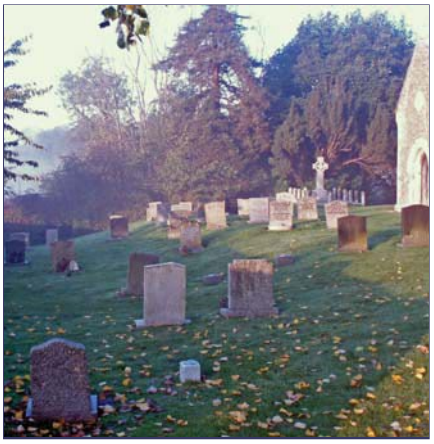
Excavation Report

Summerfield Foul Sewer, Papworth Everard, Cambridgeshire



Excavation Report

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Client: Anglian Water

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Summerfield Foul Sewer, Papworth Everard, Cambridgeshire

Archaeological Excavation

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Summary

In April 2008 CAM ARC (now OA East) conducted an archaeological excavation in Papworth Everard, on the west side of the village between St. Peter's Church and Cow Brook. This followed an archaeological evaluation on the site conducted in October 2007. An area of approximately 1000 sq m was investigated in advance of a new Foul Sewer. The proposed development area varied in height from 35m OD at the north end of the excavation to 50m OD at the south end near St. Peter's Church. Evidence for Medieval settlement-related activity was uncovered, dating from the 12th to 14th Centuries, in the form of multi phase ditched enclosures with a cobbled surface / working area located immediately adjacent to Cow Brook. No later or post medieval deposits were encountered in association with these remains. A deep drainage feature was identified to the south of St. Peter's Church. This was sealed by substantial colluvial deposits resulting from medieval, and later, ploughing on higher land to the east.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 An archaeological excavation was conducted on land at the west end of Church Lane, Papworth Everard. The area under investigation lay on a west facing slope between St. Peter's Church, which occupies the highest part of the village, and the Cow Brook at the bottom of the slope.

1.1.2 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 overlies boulder clay (British Geological Survey 1993). A broad hilltop plateau lies between the site and Ermine Street to the east, with its highest point at 56m OD. It extends north-westwards as a spur at 50m OD, to the parish church overlooking the Cow Brook, from where the valley side slopes steeply down to the Cow Brook at 35m OD.

1.2.2 The topography of the area under development is significant and worthy of discussion. The meadow at the end of Church Lane between St. Peter's Church and Cow Brook is particularly steep and contains several subtle earthworks. St. Peter's Church is at the top of this slope overlooking a small valley. The steepest part of the slope is from the west end of the churchyard down to Cow Brook and the location of a possible geological springhead. Fir Tree Farm lies on the opposite (west) side of Cow Brook.

The site was generally very wet, with run-off from the plateau at the east feeding the brook and the flood-plain of the brook occupying the bottom of the valley. The southwestern corner of the excavation was prone to flooding during both the evaluation and excavation phases.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 Prehistoric

Early prehistoric finds are few in the Papworth Everard area. These are mainly represented by lithic stray finds, i.e. a late Neolithic polished axe *c.* 1km to the south of the village, and flint arrowheads and scrapers exposed during ploughing in the village in the 1940s.

The later prehistoric period is better represented. Recent excavations and aerial photographic re-assessments have revealed evidence for settlement on the heavy clay soils that had previously gone undetected through traditional air reconnaissance and chance discovery. In particular, sparse evidence for Bronze Age/Iron Age seasonal and transient occupation in the form of cooking pits containing burnt flint and stone emerged during investigations conducted in the 'South-east Quadrant' of the village, off Ermine Street (Alexander 1998). Further to the east and north, trenching revealed the presence of a Bronze Age/Early Iron Age more permanent settlement (Kenney 2000; HER

13049). This latter consisted of a beam slot, a post hole, and the base of a hearth indicating the presence of structures within a large circular enclosure, two parallel ditches outside the main enclosure may have represented droveways, possibly associated with a separate use of the enclosure for livestock holding.

The distribution of known finds may suggest that occupation in the earlier prehistoric period was mainly confined to the well-drained gravels of the river valleys. However, there is growing evidence for Bronze Age/Early Iron Age activity on marginal heavy clay soils in Cambridgeshire. This is a trend observed elsewhere in Britain, which may point to increased pressure on land from the later Neolithic period.

With reference to Cambridgeshire, recent excavations on the Boulder Clay at Caldecote have produced evidence for a multiphase Iron Age farmstead complex which may have continued into the Roman period (Kenney, Forthcoming CAM ARC Report). This pattern of use has been confirmed by excavations in Cambourne (Wessex Archaeology, 2003) and St Neots (Loves Farm), (Hinman *et al*, forthcoming) where Iron Age sites, including complex and long lived structures seem to have been part of an organized landscape of economically specialized settlements, set within an agricultural hinterland of well defined and organized bounded fields, droveways and enclosures. Both of these sites also showed that the area under study was under some limited and less intensive use during the Bronze age, and that this use became more substantial and intensive during the Iron Age, with the settlements expanding and becoming even more intensively used in the Romano-British period.

1.3.2 Roman

The main feature of the Roman landscape is represented by Ermine Street that connected London (*Londinium*) to York (*Eboracum*). The projected course of the road runs northwards between Braughing and Godmanchester (*Durovigutum*) through Papworth Everard (Margary 1973). Roman forts (e.g. Cambridge-*Durolipons*, Godmanchester-*Durovigutum*) were established in the late first century along this route. At a later stage *vici* and *mansiones* developed around the forts that, by then, had become redundant.

Despite the presence of Ermine Street, few Roman finds were known from the Papworth Everard area until the evaluation (and subsequent excavation) of the Papworth Bypass site (Hounsell, Forthcoming CAM ARC Report No. 971) and of the Summerfield development (Pocock, 2007). Cropmarks of the Iron Age, Roman and Saxon features revealed by the Summerfield evaluation are visible on aerial photographs in areas where ridge and furrow is less prominent.

The various excavations in the area, mentioned above, have confirmed the presence of Iron Age sites continuing into the Roman period.

1.3.3 Saxon and Medieval

Saxon Papworth remains elusive. A possible hundred or Wapentake meeting place has been located off Ermine Street, some 0.5km north of the present village core. During recent fieldwalking a single sherd of hand-made Saxon pottery was recovered some 0.5km to the south-east of St Peter's Church (HER 11833).

Papworth (Pappeworda) is recorded in the Domesday survey (AD 1086) as a manor including Papworth Wood east of Papworth Hall (below), now a nature reserve. It was held in demesne by Count Alan, lord of Richmond. The place-name derives from the personal name *Pappa* and *worp* meaning *'Pappa's enclosure'*, potentially the same

Pappa after which Papley Grove in Eltisley was named. Everard derives from Evrard de Beche (Reaney 1943, 171) who was lord of the manor in the twelfth century.

The manor remained in honour of Richmond until the seventeenth century (VCH 1989, 359 ff.). The location of the manor house is uncertain. It is traditionally identified with a large moated site depicted on the Enclosure Map of 1815/1826 and on the Tithe Map of 1844 in the grounds of Papworth Hall HER 0921), to the east of Ermine Street. However, no medieval finds were recovered from this site during excavations in 1970 (VCH 1989, 361).

Other possible locations for the manor house are two smaller moats, SMR 1050 and 1051, of which little is now visible above ground. The former is located in the grounds of Fir Tree Farm, some 100m to the north of the thirteenth century Church of St Peter. The latter moat lies further away, 0.5km south of the Church, off Ermine Street and is visible as a wooded depression. Both sites are known from cartographic evidence, being depicted on the Enclosure Map of 1815/26 (HER 1051) and on the Tithe Map of 1825/1844 (HER 1050). A fourth moated site is located near Papley Grove Farm in the parish of Eltisley (HER 1049). Earthwork remains associated with the latter include a fishpond.

The church of St Peter (HER 02468), refurbished in the course of the seventeenth and twentieth centuries, is thought to have represented the focus of the medieval settlement that grew west of Ermine Street. The HER reports that Earthwork remains of a shrunken village survive either side of a steep valley south of the Church and around a spring. In addition a large ditch, or possible hollow way, c. 1m deep has been identified running along the southern boundary of the graveyard heading westwards and down hill towards the spring and stream crossing (HER 02469).

During the Middle Ages most of the land in the parish was open fields subdivided into furlongs. Remains of ridge and furrow agriculture still survive around Papworth as earthworks and cropmarks visible on aerial photographs (e.g. HER 02525, 02527, 05753). South of the church twelfth-fourteenth century sherds of pottery have been found. Further (undated) irregular earthworks (HER 11253) are visible in the open pasture area in front of the church. Finally, earthwork remains survive in the front gardens of Papworth Hall (HER 11252). These include possible sections of ridge and furrow and a platform.

By the late sixteenth century the arable land was divided into three open fields, Southbrook Field, Crabbush (later Woodbrook field and Hamden (later Londonbrook) Field (VCH 1989, 362).

The 1815/1826 Enclosure Map shows scattered ancient closes between Ermine Street and the turnpike road to the west, i.e. in the area of the medieval settlement. The pre-enclosure 'allotments' probably date to the late medieval/early post-medieval period. They consist of linear boundaries some of which, as in the case of the 'Rector's Allotments,' are likely to be associated with established properties. Circular enclosures may represent reclaimed wooded areas that were cleared during the thirteenth and fourteenth century due to growth in the size of the population.

Previous Archaeological Work

There have been two recent, large-scale archaeological interventions in the vicinity of the site: the excavation of the route of the Papworth Bypass which runs to the west and south and the evaluation and subsequent recent evaluation and excavation for the Summerfield development.

1.3.4 Papworth Bypass

Excavations conducted by CAM ARC (now OA East) in 2006 to the west of Papworth along the route of the bypass revealed substantial prehistoric archaeology (Hounsell and Gilmour, forthcoming). At the south end of the bypass, on the bank of the Cow Brook, was a large Middle Bronze Age cremation cemetery, sealed beneath a metre of colluvial soils. Excavation revealed 39 cremations, some urned, and a number of associated features such as ash dumps and post holes.

Across the rest of the area were the remains of a substantial Mid to Late Iron Age field system which, based on the density and location of finds, appeared to lie close to an associated settlement, at the north eastern end of the excavation area. In addition to these field boundaries a number of seemingly isolated structural features were identified at the southern end of the excavation (a large possible post pit and a number of short linear features, one of which was clay lined). These occupied the top of a hill overlooking the rest of the site. The function of these features is unclear.

The occupation of the site continued into the early Roman period with a number of the earlier Iron Age field boundaries being maintained, and new ones being established.

Medieval ridge and furrow and modern plough scars were recorded along much of the bypass route.

1.3.5 Summerfield housing development

In 2006 Essex County Council Archaeological Field Unit conducted an archaeological evaluation on a proposed housing development on the south-western edge of Papworth Everard (Pocock, 2007). Discussion of this evaluation is included in this report, which will be directly referred to in the text as 'ECC Evaluation'. Full excavation of the area has subsequently taken place (Cambridge Archaeological Unit) but no report has been issued at the time of writing.

Residual Mesolithic flints suggested seasonal activity on the hilltop immediately south east of St Peter's church and remains of a probable Middle Iron Age settlement were recorded further to the south east.

There was some evidence for Late Iron Age and Roman occupation, with the most intensive Roman activity in the later period. A late Roman enclosure, with some evidence for structures and domestic occupation, was recoded on the spur of the hilltop south east of the Church. Further Late Roman ditches, perhaps stock enclosures, were found at the far south of the development area.

The late Roman enclosure in the north-west of the site appears to have been re-used in the Late Saxon period, although with no evidence of any internal activity. Further Late Saxon features to the north of the enclosure may represent an area of settlement, and a major boundary (an extension of the southern edge of the churchyard) may have originated in the Late Saxon period.

Medieval ridge-and-furrow cultivation was recorded over the entire site area. Medieval activity at the edges of the ridge and furrow included possible stock enclosures south of

the church and a windmill on the highest point of the hilltop, next to Ermine Street. The area was enclosed in 1818.

1.3.6 Church Lane, Papworth 2007

In the autumn of 2007 CAM ARC (OA East) undertook an evaluation of the current proposed development area (Lyons 2008). This evaluation revealed evidence for Early Medieval ditches and a cobbled surface immediately adjacent to Cow Brook. On higher ground directly to the south of the Church a large Medieval drain was found as well as evidence for further Medieval or Post Medieval enclosure.

1.4 Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank David Davies of Anglian Water who commissioned and funded the archaeological work. The project was managed by Richard Mortimer and the fieldwork was conducted by Lucy Offord, James Fairbairn, Pete Boardman, Jon House, Johnny Lay, Katie Green, Chris Montague and the author.

The brief for archaeological works was written by Kasia Gdaniec, who visited the site and monitored both the evaluation and excavation.

2 Aims and Methodology

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The objective of the excavation phase was to preserve by record and to report upon and interpret the nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of the surviving archaeological features and deposits within the development area.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 Specified parts of the development area were stripped of topsoil and subsoil with archaeological features and deposits exposed and cleaned along the line of the sewer pipe corridor. The width of the corridor was up to 10m. Two lengths of the easement were identified by evaluation for archaeological excavation.

Area A

2.2.2 The main area lay north to south at the bottom of the slope west of St Peter's Church, along the flood plain of the Cow Brook; the southern arm of the area rose uphill to the east towards the Church. This was approximately 700 sq metres in size.

Area B

2.2.3 The second area was located to the south of St. Peter's Church towards the top of the slope overlooking the Cow Brook and was approximately 300 sq metres in size.

2.2.4 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a wheeled 360 excavator using a toothless ditching bucket.

2.2.5 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.

2.2.6 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.

2.2.7 On site surveying was conducted using a Leica GPS, on the Ordnance Survey grid. Drawn plans were incorporated with the survey data to accurately plot the position of the trenches.

2.2.8 Minimum 20L environmental samples were taken from each feature.

2.2.9 Conditions on site were generally good. Although excavation at the south end of the site near the Church was hampered by groundwater. Two electricity cables were encountered that hindered both machining and excavation in their immediate areas.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 Excavations were undertaken in two areas. These lay either side of a pathway on the west side of St. Peter's Church. The northern area (A) encompassed Trenches 3, 4 and 5 of the original 2007 evaluation (Lyons 2008) (see Plate 1). Area B encompassed the area around Trench 2 in the 2007 evaluation (Plate 2).

3.1.2 Archaeological Watching Briefs were carried out in two further areas: a stretch of footpath beyond the north end of Area A on the other side of Church Lane and the pathway immediately to the west of St. Peter's Churchyard, which was too narrow an area in which to conduct any substantial investigation.

3.1.3 The archaeology of the site has been divided into three Periods:

Period I – Pre-medieval

Period II – Medieval

Period III – Post-medieval

3.1.4 The medieval Period II has been further subdivided into three relatively well dated phases of activity:

Phase 1 – 1100-1200

Phase 2 – 1200-1300

Phase 3 – 1250-1350

3.1.5 Individual feature and slot numbers for all Periods and Phases are detailed on Figure 2 (e.g. **2025**); Phase Plan Figure 3 shows Master numbers for features with multiple interventions (e.g. **M1056**).

3.2 Period I

A single large ditch (**307**) had been recorded within Evaluation trench 4 (Area A). The ditch was aligned northwest to southeast, 2m wide and 0.52m deep, and ran down the slope of the valley. A single small, abraded pottery sherd was recovered, and while not diagnostic, may be of Iron Age date. The feature was reinvestigated during the excavation stage and renumbered as ditch **2025** but despite extensive excavation no further pottery sherds or artefacts of any kind were recovered.

