggesting that these were laid out once the road was in use as a thoroughfare.

4.4.3 These two rectilinear field systems both contained pottery dating to the 13-14th centuries, suggesting that at some point in the High medieval period a change in land organisation occurred. The pottery cannot, however, be dated closely enough to suggest which field system was chronologically earlier.

4.4.4 At some point at or after the end of the High medieval period the site was abandoned and no further evidence of occupation is present on site.

4.5 Significance

4.5.1 Archaeological remains are evident throughout the proposed development area. With tentative evidence of early prehistoric occupation.

- 4.5.2 The archaeological remains are predominately High medieval in date and represent a time when the medieval settlement of Sawtry was at its most populous and prosperous. The medieval remains seen during this evaluation represent occupation on the periphery of the settlement core and will help to show the full expansion and contraction of the village during the medieval period.

4.6 Recommendations

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

APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1							
General description					Orientation		
Trench contained two postholes, two ditches and one pit. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of orange clay.					N-S		
					Avg. depth (m)		0.55
					Width (m)		1.60
					Length (m)		9.60
Contexts							
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date	
1	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-	
2	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil	-	-	
9	Fill	0.42	0.10	Posthole	-	-	
10	Cut	0.42	0.10	Posthole	-	-	
11	Fill	0.48	0.18	Ditch	Pottery	High Medieval	
12	Cut	0.48	0.18	Ditch	-	High Medieval	
13	Fill	0.6	0.24	Ditch	-	-	
14	Cut	0.6	0.24	Ditch	-	-	
15	Fill	0.3	0.09	Posthole	-	-	
16	Cut	0.3	0.09	Posthole	-	-	
17	Fill	0.9	0.24	Ditch	-	-	
18	Cut	0.9	0.24	Ditch	-	-	
19	Fill	2.2	0.50	Pit	Pottery	High Medieval	
20	Cut	2.2	0.50	Pit	-	High Medieval	
25	Fill	1.7	0.20	Pit	-	High Medieval	
Trench 2							
General description					Orientation		
Trench contained three ditches, one posthole and one small pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a orange clay natural.					E-W		
					Avg. depth (m)		0.55
					Width (m)		1.60
					Length (m)		10.50
Contexts							
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date	
1	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil	Pottery	-	
2	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil	-	-	
3	Fill	2.1	0.38	Ditch	Pottery	High Medieval	
4	Cut	2.1	0.38	Ditch	-	High Medieval	
5	Fill	0.6	0.36	Ditch	Pottery	High Medieval	
6	Cut	0.6	0.36	Ditch	-	High Medieval	
7	Fill	0.7	0.12	Pit	-	-	

8	Cut	0.7	0.12	Pit	-	-
21	Fill	0.31	0.07	Posthole	-	-
22	Cut	0.31	0.07	Posthole	-	-
23	Fill	0.8	0.38	Ditch	Pottery	High Medieval
24	Cut	0.8	0.38	Ditch	-	High Medieval

APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Pottery

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

B.1.1 The excavation produced a small pottery assemblage of 46 sherds, weighing 1.166kg, recovered from six contexts. The condition of the overall assemblage is moderately abraded. The average sherd weight from individual contexts is moderate at approximately 25g.

Methodology

B.1.2 The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG) documents *A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms* (MPRG, 1998) and *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics* (MPRG, 2001) act as a standard.

B.1.3 Dating was carried out using OA East's in-house system based on that previously used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all previously described medieval and post-medieval types. All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed. All the pottery has been recorded and dated on a context-by-context basis. The archives are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition.

B.1.4

B.1.5 Assemblage

B.1.6 Context 1 produced a large sherd from a Transitional Redware or early Post-medieval Redware bowl. Context 3 produced the largest assemblage recovered from the evaluation comprising 35 sherds (0.875kg) including sherds from two Lyveden A-type Shelly ware, rounded medium jars and a Lyveden 'B' ware jug. Also present were residual sherds from a Late Saxon-early medieval St Neots-type ware jar and from a Thetford-type ware vessel. The context dates from the early 13th century to the end of the 14th century.

