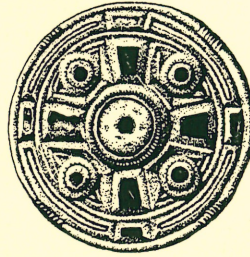


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Archaeological Field Unit

Late Saxon and Medieval Activity at Barwells Engineering Site,
Blackhorse Lane, Swavesey

S. Cooper and P. Spoerry

1997

Cambridgeshire County Council

Report No. 136

Commissioned By McLean Homes (East Anglia) Ltd

**Late Saxon and Medieval Activity at Barwells Engineering Site,
Blackhorse Lane, Swavesey**

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1997

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Report No 136

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SUMMARY

Evaluation trenching in early 1997 produced evidence of late Saxon and Saxo-Norman occupation in two of eight trenches. These remains included postholes beamslots and pits which probably represent property boundaries and a timber structure. All archaeological features were located on the terrace gravels. In contrast the remaining six trenches, which produced alluvial deposits, lie within the extent of the 1947 flood waters which suggest that the edge of this recent inundation may also limit the historic edge of permanently dry land.

This new evidence suggests that we have to consider a Late Saxon/Saxo-Norman component when discussing the origins and the early history of Swavesey.

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1 INTRODUCTION

In two weeks in January/February 1997, Phase 3 of an archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of residential development by the Archaeological Field Unit (AFU) of Cambridgeshire County Council. The work was funded by McLean Homes (East Anglia) Ltd. A specification was drawn up in consultation with the County Archaeology Office (Development Control).

The Phase 3 development area covers 2.9ha to the northwest of Phase 2, located within the vicinity of Barwell's factory at the end of Blackhorse Lane (centred on TL 358/687). Unidentified chemical contaminants were recognised in Trenches 1, 2 and 6.

2 GEOLOGY, TOPOGRAPHY AND LAND USE

The site lies on the junction between first and second terrace river gravels, and Ampthill Clay (British Geological Survey 1985). The gravels on which Swavesey is situated form the end of a spur leading out into the Ouse valley and the edge of the Fen, where there is a covering of alluvium. The gravels overlie Ampthill clay which constitutes the main part of the spur of higher ground. Trenching exposed these gravels in the northeastern corner of the site, and alluvium of varying thickness across much of the rest of the field, overlying green and blue clay. Ampthill clay in this area is supposedly dark brown and black and it is debatable whether this was found here, or whether the clay observed represents a previously unidentified pocket of boulder clay. The geological map shows that most of Phase 3 is on terrace gravels. However, trenching indicated that the gravel did not extend as far west and south as shown on the Geological Survey Map.

Swavesey lies 3km to the north-east of the A14 trunk road, approximately 14km to the northwest of Cambridge, and 13km southeast of Huntingdon. The site is generally flat and lies 200m to the west of the village core at an average height of around 5m OD. The site is currently being used as an industrial estate, which dates from the 1960s.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The site lies within an area of dense activity and high archaeological potential. This extends from the medieval through into the late medieval periods and was associated with the planned and defended town of Swavesey. The layout of the settlement appears to have been formalised in the 13th century. The town had over 1000 inhabitants by 1278 (Ravensdale 1984). The dry land access to this Fenland port was along the present High Street, and it is known that suburban development around Cowfen Green, that predates the High Street, was in existence by perhaps the 14th century (e.g. Ryders Farm).

It was anticipated that Phase 3, would provide basic answers concerning the way in which key components of medieval topography fit in with the model outlined by Ravensdale. It was hoped that the exact location of the Town Ditch could be ascertained from work undertaken in Phase 3. The Town Ditch can

still be observed running along the south side of the site and above northern edge of the site in Castle Field. Similarly the street lines shown on Ravensdale's plan and enclosure map may reflect elements of 13th century town planning, at least one north-south member of the plan runs through the centre of the site.

There is a suggestion that the Old House, on Blackhorse Lane was on the site of the former chantry and that, from observation of internal structural details, it could be 15th century in date (Mr. R. Hewlings pers. comm.).

Figure 1 shows the limit of the 1947 flood which in part correlates with the edge of the gravel island as depicted on the Geological Survey Map. This island would have contained the fortified planned town from Church Bridge to Turnbridge (Ravensdale 1982).

The site appears to be located on the edge of the gravel promontory or island on which most of Swavesey stands. This would have represented a favourable settlement site within the fen edge zone throughout the later prehistoric periods. Huge concentrations of later prehistoric remains have been found on the valley/fen edge at, for example, Over (which is the next promontory east from Swavesey). These illustrate the need for serious consideration of activity in the area long before the 13th century town foundation. The site is also close to known Roman-British field systems to the north and west, and Roman artefactual material is recorded from locations only 300m away.