3.3 Period II

3.3.1 The medieval Period II spans the 12th, 13th and early 14th centuries (Phases 1, 2 & 3) and its features were confined to Area A. The densest occupation was recorded, unsurprisingly, along the flatter base of the valley, in the north to south arm of the trench. Fewer features, with smaller finds assemblages, were recorded up the steep valley side to the south east. For the discussion of the features below these areas make convenient subdivisions within the trench, with the valley bottom split into *Northern* and *Southern Enclosures*, and the *Southeastern Features* up the valley side.

Phase 1 - 1100-1200

Northern Enclosure

3.3.2 Ditch **M1003** was curvilinear, 0.35m deep and up to 1.00m wide. It was visible in plan for 8m and truncated by ditch **M1011**, possibly a later realignment. Ditch **M1011** was orientated north to south and was up to 0.41m deep.

Ditch **514**, an east to west ditch which was excavated in the evaluation phase, lay perpendicular to M1011 and terminated 1.00m to the north of the evaluation trench. It contained five sherds of mid to late 12th Century pottery.

3.3.3 Pits **1027** and **1029** were truncated by ditch **M1101**. They were 0.21m and 0.18m deep respectively and were part of a large area of intercutting features containing at least one other pit, **1035**. Subsequent to excavation of **1035** the area was stripped again by machine to identify further edge(s) of the feature(s). This revealed ditch **1155**, on an east west alignment parallel to ditch **524**, which is possibly a continuation of ditch **M1003** although it remained unexcavated.

Pits **1019** and **1021** to the south east were 0.2m and 0.48m wide, respectively. They were both very shallow at 0.08m deep.

3.3.4 All excavated features within the northern enclosure contained small numbers of pottery sherds with the exception of pit **1035**, one of only two features on site which contained more than 0.5kg of pottery. The pit produced 79 sherds weighing 0.61kg with a range of fabrics suggesting that this feature dates to the late 12th Century. Many of the vessel sherds were sooted by use in food preparation and the assemblage represents deliberate deposition of domestic rubbish, suggesting the site lay relatively close to an area of settlement activity (see Appendix B). The pit also produced a small assemblage of iron-working slag (though the largest from the site); 13 fragments weighing just 60 grams. Four other features within the immediate area at this phase produced further small fragments (ditches **M1011** & **M1003**, pits **1005**, **1019**) as did two features from subsequent phases. The small quantities present suggest a dump of material which has become scattered around the area rather than any *in situ* ironworking in this part of the site.

Southern Enclosure

3.3.5 Located at the southern end of Area A, adjacent to Cow Brook, was a larger enclosure. Ditch **M1056** was comprised of ditches **1056**, **1087**, **1065** and **1120**. It was nearly 2m wide, up to 0.4m deep, and marked the rounded northeastern corner of a larger enclosure. Within this was an **i**nternal ditch, **1075**, which was orientated north to south. It was excavated at its southern terminus, the northern end being truncated by later features. It was 0.67m wide and 0.13m deep.

3.3.6 Pit **1077** was located on the inside of **M1056** and was truncated by it. It was 1m wide and 0.24m deep.

Section 26 shows evidence for further linear features not seen in plan in the southern corner of Area A. Feature **1134** may represent a recutting of ditch **1065** although its orientation cannot be absolutely determined from section alone. Feature **1132** appears to be a relatively small ditch, similar to **1107** to the east.

Southeastern Features

3.3.7 Two further ditch lines were located further up the slope towards the Church. Ditches **1109**, **1139**, **1145** appeared as different cuts of the same boundary line, as did **1107** and **1105**. Both respected the alignment of **M1056** but were narrower and shallower, being no wider than 0.30m and no deeper than 0.10m.

3.3.8 Two pits lay to the west of ditches **1107** and **1105**. Pit **1136** was 1.1m wide and 0.25m deep. Pit **1103** was 0.6m wide and 0.12m deep.

Phase 2 - 1200-1300

Northern Enclosure

3.3.9 Ditch **M1025** was oriented north to south and comprised ditches **1025** and **1141**. It was 0.5m wide and 0.38m deep and turned west at its southern end towards Cow Brook, where it was first excavated in the 2007 evaluation. It represents a recutting and slight realignment of ditch **M1101** from Phase 1.

Ditch **M1041** was oriented southeast to northwest and located adjacent to the west facing baulk. It was 1.5m wide and 0.3m deep and was difficult to locate in plan along its full length as it was truncated by two electricity cables and overlain by a later cobbled surface (1066, Phase 3).

Southern Enclosure

3.3.10 Two slight ditches, **1079** and **1081**, lay parallel to and to either side of Phase 1 ditch **1075**. They were 0.25m and 0.35m wide respectively and 0.1m deep. Ditch **1081** terminated adjacent to **1075** while **1079** continued south into a flooded part of the trench where it was no longer visible. To the north, ditch **1122**/**1124** ran northeast to southwest and was 0.4m wide and up to 0.3m deep.

3.3.11 Well **1073** was located in the northeast corner of the existing southern enclosure. It truncated ditch **M1056** and was 2.2m wide, 0.65m deep and filled by three silty clay fills (see section 19). It contained a relatively large pottery assemblage of 37 sherds, comprising residual St Neots wares and medieval sandy and shelly wares from a variety of jars, bowls and jugs (see Appendix B).

3.3.12 To the west were two small pits; pit **1050** was 1.3m wide and 0.2m deep, pit **1047** was 0.48m wide and 0.14m deep.

Phase 3 - 1250-1350

Northern Enclosure

3.3.13 Ditch **M1060** lay parallel and to the west of ditch **M1041**, on a southeast to northwest alignment, and represents a recutting of the earlier feature. Its southern end ran beneath the west facing baulk while its north end ran beneath the east facing baulk. Where **M1060** was investigated at its north there was evidence for several further recuts along this line (**1091**, **1093**, **1096** & **1098**).

3.3.14 A discrete cobbled surface (**1066**) overlay part of the northern enclosure as well as ditch **M1060** (see Plate 4). It measured 4.30m north to south and 3.10m east to west and was comprised of compacted rounded and sub rounded stones up to 0.2m in size. The east and south sides of the spread were particularly straight while the north and west sides were less well defined and possibly disturbed. None of these edges appeared to be a result of later truncation. Upon excavation it was discovered to be approximately 0.1m deep and comprised of a single course of stones.

3.3.15 To the south and southwest of 1066 was an area of brown clay with further cobbles (**1067**), these patchy and generally more sparsely set but with occasional small areas of tightly packed and well set cobbling (**502**). They overlay two terminating linear features, **1083** and **1085**, which were oriented north to south and appeared to run beneath cobbled surface 1066. These were conceivably shallow beam slots and represent the only plausible structural evidence associated with the cobbled surface.

3.3.16 The cobbled surface 1066 also overlay ditches **1091** and **1093** to the west (recuts of ditch **M1060**) and was bordered by ditch **M1031** immediately to the east and north. It seemed to respect the limit of the cobbled surface as its southern end terminated at the northern edge of 1066.

3.3.17 Two small, intercutting oven bases or fire pits (**1043**) were located adjacent to the east facing baulk. They were near-circular and each measured approximately 0.75m in diameter, the earlier was 0.17m deep and the later 0.10m deep (see Plate 3).

3.3.18 Feature **1118** was located between the two Enclosures. It was sub-rectangular in plan with good straight, steeply-sloping sides and measured 2.5m by 2.8m across. It was a maximum of 0.4m deep and had, at its western corner, a shallow posthole (**1115**) 0.30m diameter and 0.10m deep (see Section, Fig.5).

Southern Enclosure

3.3.19 Ditches **1058**, **1126**, **1128** and **1130** were orientated broadly east to west, extended beneath the east facing baulk and terminated within the excavated area, a few meters short of the west facing baulk. They were between 0.55m and 1.60m wide and all respect the inner boundary of the earlier enclosure **M1056**, terminating near its northeastern corner.

3.3.20 Ditch **1101** to the south was oriented north to south, parallel to the eastern side of enclosure **M1056** and was 1.4m wide and 0.5m deep.

3.3.21 The butt end of ditch **1058** produced the largest assemblage of sherds from any one feature, 192sherds weighing 1.838kg. Nearly 20% of this assemblage (35 sherds) was of residual St Neots wares with the bulk of the assemblage made up by medieval jars. These were mostly sooted suggesting they had been used in food preparation rather than storage. A single sherd from a jar recovered from ditch 1058 cross fits with a sherd in pit 1050, also located within the southern enclosure, suggesting that the area was used for rubbish deposition and perhaps that midden material from the nearby settlement was being dumped here over time.

Southeastern Features

3.3.22 Three ditches in this part of the excavation were previously investigated in the 2007 evaluation: ditches **303**, **305** and **309**. Of these only **309** was without datable pottery, ditches 303 and 305 containing a total of 17 sherds of 13th to 14th Century pottery.

They were all broadly aligned north to south and up to 1.1m wide and 0.29m deep. Ditches 303 and 305 were similar in size and depth while 309 was narrower, being only 0.2m wide.

3.3.23 Ditches **1111** and **2021** to the west lay perpendicular to each other, orientated northwest to southeast and northeast to southwest respectively. Ditch **1111** was 0.30m wide and 0.09m deep. Ditch **2021** was 0.16m wide and 0.03m deep. Ditch **1111** contained 4 sherds of 13th to Mid 14th Century pottery. No pottery was recovered from Ditch **2021** but is attributed to this phase by association.

3.3.24 A shallow pit, **2023**, was located at the north facing baulk to the west of ditch **303**. It was 0.50m wide and 0.13m deep.

3.3.25 A second pit (**2027**), 0.50m deep and 0.60m wide, truncated the end of ditch **303**.

3.4 Period III

3.4.1 Area B contained the deep trackway or drainage ditch previously identified as feature **211** in the 2007 evaluation (Lyons 2008). It was investigated within a 20.5m long machine dug stepped trench on a north to south orientation. The trench contained several deposits dated to Period III, representing post-medieval colluvial deposits up to 1.70m deep (see Plate 2). The uppermost deposits were 20th Century in date. At the south end of Area B was a large ditch (**105**) which had also been investigated in the 2007 evaluation. This was identified as part of a large post medieval enclosure that is marked on the 1818 Enclosure map (Figure 6).

At the north end of the trench the base of Feature 211 was reached (see Section 28). A small machine dug extension on the east side of the trench was able to determine its direction and recorded one edge, albeit obliquely, of the feature as it ran steeply up slope to the east. The deposits recorded in Section 28 were also present in plan in the eastern extension.

The base of Feature 211 had been lined or packed with medium to large cobbles (2002) but these had only been placed, or had survived, at the base of the feature at the bottom of the slope from the east. Above this were two dark brown silty clay layers (2011, 2013) before colluvial and topsoil layers above (2010, 2009 & 2008). The total depth of the feature was 1.8m from modern ground surface, 1.2m beneath the base of the modern topsoil.

No artefacts were recovered from the lower fills of the feature. The colluvial layers sealing the feature contained small amounts of post medieval brick and glass.

3.5 Finds Summary

Ceramic

3.5.1 717 sherds weighing nearly 7kg (MSW of 9g) were recovered from the excavations. The majority of the material was either abraded or moderately abraded. It consistently dates from the mid 12th to the mid 14th Century with an element of residual 11th century material within many later contexts. Post medieval or modern material was recovered from the excavation but was associated with colluvial hillwash and post medieval levelling activity.

Faunal

3.5.2 A very small assemblage of 58 fragments of animal bone were recovered from the excavation with twenty eight of those identifiable to species. The assemblage was not indicative of a particular activity or husbandry regime.

3.6 Environmental Summary

3.6.1 Preservation of plant remains was generally very poor. Where cereal grains were present many had been distorted or abraded prior to deposition hampering identification. Microfaunal remains were relatively rare. Fragments of slag and hearth lining were present, indicative of industrial activity in the general area.

4 Discussion and Conclusions

The chronological resolution within Period II was not absolute due to the narrow excavation area, nature of the clay, waterlogged conditions and intercutting and recutting features and the longevity of many of the pottery types and fabrics. Therefore the following Periods are an approximation of the sequences of activity around Cow Brook where there are substantial archaeological remains in a relatively small area.

Period I: Undated / Prehistoric

4.1.1 Ditch **2025**, in the southeastern corner of Area A, was not consistent with any of the other features on the site. Its fill was noticeably paler and the ditch was larger and deeper than any other features on site, being over 2m wide and 0.55m deep. Although only a short length of it was revealed in plan, its southwest to northeast alignment was also different to all other linear features. It remains the only feature on site likely to be pre-medieval in date. It is plausible to suggest that it may be prehistoric, judging by its pale appearance and relative lack of artefactual evidence; it yielded a single small pottery sherd of probable Iron Age date.

Period II: Medieval

Phase 1

4.1.2 The initial phase of activity is dated to the 12th Century with at least two separate areas of ditched enclosures set out at the northern and southern ends of Area A. These could represent the rear of settlement-related enclosures fronting on to the Cow Brook, immediately to the west, or perhaps more likely small roadside/trackside enclosures concerned with husbandry and craft activities. Occasional small pottery dumps were recovered that suggest domestic activity in the vicinity, though perhaps not in sufficient quantities to indicate that this would have been as close as the brook. The likelihood of flooding along the banks of the brook would also make this less likely.

The largest enclosure was located to the south (**M1056**) at the base of the steepest part of the slope and the ditches that formed the enclosure may also represent part of the terracing of the hillside and of the water management system, collecting and directing rainwater from the slope above. In the southeastern part of Area A were two parallel alignments of narrow, shallow features; ditches **1107/1105** and **1109/1139** and pits **1136** and **1103**. These could represent small fence lines for animal pens, paddocks or perhaps even small outbuildings at the rear of the main occupation zone .

Phase 2

4.1.3 This phase of activity is mostly confined to the two existing enclosed areas, at the north and south ends of Area A and represents realignments and recuts within these enclosures. In the northern enclosure ditch **M1025** re-cuts its eastern boundary and, turning to the west, perhaps further subdivides the land at the edge of the brook.

There was some subdivision of the existing southern enclosure (ditches **1122/1124**, **1079** & **1081**) and the appearance of a shallow well or water hole in the north east corner, **1073.**

Ditch **M1041**, which angles across the excavation area on a northwest to southeast alignment, cutting down and across the hillside, may represents a realignment of the northern enclosure, continued into Phase 3, perhaps allied to improved drainage.

Phase 3

4.1.4 The final phase of activity represents the peak of occupation and settlement in the area and dates from the mid 13th to mid 14th Centuries.

The earlier northern enclosure was superseded by a new alignment, originally set out by **M1041** at Phase 2, with these ditches themselves soon overlain by the more direct occupation represented by the cobbled surfaces **1066** and **502** and the small ovens or fire bases **1043**.

Cobbled surface 1066 could either represent an area of hard standing next to a boggy watercourse or the floor of a small structure or lean-to, perhaps with the patchier cobbles of 502 representing an external surface. The two potential beamslots on the south side of the cobbles make the latter interpretation slightly more likely, particularly as the small ovens (**1043**) can be interpreted as being contemporary with the cobbles and would perhaps have benefited from a weather-break or covering of some form.

To the south, the function of the small sub-square feature **1118** is difficult to interpret. It may represent a small sunken featured structure as it was steeply and sharply cut to a flat base and had a shallow posthole at one corner. However, without any further evidence such an interpretation is perhaps tenuous.

The southern enclosure saw further realignment with the cutting of a series of substantial ditches; these presumably acting at least in part as drainage ditches as they were aligned east to west and would have run into or towards the brook.

