



Late Saxon and Medieval Activity at Chapel End, Sawtry, Cambridgeshire

Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

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Late Saxon and Medieval Activity at Chapel End, Sawtry, Cambridgeshire

Post Excavation Assessment

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Summary

Archaeological excavations were carried out in advance of the construction of residential housing at Land adjacent to Chapel End, Sawtry between March and September 2017. This revealed a sequence of archaeological deposits dating from the Roman to post-medieval periods.

Isolated Roman and Anglo-Saxon features were revealed in the southernmost part of the site (Area 1), with contemporary finds also recovered as residual elements in later features across the site. A number of Late Saxon features were also present comprising pits and a series of ditches that, broadly, lay on north-west to south-east alignments.

The majority of the archaeological remains dated to the early medieval period. The main feature types were enclosure and boundary ditches and a number of pits. These features appeared to have been set out on alignments respecting the route of Chapel End. There was also some evidence for backplots of properties fronting onto Chapel End.

Based upon the finds evidence it would appear that the boundaries on site fell out of use during the 14th century. There was little evidence for later activity, other than a number of post-medieval ponds in the northern part of the site.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 During 2017 Oxford Archaeology East carried out an excavation on land at Chapel End, Sawtry, Cambridgeshire (Fig.1). The proposed development entailed the demolition of existing buildings and the erection of 43 dwellings, access, amenity space and associated works. The total development area measures approximately 2.2 hectares. These were located in pastured fields to the south-east of Sawtry's historic core.
- 1.1.2 In 2013 CgMs Heritage (Part of RPS Group PLC) carried out an archaeological and heritage desk-based assessment of the archaeological potential and significance of heritage assets within and around the site (Flitcroft 2013). A detailed magnetometer survey was also commissioned (Walford 2013). This detected features including a trackway, traces of ridge and furrow field cultivation, and some linear features of uncertain significance; two circular earthworks present on the site were magnetically invisible. These works were undertaken in order to enable relevant parties to identify and assess the impact of the proposed development.
- 1.1.3 Subsequently, an archaeological evaluation was conducted by Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) (Hogan 2013). This comprised 15 trenches that revealed earlier medieval ditched enclosures or paddocks, pits and probable wells, characteristic of activity peripheral to settlement (Fig. 1). Later furrows and a single Early Iron Age pit were also encountered. Most of this activity was located on the higher ground.
- 1.1.4 As a result of the archaeological potential identified by the evaluation, an excavation was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by OA East (Phillips & Wiseman 2017) on behalf of Lodge Park Ltd and their archaeological consultants, CgMs Heritage (Part of RPS Group PLC). This was prepared in response to a brief for an archaeological excavation issued by the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team, in accordance with a planning condition for archaeological mitigation of the site as part of the planning application (13/01274/FUL). The excavation area was agreed with CHET in 2014, modified in 2017.
- 1.1.5 This assessment has been conducted in accordance with the principles identified in Historic England's guidance documents Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment, specifically The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide (2006) and PPN3 Archaeological Excavation (2008).

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The British Geological Survey indicates that the solid geology of the site at Sawtry comprises Oxford Clay Formation (Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 156 to 165 million years ago in the Jurassic Period). No superficial deposits are recorded although the evaluation revealed silt deposits in some parts of the site (Hogan 2013).
- 1.2.2 The site sits at c.10-12m OD. To the east, the ground drops gradually into Sawtry Fen. It also slopes downwards to the west, towards Chapel End. The site is currently under pasture, although aerial photographs indicate ploughing in the recent past.

1.3 Archaeological background

- 1.3.1 The archaeological background provided below is drawn from the Written Scheme of Investigation for the site (Phillips & Wiseman 2017) and is based upon the results of a Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) search undertaken during the preparation of the WSI. Pertinent records from this search are shown on Fig. 1.

Prehistoric

- 1.3.2 Approximately 500m south-east of the site an excavation at Black Horse Farm revealed remains of a well preserved Early – Middle Iron Age settlement dating between the 5th and 2nd centuries BC (MCB 16484, ECB 2785). The remains included at least two roundhouses, one of which was surrounded by a substantial ditched enclosure, pit, ovens and an infant burial.
- 1.3.3 Roughly 800m to the south-west, sparse Iron Age remains have been found at Gidding Road (MCB 18238, ECB 3476), comprising a Late Iron Age ditch and a pit.
- 1.3.4 Excavations 900m to the north (HER 11666), on the western side of Tort Hill, revealed remnants of Late Iron Age round houses, putative timber buildings and enclosures.

Roman

- 1.3.5 Evidence for Roman settlement has been found close to the site (HER 01834, 11665, 01329a), both to the east and west of the Old North Road, the A1 (M), which follows the course of Roman Ermine Street. Early Roman pottery kilns were found 900m to the north, immediately west of the Roman road (HER 11666). Roman ditches were found adjacent to St Andrew's graveyard to the north (HER 15824) and Roman remains were also found on Gidding Road to the south-west (MCB 18238, ECB 3476). Further Roman settlement was found during excavation on both the eastern (HER 11665) and western side (HER 11666) of Tort Hill, 900m to the north.

Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

- 1.3.6 The development area is located immediately to the south-east of the medieval village. At the time of the Domesday Survey (1086) there were three churches in Sawtry; All Saints, in the Abbey of Ramsey's manor (Moyne's Manor), St. Andrews in Beaumes' Manor and St. Marys, in the Countess Judith's manor. The latter probably merged into the parochial church at the gateway of Sawtry Abbey and disappeared at the Dissolution. The other two remained until 1879, when they were both pulled down and a new church, incorporating parts of both, was erected on the site of All Saints. The development site lies 60m south of All Saints (MCB1719) and 260m to the south-west of the original site of St Andrews.
- 1.3.7 The development area lies to the south of Sawtry moat and shrunken medieval village. These statutorily protected earthwork remains (National Heritage List England ref 1006817, Fig. 1) include house platforms, banks and ridge and furrow. Further medieval remains and moated sites are known nearby (HER 01311, 01329a). The Manor Farm (CHER 01338a) immediately north of the scheduled area dates from 1540.

- 1.3.8 An evaluation on Chapel Lane, directly west of the current site, revealed two phases of a medieval rectilinear field system and several postholes, possibly for some sort of related structure (MCB 20104). There was some evidence for Late Saxon settlement represented by the recovery of pottery from later features.
- 1.3.9 Most excavated finds of medieval pottery around Sawtry have come from an area stretching from the development site on Chapel Lane west along Fen Lane to The Maltings and the Green (400m to the west), and north to the shrunken medieval village on Toft Hill (MCB 20167, 20169, 20171, 20173, 20174) (Fig. 1).
- 1.3.10 During the Middle Ages, water levels in the nearby Fens rose, and Ermine Street (a major north-south route established during the Roman period and now the line of the current A1 motorway) fell out of use from the 14th century – replaced by what is now Bullock's Way, 2.5km south-west of the village. It originally ran from Huntingdon in the south to Wansford and Stamford in the north.

1.4 Original research aims and objectives

- 1.4.1 The overall aim of the investigation was to preserve by record the archaeological evidence contained within the footprint of the development area, prior to the development, and investigate the origins, date, development, phasing, spatial organisation, character, function, status, and significance of the remains revealed, and place these in their local, regional and national archaeological context.
- 1.4.2 This excavation took place within, and will contribute to the goals of Regional Research Framework relevant to this area: *EAA Occ. Paper No.24, Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott, M. 2011).
- 1.4.3 Based on the results of the evaluation and the recommendations of the Brief (Gdaniec 2016), more specific aims and research questions were formulated.

Local Aims

- 1.4.4 The 2013 evaluation identified evidence for medieval activity peripheral to the core of the medieval village. The following research aims were set out in the Brief:
- To characterise the nature, origins and development of the medieval settlement existing to the south of All Saints Church and the moated site to the north-east.
 - To investigate the nature of enclosures and open fronted buildings (if present) that may indicate the stabling of horses.
 - To attempt to discern the relationship of the settlement in relation to the Old (Great) North Road/Ermine Street, and to research the possibilities of this settlement acting as a trading or staging post for travellers.
- 1.4.5 In addition, the evaluation identified at least one Early Iron Age feature. The research objective for this putative earlier phase was as follows:
- To characterise the form and extent of the Iron Age activity on the site. If there are further discrete Iron-Age features, do they represent off-site activities or is there tangible settlement activity within the development area?

1.5 Fieldwork methodology

- 1.5.1 The excavation entailed the stripping of three areas (1-3, Fig.2) totalling c.0.98ha (Area1 = 0.03ha, Area 2 = 0.86, Area 3 = 0.09ha), targeted on the evaluation results. It was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014a) *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation*, with the local and national planning policies, and the WSI (Phillips & Wiseman, 2017).
- 1.5.2 Prior to excavation, service plans were checked to ensure that access and groundworks could be conducted safely. Access to site, locations for welfare units and spoil storage were agreed with the Client.
- 1.5.3 It was necessary to excavate two separate areas (Areas 1 & 2) in the southern part of the development as a result of a sewer main running east-west across the site. The stripping of this area was subsequently monitored during the limited ground reduction works here; this revealed modern disturbance associated with the sewer main.
- 1.5.4 The stripping was carried out by a 20 tonne mechanical excavator using toothless ditching buckets to the depth of geological horizons, or to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, whichever was encountered first. A 30 tonne dumper truck was used to move spoil. All machine excavation took place under the supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist. Topsoil and subsoil were kept separate during excavation.
- 1.5.5 During the stripping, an extensive area of modern disturbance was encountered on the western side of Area 2. This contained asbestos sheeting and it was determined that this layer, which appeared to constitute modern made ground lying at the base of a slope, should not be excavated due to Health & Safety considerations. A further limitation was imposed by a lack of space for the storage of spoil. This resulted in a small part of the north-eastern corner of Area 2 being given over to spoil heaps.
- 1.5.6 All archaeological features and deposits were excavated by hand, unless agreed otherwise with the County Archaeologist, in slots of at least 1m in width. The method of excavation was decided by the senior project archaeologist. Excavation aimed to characterise the full archaeological sequence down to undisturbed natural deposits. Apparently natural features (such as tree throws) were excavated sufficiently to establish their character.
- 1.5.7 Metal detector searches took place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user. Both excavated areas and spoil heaps were checked.
- 1.5.8 A register of all features, photographs, survey levels, small finds, and human remains was kept. Each feature, layer and deposit was documented on pro-forma context sheets under a unique number, and hand-drawn in section and plan. Where stratified deposits were encountered, a Harris Matrix was compiled during the course of the excavation.
- 1.5.9 Site survey, including digital planning, was carried out using a survey-grade differential GPS (Leica CS10/GS08 or Leica 1200) fitted with "smartnet" technology with an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical.

