

Land at 87 High Street Sutton



Excavation and Evaluation Report



March 2009

Client: H.C. Moss

OA East Report No: 1101

OASIS No: 60513

NGR: TL 4421 7872

Excavation and Evaluation Report

Archaeological Excavation and Evaluation on land at 87 High Street, Sutton.

By Spencer Cooper HND BA Hons & Graeme Clarke BSc

With contributions by Alasdair Brooks (BA MA DPhil); Chris Faine (MA, Msc); Carole Fletcher (BA, HND); Rachel Fosberry (HNC (Cert Ed) AEA); Helen Fowler and Richard Mortimer

Editor: James Drummond Murray BA MIFA

Illustrators: Louise Bush BA MA PIFA

Gillian Greer MA AIS BSc

Report Date: March 2009

Report Number: 1101
Site Name: Land at 87 High Street, Sutton
HER Event No: CHER 3142
Date of Works: 9th-11th February & 11th -16th March 2009
Client Name: H.C. Moss
Client Ref: 10328
Planning Ref: 08/01039/FUL
Grid Ref: TL 4421 7872
Site Code: SUT HIG 09
Finance Code: SUT HIG 09
Receiving Body: CCC Stores, Landbeach

Accession No:

Prepared by: Spencer Cooper
Position: Supervisor
Date: 02/04/09

Checked by: James Drummond-Murray
Position: Project Manager

Date:
Signed:


.....

Disclaimer

This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and should not be relied upon or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and prior written authority of Oxford Archaeology being obtained. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for a purpose other than the purposes for which it was commissioned. Any person/party using or relying on the document for such other purposes agrees and will by such use or reliance be taken to confirm their agreement to indemnify Oxford Archaeology for all loss or damage resulting therefrom. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for this document to any party other than the person/party by whom it was commissioned.

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>

© Oxford Archaeology East 2008
Oxford Archaeological Unit Limited is a Registered Charity No: 285627

Table of Contents

Table of Contents

Summary.....	6
Introduction.....	7
1 Location and scope of work.....	7
2 Geology and topography.....	7
3 Archaeological and historical background.....	7
4 Acknowledgements.....	8
Aims and Methodology.....	9
1 Aims.....	9
2 Methodology.....	9
Results.....	10
1 Evaluation.....	10
2 Trench 1.....	10
3 Trench 2.....	10
4 Trench 3.....	10
5 Excavation.....	10
6 Finds Summary.....	12
Discussion and Conclusions.....	13
1 Discussion	13
2 Conclusion.....	13
3 Significance.....	14
4 Recommendations.....	14
Appendix A. Trench Descriptions and Context Inventory.....	15
Appendix B. Artefacts and Ecofacts.....	23
B.1 Artefact Assessments.....	23
B.2 Faunal Remains.....	25
Appendix C. Environmental Reports.....	26
C.1 Environmental samples.....	26

Appendix D. Bibliography	29
Appendix E. OASIS Report Form	30

List of Figures

Fig. 1 Site location map

Fig. 2 Plan of trial trenches and excavated area including selected Sections

List of Plates

Plate 1 Ditch **33** and ditch **42**

Plate 2 Ditch **128**

Plate 3 Trench 4 - post excavation

Plate 4 Ditch 150 cutting 153 to the north

Plate 5 Ditch terminus **165**

Summary

An archaeological evaluation was conducted on land to the rear of 87 High Street Sutton (TL 4421 7872) in advance of the development of five residential units. This archaeological evaluation was carried out between 9th and 11th February 2009. The evaluation revealed post-medieval features including ditches quarrying and possible garden activity. There was also some evidence, in the form of residual pottery, that there had been Prehistoric and Roman activity.

Based on the significance of the results of this evaluation two further trenches were required. This took place between 11th and 16th March 2009 and consisted of two larger trenches. These revealed boundary ditches relating to the post Medieval periods and a large area of quarrying. Artefacts recovered included Medieval metalwork and Early post Medieval pottery recovered from two boundary ditches in the north-west corner of trench 5.

INTRODUCTION

1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted at 87 High Street Sutton, Cambridgeshire. This evaluation was carried out between 9th and the 11th February 2009 (figure 1).
- 1.2 This archaeological evaluation and excavation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC; Planning Application (No. 08/01039), supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East.
- 1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *Planning and Policy Guidance 16 - Archaeology and Planning* (Department of the Environment 1990). The results of the initial evaluation led to a decision by CCC, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, to open two additional trenches. These two trenches were in the north-western part of the development area. Works took place here between 11^h and 16th March 2009.
- 1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

2 Geology and topography

- 2.1 The site lies on a ridge of Kimmeridge Clay which is capped by glacial sands and gravel. The village of Sutton lies c.25m OD above the fen basis to the north and south. The development area lay on a south facing slope running down from the modern High Street of Sutton. Trenching took place between 18.55m and 17.25m OD.

3 Archaeological and historical background

- 3.1 Important prehistoric remains have been found in the vicinity of Sutton to the west of the village at North Fen and Sutton Meadlands. These sites included Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age activity including a long barrow and round barrow. In addition a number of important prehistoric artefacts have been discovered within the vicinity of the development area including a Bronze Age sword of Wilburton phase. A recent evaluation by CCCAFU at the Brook, Sutton (Atkins, 2004) identified the eastern part of a Late Iron Age and Roman settlement with evidence for mixed farming.
- 3.2 Roman remains have been found in the vicinity of the village, including a cremation of probable 2nd century date. Other Roman remains have been found in the parish but these are largely unprovenanced. Tebbutt found pottery sherds in 1953 at TL 3929 7897 on a roddon.
- 3.3 The name Sutton means South Town and may relate to its position in the Isle of Ely. The medieval village probably clustered around the church and along the High Street. The village is L-shaped, more than a kilometre long, and runs along the former main road from Ely to Chatteris. Medieval pottery has been found in the village, as might be expected in a village which is listed in the Domesday survey (Pugh 1967). The general importance of the medieval settlement can be seen by the fact that in 1313 the Prior of Ely received the right to hold a weekly market at Sutton on Thursdays. The village was the only conventual estate outside Ely itself with such a privilege (Pugh 1967). The market continued into the post-medieval period. An archaeological evaluation, comprising three trenches located approximately 40m down slope from the High Street,

was undertaken to the rear of No. 31 High Street in 2004 (Fletcher 2005). This identified a number of ditches and inter-cutting pits in two of the three trenches, which produced pottery datable to the 12th to early 14th century, although the majority of features are securely dated to the 13th century. An evaluation 100m to the south-east of the current site revealed medieval drainage ditches and a pond with Thetford, Stamford and Ely Ware (Abrams 2000). Further evidence for backyard medieval activity came from an evaluation at Lawn Lane (Hickling 2005) to the east of the current site and at an evaluation on the High Street/ Painters Lane site (Hatton 2001).