This period also saw the expansion of occupation further up the slope to the southeast, into areas closer to St. Peter's Church. Narrow features **1111** & **2021** probably represent small fence lines, presumably for the enclosure of animals. This area may represent the last expansion to the rear of the settlement areas before abandonment around the middle of the 14th Century.

Period III: Post-medieval

4.1.5 Excavations in Area B, immediately to the southwest of the church, reached the base of what appeared to be a deep trackway or large drainage feature (Plate 5). Part of its northern edge was also uncovered. None of its fills contained medieval pottery and the uppermost layers of colluvium contained post medieval and modern material, including brick and glass bottles. Although this feature cannot be securely dated from the excavated evidence it is likely to have originated in the medieval period, becoming fully backfilled in the later post medieval period. The feature can be seen at the top of the slope to the east as a broad hollow running through the south side of the churchyard (Plate 6) where it has been encroached upon by 20th century graves. It is possible that the later infilling seen within the feature in Area B was in part deliberate, with the intention of expanding the graveyard area. The feature appeared to be continuing due west within the excavated trench, straight down the slope to the Cow Brook.

Section 28 shows an oblique and stepped profile of the trackway. Layers 2008 to 2010 represent post medieval backfilling, hillwash and topsoil. Deposits 2011, 2012 and

2013 are very similar grey clays and probably represent natural silting of the feature when it was open. The layer including the rounded cobbles (2002) was presumably a deliberately laid but rough surface and looks like a response to the silting up and wet conditions in the hollow.

The width and location of the feature could lead to its interpretation as a Hollow Way leading from the village, past the church and down to the brook and its pastures. However, the steepness of the slope at this point may suggest otherwise; from the highest point of c.50m OD just behind the church to the east, the land drops by 15m over a distance of *c.*160m, down to the Cow Brook. The underlying natural soil of the hillside is clay, easily eroded and very slippery when wet – this would have made for a potentially hazardous journey up or down the slope in wet weather. The current trackway that crosses the Brook between the church and the old Rectory takes a long curving detour to the north to negotiate the hillside (see Figures 1 & 6). If Feature 211 is to be interpreted as a Hollow Way then its route must also have turned to the north to work its way down the slope very soon after exiting the excavated area.

4.1.6 The Enclosure map (Figure 6) shows the southern boundary of the churchyard at the northwestern end of of a major property boundary which curves around to the east and south. No trackways or other rights of way are marked on either the current or first edition maps to suggest that this boundary was ever anything other than a property boundary and observation of the major excavations in the Summerfield development behind the church revealed a series of ditches along this line that may date back to the Late Saxon period (Mortimer pers. comm; Patten forthcoming).

4.1.7 The vast amount of colluvial material in Area B, infilling both Feature 211 and the hillside in general, appeared to have developed relatively recently, in post medieval and modern times. This must be as a result of ploughing along the top of the hill to the east where fieldwork has discovered remains of medieval and post medieval agriculture, evidenced by furrows (Pocock 1997; Patten forthcoming) and heavily truncated underlying archaeology.

Conclusions

4.1.8 The ceramic assemblage recovered from the excavated features in Area A is indicative of continuous activity between the 12th and 14th Centuries. The Summerfield excavations on the high ground to the south and east of St. Peter's Church found evidence for fairly extensive Late Saxon settlement, dating to the 10th and 11th Centuries (Pattern pers. comm.). This occupation does not appear to have continued through into the early Medieval period, the area being abandoned, perhaps given over to agricultural use, at around the time the occupation of the lower, wetter ground along the brook was beginning.

The fact that there appears to be expansion in to marginal, wet ground or hinterland near Cow Brook without continued occupation from the Late Saxon period on the hill top is perhaps unexpected, though perhaps shifting occupation from easily cultivatable land to marginal land is less so. The development area would have lain fairly close to a direct settlement site and was utilised during times of greatest medieval expansion. The closeness of direct settlement is indicated by the ceramic assemblage, while the relatively small numbers of glazed wares within this could suggest this settlement activity was peripheral in itself. The small dump of ironworking slag, cobbled surfaces, ovens and possible sunken-featured structure within the Northern Enclosure and the well in the Southern Enclosure, could all point to a mixture of craft and husbandry

activities within the area through the 12th to 14th centuries, within small enclosures off the trackway that ran along the east side of the Cow Brook.

4.2 Significance

4.2.1 The excavation has uncovered evidence for Medieval occupation of the land between St. Peter's Church and the Cow Brook, further to the evaluation in 2007 (Lyons 2008). As suggested by evaluation, this activity dates quite tightly between the mid 12th and mid 14th Centuries. The archaeology clearly extends beyond the excavated area in the direction of the Cow Brook immediately to the west and probably further up the slope to the east as well. The presence of domestic pottery dumps in small, scattered groups suggests direct settlement relatively nearby. This is likely to have been low level occupation on the periphery or margins of more established settlement. The site itself was the location of light industrial, craft and/or husbandry activities, principally suggested by the presence of the cobbled surfaces and small ovens. The evidence revealed further up the slope towards the Church perhaps suggests small paddocks or animal pens.

4.2.2 Excavations in Area B have confirmed the presence of a large linear feature which ran down the south side of St. Peter's Church. While conceivably representing a Medieval Hollow Way, a major boundary and drainage feature is perhaps more likely.

4.2.3 These excavations need to be considered in relation to the larger excavations immediately to the southeast on the Summerfield development (Patten forthcoming). The Summerfield excavations have uncovered extensive Iron Age, Romano-British and Late Saxon archaeology and the relationship particularly of the latter to the medieval expansion onto the land at Cow Brook is of significance. That report is forthcoming at time of writing.

Appendix A. Context Inventory

Context	Category	type	Depth	Comments	Period
1002	fill			Fill of [1003]	II.1
1003	cut	Ditch	0.35		II.1
1004	fill			Fill of [1005]	II.1
1005	cut	Ditch	0.25		II.1
1006	fill			Fill of [1007]	II.1
1007	cut	Post Hole	0.27		II.1
1010	fill			Fill of [1011]	II.1
1011	cut	Ditch	0.3		II.1
1012	fill			Fill of [1013]	II.1
1013	cut	Pit	0.13		II.1
1014	fill		0.15	Fill of [1015]	II.1
1015	cut	Ditch	0.15	Terminal	II.1
1016	fill			Fill of [1017]	II.1
1017	cut	Ditch	0.05	Terminal	II.1
1018	fill			Fill of [1019]	II.1
1019	cut	Pit	0.08		II.1
1020	fill			Fill of [1021]	II.1
1021	cut	Pit	0.08		II.1
1022	fill			Fill of [1023]	II.1
1023	cut	Ditch	0.41		II.1
1024	fill			Fill of [1025]	II.2
1025	cut	Ditch	0.25		II.2
1026	fill			Fill of [1027]	II.1
1027	cut	Pit	0.21		II.1
1028	fill			Fill of [1029]	II.1
1029	cut	Pit	0.18		II.1
1030	fill			Fill of [1031]	II.1
1031	cut	Ditch	0.2		II.1
1032	fill			Fill of [1033]	II.3
1033	cut	Ditch	0.22		II.3
1034	fill			Fill of [1035]	II.1
1035	cut	Pit	0.48		II.1
1036	fill			Fill of [1037]	II.1
1037	cut	Pit			II.1
1038	fill			Fill of [1039]	II.1
1039	cut	Pit	0.2	highly truncated	II.1
1040	fill			Fill of [1041]	II.2
1041	cut	Ditch	0.3		II.2
1042	fill		0.05	Upper fill of [1043]	II.3
1043	cut	Oven	0.17	filled by 1042, 1054, 1051, 1052 & 1053	II.3

Context	Category	type	Depth	Comments	Period
1044	fill			Fill of [1045]	II.3
1045	cut	Pit	0.15		II.3
1046	fill			Fill of [1047]	II.3
1047	cut	Pit	0.13		II.3
1048	fill		0.08	Fill of [1050]	II.3
1049	fill		0.1	Fill of [1050]	II.3
1050	cut	Pit	0.18		II.3
1051	fill			Fill of [1043]	II.3
1052	fill			Fill of [1043]	II.3
1053	fill			Fill of [1043]	II.3
1054	fill			Fill of [1043]	II.3
1055	fill			Fill of [1056]	II.1
1056	cut	Ditch	??		II.1
1057	fill			Fill of [1058]	II.3
1058	cut	Ditch	0.28		II.3
1059	fill			Fill of [1060]	II.3
1060	cut	Ditch	0.1		II.3
1061	fill			Fill of [1063]	II.3
1062	fill			Fill of [1063]	II.3
1063	cut	Ditch	0.44		II.3
1064	fill			Fill of [1064]	II.1
1065	cut	Ditch	0.4		II.1
1066	layer			Cobbles	II.3
1067	layer			Cobbles	II.3
1068	layer			Fill of cobbled area	II.3
1069	layer			Fill of sondage	II.3
1070	fill		0.36	Fill of [1073]	II.2
1071	fill		0.18	Fill of [1073]	II.2
1072	fill		0.15	Fill of [1073]	II.2
1073	cut	Pit	0.65		II.2
1074	fill			Fill of [1075]	II.1
1075	cut	Ditch	0.13		II.1
1076	fill		0.24	Fill of [1077]	II.1
1077	cut	Pit	0.24		II.1
1078	fill			Fill of [1079]	II.2
1079	cut	Ditch	0.12		II.2
1080	fill			Fill of [1081]	II.2
1081	cut	Ditch	0.1		II.2
1082	fill			Fill of [1083]	II.1
1083	cut	Gully	0.07	linear feature that may have extended beneath cobbled surface	II.1
1084	fill			Fill of [1085]	II.1

Context	Category	type	Depth	Comments	Period
1085	cut	Gully	0.07		II.1
1086	fill			Fill of [1087]	II.1
1087	cut	Ditch	0.21		II.1
1088	fill			Fill of [1089]	II.1
1089	cut	Ditch	0.12		II.1
1090	fill			Fill of [1091]	II.3
1091	cut	Ditch	0.15		II.3
1092	fill			Fill of [1093]	II.3
1093	cut	Ditch	0.25		II.3
1094	layer		0.1	layer on to which cobbles were placed	
1095	fill			Fill of [1096]	II.2
1096	cut	Ditch	0.41		II.2
1097	fill			Fill of [1098]	II.2
1098	cut	Ditch	0.33		II.2
1099	fill		0.21	Fill of [1101]	II.3
1100	fill		0.19	Fill of [1101]	II.3
1101	cut	Ditch	0.5		II.3
1102	fill			Fill of [1103]	II.1
1103	cut	Pit			II.1
1104	fill			Fill of [1105]	II.1
1105	cut	Ditch		Terminal	II.1
1106	fill			Fill of [1107]	II.1
1107	cut	Ditch			II.1
1108	fill			Fill of [1109]	II.3
1109	cut	Ditch		Terminal	II.3
1110	fill			Fill of [1111]	II.3
1111	cut	Ditch			II.3
1112	fill			Fill of [1113]	VOID
1113	cut	Ditch		Terminal	VOID
1114	fill			Fill of [1115]	VOID
1115	cut	Post Hole			VOID
1116	fill			Fill of [1118]	II.3
1117	fill			Fill of [1118]	II.3
1118	cut	Pit			II.3
1119	fill			Fill of [1120]	II.1
1120	cut	Ditch	0.4		II.1
1121	fill			Fill of [1122]	II.2
1122	cut	Pit	0.24		II.2
1123	fill			Fill of [1124]	II.2
1124	cut	0.45	0.32		II.2
1125	fill			Fill of [1126]	II.3

Context	Category	type	Depth	Comments	Period
1126	cut	Ditch	0.5		II.3
1127	fill			Fill of [1128]	II.3
1128	cut	Ditch	0.55		II.3
1129	fill			Fill of [1130]	II.3
1130	cut	Ditch	0.52		II.3
1131	fill			Fill of [1132]	II.3
1132	cut	Ditch	0.9	recorded in west facing baulk only. Orientation unknown. Not in plan	II.3
1133	fill			Fill of [1134]	II.1
1134	cut	Ditch	0.2	recorded in west facing baulk only. Orientation unknown. Not in plan	II.1
1135	fill			Fill of [1136]	II.1
1136	cut	Pit	0.25		II.1
1137	fill		0.2	Fill of cut in to which cobbles have sunk?	
1138	fill			Fill of [1139]	II.3
1139	cut	Ditch	0.2	Truncated by service trench	II.3
1140	fill			Fill of [1141]	II.2
1141	cut	Ditch	0.24		II.2
1142	fill			Fill of [1143]	II.1
1143	cut	Ditch	0.17		II.1
1144	fill			Fill of [1145]	II.1
1145	cut	Ditch			II.1
2008	layer			Topsoil above Hollow Way	
2009	layer			Dark greyish brown silty layer	
2010	fill	HW		Dark brown sandy silty	
2011	fill	HW		Dark brown clay silt	
2012	fill	HW		Compact blueish grey clay	
2013	fill	HW		Greyish brown silty clay	
2014	fill	HW		Compact blueish grey clay	
2022	fill			Fill of [2023]	II.3
2023	cut	Ditch	?		II.3
2024	fill			Fill of [2025]	1
2025	cut	Ditch	0.8m		1
2026	fill			Fill of [2027]	II.3
2027	cut	Pit	0.5		II.3

APPENDIX B. CERAMIC ASSESSMENT

By Carole Fletcher BA AIFA

Summary

The evaluation and subsequent excavation along the proposed line of the Anglian Water Pipeline easement at Papworth Everard, Cambridgeshire, produced a moderate post-Roman assemblage of 717 sherds weighing 7.006kg. The majority of the assemblage dates to the mid 12th to 14th centuries, there is however a Late Saxon and early medieval element within the assemblage indicating domestic occupation close to the site possibly from the 11th Century onward.

Only one sherd of later medieval pottery and a single sherd from a post-medieval red ware bowl were recovered indicating little if any activity on site from the mid to late 14th Century onwards, perhaps reflecting the reduction in the size of the local population at the time of the black death and subsequent decades.

In addition to the post-Roman material a single prehistoric sherd and a small number of Roman sherds were also recovered (21 sherds 0.205kg) as a residual element within the later assemblage.

5 INTRODUCTION

5.1.1 Evaluation and subsequent excavation along the proposed line of the Anglian Water Pipeline easement at Papworth Everard, Cambridgeshire, produced a moderate post-Roman assemblage of 717 sherds weighing 7.006kg. The pottery is moderately abraded to abraded with a small average sherd weight of approximately 9g.

5.1.2 The majority of the assemblage dates to the mid 12th-mid 14th century (Period II), there is however a moderate Late Saxon and early medieval element within the assemblage, indicating domestic occupation close to or on the site from the 10th century onwards. Much of the Late Saxon material is residual within later contexts. All of the pottery recovered from the excavation is domestic in nature although no domestic structures were found.

5.1.3 Only one sherd of later medieval pottery (0.063kg) and a single sherd from a post-medieval red ware bowl were recovered indicating little if any activity from the later 14th century onwards, suggesting the site was occupied during the 12th, 13th and early to mid 14th century. Occupation of the site appears to have ceased in the mid to late14th century and the site abandoned, reflecting the reduction in the size of the local population at the time of the black death and subsequent decades.

5.1.4 A single sherd of late medieval pottery (LMR) weighing 0.063kg from an unphased context and a sherd from a PMR bowl (an unstratified find) were the only late material recovered, suggesting almost no activity on the site in the late medieval and post medieval period. The lack of later material suggests the area was given over to pasture after it was abandoned and remained unploughed and undisturbed until the excavation of the site and subsequent pipeline works in 2007.