- 1.5.10 Detailed plans of individual features or groups were drawn at an appropriate scale (1:10 or 1:20). Sections of features were drawn at 1:20 or 1:10. All sections were tied in to Ordnance Datum. All site drawings include the following information: site name, site code, scale, plan or section number, orientation, date and the name or initials of the archaeologist who prepared the drawing.
- 1.5.11 Plans and sections were supplemented with photogrammetric recording of some of the excavation areas, including aerial shots obtained using a polecam.
- 1.5.12 The photographic record comprises high resolution digital photographs. Photographs included both general site shots and photographs of specific features. Every feature was photographed at least once. Photographs include a scale, north arrow, site code, and feature number (where relevant). The photograph register contains these details, and photograph numbers were listed on corresponding context sheets.
- 1.5.13 Artefacts were collected by hand, bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered. All artefacts were retained for post excavation processing and assessment, except:
- those which are obviously modern in date
 - where very large volumes are recovered (typically ceramic building material)
 - where directed to discard on site by the County Archaeologist.
- 1.5.14 Features with good potential for palaeo-environmental remains or absolute dating had bulk samples taken of up to 40 litres. Samples were labelled with the site code, context number and sample number.

1.6 Project scope

- 1.6.1 This assessment concerns the main excavation phase of the project. The results of the evaluation will be fully incorporated into the analysis and publication stages of the project. This can largely be achieved through consultation of the evaluation report, but it may be necessary to study some of the physical archive, notably the pottery.
- 1.6.2 Where data from other relevant excavations is published or otherwise accessible it will be included within the analysis and reporting stage as comparative material.
- 1.6.3 Published documentary and cartographic sources will be consulted and used to place the project in its historical context.

2 FACTUAL DATA

2.1 Stratigraphy

General

2.1.1 The following stratigraphic records were created:

Record type	Number
Context records	569
Section drawings	271
Plans	280
Digital Photographs	496

2.1.2 A broad range of features and deposits was revealed, including ditches, pits, wells and possible structural elements including beamslots and postholes. These represent settlement and agricultural/industrial-related activities spanning the Late Saxon to high medieval periods.

2.1.3 Preliminary phasing has been undertaken, based on the stratigraphy and artefact (primarily pottery) spot-dating, which has identified seven phases of activity spanning the Roman to post-medieval periods. These may be subject to refinement during further analysis.

2.1.4 The results are discussed below by phase. As with many rural sites, very little complex stratigraphy was present, although several areas of intercutting ditches were recorded across the site. The preliminary phasing presented in this work is largely based on the finds evidence, stratigraphic relationships, spatial associations and, to a certain extent, similarity in alignment for linear features.

2.1.5 With regards to context information and finds, detailed quantifications are given within the individual specialist reports (Appendices B & C). A list of contexts and provisional phases is provided in Appendix A.

Ground Conditions

2.1.6 The site as a whole was characterised by a high degree of disturbance that had led to widespread mixing of the soil layers with the underlying clay. As a result, many of the features had become quite amorphous and their true extents and stratigraphic sequences impossible to discern. This was borne out by both the finds within the archaeological horizon, which had undergone a high level of post-depositional movement (App. B), and the environmental evidence (App. C3), which contained widespread mixing of cereals indicative of ongoing disturbance.

2.1.7 The underlying cause of this was a high water table that kept the ground wet and boggy and susceptible to disturbance by trampling and wallowing by animals (Fig. 2). The very wet ground conditions had also necessitated attempts to level and stabilise the ground via the deposition of coarse material including rubble and hardcore. The

cumulative effect of these factors was that the ground level on site was uneven and prone to waterlogging on both low and high ground.