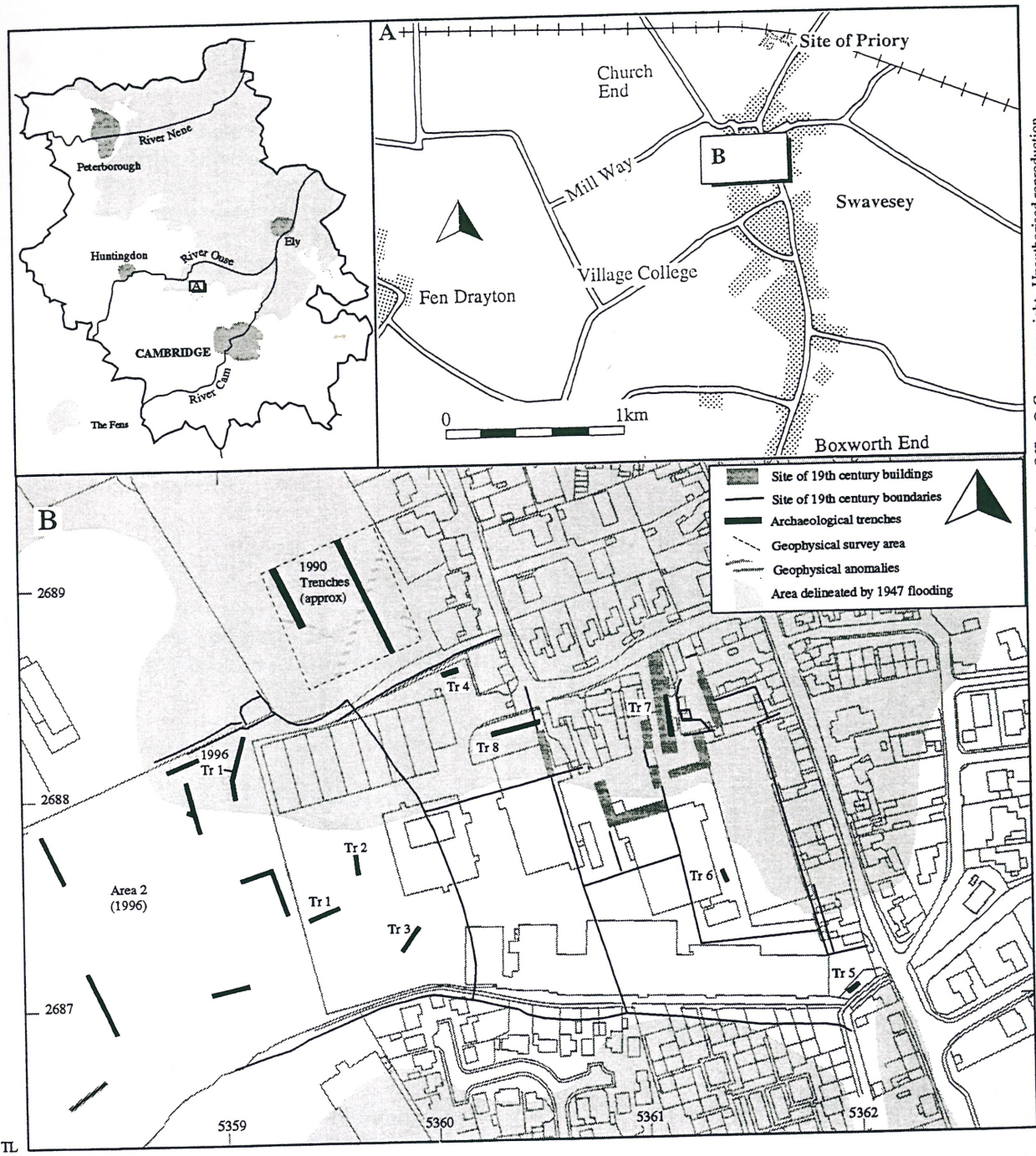
Two phases of archaeological work have recently been carried out on the site of the Castle, immediately to the north east of the development site.

In 1990 evaluation trenching by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (Evans 1990) identified pre-Roman Iron Age enclosure systems oriented northwest-southeast, together with pits, post-holes and a kiln in the field immediately to the northeast of this area. A further set of ditches and pits, this time the former aligned roughly east-west, belonged to a second phase. These were medieval features, probably of the 11th-13th centuries.

In 1994 geophysical survey by Toyama University and the Cambridge Archaeology Unit (Maekawa, Sakai, Uno and Kaner 1995) concentrated on the same field. Resistivity survey results suggested that in addition to the Iron Age ditch alignments there are indications of one or possibly two, sets of aisled buildings. These are of Saxon form but aligned with the Iron Age systems.

The first phase of the present development, at School Lane, Swavesey (NGR TL 359/685) found no traces of medieval settlement. This, considered with the nearby remains of medieval cultivation (ridge and furrow), suggests that the site consisted of fields throughout the period. Deposits containing medieval pottery were found, however, in the southwest corner of the site adjacent to School Lane itself, and may indicate occupation in the immediate vicinity. Later features include the filled-in remains of a large L-shaped pond, known to have existed in 1887, the purpose of which is uncertain (Sutherland and Hatton 1996).