5.1.5 In addition to the post-Roman material a single prehistoric sherd (0.016g) and a small number of abraded Roman sherds were also recovered (21 sherds 0.205kg) as a residual element within the later assemblage.

5.1.6 A small number of Roman sherds is not unexpected on medieval sites excavated in the vicinity of a major Roman Road such as Ermine Street which lies approximately 1km to the east of the excavated area.

5.1.7 Ceramic fabric abbreviations used in the following text are:

BRILL	Brill-Boarstall ware
COLNT	Colne type ware
DNEOT	Developed St Neots
EMSW	Early Medieval Sandy ware
EMWT	Early Medieval type ware
GRIM	Grimston ware
GTHET	Grimston-Thetford type ware
HUNEMW/HUNEMWT	Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware/type ware
HUNFSW	Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware
LYST	Lyveden-Stanion ware
MEL/MELT	Medieval Ely/Medieval Ely type ware
MGF	Mill Green Fine ware
MSW	Medieval Sandy ware
MSGW	Medieval Sandy Grey ware
NEOT/NEOTT	St Neots/St Neots type ware
SHW	Shelly ware
STAM	Stamford ware
THET/THETT	Thetford/Thetford type ware
W CAMBS SW	West Cambridgeshire Sandy ware

6 Methodology

6.1.1 The basic guidance in the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (MAP2) has been adhered to (English Heritage 1991). In addition the Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG) document *Guidance for the processing and publication of medieval pottery from excavations* (Blake and Davey, 1983), and documents MPRG 1998 and 2001 act as a standard.

6.1.2 The pottery and archive are curated by OA East until formal deposition.

7 Quantification

7.1.1 All the pottery has been dated and fully quantified on a context by context basis into an Access 2000 database using OA East in-house system based on that used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all previously described types All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed. All the pottery has been recorded on a context-by-context basis.

7.1.2 Unstratified pottery and that from unphased contexts, has been excluded from the analysis that follows. For the purpose of this assessment the stratified assemblage is 657sherds weighing 6.338kg.

8 Assemblage

8.1 The Assemblage by Phase

8.1.1 A pottery assemblage can be divided into groups that together represent broad time brackets or periods. The pottery recovered from each site phase is outlined below,

together with the relationship between these and their ceramic dating. The Medieval archaeology of the site (Period II) has been divided into three main phases of activity (Phases 1 – 3) and are the concern of this report.

8.1.2 An overview and comparison of all phases will be undertaken followed by in-depth analysis of specific groups of features within these phases, where statistically significant. In total 63 contexts produced post Roman pottery however unphased contexts including unstratified material, have been excluded from further analysis and provide only dating information for the context.

8.1.3 Analysis will consider the 52 phased contexts which produced 657 sherds weighing 6.338kg. Pottery was recovered from a range of features including ditches, pits, post holes and a cobbled surface.

	No. Sherds	Weight (kg)	Average Sherd Weight (g)	% of assemblage by weight kg
Phase 1	177	1.540	8.7	24.3
Phase 2	113	1.263	11.2	19.9
Phase 3	367	3.535	9.6	55.8

Table 1: Pottery assemblage by stratigraphic phase

8.1.4 Phase 1 relates to activity on the site during the 12th Century and is associated with enclosure ditches and possible fence lines. A total of 17 contexts are associated with this phase.

8.1.5 Phase 2 relates to the 13th Century and is associated mainly with activity in the same area as Phase 2. A small number of contexts (14 in total) produced pottery.

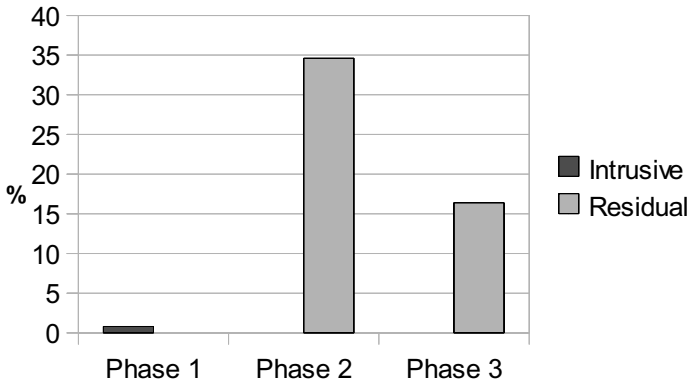
8.1.6 The excavator has identified Phase 3 as the main phase of activity on the site, dating from the mid 13th to mid 14th Century. A total of 21 contexts are attributed to this phase and relate to various ditches within the main area of excavation, a cobbled surface (1066) and a small group of features initially identified during the evaluation of the site.

8.1.7 Although statistical analysis has been carried out for all three phases, the small numbers of sherds involved in Phase 1 and 2 make these results somewhat ambiguous. Results from Phase 3 are more reliable although the moderately abraded to abraded nature of the sherds and the small average sherd weight results in a weight bias towards the few larger sherds present in the assemblage. For example three LYST sherds from ditch 1101 are 5% of the stratified ceramic assemblage, 9% of the total Phase 3 assemblage and 56% of the jug assemblage in the same phase.

8.2 Residuality and Intrusiveness

8.2.1 There is some overlap between the dating of the stratigraphic phases primarily between Phase 1 and 2, this alongside the longevity of certain pottery types, for example DNEOT and HUNFSW, which span the entire medieval occupation of the site, has resulted in difficulties in clearly defining the ceramic residuality in each phase.

8.2.2 Levels of residuality and intrusiveness are illustrated in Graph 1, Phase 1 has no residual material, as all the fabrics present continue into the mid 12th Century and only 0.8% intrusive material consisting of a single moderately abraded sherd of BRILL and one of MELT.



Graph 1: Residuality and intrusiveness as percentage of phase assemblage by weight (kg)

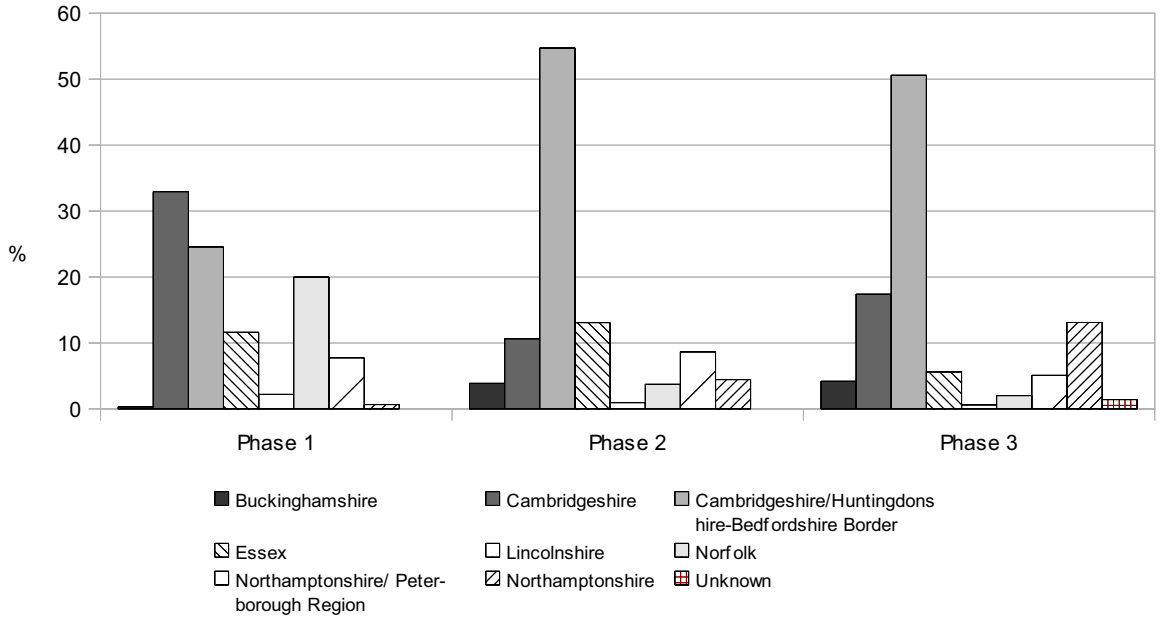
8.2.3 Within Phase 2 levels of residuality are moderately high (34.6%), due in part to many contexts including NEOT, STAM and THET alongside early medieval wares. All these pottery types are present in the early medieval period alongside mid 12th century medieval pottery. Dating the phase to the 13th century results in possibly a falsely high level of residuality considering only one context (506) produced glazed medieval pottery, a single sherd of BRILL. The significance of the levels of residuality for Phase 2 is greatly reduced when considering that this phase consists of 14 contexts and the residual material consists of only 16 sherds.

8.2.4 Phase 3 has a lower level of residuality than Phase 2 at 16.4% and consists of 21 sherds of pottery. The residual material is mainly NEOT/NEOTT and early medieval fabrics. The small numbers or residual sherds suggest that Phase 3 features have not disturbed large numbers of earlier features and their fills were not significantly reworked after their abandonment.

9 Provenance, Fabrics and Form

9.1 Provenance

9.1.1 The basic statistics relating to the source area for the assemblage are illustrated in Graph. 2. The information detailing the specific statistics for the supply of pottery have been simplified to provide a clear picture of the generalised supply of pottery.



Graph 2: General provenance by phase, showing percentage by phase by weight (kg)

9.1.2 The provenance of the assemblage does show change across the three phases, it can clearly be seen that in Phase 1 local production from Cambridgeshire (HUNEMW and HUNFSW) is a very important part of the assemblage followed closely by NEOT from the south west of the county. Norfolk provides other fabrics of note, however although THET and GTHET form 20% of the assemblage this is only six sherds. The remainder of the assemblage, is made up of small numbers of sherds from Essex, Lincolnshire, and Northamptonshire or Peterborough.

9.1.3 By Phase 2 the level of local products has fallen considerably; although still important it now only forms approximately 10% of the assemblage. DENEOT and NEOT Fabrics from the south west of the county now dominate, making up more than 50% of the assemblage (by weight), although the NEOT sherds are now a residual element in the assemblage. This total appears high however it represents only 38 sherds of pottery.

9.1.4 Smaller elements within the phase include Essex, represented by a small number of Micaceous sandy grey wares, Lincolnshire by three sherds of STAM, SHW fabrics from Northamptonshire or the Peterborough area and the three glazed sherds of BRILL. It is unclear from which location the SHW originates, coming from the same parent clay which outcrops in both locations (Alan Vince pers. comm)

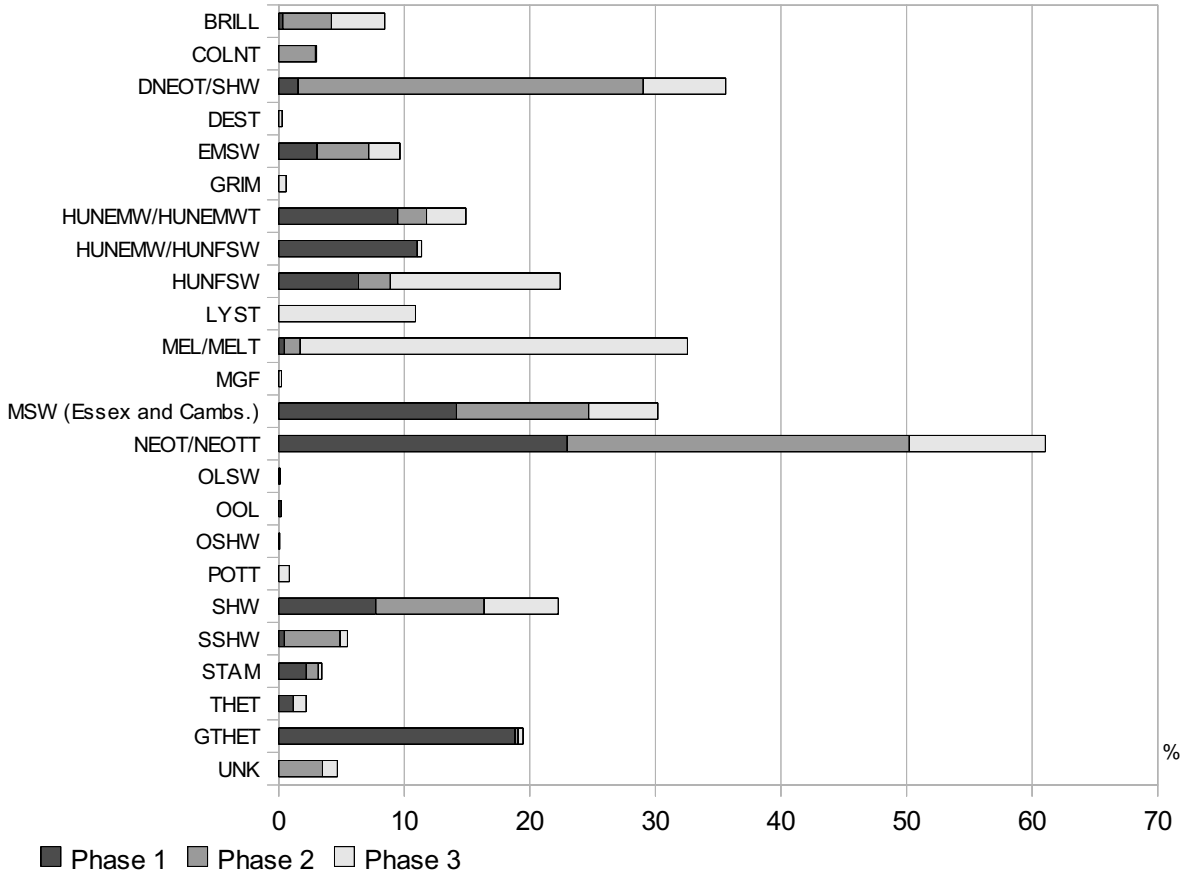
9.1.5 Phase 3 is similar Phase 2 and the only significant differences the increase in the local Cambridgeshire sherds, MEL/MELT sherds and HUNFSW. The reduction in Essex fabrics and the increase in Northamptonshire products which now include medieval LYST alongside SHW sherds.

9.1.6 The 21 contexts assigned to Phase 3 are dated partly by the pottery they contain and partly by stratigraphic relationships. Two contain residual sherds and are dated to the mid 11th to the end of the 12th century. Eight are mid 12th-mid 14th century, seven are 13th-mid 14th century. One is dated to the 13th century another to the 14th and context 502 produced only Roman sherds. A single context within this group (304) **305** is dated

to the mid 12th to mid 13th century, based on the presence of a thumbed base sherd from a GRIM jug. Phase 3 may have a broader date range of 13th-mid 14th century.

9.2 Fabrics

9.2.1 Within Phase 1, NEOT forms the largest element of the assemblage followed by GTHET the medieval sandy wares that derive from Cambridgeshire and possibly Essex and Huntingdonshire fabrics HUNEMW.



Graph 3: Fabric Type by Phase, showing percentage of phase assemblage by weigh(kg)

9.2.2 There are small numbers of STAM and THET sherds which in consideration with the NEOT suggest that there is a Late Saxon element to the assemblage. This element is likely to be residual indicating earlier occupation in the vicinity of the site, not identified within the area of excavation. The levels of NEOT sherds in each of the phases is very similar also suggesting that much of this material might be considered as background noise.

9.2.3 More significantly the presence of GTHET and HUNEMW indicate a post conquest date for the beginning of occupation close to the area of excavation although there is little evidence of 11th Century activity beyond the presence of pottery.

9.2.4 HUNFSW and other medieval fabrics (DNEOT, SHW and MEL/MELT) are all present, in small amounts, indicating a continuation of activity on the site throughout the 12th Century

9.2.5 In Phase 2 the levels of local fabrics (HUNFSW) decrease and DNEOT/SHW form the bulk of the small assemblage. Medieval glazed fabrics such as BRILL make their first non-intrusive appearance in this phase. Four sherds of BRILL were identified only one was glazed.