2.1.8 In the northern part of Area 2 it was agreed, in consultation with Kasia Gdaniec of CHET, that four machine dug transects would be excavated through this disturbance in order to ascertain its extent and whether or not it was masking earlier features (Fig. 2). These sections demonstrated that only the truncated bases of medieval field boundaries survived below the level of disturbance.

2.1.9 With these deposits suitably characterised, this disturbance was removed by machine during the final phase of stripping (the north-eastern corner of Area 2).

Phase 1: Roman (AD43-AD410)

2.1.10 The evidence for activity prior to the medieval period was scant, with the majority of the earliest finds being residual within later contexts. In the southernmost part of the site (Area 1; Plate 2), however, were two pits and two postholes that contained small quantities of Roman pottery (Fig. 2, Inset 2).

Phase 2: Early-Mid Saxon

2.1.11 In the eastern part of Area 1 a single pit containing small quantities of Early to Middle Saxon pottery (Fig. 2, Inset 2) was revealed.

2.1.12 It should be noted that these earliest features were located in close proximity, discretely grouped. This part of the site lay on the southernmost hillock within the development area, to the south of the apparent focus of later activity; it is possible that they represent the remnant of an earlier focus of occupation or activity that was subsequently truncated or disturbed by later activity.

Phase 3: Late Saxon

2.1.13 A small number of features were assigned to this phase (eight ditches and five pits), largely on the basis of the dating evidence; but also as a result of the broad pattern of alignment of the linear features. Where it was possible to identify stratigraphic relationships between intercutting features it appeared that the earliest features generally lay on a north-west to south-east alignment, particularly in the northern part of Area 2 (Fig. 2).

2.1.14 Further to the south, in Area 1 and the southern part of Area 2, the alignments of these features were similar to features from the later periods. It is suggested that this may be the result of topographic factors; this part of the site lay on either side of small hillocks and the ditches here ran parallel with the contours of the slopes.

Phase 4: Early medieval

2.1.15 During the early medieval period there appears to have been a shift in the predominant layout of the linear features across the site onto a co-axial alignment that respected the route of Chapel End. The boundaries attributed to this period were larger than their Late Saxon predecessors. The largest of these ran along the lowest part of the site, in the south of Area 2 (Plate 3). This ditch, which probably represented a drainage and boundary feature was re-cut on several occasions.

2.1.16 There was also some evidence for proximity to settlement in the form of possible backplot ditches in the western central part of Area 2 (Fig. 2, Inset 1; Plate 1). These, in all likelihood, represented the eastern extents of property boundaries fronting onto Chapel End. Of note in this part of the site was a shallow, rectilinear gully, encompassing an area approximately 4m x 6m in size, that may have been a beam slot, or drip gully, presumably associated with an ancillary structure. A small number of pits were also located within this probable backplot area.

2.1.17 The largest discrete feature from this period was an amorphous feature, a maximum of 1.5m deep and up to 10m on its longest axis, this may have represented a pond located on the low ground in the southern part of Area 2.

Phase 5: High medieval

2.1.18 The archaeological evidence attributed to this period was broadly comparable with the preceding period. Overall, the ditches represented recuts and minor re-alignments of earlier features, the landscape during this time appearing to retain its more formalised layout, respecting Chapel End.

2.1.19 Of note was a large, elongated pit in the centre of Area 2. this contained large quantities of stone and tile dumped into its base and was bordered to the west by a rudimentary metallised surface (Plates 4 & 5). The feature possibly represented a pond or waterhole.

Phase 6: Disturbance

2.1.20 As noted in para 2.1.6, the site had undergone significant disturbance, most probably as a result of the consistently wet ground conditions. Large spreads of mixed material were noted across the site and this had, in many places, obscured the stratigraphic sequence. By its very nature this activity was not closely datable but it is suggested that at least some of it was attributable to wallows or trampling by livestock that it is suggested had been kept on the site for much of its history, up to the present day.

Phase 7: Post-medieval

2.1.21 Activity in this period included two possible ponds in Areas 2 and 3.

Phase 8: modern

2.1.22 A large spread of made ground, up to 1m thick in places, was encountered on the western side of Area 2. This probably represents an attempt to raise the ground level here in order to alleviate the wet ground conditions. Asbestos tile and modern rubbish were seen in this layer and, as a result, it was left *in situ*.

Unphased features

2.1.23 A number of features, predominantly small pits and postholes, are currently unphased. It is anticipated that many of these will be fully phased during the analysis stage.