The second phase of the development at School Lane (TL 358/687) identified dense occupation of late Saxon to medieval in the northeastern corner of the field, including pitting and evidence for timber structures (Spoerry 1996). In part this overlay deliberate dumping which seems to have provided an extension to the gravel terrace. The latter was found to occupy only the northeastern corner of the field rather than spreading across it as indicated on the Geological



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Figure 1 Location of site and 1997 Trenches. *N.B.* area of 1947 flooding (after Ravensdale 1982). Also note that 19th century boundaries and buildings shown are only those within the Phase 3 area.

Survey map. The gravel terrace, and adjacent dumping on which occupation was located, represented a sharp contrast with the lower lying, periodically flooded, basin evident across the rest of the field.

An aerial photographic survey (Palmer 1995) identified allotments and a number of industrial buildings present in the 1960s.

4 METHODOLOGY

Eight trenches were machine excavated across the site using a 1.6m wide toothless ditching bucket (unless otherwise stated all trenches were 1.6m wide). The trenches were positioned in areas of unused or open ground that were currently available (Fig. 1). It was recognised that the last few decades of the land use may have resulted in ground contamination and this proved to be the case in Trenches 1, 2 and 6 and to a small degree in Trench 8, with decomposed rubber compounds being present. In addition large parts of the area are criss-crossed by many live services. Field observation and scanning with a CAT enabled most trenches to be positioned away from cables etc, however, live cables were still encountered in Trenches 3 and 4.

5 RESULTS

The results of the eight trenches excavated can be neatly divided into two groups on the basis of the geology and archaeological features encountered. Trenches 1-6 revealed alluvial deposits and an absence of archaeological features, whilst 6 and 7 were located on terrace gravels and exhibited a high density of archaeological features.

Trench 1

Trench 1 was 8m long and 1m in depth and it was located on an east west alignment 10 metres to the south of Trench 2. It was hoped that the location of this trench would aid us in tracing the position of the Town Ditch, since aerial photography (Palmer 1995) suggested that the ditch ran on a north south alignment across the site in this area.

Beneath the modern rubble layer three discernible stratigraphical units were observed. Directly below the modern rubble layer was an alluvial silty clay with occasional large stones and brick. This sealed a reddish brown silty sand containing brick fragments and occasional small stones. At a depth of 1m olive brown alluvial clays were observed.

At the northern end of the trench the interface between the alluvial clays and the terrace gravels was noted.

Trench 2

Trench 2 was located to the north of Trench 1 on a north south alignment adjacent to the Barwell's main building. The trench was 10.5m long, 1.6m wide and 1m deep. Observations of this trench were severely hampered by contamination of modern industrial residues and the high level of the water table. Despite the problems in recording, the stratigraphic sequence was found to be composed of alluvium overlaid by modern make up deposits, the latter was 0.50m deep.

Trench 3

Trench 3 was located in the south western corner of the area under investigation, in close proximity to an electricity substation. As a consequence there was a problem with location and avoidance of live cables. The trench was 12m long, 1.6m wide and 1.2m deep running on a northeast/southwest alignment. The sequence observed in this trench was not dissimilar to Trench 2 with a layer 0.50m thick consisting of modern debris such as brick and concrete. This layer sealed an alluvial deposit which was 0.80m thick and contained occasional small sub-angular gravel.

Trench 4

Trench 4 was located in the north eastern corner of the area of proposed development. This trench was 7.60m long and 0.70m deep. Modern made ground constituted the upper 0.40m. There was an electrical cable running the length of the trench which truncated a linear feature running on a north-south alignment. The upper fill of the linear comprised a greyish brown alluvial clay.

Trench 5

Trench 5 was located 15m west of the High Street, on an east-west alignment and adjacent to a footpath. It was 6m long and 0.7m wide, the width of the trench being limited by the presence of a service trench running along its length. The deposits encountered were similar to those in Trenches 1 and 2. Modern deposits up to 0.50m were machined with a narrow, toothed ditching bucket. No archaeological features were observed during trenching other than a pit possibly containing recent industrial residue.

Trench 6

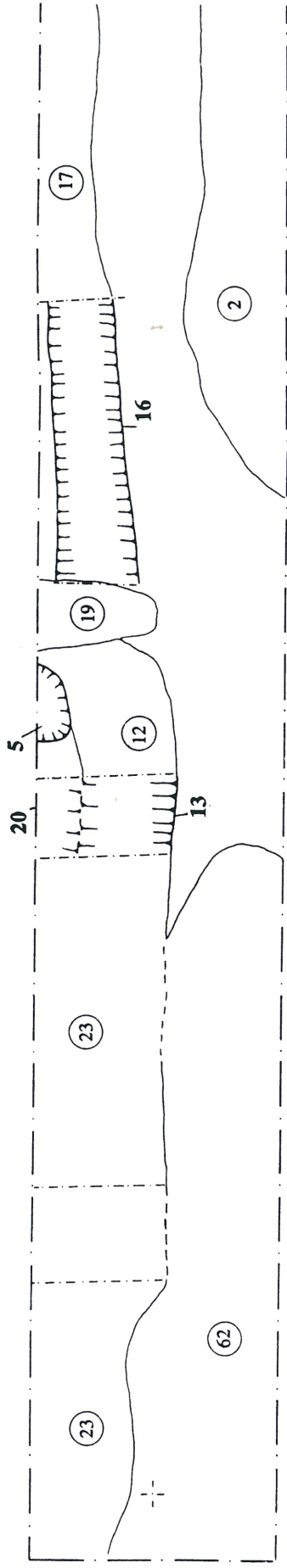
Trench 6 was located in the south eastern corner of the development and was 3m long and 1m deep. Recognition of archaeological deposits was impossible because of modern contamination. However, a number of post-medieval sherds were recovered after initial machining of the trench.