9.2.6 By the mid 13th Century medieval glazed wares are present in moderate numbers in most rural Cambridgeshire assemblages. The Phase 3 assemblage contains BRILL, LYST, GRIM a single sherd of MGF, POTT and residual DEST and STAM. In total 15.7%, of the phase assemblage are glazed wares. This appears to be a relatively high percentage for a rural assemblage, although the largest group by weight are the sherds of LYST (0.326kg.), unfortunately this represents only three sherds. In total only 22 glazed sherds weighing 0.555kg were present, including three residual sherds.

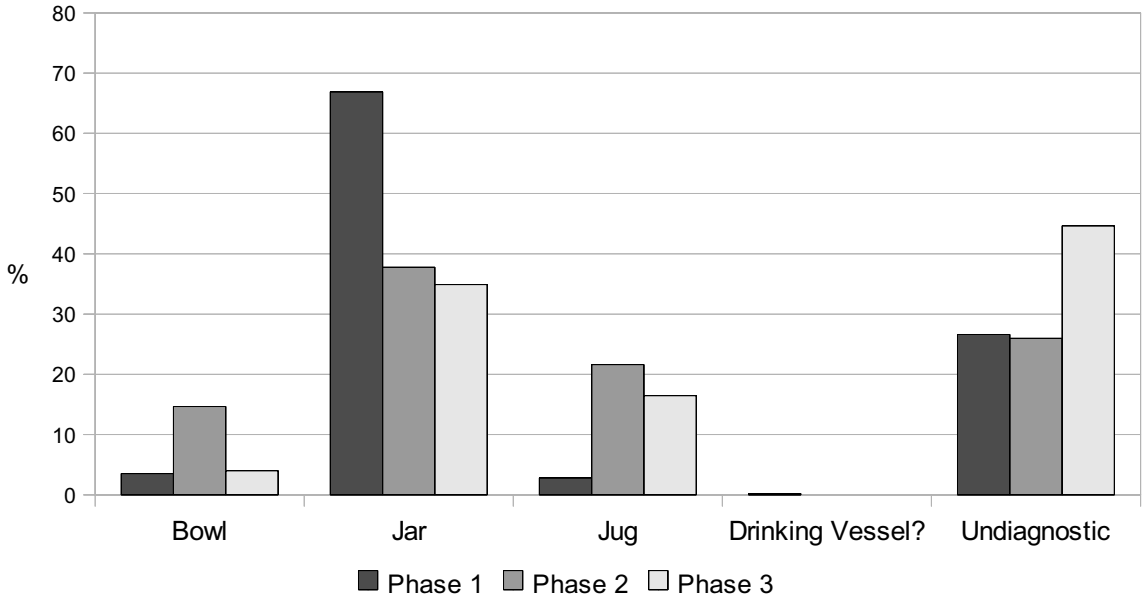
9.2.7 The majority of the fabrics present in this phase are common thought the 13th and into the 14th Century and include as for Phase 1 HUNFSW which is present in greater quantities (13.5%), DNEOT/SHW now make up only 6.6% of the assemblage. The three LYST sherds make up 10.9% and the greatest change is the large increases in MEL/MELT.

9.3 Forms

9.3.1 Forms present are limited (see Graph 4) and no industrial vessels or those associated with heating or lighting were identified within the assemblage. The Phase 1 (12th century) assemblage is dominated by jars, (66% by weight) a total of 95 sherds. The main fabrics include GTHET from Norfolk, HUNEMW/HUNFSW, (Cambridgeshire), and NEOT/NEOTT fabrics. A number of MSGW sherds were also recorded, possibly originating in Essex on as yet unidentified sites close to the border of modern Cambridgeshire and commonly found on medieval sites in South Cambridgeshire.

9.3.2 The jars would have been used for cooking and storage almost certainly within a domestic setting. Few bowl sherds were identified, three in total and these only in NEOT/NEOTT, HUNEMW and HUMFSW. A small number of jug sherds are also present and include five sherds of STAM, and individual glazed sherds of MELT and BRILL which only appear in the at the end of the date range of the phase.

9.3.3 An unexpected find was a small fragment from an uncommon vessel form from context 1086. A rim sherd (diam c80mm) from what appeared to be a miniature sooted cooking pot. This form is described by Kilmurry as a globular cup (Kilmurry 1980, 16-17 fig. 4, no. 9.) and a late example from Norwich is dated to the mid to late 12th Century (Jennings 1981, 37). This example could be slightly earlier. The rim form appears to be sub type 21 (Kilmury 1980, 274-275, fig 57, no 21.), STAM cups are a rare find on rural Cambridgeshire sites at a time when most of the population would have used wooden, horn or leather vessels to drink from.



Graph 4: Vessel Type by Phase, showing percentage of phase assemblage by weight (kg)

9.3.4 Phase 2 (13th Century) sees an increased in jug sherds and bowls alongside a decrease in jars. Four sherds of BRILL and two residual sherds of STAM are the sum total of glazed wares. Unglazed jugs are also present, a rim and strap handle from a from a DNEOT/SHW jug help increase the percentage of jugs present in Phase 2 to 21.6% compared to 2.8% in Phase 1. The percentage of bowl sherds also increase in this phase unfortunately this is mainly the result of residual NEOT/NEOTT sherds.

9.3.5 Graph 4 also illustrates a fall in the percentage of jars present in Phase 2. Jar sherds are present in a mixture of fabrics including MSGW, HUNFSW and SHW alongside residual NEOT/NEOTT and HUNEMW.

9.3.6 In Phase 3 the percentage of undiagnostic sherds markedly increases to 44.6% compared to approximately 26% in the previous phases. This is due in part to the increased number of abraded and residual sherds. The percentage of jars falls slightly as does the number of jugs.

9.3.7 By the mid 13th Century (Phase 3) medieval glazed wares are present in moderate numbers in most rural assemblages and more so in urban assemblages. The exceptions are those sites in the hinterland of settlement, rural or urban. This site appears to be one of those peripheral areas of activity on marginal land that was used for animal husbandry or small scale industrial practices at a craft level and the disposal of domestic rubbish.

10 Assemblage in relation to excavated features

10.1.1 Low levels of pottery recovered from the excavation has resulted in a discussion of the overall phases, rather than the features in relation to their ceramic assemblage. Some of these features are discussed briefly here. Most of the features discussed produced small assemblages and are not large enough to allow statistical analysis. Only two features produced more than 0.500kg for pottery, pit **1035** from Phase 1, well **1073** from Phase 2 and ditch **1058** from Phase 3. The latter produced 1.838kg of pottery the largest amount of pottery from any excavated feature.

10.1.2 Phase 1: The north-south aligned ditches **M1003** and **M1011** contained 0.106kg and 0.480kg of pottery respectively consisting of NEOT, early medieval fabrics and a single sherd of MSGW. The pottery is moderately abraded, and it is unclear if it relates to use or disuse of these feature. The large curvilinear ditch **M1056** contained 0.267kg of pottery producing bowl jar and jug sherds in a variety of fabrics including NEOT and HUNFSW. This ditch also produced the single sherd from a STAM cup (1086). This single sherd cannot be taken as an indication of status although this uncommon find (on rural Cambridgeshire sites) suggests that at some point in the 11th or 12th century there may have been a relatively wealthy household close to the area of excavation.

10.1.3 Pit **M1035**: The single fill produced 79 sherds weighing 0.609kg including MSGW, SHW, HUNFSW, NEOT, THET and STAM. The range of fabrics suggests that this feature dates to the late 12th century ,allowing the HUNEMW, HUNFSW, MSGE and SHW to be contemporary. The pit assemblage consisted of mainly jars with 2 STAM jug sherds and a sherd from a HUNEMWT bowl. The sherd gives a complete profile for a shallow dish with a beaded rim, similar vessels have been identified in recently excavations in Huntingdon. Many of the vessel sherds recovered from this pit were sooted and appeared to have been used for cooking or serving of food. This pit assemblage may represent deliberate deposition of domestic rubbish and is one of the few features excavated that suggests the sit was close to an area of settlement activity.

10.1.4 The features of Phase 2 include ditches and pits which produced small pottery assemblages. Well **1073** was the only feature of note with a larger assemblages (37 sherds, 0.511kg). This feature is described as a well or water hole at the north west corner of one of the enclosures. The pottery it produced is a mixture of residual NEOT/NEOTT and medieval HUNFSW, SHW and DNEOT/SHW fabrics. Forms present include jars, bowls and a rim from a DNEOT/SHW jug. The pottery may relate to the infilling of the feature rather than its use, however at least four sherds are unabraded, suggesting that they were relatively undisturbed after deposition.

10.1.5 Ditch **M1025**, produced 42 sherds (0.456kg) from three contexts. Almost half of the sherds are residual suggesting re-cutting and reworking of material relating to Phase 1. Jug sherds are present in STAM only and jars in both medieval and earlier fabrics, a single large NEOTT sherd represents the only bowl in the assemblage for this ditch.

10.1.6 Ditch **M1041** a north west- south east aligned ditch, produced 0.201kg (25 sherds) of pottery including four sherds of BRILL from one or more jugs and a DNEOT bowl.

10.1.7 Ditches **M303** (9 sherds, 0.040kg) and **M305** (9 sherds, 0.099kg), assigned to Phase 3, were previously investigated during the 2007 evaluation of the site (Lyons 2008) and not reinvestigated during the excavation although they had produced very little pottery. The dating provided for **M305** in particular appears to be the basis for dating Phase 3. **M305** (mid 13th to mid 14th century) was dated by the presence of a single base sherd from a GRIM jug (0.021kg). The other fabrics present include residual NEOT/NEOTT, medieval SHW, MELT and SW. This more refined date range relates only to this one feature, much of the pottery present in Phased 3 is broadly 13th-mid 14th Century.

10.1.8 **M1066** from Phase 3, described as a cobbled surface, produced 14 sherds, (0.241kg of pottery). There is no residual pottery and the surface produced the largest number of jug sherds in any single feature (seven sherds). These are five sherds of BRILL and two of LYST. Also present were undiagnostic body sherds in SHW, HUNFSW, DNEOT and a single MSGW jar sherd. This surface dates to the 13th to mid 14th Century.

10.1.9 Ditch **M1060** which is described as re-establishing the ditch line present in Phase 1 and if overlain by 1066 is by default earlier. Fabrics present are NEOT, HUNEMW,

HUNFSW, SHW and BRILL. Unfortunately there are only 14 sherd in total weighing 0.086g and it is difficult therefore to be certain about dating or the significance of the feature. If this ditch is overlain by the cobbled surface **M1066** it must therefore have been a slightly damp or boggy area of land in the early 13th century and no longer functioning as a ditch.

10.1.10 **Ditch M1033** a small north west to south east aligned ditch produced 0.132kg of pottery including HUNFSW, SHW, NEOT and HUNEMW. Although placed in Phase 3 the features date range is mid 12th to mid 14th Century

10.1.11 Phase 3 ditch **1058** produced the largest assemblage of sherds from any one feature, 192sherds weighing 1.838kg; of these 35 sherds (0.195kg) are residual being mainly NEOT. A minimum of three medieval jars were recognized and these make up the majority of the assemblage from the ditch. These jars were mostly sooted suggesting they had been used in food preparation rather than storage. The main fabrics present in this feature are MELT and HUNFSW with smaller numbers of SHW and DNEOT sherds. Only a single glazed jug sherd, the rim from a DEST vessel, was recovered.

A single sherd from a MELT jar recovered from ditch 1058 has a cross fit or join with a sherd in pit 1050 also located within the southern enclosure suggesting that the ditch was used for rubbish deposition and site clearance and perhaps that midden material from the nearby settlement was being dumped here over time.

11 Conclusion

11.1.1 The small size of the assemblage, the dominance of coarse wares and the modest number of glazed wares in Phases 2 and 3 suggest the assemblage is representative of low levels of occupation on the periphery of early medieval and medieval settlement. There is evidence of domestic activity in the form of rubbish pits, although the numbers are low and the amount of pottery present in these features is not large.

11.1.2 Features present suggest boundary layouts and possibly water management on marginal land that was used for animal husbandry or small scale industrial practices at a craft level The majority of the pottery recovered represents dumping of rubbish into these features and most probably represents expansion into the marginal areas adjacent to an existing settlement.

11.1.3 The lack of mid 14th Century and later fabrics indicate that the site was abandoned by this period, perhaps reflecting the reduction in the size of the settlement and population at the time of the black death and subsequent decades.

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Dating table

Context	*Fabric*	*Basic Form*	*Sherd Count*	*Sherd weight (kg)*	*Assessment date range*	*Phase*
101	HUNEMW		1	0.006	Mid 11th-end of 12th century	
302	EMSW		3	0.004	13th to mid 14th century	3
	GTHET		2	0.014		
	HUNEMWT		1	0.001		
	HUNFSW		1	0.004		
	LYST	Jug	1	0.015		
	MEMS		1	0.002		
304	GRIM	Jug	1	0.021	Mid 13th to mid 14th century	3
	MELT	Jar	1	0.004		
	MSW		1	0.004		
	NEOT		2	0.017		
	NEOTT		1	0.004		
	SHW		1	0.004		
	SHW	Jar	2	0.045		
307	ROMAN		1	0.004	Roman?	
401	MEMS		2	0.015	17th to late 18th century	
	PMR	Bowl	1	0.060		
402	BRILL	Jug	1	0.004	Mid 13th to mid 14th	
	GRIM	Jug	1	0.001		
	NEOT		1	0.006		
	NEOT	Bowl	2	0.018		
502	ROMAN		2	0.007	Roman	3
504	DNEOT/SHW		1	0.016	Mid 12th century	2
	NEOT	Bowl	1	0.020		
506	BRILL	Jug	1	0.028	13th century	2
	DNEOT	Bowl	1	0.022		

Context	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Sherd weight (kg)	Assessment date range	Phase
	NEOTT		2	0.013		
	ROMAN		1	0.009		
513	NEOT		1	0.004	Mid 12th-end of 12th century	2
	NEOTT	Bowl	1	0.086		
	SHW		2	0.013		
	SHW	Jar	1	0.043		
518	BRILL	Jug	1	0.002	14th century	3
	DNEOT	Jar	1	0.011		
	DNEOT	Jug	1	0.007		
	HUNFSW		1	0.002		
	MSW		1	0.004		
	MSW	Jar	15	0.083		
	NEOT		1	0.001		
	NEOT	Bowl	1	0.012		
	NEOT	Jar	1	0.020		
	POTT		2	0.020		
	POTT	Bowl	1	0.010		
	ROMAN		3	0.009		
	SHW		2	0.007		
	W CAMBS SW		2	0.006		
601	NEOTT		1	0.004	10th to late 12th century	
602	NEOT		1	0.002	10th to mid 12th century	
1001	DNEOT	Jar	1	0.022	14th century	
	DNEOT/SHW	Jar	3	0.028		
	EMSW	Jar	1	0.023		
	HUNEMW		2	0.013		
	HUNEMWT		1	0.002		
	MSGW	Jar	1	0.035		
	NEOT		1	0.003		
	NEOTT	bowl?	1	0.036		
	NEOTT	Jar	3	0.056		
	UNK	Jug	1	0.012		
	W CAMBS SW		5	0.036		
1002	EMSW		1	0.007	Late 12th-late 13th century	1
	HUNEMWT		3	0.042		
	MSGW	jar	1	0.017		
	NEOT		4	0.019		
1004	NEOT	Jar	2	0.005	12th-Mid 14th century	1
		Jar	1	0.007		
1010	EMSW		1	0.004	Mid 12th-end of 12th century or later	1
	GTHET	Jar	7	0.290		
	HUNEMW	Jar	1	0.008		
	HUNEMWT		2	0.008		
	HUNEMWT	Jar	1	0.003		
	HUNFSW		3	0.010		