2.2 Artefacts

General

2.2.1 A small finds assemblage was recovered, predominantly represented by pottery. The following finds were recovered:

Material	Number	Weight (g)
Small Finds	37	
Metal working debris	5	157
Pottery	1086	10,072
Ceramic Building Material	37	19,335
Fired Clay	75	635
Tobacco Pipe	3	17
Glass	1	

Table 2: Quantification of artefacts

Small Finds

2.2.2 A total of 37 metal artefacts including 13 copper-alloy artefacts, 17 iron objects and six lead finds were recovered, mostly from topsoil and subsoil. With the exception of a Bronze Age spearhead tip and a Roman coin, the remaining artefacts date to the medieval to modern periods with most dating to the post-medieval and modern phases. Of note is the top part of the head of a lead casted figurine that may have been a toy or decorative statuette. The copper-alloy and lead metalwork is in good preservation with limited oxidation. The iron artefacts are poorly preserved with evidence of rust and thick encrustations.

Metal working debris

2.2.3 The assemblage comprises five fragments (0.157kg). This includes a moderately sized fragment of dense, undiagnostic metalworking slag recovered from ditch **265** (Area 1, Phase 1), two small pieces of fuel ash slag from posthole **496** (Phase 4) and two small, irregular fragments of undiagnostic metalworking slag from ditch **558** (Phase 4). The latter four pieces were found in association with early medieval pottery and may be indicative of iron smelting/ironworking in the vicinity, or the disposal of waste.

Glass

2.2.4 Ditch **443** contained a single shard of clear pale greenish-blue vessel glass with a small section of relief decoration (part of a circle); perhaps the base of a prismatic bottle. It is bubbly, which may indicate 2nd century Roman origins, and likely to be residual.

Late Iron Age and Roman pottery

2.2.5 A total of 47 sherds, representing a minimum of 37 Late Iron Age and Early Roman vessels was recovered. The material is very severely abraded and mainly found with post-Roman pottery. The earliest fragments are Late Iron Age, handmade, undiagnostic jar/bowl reduced grog tempered coarse wares. The majority of the

assemblage comprises Early Roman utilitarian coarsewares spanning the mid-1st to mid-2nd century AD. Sandy grey ware jar and dish fragments are the most abundant. Small quantities of shelly ware jar/bowl and storage jars and Sandy oxidised wares, identified as jar/bowl and flagon fragments, were also found. Just two fragments of imported, mid-2nd century AD South Gaulish samian and two slightly larger Central Gaulish dish pieces were recovered. The evaluation revealed just a small number of possible Early Iron Age sherds from a single feature in Trench 2 (Hogan, 2013).

Post-Roman pottery

- 2.2.6 The assemblage, totalling 992 sherds, includes several sherds of Early-Middle Saxon pottery, a small Late Saxon component and moderate sized Late Saxon-early medieval and early medieval groups. No definitively late medieval pottery was recovered. Some residuality was evident, based upon its moderately abraded to abraded condition and low average sherd weight.
- 2.2.7 Overall, the assemblage comes from the surrounding counties, including Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, and from East Anglia in general with St Neots and Developed St Neots wares being the most common. Domestic vessel forms predominate with the bulk recovered from ditches (609 sherds, 5.603kg) and pits (189 sherds, 2.247kg). The largest individual assemblages were those recovered from pond **334/364** (Phase 7) and ditches **593** (Phase 4) and **679** (Phase 5).

Clay Tobacco Pipe

- 2.2.8 Three fragments of white ball clay tobacco pipe were recovered from pits in Area 2. A single, plain, tapering stem fragment was recovered from feature **334**, while pit **352** contained plain stem fragments from two pipes. These were not closely datable.

Fired Clay

- 2.2.9 The fired clay assemblage comprises 75 fragments, of which 61 are severely abraded with no discernible features. Two, probably local, fabrics were in evidence. Sixteen of the fragments has flattened surfaces and evidence of hand forming. No diagnostic features were observed on any of the fragments.

Ceramic Building Material

- 2.2.10 A sample totalling 37 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) was retrieved from features containing large dumps of CBM across the site. The sample represents less than 10% of the assemblage and comprised medieval and post-medieval brick and tile (Plates 4 & 5). The fabrics suggest that local materials and craft were used in the main. Six near-complete 15th-16th century 'stock bricks' formed the bulk of the assemblage. The 20 tile fragments include both roof and floor tile fragments, most of which can be broadly attributed to the late medieval and post-medieval periods.

2.3 Environmental and osteological evidence

Animal bone

- 2.3.1 A small assemblage of faunal remains weighing 15.65kg was recovered. Most of the 213 recordable fragments were recovered from medieval contexts and included cattle,

sheep, sheep/goat, horse, pig, dog, frog, hare, domestic fowl and other wading bird species. The remains are largely in a good state of preservation with moderate levels of fragmentation.

Mollusca

- 2.3.2 A total of six shells (0.034kg) of edible examples of oyster *Ostrea edulis* were recovered from pits and ditches. They were probably incorporated into fills as general rubbish.