B.1.7 Two contexts, 5 and 11, produced sherds of Lyveden 'B' ware including the unglazed base from a jug. A sherd from a Brill/Boarstall ware jug was recovered from context 19 alongside Lyveden A-type Shelly ware, which was also recovered from context 23.

B.1.8 Overall the assemblage dates to the early 13th century to the end of the 14th century with only context 1 producing later material (15th-end of 16th century). The assemblage is domestic in origin, with these sherds representing rubbish disposal on the site.

Context	Full Name	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight	Pottery Date	Spot dating Date Range
1	Transitional Redware/Post-medieval Redware	Bowl	1	0.187	1400-1600	15th-end of 16th century
3	Lyveden A-type Shelly ware		9	0.130	1150-1400	Early 13th-end of 14th century
	Lyveden A-type Shelly ware	Jar	2	0.090	1150-1400	
	Lyveden A-type Shelly ware	Rounded Jar	14	0.512	1150-1400	
	Lyveden/Stanion glazed ware (Lyveden 'B' ware)	Jug	1	0.014	1225-1400	
	Peterborough Shell-tempered ware		2	0.013	1100-1350	
	St Neots-type ware	Jar	1	0.008	875-1100	
	St Neots-type ware/Developed St Neots-type ware		2	0.012	1050-1250	
	Thetford-type ware		1	0.070	840-1150	
	Unglazed reduced sandy wares, including Blackborough End type ware	Jar	3	0.026	1150-1350/1400	
5	Lyveden A-type Shelly ware		1	0.003	1150-1400	Early 13th-end of 14th century
	Lyveden/Stanion glazed ware (Lyveden 'B' ware)		1	0.018	1225-1400	
11	Lyveden/Stanion glazed ware (Lyveden 'B' ware)		1	0.012	1225-1400	Early 13th-end of 14th century
19	Brill/Boarstall ware	Jug	1	0.015	1200-1500	13th-end of 14th century
	Developed St Neots-type ware/Lyveden A-type Shelly are		1	0.009	1050-1250/1150-1400	
	Lyveden A-type Shelly ware	Jar	1	0.006	1150-1400	
23	Developed St Neots type ware/Lyveden A-type Shelly ware	Jar	1	0.005	1050-1250/1150-1400	Mid 12th-end of 14th century
	Lyveden A-type Shelly ware		1	0.025	1150-1400	
	Lyveden A-type Shelly ware	Jar	1	0.010	1150-1400	
	Unglazed Grimston, Blackborough End ware	Jar	1	0.001	1150-1350/1400	
Total			46	1.166		

Table 1: Pottery Dating Summary Catalogue

APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Faunal Remains

By Chris Faine

Results

- C.1.1 Twelve fragments of animal bone were recovered from the evaluation with 5 fragments identifiable to species. Three contexts contained identifiable material, with contexts **19** & **23** containing only unidentified fragments. The total weight of the assemblage was 253g. Context **1** contained a partial sheep radius and humerus, along with a gnawed distal cattle metacarpal. Contexts **3** & **5** both contained cattle mandible fragments.

C.2 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

- C.2.1 Two bulk samples were taken during the evaluation of Chapel End, Sawtry from a medieval ditch fill and a small undated posthole. The purpose of this assessment is to determine whether plant remains are present, their mode of preservation and whether they are of interpretable value with regard to domestic, agricultural and industrial activities, diet, economy and rubbish disposal.