Context	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Sherd weight (kg)	Assessment date range	Phase
	HUNFSW	Jar	1	0.030		
	NEOT		3	0.016		
	ROMAN		1	0.011		
	ROMAN	Jar	3	0.084		
1012	HUNEMWT		1	0.001	Mid 11th-end of 12th century	1
	NEOTT		2	0.002		
1014	NEOT		2	0.021	Mid 9th-mid 12th century	1
1022	HUNEMW		2	0.006	Late 12th century- mid 14th	1
	HUNEMWT		1	0.001		
	MSGW	Jar	5	0.027		
	NEOT		4	0.027		
	NEOT/DNEOT		1	0.003		
	SHW		5	0.029		
1024	DNEOT/SHW	Jar	2	0.017	Late 12th-late 13th century	2
	GTHET		1	0.003		
	HUNEMW		1	0.002		
	HUNEMWT		1	0.001		
	MSGW	Jar	5	0.064		
	MSW	Jar	1	0.005		
	NEOT		6	0.044		
	SSHW		3	0.024		
	STAM	Jug	2	0.012		
	UNK	Jar	3	0.044		
1030	HUNEMW	Jar	1	0.004	Mid 11th -mid 12th century	1
	NEOT		2	0.014		
1032	DNEOT/SHW		1	0.009	Mid 12th-mid 14th century	3
	EMSW	Jar	1	0.016		
	HUNEMW		3	0.003		
	HUNFSW		2	0.018		
	MSW		2	0.022		
	NEOT		4	0.025		
	SHW		2	0.039		
1034	DNEOT		3	0.010	Late 12th-mid 13th century or mid 14th century	1
	EMSW		1	0.005		
	EMSW	Jar	4	0.022		
	HUNEMW		1	0.004		
	HUNEMW	Bowl	1	0.019		
	HUNEMW	Jar	3	0.017		
	HUNEMW/HUNFSW	Jar	15	0.170		
	HUNFSW	Jar	2	0.008		
	MSGW		5	0.023		
	MSGW	Jar	6	0.037		
	MSW		1	0.023		
	MSW	Jar	2	0.072		
	NEOT		1	0.012		

Context	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Sherd weight (kg)	Assessment date range	Phase
	NEOT	Jar	9	0.027		
	NEOTT	Jar	3	0.032		
	ROMAN		3	0.028		
	SHW	Jar	14	0.090		
	STAM	Jug	3	0.012		
	THET		2	0.018		
	W CAMBS SW		3	0.008		
1040	DNEOT/SHW	Jar	3	0.035	Mid 12th -mid 14th century	2
	MELT		1	0.001		
	NEOT		1	0.001		
	NEOTT		1	0.002		
1044	MELT	jar	3	0.043	Mid 12th-mid 14th century	3
	NEOT		3	0.021		
	NEOTT		2	0.007		
	NEOTT	Jar	2	0.005		
	SHW	Jar	1	0.005		
1046	DNEOT/SHW	Jar	1	0.005	Mid 12th-mid 14th century	3
1049	DNEOT/SHW	Jar	1	0.004		
	HUNEMW	Jar	1	0.005		
	MELT	jar	1	0.010		
	NEOT	Bowl	1	0.007		
1055	BRILL	Jug	1	0.005	13th-mid 14th century	1
	EMSW		1	0.009		
	HUNEMWT		1	0.002		
	HUNEMWT	Jar	2	0.010		
	HUNFSW	Bowl	1	0.028		
	HUNFSW	Jar	2	0.022		
	MELT	Jug	1	0.007		
	NEOT	Jar	1	0.006		
	NEOTT	Bowl	1	0.007		
1057	DEST	Jug	1	0.010	Mid 12th-mid 13th century or 14th century	3
	DNEOT/SHW		2	0.046		
	DNEOT/SHW	Jar	2	0.047		
	HUNEMW	Jar	1	0.008		
	HUNEMW/HUNFSW	Jar	8	0.012		
	HUNEMWT		5	0.008		
	HUNEMWT	Jar	7	0.035		
	HUNFSW		47	0.295		
	HUNFSW	Jar	3	0.069		
	MELT		26	0.640		
	MELT	jar	35	0.389		
	MSW		4	0.020		
	NEOT		5	0.012		
	NEOT	Bowl	2	0.020		
	NEOT	Jar	12	0.098		

Context	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Sherd weight (kg)	Assessment date range	Phase
	NEOTT		6	0.039		
	OLSW		2	0.004		
	OSHW		1	0.003		
	SHW		11	0.048		
	SHW	Jar	1	0.012		
	SSHW		3	0.003		
	SSHW	Jar	2	0.004		
	STAM		2	0.005		
	STAM	Jug	1	0.005		
	UNK		3	0.006		
1059	BRILL	Jug	2	0.038	13th-mid 14th century	3
	HUNFSW	Jar	2	0.014		
	NEOT	Jar	3	0.024		
	ROMAN		2	0.007		
	SHW		2	0.004		
1062	HUNEMW		1	0.004	Mid 11th-end of the 12th century	3
1067	BRILL	Jug	3	0.058	13th -mid 14th century	3
	DNEOT		2	0.005		
	HUNFSW		1	0.002		
	LYST	Jug	2	0.044		
	MSGW	Jar	1	0.039		
	ROMAN		2	0.010		
	SHW		1	0.009		
	UNK		1	0.027		
1068	BRILL		3	0.012	13th-mid 14th century	
	EMSW		5	0.021		
	MELT		1	0.003		
	MELT	Bowl	1	0.010		
	MSW		1	0.011		
	NEOT		1	0.003		
	NEOTT	Bowl	2	0.020		
1069	BRILL	Jug	2	0.048	13th-mid 14th century	3
	UNK		1	0.009		
1070	COLNT	Jar	2	0.027	13th-mid 14th century	2
	DNEOT		7	0.023		
	MSGW		2	0.023		
	NEOT	Bowl	2	0.057		
	NEOT	Jar	1	0.006		
1071	EMSW	Jar	1	0.010	late 12th-early- mid 14th	2
	HUNFSW		3	0.007		
	HUNFSW	Jar	1	0.015		
	MSGW		1	0.007		
	MSW	Jar	1	0.009		
	NEOT		6	0.018		

Context	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Sherd weight (kg)	Assessment date range	Phase
	NEOT	Jar	1	0.029		
	NEOTT		2	0.012		
1072	DNEOT	Jug	3	0.202	13th-mid 14th century (13thcentury)	2
	DNEOT/SHW		1	0.008		
	HUNEMW	Jar	2	0.019		
	SHW		1	0.039		
1074	HUNEMW		1	0.001	late 12th -end of 12th century	1
	HUNEMWT		1	0.002		
	MSGW	Jar	1	0.005		
	NEOTT		2	0.007		
1076	DNEOT/SHW	Jar	1	0.014	12th century (mid)	1
	STAM	Jug	1	0.010		
1078	MSW		1	0.015	13th-end of 15th century	2
1080	DNEOT/SHW		1	0.024	Mid 12th-mid 14th century	2
1086	OOL	Jar	2	0.003	11th-mid 12th century?	1
	STAM	Drinking Vessel?	1	0.003		
1088	NEOTT		3	0.011	11th-end of 12th century	1
1092	HUNEMWT		4	0.002	Mid 11th-end of 12th century	3
1094	STAM	Jug	1	0.002	Mid 9th to mid 13th century	
1096	BRILL	Jug	3	0.021	13th-mid 14th century	2
	HUNFSW	Jar	1	0.010		
	SSHW	Jar	9	0.032		
1099	MGF	Jug	3	0.008	13th-mid 14th century	3
1100	HUNFSW		1	0.013	13th century	3
	LYST	Jug	3	0.326		
	ROMAN		1	0.012		
1106	NEOT		2	0.004	Mid 9th-mid 12th century	1
1110	BRILL		1	0.004	13th-mid 14th century	3
	MEL		1	0.004		
	NEOT	Bowl	1	0.010		
	SHW		1	0.005		
1117	DNEOT		2	0.021	Mid 12th-mid 14th century	
	DNEOT/SHW		1	0.002		
	HUNFSW		1	0.006		
	MSW		1	0.001		
	NEOT		3	0.011		
1119	HUNEMW		1	0.018	Mid 11th-end of 12th century	1
	MSW		1	0.006		
	NEOT		3	0.020		
	NEOT	Jar	3	0.013		
	NEOTT	Jar	4	0.088		
	STAM	Jug	1	0.009		

Context	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Sherd weight (kg)	Assessment date range	Phase
1121	NEOT	Jar	1	0.008	Mid 9th-mid 12th century	2
1123	EMSW	Jar	1	0.024	Mid 12th-early 13th century	2
	HUNEMW		1	0.004		
	MELT	Jar	3	0.015		
	NEOT	Jar	1	0.005		
1125	DNEOT/SHW	Jar	1	0.016	Mid 12th-mid 14th century	3
	HUNEMWT		1	0.002		
	HUNEMWT	Jar	2	0.004		
1127	EMSW		1	0.004	Mid 12th-mid 14th century	3
	EMSW	Jar	1	0.015		
	HUNEMWT		1	0.003		
	HUNFSW	Bowl	2	0.055		
	NEOT	Jar	2	0.009		
	NEOTT		1	0.004		
	SHW		1	0.011		
	SHW	Jar	1	0.004		
	THET		1	0.016		
1129	COLNT		1	0.003	13th-mid 14th century	3
	DNEOT/SHW		1	0.005		
	DNEOT/SHW	Jar	10	0.077		
	EMSW	Jar	1	0.012		
	HUNEMW		2	0.014		
	HUNEMWT	Jar	1	0.003		
	HUNFSW		5	0.006		
	NEOT		5	0.015		
	NEOT	Bowl	1	0.021		
	SSHW		3	0.014		
	THET		1	0.007		
1131	EMSW	Jar	3	0.037	Mid 12th-mid 14th century	3
	HUNEMW	Jar	1	0.012		
	HUNEMWT	Jar	1	0.007		
	MSW	Jar	1	0.015		
	NEOT		2	0.006		
	NEOT	Bowl	1	0.006		
	SHW	Jar	1	0.016		
	THET		1	0.013		
1135	NEOT	Jar	1	0.005	Mid 9th-mid 12th century	1
1140	COLNT	Jug	1	0.010	13th-mid 14th century (or 13th)	2
	EMSW	Jar	5	0.018		
	HUNEMW		1	0.003		
	MSGW	Jar	1	0.010		
	NEOTT		2	0.007		
	NEOTT	Jar	1	0.032		
	SHW		1	0.014		
1142	NEOT	Jar	1	0.015	11th-mid 12th century?	1

Context	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Sherd weight (kg)	Assessment date range	Phase
1148	ROMAN		1	0.018	Only Roman pottery recovered	
99999	LMR	Bowl	1	0.063	Unstratified	
	MSGW	Jar	1	0.011		
	NEOT	Bowl	1	0.017		
	NEOT	Jar	1	0.030		
	NEOTT		1	0.019		
	ROMAN		2	0.022		
	SHW		1	0.023		

Appendix C. Faunal Assessment

By Chris Faine MA, Msc, AIFA

13 Introduction

13.1.1 1.9Kg of faunal material was recovered from excavation at Church Lane, Papworth Everard. All bones were collected by hand apart from those recovered from environmental samples; hence a bias towards smaller fragments is to be expected. Residuality appears not be an issue and there is no evidence of later contamination of any context. Faunal material was recovered from a variety of feature types largely dating from the mid 13th-14th Century. Fifty-eight fragments of animal bone were recovered with 28 identifiable to species (49% of the total sample).

14 Methodology

14.1.1 All data was initially recorded using a specially written MS Access database. Bones were recorded using a version of the criteria described in Davis (1992) and Albarella & Davis (1994). Initially all elements were assessed in terms of siding (where appropriate), completeness, tooth wear stages (where applicable) and epiphyseal fusion. Completeness was assessed in terms of percentage and zones present (after Dobney & Reilly, 1988). Initially the whole identifiable assemblage was quantified in terms of number of individual fragments (NISP) and minimum numbers of individuals MNI (see Table 1). The ageing of the population was largely achieved by examining the wear stages of cheek teeth of cattle, sheep/goat and pig (after Grant, 1982). Wear stages were recorded for lower molars of cattle, sheep/goat and pig, both isolated and in mandibles. The states of epiphyseal fusion for all relevant bones were recorded to give a broad age range for the major domesticates (after Getty, 1975). Measurements were carried out according to the conventions of von den Driesch (1976). Measurements were either carried out using a 150mm sliding calliper or an osteometric board in the case of larger bones.

15 Species Present

15.1.1 Table 1 shows the species distribution for the entire sample both in terms of fragment count (NISP) and number of individuals (MNI). The assemblage is dominated by the domestic mammals, with cattle being the most prevalent taxa along with smaller amounts of sheep/goat and pig remains. Domestic mammal remains largely consist of butchered fragments from a variety of elements. Two ageable cattle mandibles were recovered from animals both aged around 1 ½ to 2 years of age. Horse remains largely consist of unworn loose molars from juvenile animals. Partial remains of a single medium sized dog were recovered from context **1070** (consisting of portions of the distal tibia and tarsal bones). A single portion of cat mandible was recovered from **1010**. Domestic bird remains are scarce but include fowl, goose and duck.

16 Conclusions

16.1.1 Despite the surprising species diversity, this is an extremely small assemblage that can tell us little about the site as a whole. The elements represented are characteristic of the marginal settlement and are not indicative of any particular activity or husbandry regime.

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Table 1.

	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle (Bos)	8	28.6	4	23.5
Sheep/Goat (Ovis/Capra)	4	14.2	3	17.8
Pig (Sus scrofa)	2	7	2	11.8
Horse (Equus caballus)	5	17.9	3	17.8
Dog (Canis familiaris)	5	17.9	1	5.5
Cat (Felis sylvestris)	1	3.6	1	5.9
Domestic Fowl (Gallus sp.)	1	3.6	1	5.9
Duck (Anas sp.)	1	3.6	1	5.9
Goose (Anser sp.)	1	3.6	1	5.9
Total:	**28**	**100**	**17**	**100**

APPENDIX D. ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

By Rachel Fosberry

Summary

Nineteen samples were chosen from a total of thirty-seven to assess their potential to provide information regarding the archaeobotanical and artefactual remains from specific features. Preliminary results show that preservation of plant remains is predominantly poor with a few notable exceptions. Artefacts were rare and consisted of animal and fish bone, small sherds of pottery and occasional pieces of slag.

17 INTRODUCTION

Thirty-seven samples were taken from across the excavated area; twenty-nine of these were bulk samples and the remaining eight were taken for possible phosphate analysis. Nineteen of the bulk samples were chosen to be examined for an initial appraisal.

Features sampled include secure archaeological contexts within pits, ditches, gullies, an oven or hearth and a cobbled surface. .The features were all dated to the medieval period by pottery spot dates.

18 METHODOLOGY

The volume of bulk soil samples collected was between 10 – 30L. The samples were soaked in a solution of Decon 90 for two weeks prior to processing in order to break down the heavy clay matrix.

Ten litres 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 0.5mm nylon mesh and the residues were washed through a 1mm mesh. Both flot 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 flot was 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).

The residues from Samples 4 and 5 both contained charred plant remains and were therefore subjected to a secondary flotation (by hand).