Trench 7 (Figure 2)

Trench 7 was 15m long and located in the north western area of the proposed development. Directly below the topsoil foundations of 19th century cottages were revealed. The removal of the brick foundations exposed a high density of archaeological features which were all cut into terrace gravels. The foundations of the cottages appeared to have only slightly truncated the underlying archaeological features.

In the first 10m from the northern end of the trench two linears and a number of features were exposed. Linear 3, located in the northwest of the trench and running into the baulk a further 5m to the south, ran parallel to linear 16. It was 0.14m deep, 0.67m wide with a flat bottom and gradually sloping sides. It contained one fill, a dark greyish brown sandy silty clay with moderate angular

TRENCH 7



6

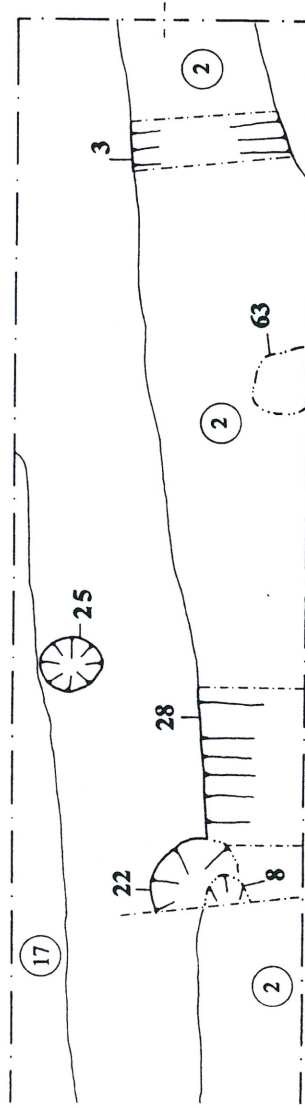


Figure 2 Plan of Trench 7

gravel and occasional pebbles. The shallowness of this ditch can be explained by later truncation.

Linear **16** was a north-south running ditch, 0.23m deep with concave sides. It contained one fill, **17**, a dark grey sandy silty clay which produced a moderate amount of pottery. This linear probably represents a boundary ditch.

Ditch **16** was cut by a ditch running on an east-west alignment. The latter, Ditch **18**, contained a single dark grey silty clay deposit, **19**, which was only partly excavated and produced no artefactual material.

Posthole **25** was 0.5m deep and 0.24m wide. It was circular in shape with concave sides and a sloping base and contained one fill, **24**, a dark olive brown sandy silt with occasional small flints. This posthole may be associated with Ditch **16** which is immediately to the north, the two possibly forming the structural components of a fence line. Pottery dating from 900-1100 was recovered from this feature.

Ditch **28** ran on a east-west alignment parallel to Ditch **16**. This may represent an interface between two property boundaries although the argument hinges on the ditches being contemporary. Ditch **28** contained numerous fills including **9**, **10** and **11** which contained charcoal. Posthole **22**, which cut **28**, contained one fill which was a dark grey sandy silt.

Ditch **13** was 0.28m deep and 0.55m wide with concave sides and a sloping base. It contained a dark greyish brown sandy silty clay with occasional gravel. This feature in turn cut pit **20** which contained one fill which was a very dark greyish brown sandy clay silt with occasional angular gravel and occasional flecks of charcoal.

Ditch **23** was partially excavated and located at the southern end of the trench. It contained one fill, a dark greyish brown silty clay and produced a number of pottery sherds dating between 900-1150.

Trench 8 (Figures 3 and 4)

Trench 8 was 21m long and was located in the northern part of the area of the proposed development.

A group of intercutting pits, postholes and beamslots and were located in the eastern part of the trench. These features were below modern made-ground and were encountered at 5.6mOD. This group of features are highly significant since they it may represent a timber building.

Posthole **30** located in the south eastern corner of the trench contained one fill, a dark brownish grey sandy silt with occasional flecks of charcoal. This feature in turn cut Pit **36**.

Pit **36** was 0.29m deep and 0.5m wide with vertical sides and a sloping base. It was sub-oval and contained one fill, a dark grey sandy silt with occasional flecks of charcoal. Stratigraphically this pit appears to be one of the earliest within the group as linears **32** and **34** and posthole **30** all cut this feature. Bone, iron and pottery dating between 900 to 1150 were recovered from its fill.