- 3.4 The high degree of prosperity in Sutton is demonstrated by the name of Golden Sutton found in the Chancery proceedings of 1599 (Pugh 1967). Immediately to the east of the development is a brick built Georgian Baptist chapel with an associated burial ground. This chapel was built in 1749 and by 1820 it had a regular membership of nearly 60 and a congregation of 200 to 250 (Pugh 1967).
- 3.5 Archaeological evidence for this period is characterised by post-medieval quarrying which is located 135m to the south of the subject site at Nos 8-10 the Row (ECB1864; Atkins 2005), and also 300m to the west at Painters Lane (ECB251; Hatton 2001).

4 Acknowledgements

- 4.1 The author would like to thank H.C. Moss who commissioned and funded the archaeological work. The project was managed by James Drummond Murray. Spencer Cooper carried out the evaluation and excavation. Chris Montague carried out metal detector survey. Specialist advice was provided by Alasdair Brooks, Chris Faine, Carole Fletcher, Rachel Fosberry, Helen Fowler and Richard Mortimer. Thanks also go to Jonathan Lay, Pete Boardman and Graeme Clarke for excavation assistance. Gareth Rees and Lucy Offord surveyed the site; Louise Bush, Gillian Greer and Andy Corrigan produced the illustrations.
 - 1.1.1 The brief for archaeological works was written by Andy Thomas, who visited the site and monitored the works.

AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

1 Aims

- 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.
- 1.2 The aims of the excavation was to to confirm the date and uncover the full extent of the possible prehistoric ditch revealed in Trench 1 and to investigate any associate features.
- 1.3 To establish the character and extent of the linear features especially the possible medieval ditches.
- 1.4 To characterise the nature of the post-medieval remains that were identified in the evaluation trenches.

2 Methodology

The Evaluation

- 2.1 Three trenches totalling 60m in length were excavated within the development area.
- 2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a wheeled JCB-type excavator using a toothless ditching bucket.
- 2.3 The site survey was carried out by Gareth Rees and Lucy Offord using a Leica GPS 1200.
- 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.
- 2.5 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.
- 2.6 A number of environmental samples were taken from ditches in trench 1.
- 2.7 Site conditions were wet and very muddy.

The Excavation

- 2.8 The objective of the excavation was to trace the location of the ditches that were identified in trench 1.
- 2.9 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a wheeled JCB-type excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. Spoil exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector.
- 2.10 In this phase two trenches (4 and 5) were opened in the north-western part of the development area. Trench 4 was 4m x 15m and trench 5 was 20m x 15m. After machining was completed the area was recorded using Oxford East's standard archaeological record. Site location plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

RESULTS

1 Evaluation

1.1 Trenches 1-3 represent the evaluation phase of the project (figure 1).

2 Trench 1

2.1 Trench 1 was located in the south-western part of the development area on a southern slope. Three substantial ditches (**33**, **37** and **42**) were located in the northern end of the trench (figure 1, section 5; plate 1).

2.2 The earliest ditch in the sequence was ditch **42** which was 0.70m deep and 1.4m wide and contained a sherd of Prehistoric pottery. This ditch was on an east west alignment and contained four fills (38, 39 and 40 and 41).

2.3 The next ditch in the sequence (**37**) measured 0.58m wide and 1.30m deep and had sloping base. Ditch **37** consisted of three fills and produced no finds. This ditch was remodelled or recut (as ditch **33**) considerably to a depth of 1.14m and to a width of over 3m. It contained a number of fills (27-32, 43, 44 and 45) and produced pottery dating from the Medieval to post Medieval periods (c.1150-c.1900). An environmental sample taken from fill 30 produced a single wheat grain. In the southern end of the trench a shallow natural feature **26** was investigated.

2.4 The three ditches encountered in the northern part of the trench were cut into natural geology comprised of loose medium to coarse grained sand. This sand extended to approximately 5m south of the southern edge of ditch **33**, where a change in the geology occurs to a sandy clay extending south for the remainder of the trench.

3 Trench 2

3.1 Trench 2 was an east-west aligned trench located in the centre of the development area. It contained a number of post Medieval remains relating to possible garden/orchard features. In the eastern corner of the trench a large square post Medieval pit **5** which was 0.90m wide was identified. A further 1.5m to the west of pit **5**, was a terminus (**8**) of a possible wall foundation. This feature had straight sides and a flat base and contained 19th century brick and tile. To the west of **8** was a shallow posthole **10** which was undated. Feature **12** was over a 1m wide irregular and contained 19th century material.

A number of features were identified in the eastern part of trench including ditches (**24** and **20**) pits (**22**, **18** and **16**) and a posthole(**14**). Ditch **24** ran on a north-south alignment and measured 0.94m wide and 0.23m deep. It had sloping sides with a flattish base and contained early post medieval pottery. It appeared to be truncated by activity to the north in Trench 5. Pit **22** was shallow and irregular and probably represents a natural feature. Pit **16** was truncated by pit **18** and contained disarticulated dog bones. Pit **18** was circular with concave sides and a flattish base and contained animal bones. Posthole **14** had concave sides and measured 0.40m wide and 0.07m. No artefacts were recovered from this posthole.

4 Trench 3

4.1 Trench 3 was located on a north-south alignment in the northern part of the development area. This trench revealed that make up and garden soil sealed post

Medieval sand and gravel quarrying (**46**). One sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from this trench.

5 Excavation

5.1 Most of the remains encountered were either late Medieval or post Medieval in character. Trenches 4 and 5 represent the excavation phase of the project (figure 1).

5.2 Trench 4

5.3 Trench 4 (plate 3) was located in the north-western part of the site and it was anticipated that that it would trace the line of the ditches identified in trench 1. Two sections were excavated across the trench. The most westerly section revealed a number of inter-cutting features (**117** and **128**) (figure 1, section 100).

5.4 The earliest excavated feature in the sequence **109/132**, which was 1.50m deep and had irregular sides with a flattish base, was considered to represent quarrying activities into the natural sand underlying this part of the site and also highlighted in Trench 1 (section 2.3). No finds were recovered from this feature.

5.5 The inter-cutting features **117** and **128** exposed in this trench are highly likely to be equivalent the proposed ditch system (**33**, **37** and **42**) encountered in trench 1 in the evaluation.

5.6 The earliest feature in the sequence, **117**, measured 3.10m wide and 1.10m deep and contained eight fills. The fills were a mixture of sandy clays, clays and sandy silts. Post Medieval pottery and clay tobacco pipes were recovered from the fills of this feature.