Methodology

- C.2.2 Both samples were comprised of heavy clay and required soaking in a solution of Sodium carbonate for two days prior to processing. The total volume (up to thirteen litres) of each of the samples was processed by tank flotation. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve. The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and a complete list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 2. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands* and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Stace (1997). Carbonized seeds and grains, by the process of burning and burial, become blackened and often distort and fragment leading to difficulty in identification. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Quantification

- C.2.3 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds and cereal grains have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories

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

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

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

Results

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Sample Size (L)	Flot contents	Residue contents
1	5	6	Ditch	13	Charred cereal grains ##, legumes # and weed seeds #. Fish scales + and charcoal ++	Pottery, animal bone
2	15	16	would ofposthole	7	Charred cereal grains # and charcoal ++	No finds

Table 2: Environmental samples from SWTCAP13

- C.2.1 Plant remains are preserved by carbonization and are comprised of cereal grains and weed seeds in addition to charcoal. Sample 1, fill 5 of medieval ditch **6** contains several charred wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains that appear to be of the free-threshing variety (*T. aestivum sensu lato*) in addition to oat (*Avena* sp.) and barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) grains. Preservation of the grains is poor to moderate and it is likely that some at least have degraded prior to deposition. No chaff elements are present. Legumes are present in low numbers and include a few peas (*Pisum/Lathyrus* sp.) and a single bean (*Vicia* cf. *faba*). Weed seeds occur rarely and as single specimens. They include dock (*Rumex* sp.), goosegrass (*Galium aparine*), stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*) and small grass seeds (*Poaceae*) and most likely represent plants that were growing amongst the cereal crop. Fish scales were noted within the flot.
- C.2.2 Sample 2, fill 15 of posthole **16** contains poorly preserved charred wheat grains in addition to a small amount of charcoal.

Discussion

- C.2.3 The two samples from Chapel End have produced a small assemblage of domestic, culinary waste. The soil is a heavy clay that proved difficult to break down and most likely hindered preservation of charred plant remains and their subsequent recovery. Charred cereal grains are commonly encountered in archaeological deposits as evidence of the staple food of this era. Grains were often accidentally burnt during parching/cooking and would have been swept up and disposed of, possibly ending up in postholes. Ditches would also have been a convenient depository.
- C.2.4 The charred plant remains recovered from the evaluation of this site indicate the presence of domestic activity in the area. If further excavation is planned, additional samples should be taken to as the samples assessed show that there is the potential for the recovery of evidence of the utilization of local plant resources, agricultural activity and economic evidence economy during the medieval period.

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Maps consulted

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APPENDIX E. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-165535		
Project Name	Land at Chapel End, Sawtry		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	06-11-2013	Finish	07-11-2013
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	SWT CAP 13	Planning App. No.	1201049FUL
HER No.	SWT CAP 13	Related HER/OASIS No.	

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG15
Development Type	Rural Residential

Please select all techniques used:

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

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) and significant finds using the [MDA Object type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
ditch	Medieval 1066 to 1540	pottery	Medieval 1066 to 1540
posthole	Medieval 1066 to 1540	animal bone	Uncertain
ditch	Uncertain		Select period...

Project Location

County	cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)
District	Huntingdon	Chapel end Sawtry Cambridgeshire
Parish	Sawtry	
HER	SWT CAP 13	
Study Area		National Grid Reference TL 1722 8366

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Dan MacConnell
Project Design Originator	Nick Gilmour
Project Manager	Paul Spoerry
Supervisor	Helen Stocks-Morgan