Adjacent to pit **36** and to the west was an unexcavated posthole **60** which may be associated with other post holes **45** and **47**. Post Hole **45** was excavated

TRENCH 8

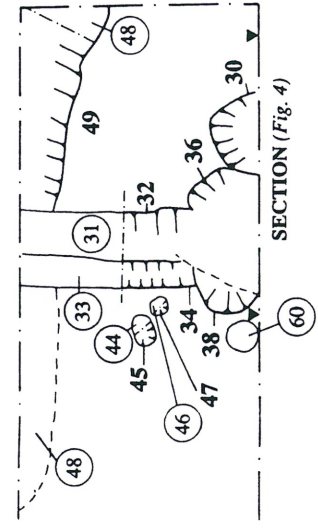
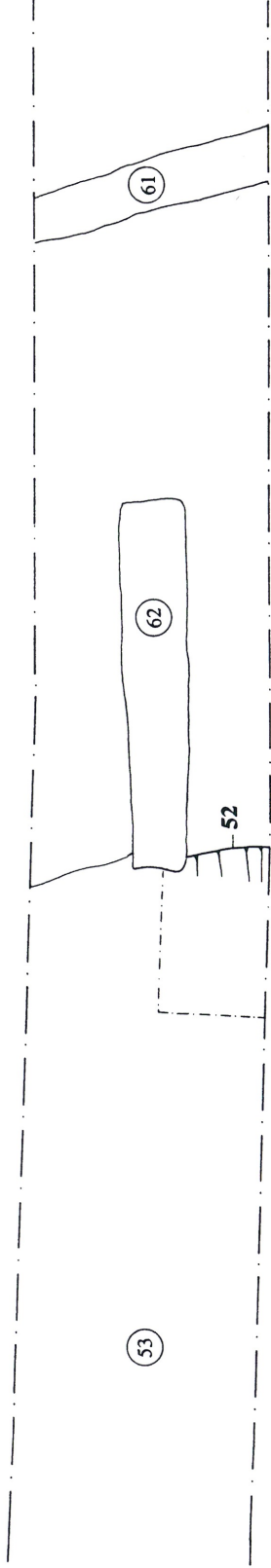
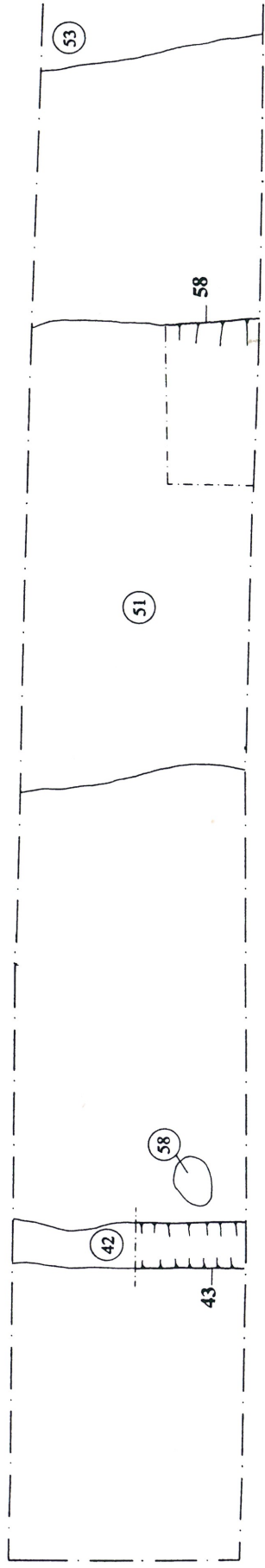


Figure 3 Plan of Trench 8

and found to be 0.14m deep and 0.24m wide with vertical sides and a rounded base. It contained one fill a dark grey sandy silt with occasional flint.

Linear 32 running on north-south axis cut linear 34. Excavation of 34 revealed that it was 0.15m deep and 0.21m wide and contained a single dark grey sandy silty fill. 32, running on a north-south alignment, contained a single fill of a dark grey sandy silt and was 0.13m deep and 0.21 wide. This feature truncated linear 49 which ran on a east west alignment. These features may represent the truncated foundations of part of a timber building or palisade.