5.7 Feature **128** measured 3.35m wide and 0.85m deep with concave sides and a flattish base (plate 2). Similar to the the other features investigated in this trench there were a variety of fills ranging from silty clays to silty sand.

5.8 The eastern section revealed a similar sequence with post Medieval features **140** and **144**. The features uncovered were identical to the ones uncovered in the western section. Finds recovered from ditch **140** included post Medieval pottery and animal bone.

5.9 Trench 5

5.10 Trench 5 was excavated in order to trace the line of the ditches identified in trench 1. The most significant features revealed were the early post Medieval boundary ditches (**157/161** and **165/159**) located in the north-west corner of the trench. Ditch **157/161** was 1.1m wide and 0.20 deep and ran on a NW-SE alignment. It was filled by brown grey sandy silt which contained metalwork. An environmental sample was taken from this ditch which contained a single grain of (*Hordeum sp*). This ditch terminated 12m from north west corner of the trench.

5.11 Ditch **165/159** ran parallel to **157** and measured 1.70m wide and was 0.40m deep (plate 5). It contained early post Medieval pottery and a strap end from a horse harness. The terminus of this ditch may suggest that there was some kind of structural activity. An environmental sample was taken from this ditch which contained a weed seed of cleaver. Both of these ditches are significant as they may represent ditches which defined backyard plots in the Early post Medieval period.

5.12 To the east of these ditches, was ditch **155/174/172** that ran on an east-west alignment and measured 1.22m-0.85m wide and 0.14m-0.18m deep. It was filled with a dark grey sandy silt and contained post Medieval pottery. This ditch terminated in close proximity to the Early post Medieval ditches to the west.

- 5.13 To the south of the ditches a large area of post Medieval quarrying was identified. The inter-cutting features exposed in the sections excavated along this feature are highly likely to be equivalent to the proposed ditch system (**33**, **37** and **42**) encountered in trench 1 in the evaluation.
- 5.14 Four sections were excavated along this feature in order to characterise the nature of the quarrying. The most westerly section (section 102), illustrating features **150** and **153** showed that the resulting pit at this end was 0.70m deep and 3.78m wide. The sides were slightly irregular with an undulating base. This pit was filled with seven fills which varied from sand to sandy clay. No artefacts were recovered from this section.
- 5.15 The other sections (**176**, **181** and **195**) excavated through the area of quarrying showed a similar pattern with irregular sides and an undulating base. The fills varied from sand to a sandy clay to sandy silt. The density of artefacts recovered from the excavated sections across the quarrying was not great although it should be noted that nearly all the material recovered was post Medieval in date.
- 5.16 In the south eastern corner of the trench a post Medieval ditch **201** was exposed which truncated the zone of quarrying.

6 Finds Summary

- 6.1 The most significant artefacts were recovered from the proposed ditch system in the northern part of Trench 1 during the evaluation. One sherd of abraded Prehistoric pottery was identified from the earliest feature. Three sherds of Medieval pottery and four sherds of post Medieval pottery were recovered from the latest feature.
- 6.2 The Prehistoric pottery fragment is considered to be a residual artefact in a feature containing soils of the same character as in the adjacent intercutting features of post Medieval date.
- 6.3 Medieval pottery and metalwork were recovered from the ditch system in the northern western part of trench 5. A small assemblage of post Medieval pottery was recovered from the features in trench 4 and quarry pits in trench 5.
- 6.4 The evaluation and excavation at Sutton High Street recovered artefacts dating from the Iron Age through to the 20th century. The vast majority of the finds were post Medieval, and very few medieval or earlier finds were recovered from contexts that were free of post Medieval materials. There were 114 ceramic fragments, 10 fragments of clay pipe, and 10 fragments of glass. Slag, flint, and ceramic building material were also recovered.
- 6.5 Thirty countable bones were recovered with 10 fragments not identifiable to species. The almost complete remains of a juvenile pig was recovered along with evidence of roe deer and sheep.
- 6.6 A total of five bulk samples were taken from a variety of features within the confines of the excavated area. The results of the flotation show that preservation of plant remains is poor and is largely confined to occasional charred cereal grains.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

1 Discussion

- 1.1 Evidence uncovered for Iron Age, Medieval and Early post Medieval activity within this development area are of particular significance for the development of the settlement of Sutton.
- 1.2 The residual Iron Age and Roman pottery from Trench 1 and Trench 5 respectively attest to the earliest activity on the site which may relate to the Late Iron Age and Roman settlement found 300m to the north at the Brook in 2004 (Atkins 2004). Furthermore it may relate to an undated trackway identified at the rear of 31 High Street in 2006 (Fletcher 2006). This trackway followed a similar ENE-WSW orientation.
- 1.3 Ditches **157** and **165** appear to represent the boundary ditches dug and maintained between the Medieval and Early post Medieval periods. They shared a roughly east – west alignment. **157** was the earliest but contained no pottery. **155** appears to have been maintained entirely in the Post Medieval period but may also have been part of this boundary system. These ditches run parallel with the High Street and may represent the southern boundaries of 'backplots' of land relating to Medieval settlement along this road. If this is the case then this excavation has revealed further evidence for the early layout of the Medieval linear settlement of Sutton.
- 1.4 The features uncovered in the excavation were predominantly related to post Medieval quarry pitting. It appears that extensive quarrying of sand took place on this site in the post Medieval period possibly for construction purposes.
- 1.5 The proposed ditch system identified in Trench 1 was shown, in the subsequent excavation of Trenches 4 and 5, to be part of the zone of quarry pitting extending in a linear fashion through the site in an east to west orientation.
- 1.6 In general there was little evidence for the types of activities that were taking place within the boundary ditches away from the quarrying. Finds, particularly from the Post Medieval contexts indicate that this area was being used for the dumping of domestic refuse. Extensive evidence of quarrying as well as Post Medieval orchard/farmyard type features in Trenches 2 and 3 suggest that this area was always on the edge of settlement activity. This ties in with its topographic location on a relatively steep north to south slope.

2 Conclusion

- 2.1 The aim of the project was to establish the character, date, state of preservation and extent of any remains. The results of the evaluation have made a contribution to the understanding of the prehistoric, medieval and post-Medieval landscape of Sutton. In terms of settlement development the Early post Medieval remains represent boundary plots relating to backyard activities. Extensive quarrying, possibly for construction purposes, beyond these plot boundaries reinforces post medieval development in the western part of the Sutton village.
- 2.2 The residual Prehistoric and Roman presence correlates with the sporadic occupation of this Fen Island in these earlier periods.