Environmental Samples

- 2.3.3 Twenty-eight bulk samples were taken from predominantly medieval deposits. Preservation is predominantly by carbonization with occasional waterlogging in deeper features, a single deposit contained mineralised remains. Charred grain is present in most of the samples, frequently as assemblages of mixed cereal varieties. Preservation of charred remains is poor to moderate and possibly reflects reworking of material.
- 2.3.4 The Late Saxon (Phase 3) samples produced charred assemblages of wheat with occasional barley grains and seeds of knotgrass and stinking mayweed.
- 2.3.5 The early medieval (Phase 4) samples contained charred grain, frequently in significant amounts, with wheat the predominant cereal; peas and beans were also present in small quantities. Preservation by waterlogging included wood, along with seeds of plants most likely growing on ditch banks and nearby scrubland e.g. goosefoots, burdock, fool's parsley, hemlock, docks, black nightshade, nettles and sloe/cherry.
- 2.3.6 The high medieval (Phase 5) samples also contained charred cereals, with wheat once again the most common cereal type.
- 2.3.7 Waterlogged remains were restricted to pit **575**, which contained seeds of water crowfoot and duckweed along with Ostracods and the egg cases of water fleas. Of note is the sample from pit **444** (Area 2). This contained concretions indicative of cess deposits, masticated bone fragments and impressions of mineralised straw along with occasional mineralised fly pupae, eggshell and frequent bird, fish, small mammal and amphibian bones.

3 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

3.1 Stratigraphy

3.1.1 There were very few deeply stratified deposits recorded on this site. However, where stratigraphic relationships did exist between features, these will be important in understanding the phasing and chronology of the activity on the site. The majority of the features from the Late Saxon to High medieval period related to field boundaries and drainage features, with a number of features on the western side of the development site relating to settlement along the line of Chapel End. Combining this evidence with the results of other investigations in the vicinity will enable a fuller picture of the extent of contemporary settlement in this area.

3.2 Small Finds

3.2.1 The majority of the small finds were recovered from top/subsoil or back fill of ditches and pits, as such there were very few stratigraphically secure small finds recovered. They are broadly indicative of domestic activity and timber building construction in the area. The assemblage has little potential to aid understanding of specific activities on the site or answer any wider research priorities.

3.3 Metal working debris

3.3.1 The slag assemblage is too small to make definitive interpretations as to its provenance in relation to activities on the site. The assemblage has little potential to aid understanding of specific activities on the site or answer any wider research priorities.

3.4 Glass

3.4.1 The glass, found in association with abraded Roman pottery may indicate Roman settlement in the vicinity, however, the small quantities recovered suggest that it may be derived from Roman and later agricultural practices, most likely manuring and ploughing. The assemblage has little potential to further inform the dating or interpretation of the site.

3.5 Late Iron Age and Roman pottery

3.5.1 The pottery assemblage is small and very severely abraded. It was also commonly found with post-Roman pottery and is therefore most probably residual. However, it should be noted that a slightly higher concentration of this material was recovered from the southern part of the site (Area 1) in relatively close association with the only Early Saxon material. It comprises coarse wares, supplemented by a very few imported and domestic finewares typical for the area and date of deposition. The severe post-depositional disturbance and resulting abrasion means that the assemblage has little potential to further inform the dating or interpretation of the site.

3.6 Post-Roman Pottery

3.6.1 The post-Roman pottery assemblage is of moderate size and spans the Early to Middle Saxon to High medieval period and has potential to contribute to the wider understanding of the pattern of development and decline of medieval settlement to the south of All Saints Church and the shrunken medieval village to the north-east. It will also aid the understanding of the Late Saxon-early medieval and medieval economy of the site, by indicating supply of pottery to the site, and the uses of ceramics, their dating and chronology.

3.7 Clay Tobacco Pipe

3.7.1 The assemblage has little potential to inform the dating or interpretation of the site.

3.8 Fired Clay

3.8.1 A small assemblage of undiagnostic fired clay was recovered that has little potential to further inform the dating or interpretation of the site.

3.9 Ceramic Building Material

3.9.1 A small assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM) comprising brick and tile dated to the medieval and post-medieval period was recovered. A limited programme of further analysis has the potential to aid in characterising the nature, origins and development of the medieval settlement.

3.10 Faunal Remains

3.10.1 A small assemblage of faunal remains, comprising 213 recordable fragments, was recovered. With the exception of the medieval phases, there was insufficient faunal evidence to make significant interpretations regarding diet preferences and husbandry practices: the medieval phases do show trends in species represented. The assemblage is a broadly representative of medieval domestic faunal assemblages. It has moderate potential to aid in characterising the nature, origins and development of the medieval settlement and provide a more detailed picture of husbandry practices and the human-animal relationship at the site.

3.11 Mollusca

3.11.1 The assemblage merely indicates that shellfish were reaching the site from the coastal regions. It has little potential to further inform the dating or interpretation of the site.

3.12 Environmental Samples

3.12.1 The assemblage is in a poor to moderate state of preservation. Although some of the samples (particularly those from Phase 4) contained charred grain in significant amounts they had undergone mixing both prior and post-deposition. All samples have been fully assessed and further analysis would not add to the site's interpretation.