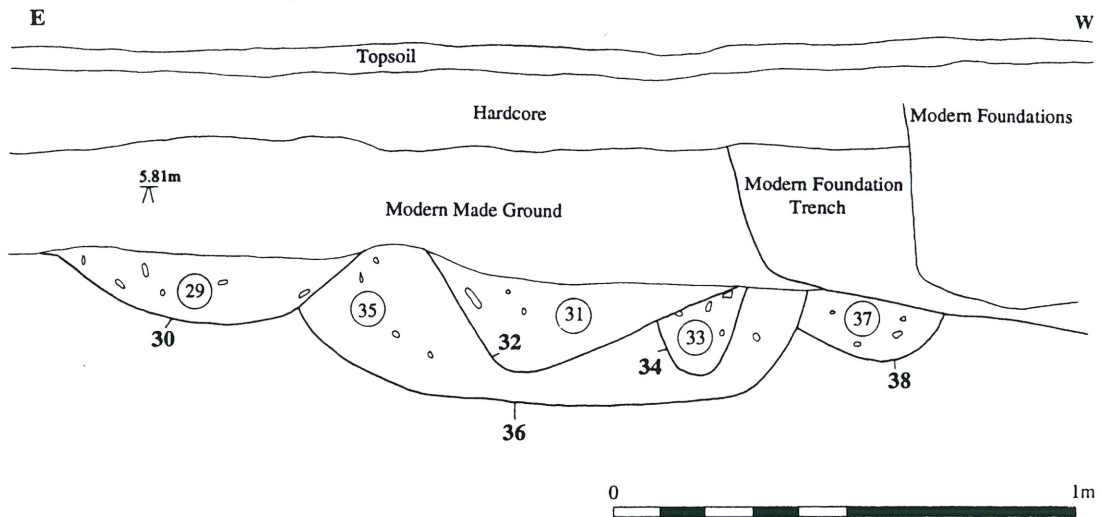


Figure 4 Section through features in the eastern end of Trench 8

Ditch 49 was 0.22m deep and 0.44m wide. It contained one fill, 48, a clayey sandy silt with occasional flint. Within the stratigraphic sequence it appears that beamslots 32 and 34 truncated this ditch. A number of pottery sherds with date ranges 900-1050 were recovered from this feature.

In the centre of the trench was linear 61 which was not excavated and ran on a north-south alignment.

The west end of the trench was characterised by a low density of archaeological features. The features encountered in the first 10 metres included ditch 43, which was investigated, and posthole 58, which was not excavated.

Ditch 43 was a vertically-sided ditch or gully, aligned on a north-south axis, about 0.20m to 0.30m wide. It had one fill, 42, a dark grey sandy clay with small sub-rounded stones. No artefactual material was recovered from this feature.

Adjacent to Ditch 43 was a Posthole 58 which was approximately 0.30m wide. Two large linear features, 50 and 52, were located in the centre of Trench 8. Linear 50 probably represents a palaeochannel as its fill consisted of silty clay with a mottled appearance. No artefacts were recovered from this feature.

Linear 52 was a vertically-sided modern feature which produced a number of modern brick and tiles.

6 INTERPRETATION

Significant concentrations of archaeological remains were identified in Trench 7 and Trench 8. These remains included beamslots, postholes, pits and boundary ditches, all of which were cut into terrace gravels. Many of the features appear to pre-date the 13th century formalisation of the town and defences.

In the remaining Trenches (1-6) the evidence provides data that aids us in pinpointing the exact boundaries of the archaeologically productive terrace gravel and the limits of alluviation.

Trench 1

Trench 1 was devoid of archaeological features. There was no indication of the town ditch or associated features which appear on the aerial photographs (Palmer 1995). The modern deposits encountered represent recent use of the industrial estate. The alluvial silty clay which was directly below the modern made ground may represent alluviation in the Victorian period.

Trench 2

Interpretation of this trench was problematic because of contamination of modern industrial residues. A number of post-medieval sherds were recovered from this trench.

Trench 3

Trench 3 produced a similar sequence to Trench 1, with modern deposits overlying alluvial clays. No evidence for the Town Ditch alignment was observed suggesting that the Town Ditch was further to the west.

Trench 4

This linear on a north-south alignment, contained an upper fill of alluvially derived material. Interpretation of this feature is hindered by the fact that it was not fully excavated.

Trench 5

The paucity of archaeological features in Trench 5 was unexpected considering its proximity to the main gate of the defended circuit of the Town Ditch and thus close to the main thoroughfare and a key medieval activity focus.

Trench 6

This trench was devoid of any archaeological features and any observations were restricted by chemical contamination.

Trench 7 (Figure 2)

Trench 7 produced significant archaeological remains, especially at the northern end of the site where there were two parallel linears, **16** and **28** running on a north-south alignment. Linear **16** probably represents some kind of boundary ditch between properties. At this stage it is difficult to ascertain contemporaneity of ditches **16** and **28** but it may be that we have a reinstatement of the boundary ditch. The date of this boundary ditch system is highly significant since a number of 10th and 11th century ceramics were recovered from **16**. This is surprising considering the area is supposed to be within the 13th century planned town. The absence of archaeological activity relating to the planned town in this vicinity obviously needs some explanation. This will be further explored in the next section.

The environmental and ceramic evidence from linear **28** demonstrates that there was domestic activity in the vicinity of the trench. The environmental sample from this feature contained charcoal, bread wheat, and a variety of charred weed seeds, suggesting that the fill contained, or represented, discarded burnt domestic debris. It should also be noted that there were three fills observed within the section as opposed to the one fill, **2**, observed in the separately excavated section to the north. These differences in the character of the deposits encountered may be explained by differential truncation, or differing deposition histories along the ditch. Alternatively, we may be dealing with two separate features.

Posthole **25** may be associated with ditch **16**, possibly forming a fence line with associated boundary ditch system. Posthole **22**, which cut **28**, may represent a large upright associated with a later boundary ditch system.