3 Significance

- 3.1 This evaluation has provided results that demonstrate that this part of Sutton was occupied from the Early post Medieval period which fits in with the current deposit

model for the archaeology of Sutton. The suggestion of peripheral Iron Age and Roman activity in this area may be significant for the early development of occupation in Sutton. It may be the case that this site denotes the periphery of the Medieval settlement through its predominantly post-Medieval character.

4 Recommendations

- 4.1 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		
This trench consisted of a dark silty clay garden soil which overlay a brownish grey subsoil. The trench contained two ditches which cut an earlier ditch					N-S		
					Avg. depth (m)		0.70
					Width (m)		1.60
					Length (m)		16.70
Contexts							
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date	
1	Layer	-	0.48	Topsoil	-	-	
3	Layer	-	0.32	Subsoil	-	-	
25	Fill	0.65	0.14	Brown sandy clay fill of 26			
26	Cut	0.65	0.14	Cut of Pit filled by 25			
27	Fill	2.40	0.50	Dark brown sandy clay fill of 33			
28	Fill	0.52	0.18	Brown clayey sand fill of 33			
29	Fill	1.30	0.44	Yellowish brown sand fill of 29			
30	Fill	1.30	0.46	Dark brown sandy clay fill of 33			
31	Fill	1.22	0.30	Yellowish brown sand fill of 33			
32	Fill	0.70	0.20	Brown sandy clay fill of 33			
33	Cut	3.50	1.14	Ditch running east-west filled by 33			
34	Fill	0.92	0.48	Brown sandy clay fill of 37			
35	Fill	0.54	0.14	Reddish brown sandy clay fill of 35			
36	Fill	0.52	0.34	Yellowish brown sand fill of 37			
37	Cut	0.57	1.20	Cut of ditch filled by 36			
38	Fill	0.90	0.38	Brown clayey sand fill of 42			
39	Fill	1.40	0.53	Dark brown sandy clay fill of 42			

40	Fill	0.50	0.18	Yellowish brown clayey sand fill of 42		
41	Fill	0.32	0.10	Dark brown sandy clay fill of 42		
42	Cut	1.4	0.70	Cut of Ditch E-W		
Trench 2						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench 2 consisted of a dark grey garden soil which overlay a sandy silty subsoil					Avg. depth (m)	0.74
					Width (m)	1.6
					Length (m)	25
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4	Fill	0.80	0.39	Mid brownish grey silty clay fill of 5		
5	Cut	0.80	0.30	Cut of pit		
6	Fill	0.61	0.16	Dark brown grey silty clay fill of 8		
7	Fill	0.51	0.25	Dark brownish sandy silt fill of 8		
8	Cut	0.61	0.41	Cut of Ditch.		
9	Fill	0.40	0.06	Dark grey brown sandy clay fill of 10		
10	Cut	0.40	0.06	Cut of Posthole		
11	Fill	2.50	0.04	Yellowish brownish grey silty clay.		
12	Cut	2.50	0.04	Natural feature		
13	Fill	0.40	0.07	Mid dark grey silty clay		
14	Cut	0.40	0.07	Cut of posthole		
15	Fill	0.50	0.48	Dark grey brown silty clay fill of 18		
16	Cut	0.50	0.48	Steep sides filled by 15		
17	Fill	0.51	0.24	Mid yellow greyish brown silty clay Fill of 18		
18	Fill	0.51	0.24	Concave sides filled by 18		
19	Fill	0.66	0.16	Mid greyish brown silty clay fill of 20		
20	Cut	0.66	0.16	Sharp sides with flat base filled by 19		

21	Fill	2.5	0.07	Mid yellow brown silty clay fill of 22		
22	Cut	2.5	0.07	Irregular sides and undulating base filled by 21		
23	Fill	0.94	0.23	Dark brownish yellow grey silty clay fill of 24		
24	Cut	0.94	0.23	Sharp sides with flat base filled by 23 .		

Trench 3

General description	Orientation	N-S
Trench 3 consisted of a dark grey garden soil which overlay quarry backfill	Avg. depth (m)	0.8
	Width (m)	1.6
	Length (m)	17

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
46	Fill		0.48	Sandy silt quarry fill . of 47		
47	Cut		0.48	Cut of quarry pit		
48	Layer		1.01			
49				unstratified		

Trench 4

General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench 4 was located in the north-western part of the site This trench measured 4m by 15m	Avg. depth (m)	1.2
	Width (m)	4
	Length (m)	25

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
100	topsoil					
101	subsoil			t		
102	Fill	4.25	0.35	Mid dark reddish brown grey silty clay fill of 109		
103	Fill	2.76	0.16	Dark brownish red clay Fill of 109		
104	Fill	2.60	0.25	Mottled Mid brownish clay sand. Fill of 109		
105	Fill	0.90	0.0	Dark grey brown sandy clay fill of 109		

106	Fill	2.25	0.26	Light yellowish white sand fill of 109		
107	Fill	2.65	0.31	Mottled mid brownish red mixed sandy clay /silty clay sand fill of 109		
108	Fill	2.30	0.23	Dark brown silty clay fill of 109		
109	Cut	0.40	0.07	Irregular sides with uneven base Filled by 102, 103.105 108,106 107		
110	Fill	1.85	0.48	Mottled mid reddish brown silty clayey sand fill of 117		
111	Fill	1.45	0.24	Clayey sand fill of 117		
112	Fill	1.15	0.19	Mid orangey red clay fill of 117		
113	Fill	2.52	0.20	Silty sandy clay fill of 117		
114	Fill	2.55	0.39	Mid light whitish yellow sand fill of 117		
115	Fill	1.85	0.26	Dark brownish grey clay fill of 117		
116	Fill	0.75	0.10	Dark orangey brown clay fill of 117		
117	Cut	3.10	1.10	Irregular sides slightly concave with a flattish base . Filled by 110,111,112,113, 114,115,116,117		
118	Fill	1.72	0.20	Dark blue grey sandy silt fill of 118		
119	Fill	2.45	0.15	Mid orangey reddish brown silty sand clay fill of 118		
120	Fill	1.00	0.16	Mid dark brown silty clay fill of 118		
121	Fill	1.00	0.32	Mid light whitish brown silty sand fill of 118		
122	Fill	2.00	0.24	Mottled brown orange sandy clay fill of 118		
123	Fill	2.52	0.42	Dark bluish grey sandy silt fill of 128		
124	Fill	1.65	0.16	Mid greyish brown silty sand fill of 128		
125	Fill	2.08	0.08	Mid brown orange sand fill of 128		
126	Fill	0.50	0.25	Light whitish yellow sand fill of 128		
127	Fill	2.50	0.28	Dark grey clay fill of 128		