Project Archives

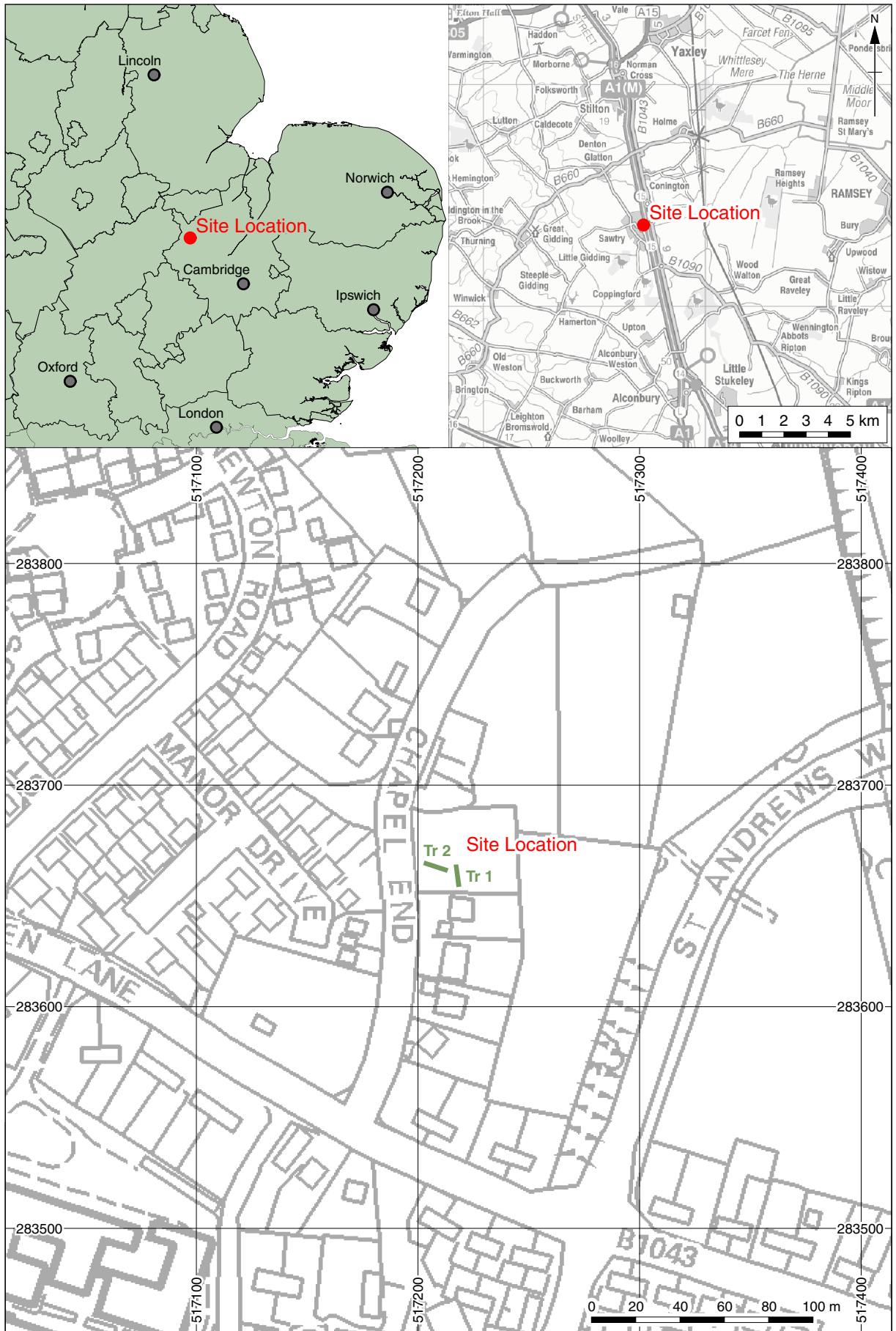
Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
Oa East	Oa EAst	OA east
Accession ID ...	Accession ID ...	Accession ID ...