Ditch **13** may represent a continuation of, or addition to, the property boundary represented by ditch **16**.

Trench 8

Trench 8 was characterised by a number of intercutting features postholes, beamslots and pits, which may represent some form of timber construction. Pottery dates suggest that these features are no later than 1150 and no earlier than 900.

The eastern end of the trench produced evidence of a possible timber structure with intercutting beamslots, running on a north-south alignment and flanked by two postholes, **45** and **47**. Both these beam slots produced pottery with dates ranging from 900-1150. It is, however, difficult at this stage to establish whether we are dealing with a building or a boundary fence.

The earliest features within the sequence appear to be a shallow ditch **49** running on an east-west alignment and the pit **36**, which is cut by a large posthole **30** to the east, and beamslots to the north.

The western end of the trench is characterised by a low density of archaeological features. Ditch **43** could reasonably be interpreted as some form of property boundary, very similar to other features encountered in Trench 7 and Trench 8. This feature seems too deep to be considered a beamslot

The large linears within this trench were of very little archaeological significance. Linear **52** seemed to be a modern intrusion or possibly relates to

the buildings shown on the 1888 Ordnance Survey Map. The other feature 50, to the west, displayed the characteristics of a palaeochannel.

7 CONCLUSION

This evaluation has made an important contribution to the understanding of the archaeology of Swavesey in that it has identified late Saxon to Saxo-Norman occupation in the south western part of the town. The remains from Trenches 7 and 8 suggest occupation in the late Saxon to Saxo-Norman periods, before the castle was created in the twelfth century and before the supposedly thirteenth century creation of a planned town including the Town Ditch circuit (Ravensdale 1984). The absence of 13th and 14th century deposits is surprising considering that most of the trenches were located within the supposed Town Ditch circuit. Similarly, the failure to locate the Town Ditch, or the gravel island in Trenches 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6 is surprising and raises serious doubts about the validity of Ravensdale's model. The Town Ditch has been observed immediately south of the site (Haigh 1984) and is still visible immediately to the north. The implications of this are that the Town Ditch, if present, must be located further to the north and east than previously thought.

This phase of work produced no archaeological remains that can be aligned with the pre-Roman Iron Age ditch systems recorded by Evans (1990) or with a possible Saxon Hall, identified in 1995 (Maekawa et al 1995). The dating of the features observed in both pieces of work is open to scrutiny. The survey results were interpreted solely on building form and Evan's trenching was only briefly investigated. Evans also identified two north-northwest-/south-southeast orientated Saxo-Norman ditches at the southern end of his evaluation area.

This phase of work, coupled with the results from Phase 2, demonstrates that the whole of the northern third of the development area has the highest archaeological potential. The results from Trench 7 and Trench 8 indicate that there could be a considerable density of stratigraphy surviving in these areas. Trench 7 showed that the 19th century cottages had not effected deposit survival and Trench 8 indicated that recent ground make-up had preserved, rather than damaged archaeological remains.

The results from Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6, all of which produced alluvium, have failed to enhance our understanding of the basic alluvial sequence within this area. However, they show that the alluvial deposits encountered lie within that area covered by the 1947 flood waters. It seems reasonable to infer from this that the slightly higher ground that lay beyond the waters in 1947 may also coincide with the area of the 'gravel island' and thus with most of the main focus of late Saxon to Medieval activity. This model is very persuasive, but it must not be allowed to mask the possibility of earlier phases of activity under those areas recently alluviated (perhaps in the late medieval period) nor must it prevent proper consideration of the actual location of the Town Ditch and activity around the Turn Bridge in the southern part of the site.

The results of this phase raise important research issues concerning the origins of the town and the processes that underpin the development of the planned town. A pattern seems to be emerging that within northern part of the development area there is a considerable late Saxon /Saxo Norman presence which extends eastwards from Trench 8 and northwards towards the 1990

The research potential for investigating the process of development from the late Saxon settlement to the 12th century castle and 13th century planned town is very high. The remains are, however, partial and in parts heavily contaminated, which suggest, that preservation by record may be most appropriate.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author would like to thank the following staff who worked on the site, Trevor Marsden, Simon Bray and Judith Roberts. The work was carried out in consultation with Louise Austin of the Archaeology Section, Development Control Office at Cambridgeshire County Council. Much help on site was given by McLean Homes (East Anglia) Ltd Site Manager Colin Sells .

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APPENDIX A

Trenches which produced evidence of chemical contamination.

Trenches 1,2 and 6,

Trenches in which live services were observed.

Trenches 5 and 4.

APPENDIX B

Environmental Assessment

by Duncan Schlee, BA, MSc.

Two samples from 2 and 10 were taken for the recovery of charred plants remains and other environmental or economic indicators. Both of these samples appear to be from a dump of burnt domestic debris dumped into a linear feature. The samples suggest there is spatial variation in the plant material within the deposit,

with sample 1 containing more charcoal ,bread wheat and oats. Sample 2 contains less charcoal and Bread wheat but a variety of charred weed seeds. More detailed analysis is needed, but the samples generally indicate good potential for the recovery of plant remains that may help to identify domestic, agricultural or industrial processes that may have taken place at the site

Further sampling of suitable deposits will be needed as part of any future excavation programme on the site.