128	Cut	3.25	0.85	Slightly irregular filled by 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127		
129	Fill	0.20	0.21	Mid greyish brown sandy silt fill of 132		
130	Fill	0.22	0.30	Light brownish grey sandy silt fill of 132		
131	Fill	0.10	0.32	Light yellowish brown silty sand fill of 132		
132	Cut	1.0	0.54	Steep sides filled by 129, 130 and 131.		
133	Fill	1.22	0.18	Dark brown sandy silt fill of 140		
134	Fill	1.74	0.22	Reddish brown sandy clay fill of 140		
135	Fill	1.80	0.34	Mid yellowish brown silty sand fill of 140		
136	Fill	1.90	0.16	Reddish brown silty sand fill of 140		
137	Fill	1.70	0.14	Black silty clay fill of 140		
138	Fill	1.30	0.18	Dark reddish brown sandy clay fill of 140		
139	Fill	1.90	0.16	Light brownish grey silty sand fill of 140		
140	Cut		0.82	Steep sides sharp break with flat base filled by 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, Cut of ditch 140		
141	Fill	0.12	0.70	Dark greyish brown silty clay fill of 144		
142	Fill	0.66	0.12	Mid grey brown sandy silt fill of 144		
143	Fill	0.30	0.14	Dark bluish black silty clay fill of 144		
144	Cut	0.70	0.70	Cut of Quarry filled by 141, 142 and 143		
Trench 5						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench 5 was located in the centre of the site. It measured 20m by 15m					Avg. depth (m)	1.05
					Width (m)	15
					Length (m)	20
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
145	Fill	0.65	0.40	Mid brown clayey sand fill		

				of 150		
146	Fill	0.20	0.35	Yellow sand fill of 150		
147	Fill	0.40	0.45	Pale brown clayey sand fill of 150		
148	Fill	1.00	0.60	Yellow sand fill of 150		
149	Fill	1.00	0.20m	Mid brown sandy clay fill of 150		
150	Cut	2.00	0.72	Irregular cut with sloping base, filled by 145,146 147 148 and 149.		
151	Fill	1.60	0.30	Light brown and yellow brown sand fill of 153		
152	Fill	0.58	0.30	Dark brown clayey sand fill of 153		
153	Cut	2.16	0.40	Cut gradual concave sides flat base filled by 151 and 152.		
154	Fill	0.85	0.18	Dark blackish grey sandy silt fill of 155		
155	Cut	0.85	0.18	Cut of Ditch filled by 154		
156	Fill	1.10	0.20	Brown grey sandy silt fill of 157		
157	Cut	1.10	0.20	Cut of Ditch concave sides filled by 160		
158	Fill	0.70	0.20	Browny black silty sand fill of 165		
159	Cut	0.70	0.20	Ditch with concave sides sloping base filled by 158		
160	Fill	0.80	0.20	Brown grey silty clay fill of 161		
161	Cut	0.80	0.20	Cut of ditch filled by 160		
162	Fill	0.50	0.45	Orangey red sandy clay fill of 165		
163	Fill	0.45	0.37	Brown black silty sand fill of 165		
164	Fill	0.80	0.32	Brown black silty sand fill of 165		
165	Cut	1.7	0.4	Ditch terminus filled by 163 162 and 164		
166	Layer		0.30	Topsoil		
167	Layer		0.30	Overburden		
168	Layer		0.20	Overburden		
169	Layer		0.35	Overburden		
170	Layer		0.25	Overburden		
171	Fill	1.20	0.18	Dark blackish sandy silt fill		

				of 172		
172	Cut	1.20	0.18	Ditch concave filled by 171		
173	Fill	1.30	0.14	Dark blackish sandy silt fill of 174		
174	Cut	1.30	0.14	Cut of Ditch concave sides filled by 173		
175	Fill	1.10	0.30	Light grey silty sand fill of 176		
176	Cut	1.10	0.30	Irregular sides with uneven base filled by 175		
177	Fill	1.10	0.10	Mottled dark grey brown silty clay fill of 181		
178	Fill	1.08	0.14	Mid dark greyish brown sandy silt fill of 181		
179	Fill	1.08	0.26	Mottled dark greyish brown silty clay fill of 181		
180	Fill	0.86	0.16	Mid dark greyish brown sandy silt clay fill of 181		
181	Cut	1.10	0.44	Concave sides filled by 177,178 and 179		
182	Fill	0.57	0.52	Mid dark brown silty clay# fill of 184		
183	Fill	0.66	0.54	Dark reddish orange clay fill of 184		
184	Cut	0.96	0.67	Irregular sides filled by 182 and 183		
185	Fill		0.76	Mid dark grey silty sandy silt		
186	Fill		0.60	Dark reddish orange clay fill		
187	Fill		0.12	Brown redeposited clay		
188	Fill		0.14	Mid dark greyish brown silty sand		
189	Fill		0.09	White Yellowish chalk gravel		
190	Fill		0.21	Redeposited clay		
191				Not used		
192	Fill	0.70	0.16	Dark brownish grey sandy silt fill of 199		
193	Fill	0.56	0.50	Yellowish brown silty sand Fill of 199		
194	Fill	0.62	0.60	Mid brownish sandy silt fill of 199		
195	Fill	0.70	0.34	Dark greyish black sandy silt fill of 199		

196	Fill	0.24	0.26	Light yellowish brown silty sand fill of 199		
197	Fill	0.90	0.12	Mid reddish brown sandy silt fill of 199		
198	Fill	0.56	0.30	Mid brown grey sand silt fill of 199		
199	Cut	2.65	0.60	Linear steep sides sharp break		
200	Fill	0.62	0.27	Mid greyish brown sandy silty clay fill of 201		
201	Cut	0.62	0.27	Cut of ditch filled by 200		

APPENDIX B. ARTEFACTS AND ECOFACTS

B.1 Artefact Assessments

By Alasdair Brookes, Carole Fletcher, Helen Fowler, and Richard Mortimer

Introduction

- 4.1 The evaluation and excavation at Sutton High Street (SUT HIG 09) recovered artefacts dating from the Bronze Age through to the 20th century. The vast majority of the finds, however, were post-medieval, and very few medieval or earlier finds were recovered from contexts that were free of post-medieval materials. Particular attention is paid in this report to the ceramics (114 fragments), clay pipe (10 fragments), and glass (10 fragments) as the most readily diagnostic materials, but mention is also made of the slag, flint, and ceramic building material.