19 RESULTS

Preservation

The plant remains were preserved by carbonisation. Preservation was variable but a large proportion of the grains had become severely puffed and distorted during charring and/or had abraded before deposition.

Plant Remains

Cereals

Charred cereal grains are present in nine of the samples. Wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains predominate. Most of the grains are fragmented and abraded making identification tentative. Chaff elements are absent.

Samples 4 and 5 contain the most number of grains but neither assemblage exceed 100 grains.

Weed seeds

Weed seeds are rare and include dock (*Rumex* sp.), single specimens of stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*) and elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*) along with small grass (*Poaceae* sp.) seeds.

Ecofacts and Artefacts

Bone

Small fragments of animal bone are present in four of the samples and elements of fish bone and small mammal bones occur in two samples

Pottery

Small sherds of pottery were recovered from five of the sample residues but none was present in the undated feature (Sample 37)

Slag

Two fragments of undiagnostic slag were recovered from Samples 1 and 34. A fragment of vitrified hearth lining was recovered from Sample 34.

Contamination

Modern seeds and roots were present in most of the samples

20 Discussion

The plant remains in this assemblage are dominated by cereal grains along with the occasional weed seed (possibly crop contaminants). The grains may have been accidentally burnt while being dried prior to storage or during cooking over open fires prior to being deliberately deposited (as is probably the case in samples 4 and 5) or accumulating in features as general scatters of burnt refuse.

Samples 6,7,8 and 21 were all taken from feature **1043** which was interpreted as an oven or hearth. It consisted of a burnt clay-lined pit that contained a substantial amount of fired clay with a lens of charcoal. Samples 7 and 8 were taken from the main fill and the base of the feature respectively and did not contain anything other than a few fragments of burnt clay. Samples 6 and 21 were both taken from the 'charcoal lens' are were found to be comprised of charcoal along with charred grain and a single charred legume (either a small bean or a large pea).

The two fragments of slag along with the piece of vitrified hearth lining may indicate that metalworking was occurring in the vicinity, however no hammerscale was present in the residues to substantiate this.

21 Conclusions and recommendations

The preliminary appraisal of a selection of samples from this site have shown that there is potential for the recovery of plant remains, however the low density of charred plant macrofossils in this assemblage limits interpretation of the features sampled. It is not considered that full analysis would add significantly to this and further work is not recommended.

10 litres of each sample has been examined the first instance. From the results obtained, it is not recommended that further material should be processed.

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APPENDIX E. MISCELLANEOUS ARTEFACTS

A single fragment of rotary quernstone was recovered from context 1057. It measured 0.06m x 0.07m and was 0.25m thick. It weighed 0.143kg.

A single piece of daub was recovered from context 1055. It weighed 0.17kg.

Small amounts of slag were recovered almost exclusively from the northern enclosure in Area A. Several ditches and pits contained small numbers of fragments spanning periods II.1 to II.3.

16.1.1 Slag

Context	Feature	No. of fragments	Weight	Period
1004	1005	1	0.008kg	II.1
1018	1019	2	0.091kg	II.1
1034	1035	13	0.057kg	II.1
1014	M1003	1	0.005kg	II.1
1030	M1011	1	0.004kg	II.1
1022	M1011	1	0.014kg	II.1
1024	M1025	1	0.01kg	II.2
1057	1058	4	0.04kg	II.3
1032	M1031	1	0.005kg	II.3
1095	M1060	1	0.008kg	II.3
1057	1058	1 SHB	0.200kg	II.3

16.1.2 CU alloy Objects

Context	Feature	Object	Weight	Period
1055	1056	CU buckle	0.006kg	II.1
1144	1145	CU artefact	0.007kg	II.1
1032	1033	Horse fitting/attachment	0.012kg	II.3
99999		CU buckle	0.010kg	Unstratified

16.1.3 Burnt / Fire Cracked Stone

Context	Feature	Fragments	Weight	Phase
1010	1011	1	0.006kg	II.1
1034	1035	1	0.006kg	II.1
1119	1120	2	0.069kg	II.1
1042	1043	3	0.049kg	II.3
1057	1058	16	1.843kg	II.3
1068	0	1	0.008kg	II.3
1067	1066	1	0.007kg	II.3
1127	1128	1	0.020kg	II.3

16.1.4 Fired Clay

Context	Feature	No. of Fragments	Weight	Phase
1024	1025	2	0.047kg	II.2
1070	1073	2	0.023kg	II.2
1032	1033	1	0.015kg	II.3
1044	1045	2	0.020kg	II.3
1057	1058	3	0.045kg	II.3
1059	1060	1	0.019kg	II.3

APPENDIX F. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX G. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	Oxfordar3-60702		
Project Name	Land to the west of St. Peter's Church, Papworth Everard, Cambridgeshire: An Archaeological Excavation		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	01-04-2008	Finish	01-05-2008
Previous Work (by OA East)	Yes	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	PEV AWP 08	Planning App. No.	n/a
HER No.	ECB 2766	Related HER/OASIS No.	

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt: Water Act 1989 and subsequent code of practice

Please select all techniques used:

☒ Field Observation (periodic visits)	☐ Part Excavation	☐ Salvage Record
☐ Full Excavation (100%)	☐ Part Survey	☐ Systematic Field Walking
☐ Full Survey	☐ Recorded Observation	☐ Systematic Metal Detector Survey
☐ Geophysical Survey	☐ Remote Operated Vehicle Survey	☐ Test Pit Survey
☒ Open-Area Excavation	☐ Salvage Excavation	☐ Watching Brief

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
enclosures	Medieval 1066 to 1540	pottery	Medieval 1066 to 1540
	Select period...		Select period...
	Select period...		Select period...

Project Location

County	Cambridgehsire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	South Cambs	Church Lane, Papworth Everard, Cambridgeshire	
Parish	Papworth Everard		
HER	Cambridgeshrie		
Study Area	0.23ha	National Grid Reference	TL 2815 6271

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Kasia Gdaneic
Project Design Originator	Richard Mortimer
Project Manager	Richard Mortimer
Supervisor	Thomas Lyons

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
CAMBS COUNTY STORES	OA EAST	OA EAST
Accession ID ...	Accession ID ...	Accession ID ...

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	☒	☒	☐
Ceramics	☒	☒	☐
Environmental	☒	☒	☐
Glass	☒	☐	☐
Human Bones	☐	☐	☐
Industrial	☐	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☒	☐	☐
Stratigraphic		☐	☐
Survey		☐	☐
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☐	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☐	☐	☐
None	☐	☐	☐
Other	☒	☐	☐

Digital Media	Paper Media
☒ Database	☐ Aerial Photos
☐ GIS	☒ Context Sheet
☐ Geophysics	☐ Correspondence
☒ Images	☐ Diary
☒ Illustrations	☐ Drawing
☐ Moving Image	☐ Manuscript
☒ Spreadsheets	☐ Map
☒ Survey	☐ Matrices
☒ Text	☐ Microfilm
☐ Virtual Reality	☐ Misc.
	☐ Research/Notes
	☒ Photos
	☒ Plans
	☒ Report
	☒ Sections
	☐ Survey

Notes:

Plans

Limit of Excavation

Deposit - Conjectured

Sondages/Machine Strip

Intrusion/Truncation

Illustrated Section S.14

Cut Number 118

Deposit Number 117

Archaeological Feature

Excavated Slot

Modern Deposit

Cobble Surface

Loose Cobbles

Colluvium

Electrictiy Cables

Sections

Limit of Excavation

Cut

Cut-Conjectured

Deposit Horizon

Deposit Horizon - Conjectured

Intrusion/Truncation

Top Surface/Top of Natural

Break in Section/
Limit of Section Drawing

Cut Number 118

Deposit Number 117

Stones

Daub

Spindle Whorl

Pot

Drawing Conventions

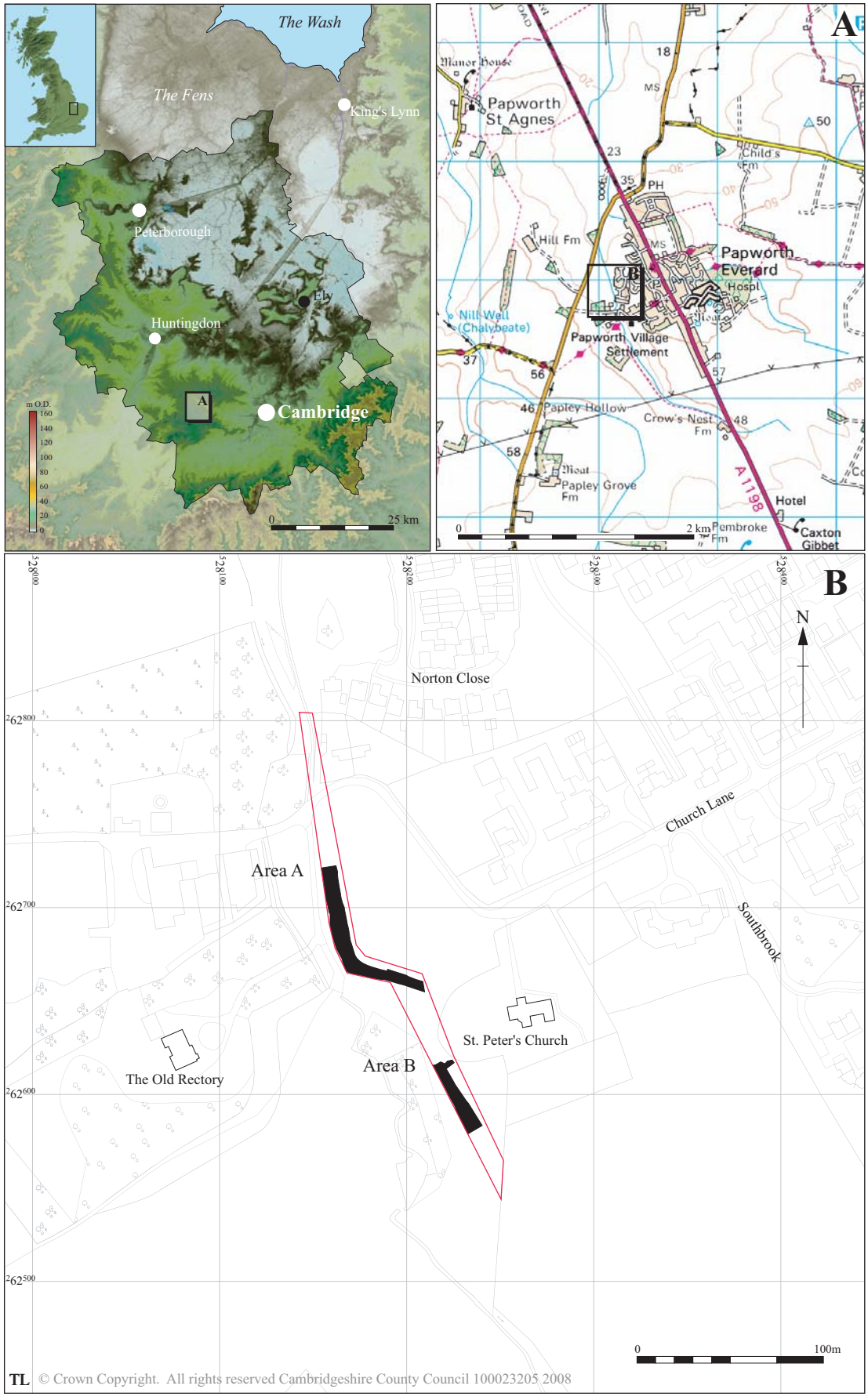

Figure 1: Location of trenches (black) with the development area outlined (red)