APPENDIX C

An Assessment of the Faunal remains.

Lorrain Higbee MSc

A small assemblage of animal bone was recovered from hand excavated deposits (50 fragments in total). Identifiable material is rare but includes the bones of cattle , sheep goat, and pigs.

The remaining part of the assemblage is either unidentified bone splinters or specimens identified by size only (large mammals 3 fragments medium mammal 12 fragments) six fragments.

APPENDIX D

Spot-dating and Assessment of the Pottery

Paul Spoerry BTech, PhD

105 sherds were recovered from the 1997 evaluations, mostly from Trenches 7 and 8 (see table below). Ignoring the post-medieval material, the Trench 7 assemblage is dominated by Thetford type ware and St Neots type ware, plus a little Stamford ware. The Trench 8 assemblage is similar, but not the same. It has those three types, but with the additional presence of Early Medieval ware and a little Grimston Thetford ware which may signify a slightly later date. The occupation in Trench 7 is late Saxon to Saxo-Norman (900-1150), whereas that in Trench 8 is more likely to be from the Saxo-Norman period only, providing a narrower date bracket of 1050-1150/1200.

Only one sherd of possible Ely ware is present, whilst there are no sherds of Essex/South Cambs micaceous wares or Colne wares. As sherds of all these types were present in the Development Phase 2 assemblage (Spoerry 1996), they might be expected in similarly dated deposits here. The implications are that the features/structures recorded in this evaluation are earlier in date than those found in 1996, although the latter assemblage did contain a very high *residual* component of late Saxon to Saxo-Norman pottery.

There is very high research potential in this group, not least because some pieces survive very well but also because the dating suggests occupation earlier than that expected. The opportunity to recover a ceramic sequence from the late Saxon period through into the thirteenth century (occupation of this date still being expected somewhere on the site) is one that should not be missed.

Spotdating Summary; Swavesey, Blackhorse Lane

BNCHN	Bone China
BRILL	Brill/Boarstall wares
EMW	Early medieval ware
GMT	Grimston Thetford ware
MEL	Ely ware
MOD	Modern earthenware
NEOT	St Neots type ware
PMR	Post-medieval redware
STAM	Stamford ware
STSL	Staffs Slipware
SHW	Shelly ware
THET	Thetford type ware
UNK	Unknown

Pottery Spot Dating Matrix

Trench	Context	Date-Range	Pottery Type	No. Sherds
3	1	1600-1800	PMR	3
4	-	1250-1500	BRILL	1
6	-	1700-1800	PMR	1
			MOD	2
			STSL	1
7	1	1850-1950	BNCHN	10
			THET	1
			GMT	1
	6	900-1100	NEOT	22
			THET	8
	7	900-1150	NEOT	3
	9	1000-1150	NEOT	2
			GMT	1
	10	900-1150	NEOT	2
	11	900-1150	NEOT	6
	12	1000-1150	THET	1
			GMT	1
			STAM	2
			NEOT	3
	17	900-1150	THET	2
			STAM	2
			NEOT	9
	21	900-1150	NEOT	1
	23	900-1150	SHW (UNKNOWN)	1
			THET	2
	24	900-1150	THET	1
			NEOT	2
8	U/S	1050-1200	EMW	1
	29	900-1150	THET	1
			NEOT	1
	31	1050-1150	THET	1
			EMW	2
	33	1050-1150	GMT	3
			EMW/MEL (?)	1
	35	900-1150	THET	1
			NEOT	2
	51	1600-1800	PMR	1
	54	1050+	ridge tile	(2)

APPENDIX E Finds Quantification

SWAVESEY, BLACKHORSE LANE 1997 - Finds Types By Context (in grammes)												
Trench/ Location	Context	Pottery Weight	Pottery Count	Tile & Brick	Fired Clay/ Daub	Flint Weight	Flint Count	Quern Stone	Animal Bone	Shell	Charcoal/ Coal	Total Weight by Context
3	u/s	70	3									70
4	u/s	47	1									47
6	u/s	47	3									47
7	u/s	164	7						3			167
8	u/s	4	1						2			6
6	1	43	4	105								148
7	2								43			43
7	4					1	13					1
7	6	391	31					254	194			839
7	7	9	3						4		2	16
7	9	10	3						8			18
7	10	3	3		3				149	23		178
7	11	13	6						5			18
7	12	47	6						30			77
7	17	48	11						14			62
7	21	3	1						4			7
7	23	131	3									131
7	24	7	3									7
8	29	7	2						3			10
8	31	56	3		1				18			76
8	33	274	5		12							286
8	35	8	6						5			13
8	37								2			2
8	42	1	1						6			7
8	51			225								225
8	54	145	2									145
Total Weights by Finds Type		1196	93	330	16	1	13	254	486	23	2	2307



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