Methodology

- 4.2 In the absence of standardised UK guidelines for the analysis of post-medieval ceramics, the ceramic terminology and dating criteria used in this report were usually taken from the author's own book on the identification of later post-medieval ceramics (Brooks 2005), supplemented where necessary by Miller's guide to dating post-medieval finds (Miller 2000). Identification of medieval pottery was undertaken by OA East medieval pottery specialist Carole Fletcher. Identification of prehistoric pottery was undertaken by OA East project manager Richard Mortimer. This assessment does not contain minimum vessel counts or other more in-depth analytical techniques. The 18th-century advent of increased ceramic standardisation through industrial mass-production often requires a different approach to later post-medieval ceramics than that used for earlier period (Brooks 2005: 22-24); sherd counts, for example, are usually preferred over sherd weights (and, in a full report, vessel counts over either). As the overwhelming majority of fragments in this report are post-medieval, quantification uses the post-medieval sherd count methodology.
- 4.3 The analysis of post-medieval glass also lacks standardised guidelines. This report uses the *Parks Canada Glass Glossary* (Jones and Sullivan 1989), the US Bureau of Land Management and Society for Historical Archaeology bottle identification web page (Society for Historical Archaeology 2008; this web page is hereafter referred to as the BLM/SHA guide), and the Heritage Council of New South Wales' *Early Australian Commercial Glass: Manufacturing Processes* (Boow 1991) as standard references, with the BLM/SHA guide used as the base reference where terminological differences exist between the three. A certain amount of caution must be used when using North American and Australian archaeological reference guides with British bottle assemblages, particularly as regards dating. Until a standard guide is written for the United Kingdom, these three sources cited here remain the best available archaeological sources so long as they are not approached uncritically.
- 4.4 Clay pipe stem terminology is taken from Bradley (2000).
- 4.5 All percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number, and may not add to 100.

Pottery

- 4.6 One hundred and fourteen sherds of pottery were recovered from the site. A full quantification table cross-referencing context, material, decoration, form, and date may be found at the conclusion of this report.
- 4.7 All but 12 fragments of pottery are post-medieval. Summarised by period, 102 sherds (89%) are post-medieval, seven sherds (6%) are medieval, two are late iron age, one is probably Roman, and two are small undiagnostic fragments recovered from environmental processing.
- 4.8 The only contexts from which pottery was recovered that do not feature post-medieval sherds are:
- 39 – this context contains one fragment of late iron age flint-tempered pottery.
- 49 – this context contains one fragment of medieval Grimston ware (c.1200-1350) and one fragment of Roman sandy coarse ware. The latter sherd is the only Roman-period artefact from the entire site.
- 1.1 One further context, 164, contains only transitional late medieval (one sherd of c.1450-c.1650 Bourn D- or Colne-type ware) to early post-medieval (one sherd of c.1500-c.1700 early post-medieval transitional redware) sherds.

Glass

- 1.2 Ten fragments of glass, all of it post-medieval, were recovered from four contexts. A full quantification table for the glass is included at the conclusion of this report.
- 1.3 The glass from contexts 4 and 113 is 19th-century in date. The glass from context 48 is late 19th- to 20th-century in date, with an Owens scar on one bottle base giving a clear *terminus post quem* of 1903. Context 195 contains non-diagnostic, but clearly post-medieval, sherds.
- 1.4 The only diagnostically-marked items in the glass assemblage are two very late 19th- or (more likely) 20th-century kitchen jars with the name “YEATMAN” on the base. This most likely refers to the firm of Yeatman & Co., a 'household preparation' and kitchen provisions company based at New Bond Street, London who held a royal warrant in the late 19th century.

Clay Pipes

- 1.5 Ten fragments of clay pipe were recovered from four contexts. A full quantification table for the clay pipes is included at the conclusion of this report.
- 1.6 While clay pipe fragments were recovered from contexts 4, 7, 113, and 195, all but one of these consist of undiagnostic stems. The exception is a diagnostically-dateable 18th-century bowl fragment in context 195 featuring the mark “M L” on the spur. Three pipe manufacturers (presumably all related) named Matthew Lupson are known to have been active in nearby Ely from the mid-18th century through to the later 19th century. This particular pipe bowl probably relates to the Matthew Lupson known to have been active from c.1745 through c.1805 (Flood 1976: 43).

Other Finds

- 1.7 A single otherwise unprovenanced flint lithic, identified by OA East project manager Richard Mortimer as probably bronze age in date, was recovered from trench 5.
- 1.8 Slightly over half a kilo (531 grams) of slag were recovered from contexts 113 (352 grams) and 127 (179 grams). OA East finds supervisor Helen Fowler has identified these fragments as undiagnostic fuel ash slag. Both contexts featuring slag also contain 19th-century ceramics, and context 127 additionally contains large quantities of burnt and partially vitrified ceramic building material.
- 1.9 Slightly more than 14.5 kilos (14.54 kg) of ceramic building material was recovered from the project. Some 78% (11.32 kg) of this amount consists of burnt and partially-vitrified fused CBM from 19th-century context 127. All of the CBM is clearly post-medieval, and most comes from contexts containing 19th-century finds. Context 46 is one of the few contexts to contain CBM without featuring any other diagnostically-dateable objects, but one of the objects here is a clearly modern mass-produced brick fragment. Only the two brick fragments (weighing 430 grams) recovered from context 195 are from a context that might reasonably pre-date the 19th century, and even this context dates no earlier than the 18th century.

Provenance

- 1.10 All of the identifiable materials are British in manufacture. The medieval and earlier pottery is all characteristic of the region, while the mass-produced post-1750 pottery is all typical of Staffordshire and other major British production centres. The only marked clay pipe fragment is probably from Ely, and the only marked glass is probably associated with a London firm. There are no exotic or imported materials in any assemblage component.

Provenance

- 1.11 All of the identifiable materials are British in manufacture. The medieval and earlier pottery is all characteristic of the region, while the mass-produced post-1750 pottery is all typical of Staffordshire and other major British production centres. The only marked clay pipe fragment is probably from Ely, and the only marked glass is probably associated with a London firm. There are no exotic or imported materials in any assemblage component.

Statement of Research Potential and Further work

- 1.12 Taken as a whole, the assemblage appears to be largely associated with 19th- to early 20th-century activity and deposition, with a light scatter of residual materials from the bronze age, iron age, Roman and medieval periods. Of contexts from which finds were recovered, only contexts 39 and 49 feature no post-medieval finds, though context 164 only contains late medieval to early post-medieval finds.
- 1.13 While there is a lack of comparative later post-medieval assemblages in the East Anglia region, the later 18th- and 19th-century assemblage is too small and fragmented to be of any particular research potential.

- 1.14 In so far as the small assemblage of mostly-residual medieval pottery is dateable, it is mostly characteristic of the mid-12th through 14th centuries. Otherwise, the medieval and earlier materials are clearly residual, and of no particular research potential.
- 1.15 Unless contexts 39 and 49 prove to be significant from a stratigraphic perspective, the SUT/HIG finds assemblage as a whole is of no particular further research interest, and no further work is recommended.