4 UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

4.1 Revised research aims

4.1.1 The principal aim of this project is to maximise the potential of the Chapel End, Sawtry dataset to provide new understanding of Late Saxon to post-medieval settlement in the region through a programme of further analysis.

4.1.2 Completion of the post-excavation assessment has shown that a number of the original aims and objectives of the excavation cannot be answered by the recorded evidence, namely:

- *To investigate the nature of enclosures and open fronted buildings (if present) that may indicate the stabling of horses.*
- *To attempt to discern the relationship of the settlement in relation to the Old (Great) North Road/Ermine Street, and to research the possibilities of this settlement acting as a trading or staging post for travellers.*
- *To characterise the form and extent of the Iron Age activity on the site. If there are further discrete Iron-Age features, do they represent off-site activities or is there tangible settlement activity within the development area?*

4.1.3 The assessment process has identified a number of further research objectives to supplement the original aims and objectives. These will be fulfilled through a programme of further study of the Late Saxon and medieval artefactual, faunal and stratigraphic evidence (specifically the plot and field boundaries) and documentary research into the wider contemporary landscape, including other nearby excavations.

4.1.4 The additional research objectives include one drawn from national (English Heritage 1997) and regional (Brown & Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011) research assessments and agendas. This relates specifically to the development of the site in relation to Chapel End:

- *To understand the development of the medieval field systems in relation to the roadside settlement. Rural settlement diversity and the definition of the actual medieval settlement patterns across the region has been identified as a principal research requirement for the region (Glazebrook & Brown 2000). Furthermore, a pattern of decline and agricultural recession in the 14th century has been identified in Cambridgeshire (Medlycott 2011).*

4.1.5 A number of local research objectives have also been identified:

- *Investigation of village development on the Cambridgeshire/Northamptonshire Border. Comparison of the site with other contemporary settlements in the vicinity, specifically the evidence for changing boundaries, the relative distribution and size of plots and features (such as ponds and structural remains) may help to inform the study of function, morphology and evolution of sites within the region.*

- *How does the site (Areas 1 & 2 in particular) relate to the known medieval settlement remains (including the moated site) to the north-east and All Saints Church to the north-west?* The site should be set within its wider context through further documentary and cartographic research into the earthworks of house platforms, banks and ridge and furrow comprising Sawtry moat and shrunken medieval village (National Heritage List England ref 1006817). This should also include study of other medieval remains in the vicinity such as Manor Farm (CHER 01338a).
- *What evidence is there for 'planned' development around Chapel End in the early medieval period?* Further study of the artefactual and stratigraphic evidence, specifically establishing the chronological development of the plot and field boundaries, coupled with research into the evidence held in the HER pertaining to nearby excavations, will help to determine whether or not the activity at this site was part of a wider pattern of settlement evolution.
- *What was the economy of the site and how did this change over time?* Further analysis of the post-Roman pottery and faunal remains, coupled with the evidence for cereal cultivation and processing of legumes identified by the environmental assessment, has good potential to reconstruct the type(s) of agricultural regimes that may have been in operation during the Late Saxon to High medieval periods.

4.2 Methods statement

4.2.1 This section sets out the methods proposed to achieve the research aims.

Stratigraphy

4.2.2 The programme of further analysis will focus on the Late Saxon to High medieval evidence. The environmental, finds and context data will be analysed within the *MS Access* database in conjunction with the CAD plan and GIS project where appropriate. Contexts have been inputted into the database and will be assigned phase and group numbers during analysis, utilising dating evidence where present in combination with stratigraphic and spatial relationships. Following this, phase plans will be produced and the updated information will be distributed to the relevant specialists. The group and phase text will be compiled to form the basis of the grey literature report.

Artefactual analysis

4.2.3 Where appropriate, finds will be sent to the relevant specialist for further work. Assessments of the artefacts are given in Appendix A. Several of the artefact assemblages do not require further work, other than updating phasing information where relevant and incorporation into the grey literature report (Small finds, iron slag, glass, Late Iron Age and Roman pottery, clay tobacco pipe, fired clay).

Post-Roman Pottery

4.2.4 Full recording should be undertaken on the phased assemblage, with emphasis on significant features identified in discussion with the excavator, and new forms or fabrics from other features.

Ceramic Building Material

- 4.2.5 Identification of the place of manufacture of the 'stock bricks' may elucidate the level of investment in the structure they derived from and thereby its relative status.

Ecofactual analysis

- 4.2.6 The mollusca and environmental assemblages do not require further work, other than updating the relevant phasing and incorporation into the grey literature report.

Faunal Remains

- 4.2.7 The good level of preservation and presence of complete measurable bones means that the assemblage is worthy of further work. Namely: full recording, analysis of butchery marks, spatial distribution, full identification of the bird remains.