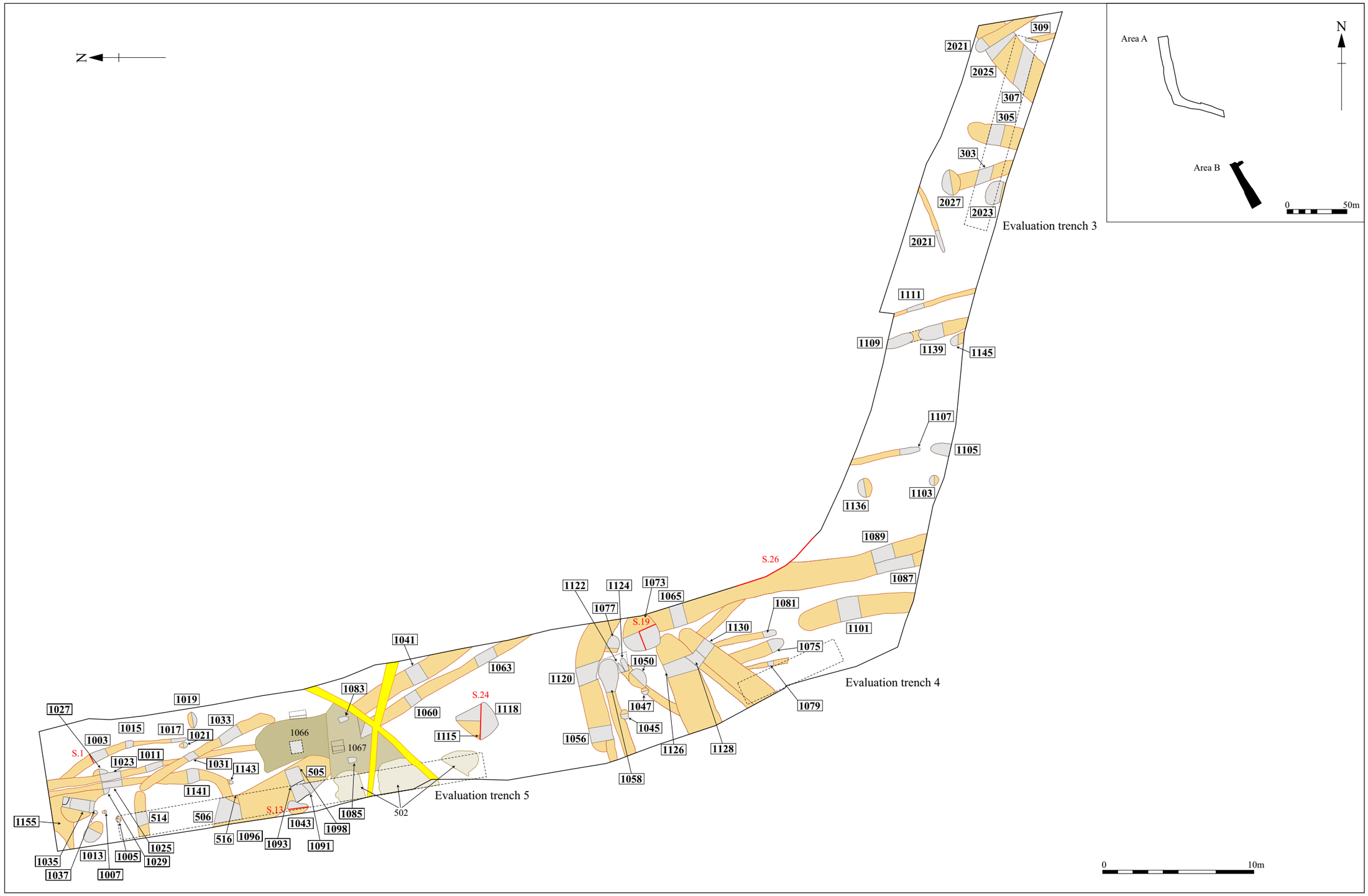

Figure 2: Trench Plan - Area A

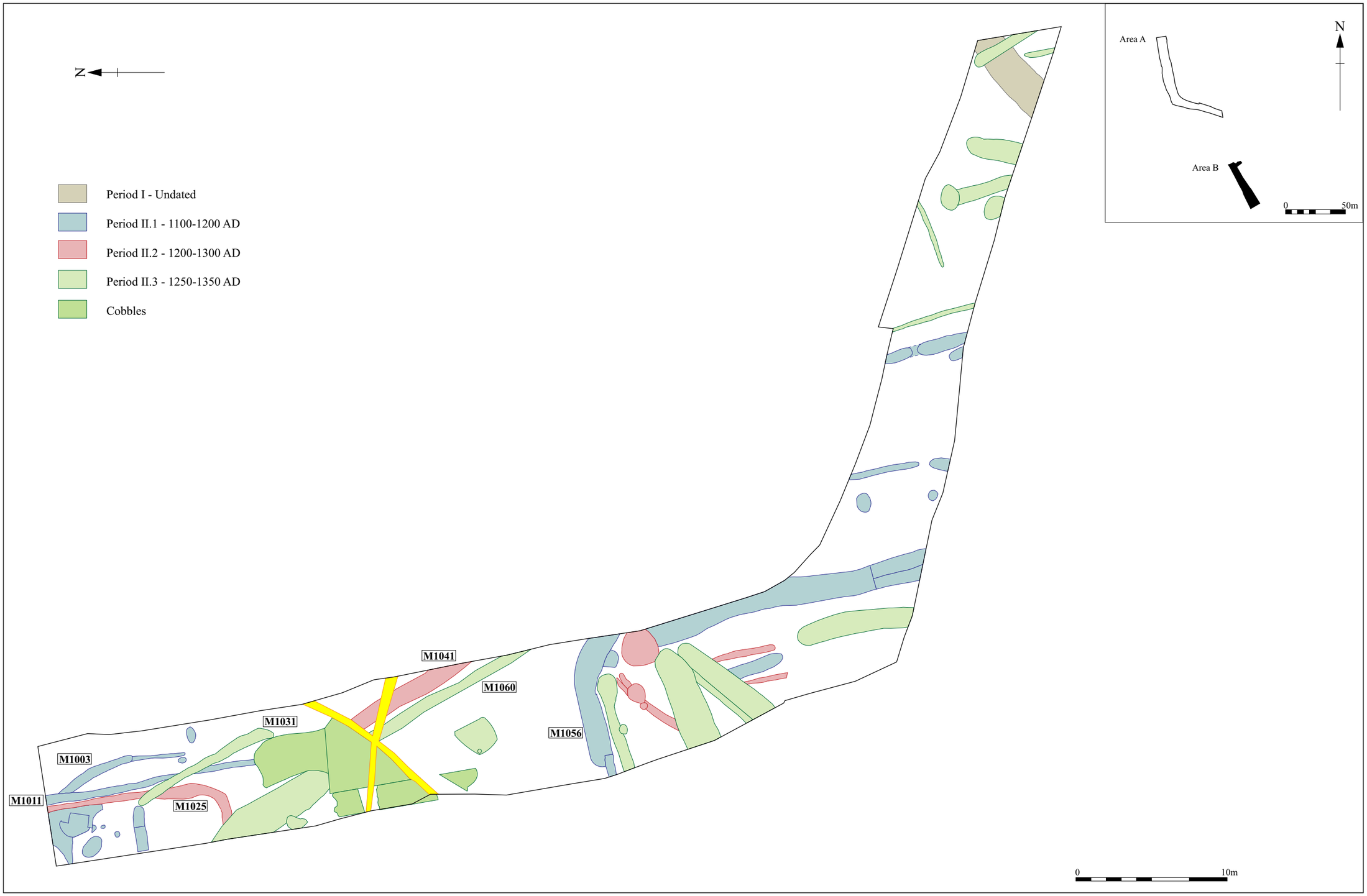

Figure 3: Features by period with master numbers

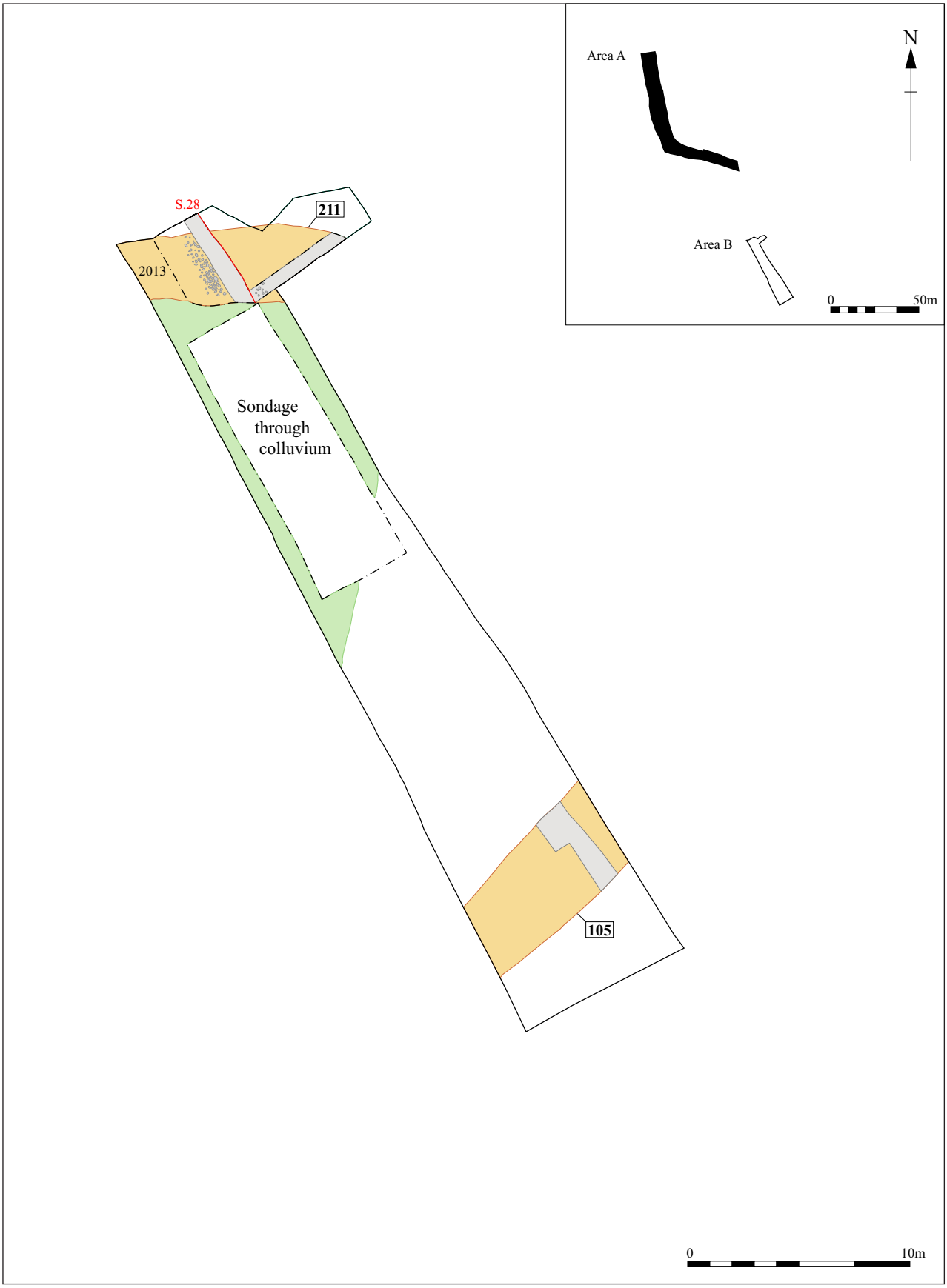

Figure 4: Trench Plan - Area B

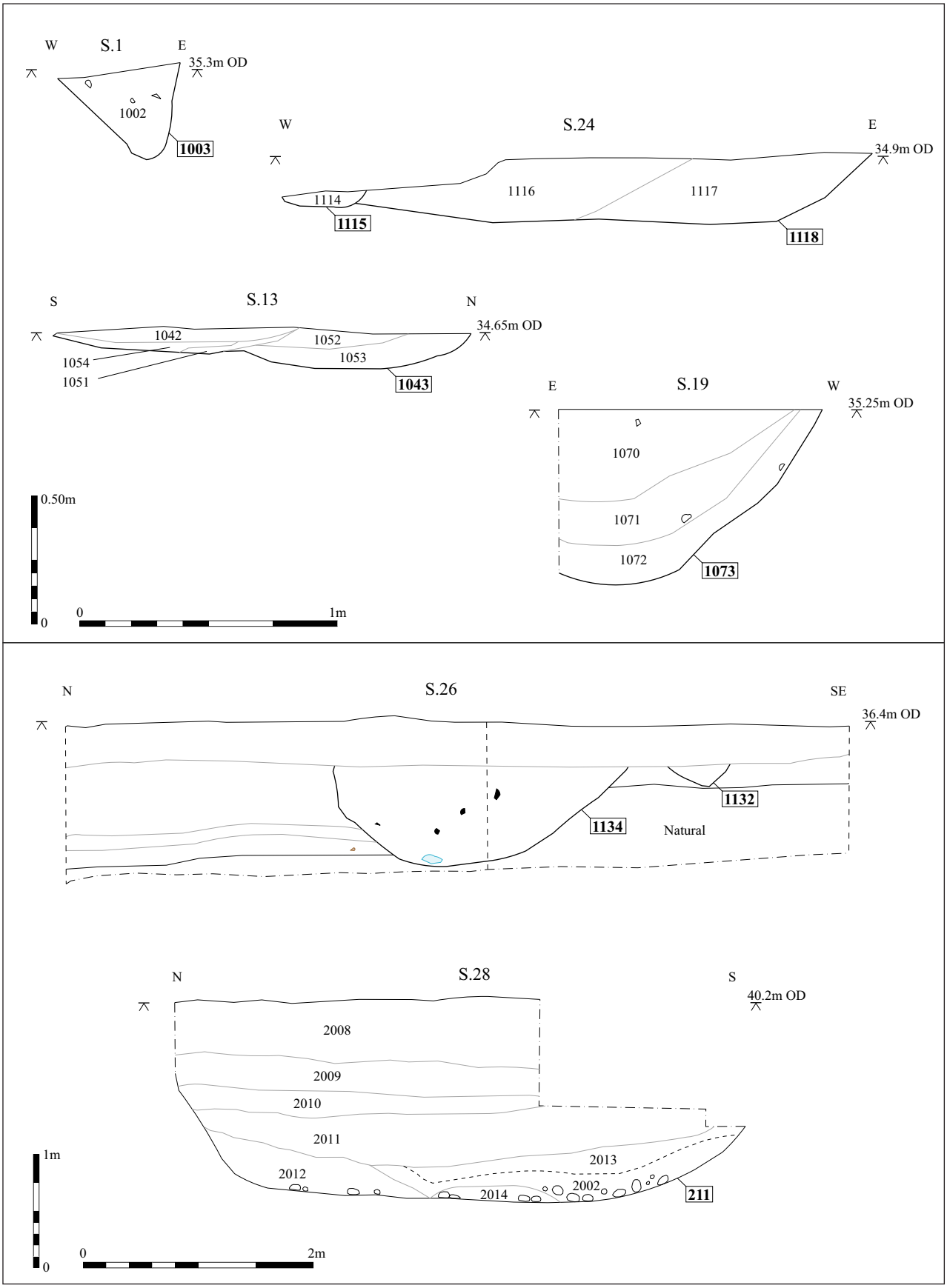

Figure 5: Sections

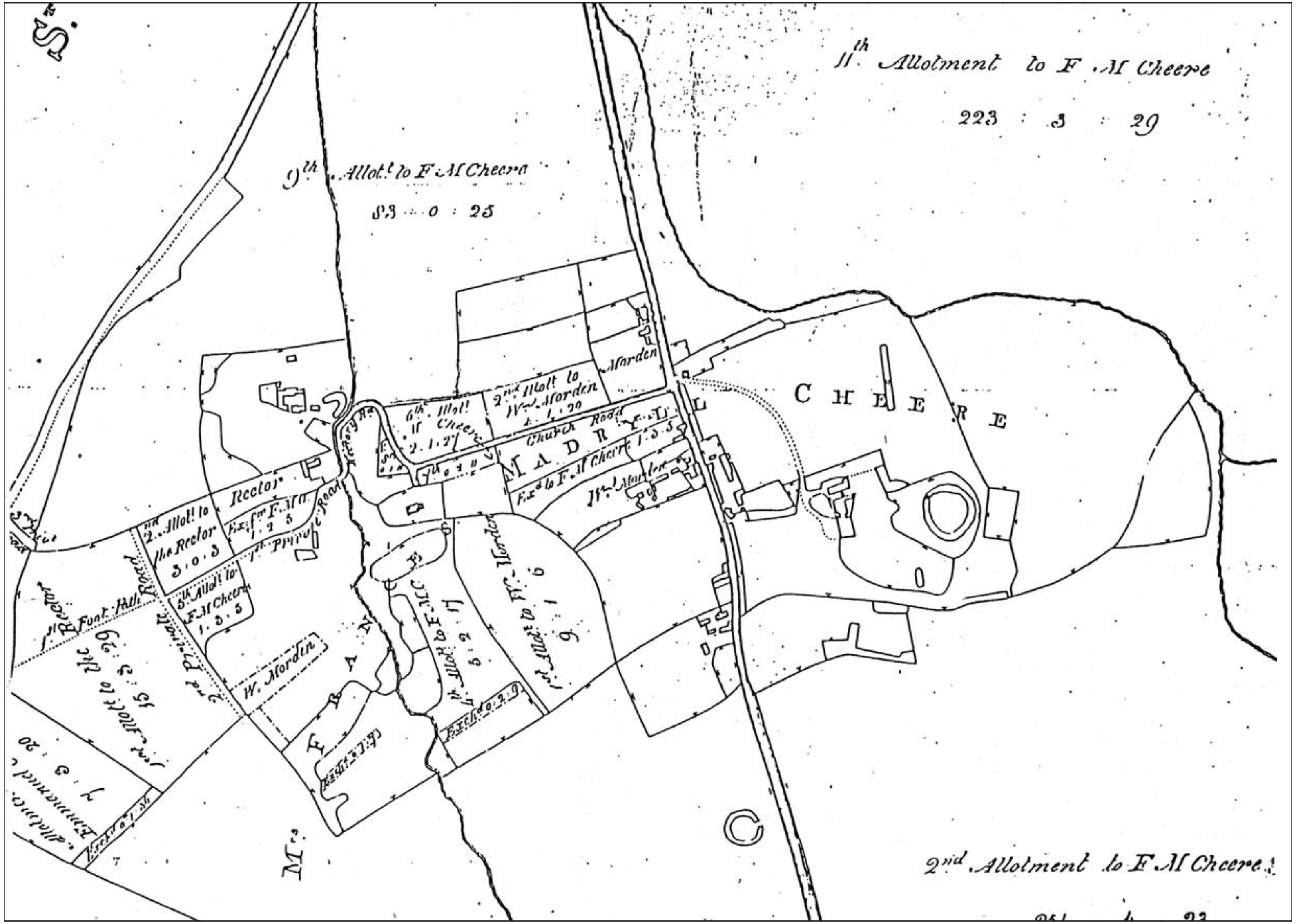

Figure 6: 1818 Enclosure Map

Plate 1: Area A, looking south

Plate 2: Area B, looking west

Plate 3: Oven 1043

Plate 4: Cobbles 1066 with Oven 1043

Plate 5: Feature 211 looking east (section 28)

Plate 6: Feature 211 within churchyard

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