B.1 Faunal Remains

1.1 by Chris Faine

1.2 Thirty countable bones were recovered from the High Street, Sutton excavation, with 10 fragments not identifiable to species. Identifiable material was recovered from contexts 15, 113 & 159. Contexts 30, 54 and 164 contained no identifiable elements. The majority of faunal remains were recovered from context 15, consisting of an almost complete skeleton of a juvenile pig around 2-7 months old. Context 113 consisted of portions of adult sheep vertebra and pig metatarsal, along with a fragment of roe deer tibia. Fragments of a juvenile pig mandible and metacarpal were recovered from context 159. No further work is required on this assemblage, which most likely represents general settlement debris.

APPENDIX A. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

A.1 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry HNC

Introduction

- 1.1 Five bulk samples were taken from features within the excavated areas of the site in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains, bones and artefacts.
- 1.2 Features sampled included a pit containing a complete dog burial and ditch fills dated from the medieval period.

Methodology

- 1.3 The volume of bulk soil samples collected was between 10 and 30 litres.
- 1.4 The total volume of each sample were processed by water flotation for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The flots were collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residues were washed through a 0.5mm mesh. Both flots and residue were allowed to air dry. The dried residues were passed through 5mm and 2mm sieves and a magnet was dragged through each resulting fraction prior to sorting for ecofacts (e.g. animal bone, fish bone, charcoal, shell, etc..) and artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The flots were examined under a binocular microscope at x16 magnification. Identifications were made by the author without comparison to the OA East reference collection and should be seen as provisional. Nomenclature for the plant classification follows Stace (1997).

Quantification

1.5 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories

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

1.6 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance

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

1.8 Table 1 summarises the results obtained

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Sample Size (L)	Comments	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Weed Seeds	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm	Flot comments	Residue Volume (ml)	Small animal bones	Large animal bones	Pottery	CBM	Residue comments
1	15	16	Pit	10	Dog burial	40	#	#	++	+	grains and seeds are very abraded and fragmented	1600	0	+++	#	#	Small fragment decorated glass
2	30	33	Ditch	30	Dark fill containing some pot fragments	120	#	0	0	+	occasional w heat grains	6000	0	#	#	0	CuA fragment
3	32	33	Ditch	10	Dark basal fill of boundary ditch	15	0	0	0	+	sparse charcoal only	2100	0	0	0	0	
15	164	165	Ditch	20	Dark fill in medieval ditch	50	0	#	+	++	Single cleaver seed	4100	0	0	0	0	No finds
16	156	157	Ditch	20	terminus of medieval ditch	80	#	0	+	+	occasional barley grains	6300	0	0	0	0	No finds

Results

Preservation

1.9 Preservation is by carbonisation and is generally poor

Plant Remains

Cereals: Charred cereal grains are present in three of the samples; Sample 1 (Context 15) contains a number of grains that cannot be identified due to the high level of abrasion and degradation. Sample 2 (Context 30) contains a single wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grain. And a few fragmented grains. Sample 16 (Context 156) contains a single grain of barley (*Hordeum* sp.).

Weed seeds: A single weed seed of cleaver (*Gallium* sp.) was recovered from Sample 15 (Context 164).

Ecofacts and Artefacts

1.10 Sample 1 (Context 15) contained numerous dog bones in the residue and some smaller bones in the flot.

1.11 Sample 1 also contained a small fragment (5mm x 4mm) of clear glass with a flower decoration inscribed.

1.12 A small fragment of copper alloy was recovered from Sample 2 (Context 30)

Contamination

1.13 Modern roots were present in large quantities in all of the samples.

Discussion

The charred plant remains in this assemblage are limited to a few cereal grains. The grains may have been accidentally burnt while being dried prior to storage or during cooking over open fires prior to accumulating in features as general scatters of burnt refuse.

Conclusions and recommendations

1.1 The preliminary appraisal of a selection of samples from this site have shown that there is limited preservation of plant remains. No further work is recommended.

APPENDIX A. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Abrams, J 2000 Medieval Drainage, Red Lion Sutton; An Archaeological evaluation. CCC AFU Report A162
- Albarella, U. and Davis, S.J.M. 1994. The Saxon and Medieval animal bones excavated from West Cotton, Northamptonshire. London: English Heritage AML Report 17/94.
- Atkins, R 2004 An Iron Age Settlement on Land North of The Brook, Sutton, Cambridgeshire: An Archaeological Evaluation. CCC AFU Report 725
- Atkins, R 2005 Early post Medieval quarry pits on land at the rear of 8-10 The Row, Sutton: An Archaeological Evaluation. CCC AFU Report 793
- Bradley, C. 2000 'Smoking Pipes for the Archaeologist', in K. Karklins (ed.) Studies in Material Culture Research. Society for Historical Archaeology, California (Pennsylvania), pp. 104-140.
- Brooks, A. 2005 An Archaeological Guide to British Ceramics in Australia, 1788-1901. Latrobe University Archaeology Programme, Melbourne and the Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology, Sydney.
- Boow, J. 1991 Early Australian Commercial Glass: Manufacturing Processes. The Heritage Council of New South Wales, Sydney.
- Davis, S.J.M. 1992. A rapid method for recording information about mammal bones from archaeological sites, London: English Heritage AML Report 19/92.
- Fletcher, T 2005 Medieval Activity on Land to the Rear of 31 High Street, Sutton , Cambridgeshire CCC AFU Report 781
- Flood, R.J. 1976 Clay Tobacco Pipes in Cambridgeshire. The Oleander Press, Cambridge.
- Hatton, A 2001 Land off the High St Painters Lane , Sutton. An Archaeological Evaluation. CCC AFU Report 206
- Hickling, S 2005 Medieval Remains at the rear of no.11a Lawn Lane, Sutton-in-the-Isle, Cambridgeshire: Archaeological Evaluation. CCC AFU Report 839.
- Jones, O. and Sullivan, C. 1989 The Parks Canada Glass Glossary. Canadian Parks Service, Ottawa.
- Miller, G.L. 2000 'Telling Time for Archaeologists'. North-east Historical Archaeology 29:1-22
- Pugh, R.B 1967 The Victoria History of the Counties of England. Cambridge and the Isle of Ely Vol Iv University of London.
- Stace, C., 1997 New Flora of the British Isles. Second edition. Cambridge University Press
- Society for Historical Archaeology 2008: Historic Glass Bottle Identification & Information Website. Society for Historical Archaeology and Bureau of Land Management. <http://www.sha.org/bottle/index.htm>. Site accessed 06/02/2009.