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
<input type="checkbox"/> Database	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Illustrations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drawing
<input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript
<input type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/> Map
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Matrices
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text	<input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm
<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/> Misc.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location map

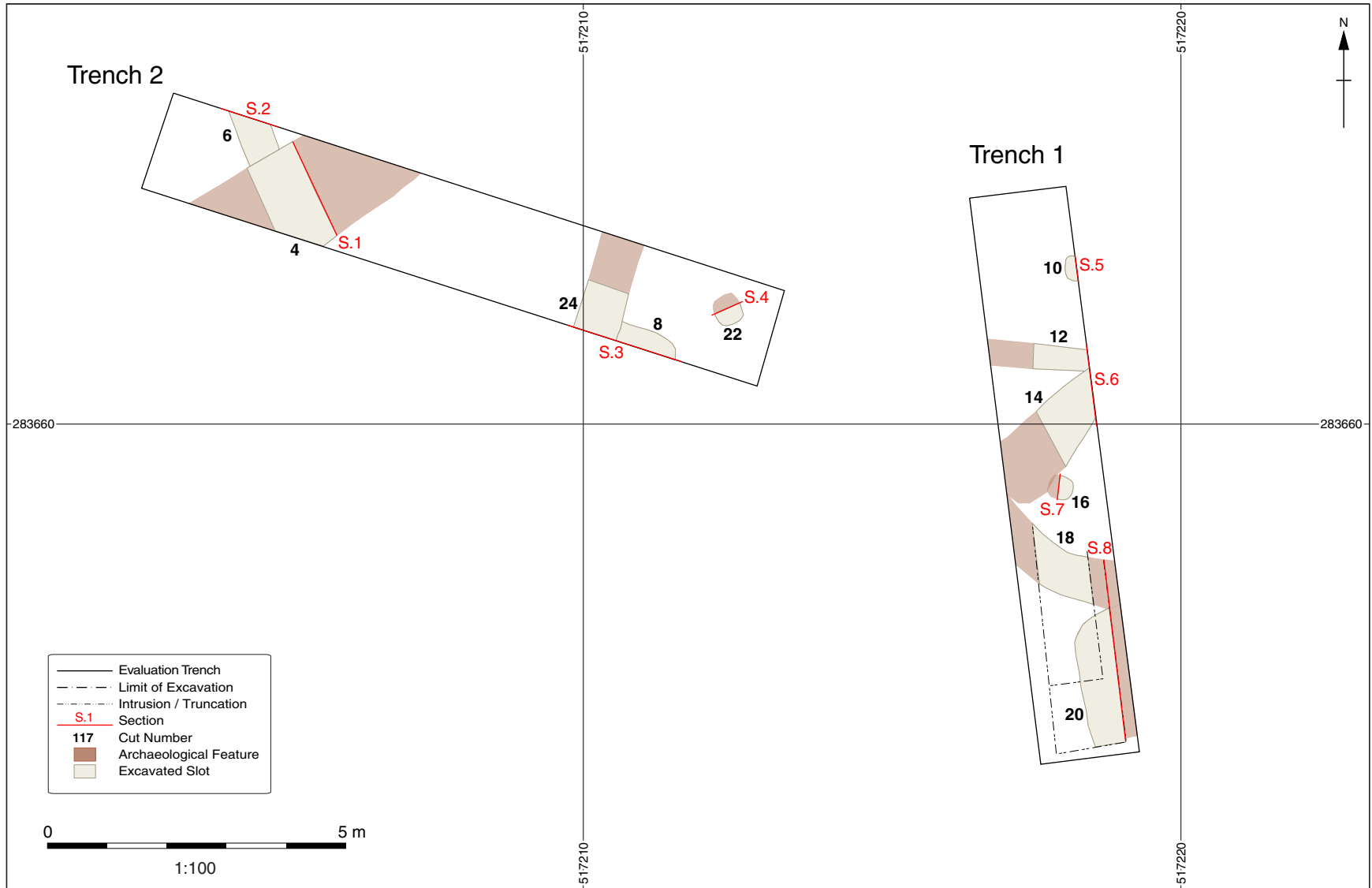


Figure 2: Trench plans

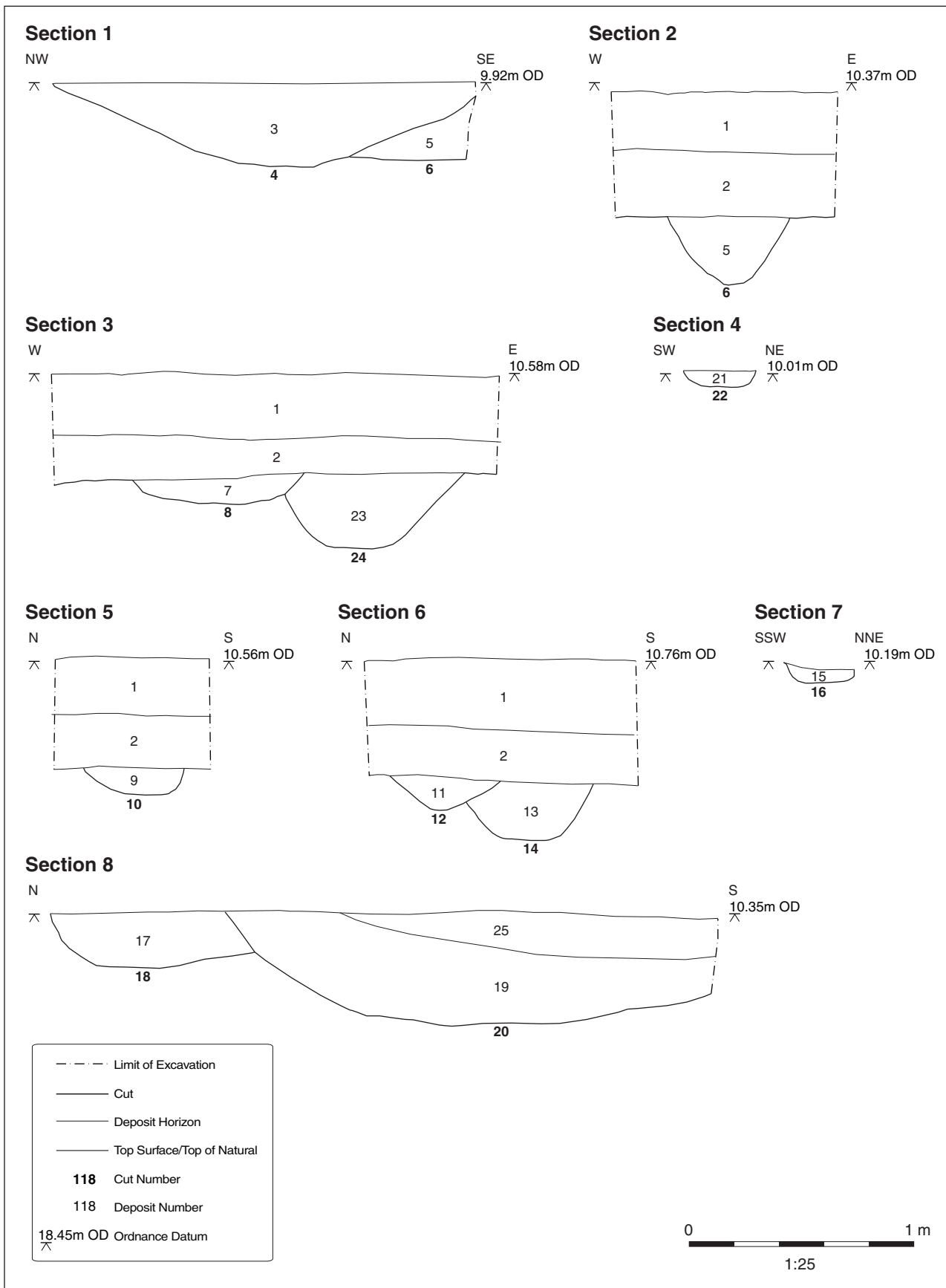


Figure 3: Sections



Plate 1: Trench 1



Plate 2: Trench 2



**Head Office/Registered Office/
OA South**

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1GF

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: [oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com)
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
e: [oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com)
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>



Director: Gill Hey, BA PhD FSA MIFA
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