APPENDIX B. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-60513		
Project Name	Archaeological Excavation and Evaluation on land at 87 High Street		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	11-02-2009	Finish	16-03-2009
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	SUT HIG 09	Planning App. No.	08/01039/FUL
HER No.	3142	Related HER/OASIS No.	

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Development Type	Urban 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey	<input checked="" 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 checked="" 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
Ditches	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901	ceramic	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901
Pits	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901		Select period...
	Select period...		Select period...

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	East Cambridgeshire	Land at 87 High Street Sutton CB6 2NW	
Parish	Sutton		
HER	Cambridgeshire		
Study Area	0.05ha	National Grid Reference	TL 44217872

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Andy Thomas Cambs CC
Project Design Originator	James Drummond Murray (Oxford Archaeology East)
Project Manager	James Drummond Murray (Oxford Archaeology East)
Supervisor	Spencer Cooper (Oxford Archaeology East)

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
OA East	OA East	OA East
SUT HIG 09	SUTHIG 09	SUT HIG 09

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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Database	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input checked="" 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 checked="" 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:

Drawing Conventions

Plans

Limit of Excavation	—————
Illustrated Section	————— <i>S.14</i>
Archaeological Deposit	
Archaeological Spread	
Excavated Slot	
Modern Deposit	
Cut Number	118
Deposit Number	117

Sections

Limit of Excavation	-----
Cut	—————
Cut-Conjectured	-----
Deposit Horizon	—————
Intrusion/Truncation
Top Surface/Top of Natural	—————
Break in Section/ Limit of Section Drawing	-----
Cut Number	118
Deposit Number	117
Ordnance Datum	$\frac{18.45m}{\times}$ OD

Convention Key



Figure 1: Location of excavation (blue) and evaluation trenches (green) with the development area outlined (red)

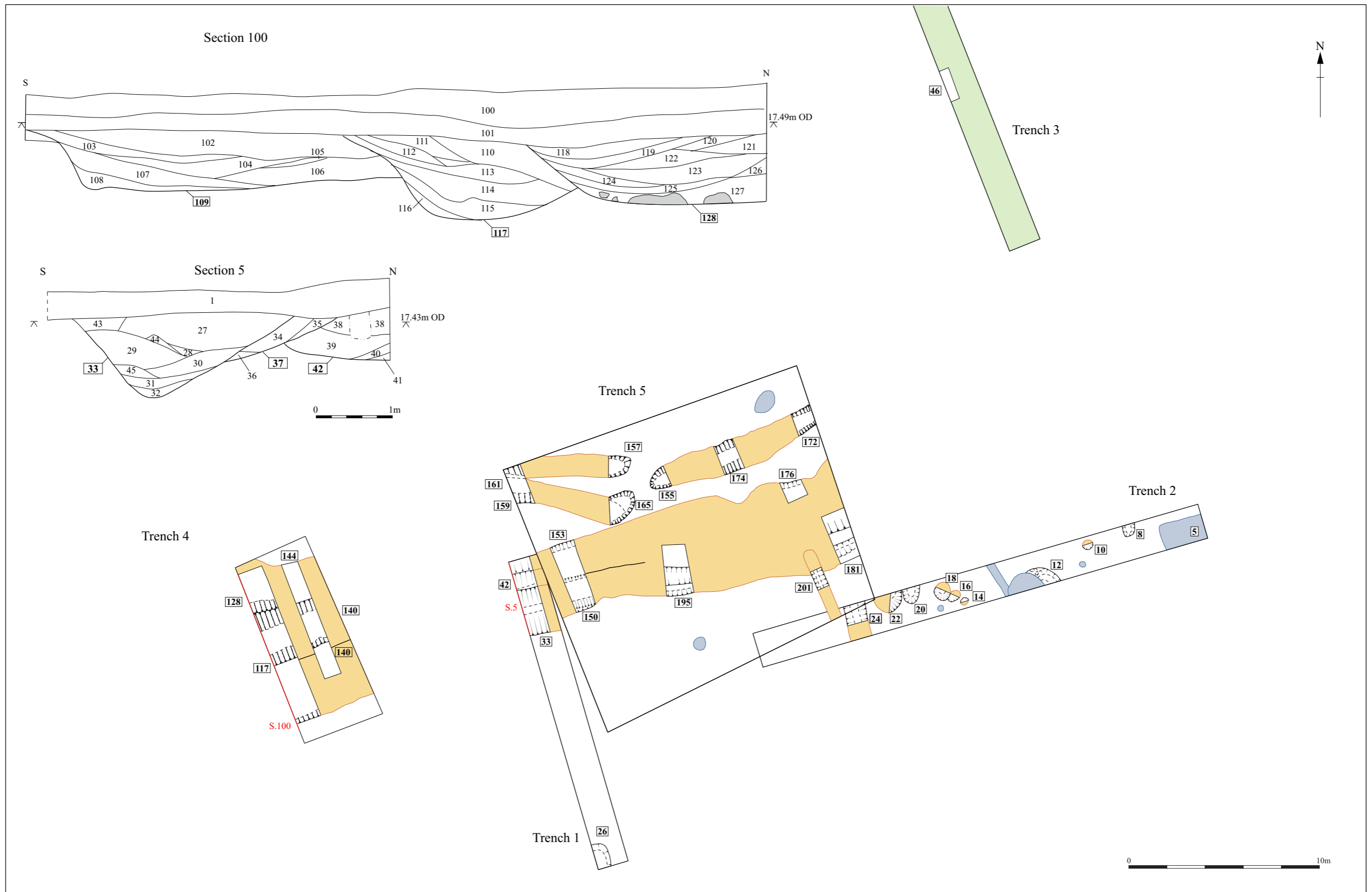


Figure 2: Plan of trial trenches and excavated area and related sections. Plan scale 1:200, section scale 1:50.



Plate 1a: Ditches 33 and 42



Plate 1b: Ditches 33 and 42



Plate 2: Ditches 128



Plate 3: Trench 4



Plate 4: Ditch 150 cutting 153 to the north



Plate 5: Ditch terminus 165



Head Office/Registered Office

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

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

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1GF

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

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
f: +44 (0) 1223 850599
e: [oaeast@thehumanjourney.net](mailto: oaeast@thehumanjourney.net)
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net/oaeast>

OA Méditerranée

115 Rue Merlot
ZAC La Louvade
34 130 Mauguio
France

t: +33 (0) 4.67.57.86.92
f: +33 (0) 4.67.42.65.93
e: [oamed@oamed.fr](mailto: oamed@oamed.fr)
w: <http://oamed.fr/>



Director: David Jennings, BA MIFA FSA

*Oxford Archaeological Unit is a
Private Limited Company, N^o: 1618597
and a Registered Charity, N^o: 285627*