Documentary research

Primary and published sources

- 4.2.8 Primary and published sources will be consulted using the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record, aerial photographs and comparable sites locally and nationally. Existing information from historical sources and previous archaeological finds and investigations in the vicinity will be collated, updated and presented in the final report.

Cartographic Evidence

- 4.2.9 A full map regression of the development site will be conducted during the analysis phase. This will be presented in the final report.

4.3 Publication and dissemination of results

- 4.3.1 A 'grey literature' report will be collated which, once approved, will be uploaded to the OA Library (which is linked to ADS) at <https://library.thehumanjourney.net/>. It is proposed that a short article on the medieval period of village life in the abandoned part of Sawtry should be prepared for publication in the Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

4.4 Retention, dispersal and display of finds and environmental evidence

- 4.4.1 Some of the material recovered has little potential for further study and could be considered for deselection from the archive. This includes the slag, clay pipe and fired clay. Other finds and ecofacts (including bulk samples) will be further assessed in terms of retention during the analysis stage.

4.5 Ownership and archive

- 4.5.1 OA will retain copyright of all reports and the documentary and digital archive produced in this project. OA will maintain the archive to the standards recommended by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA, 2014b), the Archaeological Archives Forum (Brown, 2011), and any standards specific to Cambridgeshire Archaeological Archives. The finds and documentary archive will be deposited with Cambridgeshire County Stores, and the digital archive will be deposited with ADS. The

landowner's permission to donate the finds to this repository will be obtained (TOT)
when this report is issued.

5 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

5.1 Project team structure

5.1.1 The project team is set out in the table below.

Task no.	Description	Performed by
Stephen Macaulay	OA	Project management
Chris Thatcher	OA	Project Officer
Severine Bezie	OA	Graphics
James Fairbairn	OA	Photographer
Gareth Rees	OA	Geomatics (photogrammetry)
Gillian Greer	OA	Graphics
Hayley Foster	OA	Faunal remains specialist
Elizabeth Popescu	OA	Editor/publications manager
Kat Hamilton	OA	Archive
Carole Fletcher	OA	Post-Roman pottery specialist
Rachel Clarke	OA	Post-excavation editor
Finds Assistant	OA	Finds admin/preparation
Elizabeth Popescu	OA	Publications Manager

5.2 Task list and programme

5.2.1 The programme of work will commence after approval of this document and end with the issue of the report.

5.2.2 A task list is presented below.

Task	Description	Performed by	Days
1	Project management	Stephen Macaulay	4
2	Production of photogrammetry plans of selected features	Gareth Rees	2
3	Digitising of geo-rectified photographs and photogrammetry models; selected sections	Gillian Greer	2
4	Stratigraphic analysis (Phasing/grouping)	Chris Thatcher	7
5	Documentary Research	Chris Thatcher	1
6	Update database w/phasing & group data, produce draft phase plans	Chris Thatcher	4
7	Disseminate updated phasing information to specialists	Chris Thatcher	0.25
8	Phase plans and report figures, plates	Gillian Greer	10
9	Finds booking/preparation/admin	Finds assistant	2
10	Collate group text/write report including background research	Chris Thatcher	10

11	Select sections for digitising and plates for inclusion in report. Produce mock-up figures	Chris Thatcher	2
12	Saxon & medieval pottery analysis & full report	Carole Fletcher	6
13	Faunal remains report	Hayley Foster	2
14	Internal edit of grey lit report	Rachel Clarke	3
15	Artefact photography	James Fairbairn	1
16	Illustrate Small Finds	Gillian Greer	2
17	Marking of finds	Kat Hamilton	10
18	Prepare Archive for deposition	Chris Thatcher/Kat Hamilton	3

APPENDIX A CONTEXT REGISTER

Ctxt	Cut	Area	Category	Feature Type	Function	Breadth	Depth	Phase
200	0	1	cut	ditch		0.78	0.13	3
201	200	1	fill	ditch	Disuse		0.13	3
202	0	1	cut	pit		1.12	0.1	3
203	202	1	fill	pit	Disuse		0.1	3
204	0	1	cut	ditch		0.42	0.16	4
205	204	1	fill	ditch	Disuse		0.16	4
206	0	1	cut	ditch	agricultural ?	0.92	0.12	5
207	0	1	fill	ditch	Disuse		0.12	5
208	0	1	cut	ditch	agricultural ?	1.12	0.22	5
209	208	1	fill	ditch	Disuse		0.22	5
210	0	1	cut	ditch	agricultural ?	1.42	0.16	5
211	210	1	fill	ditch	disuse		0.15	5
212	0	1	cut	ditch	enclosure	0.56	0.21	3
213	212	1	fill	ditch	disuse		0.21	3
214	0	2	cut	posthole	structural	0.33	0.14	0
215	214	2	fill	posthole	disuse		0.14	0
216	0	2	cut	pit	structural	0.49	0.06	3
217	216	2	fill	pit	disuse	0.49	0.06	3
218	0	1	cut	ditch	enclosure	0.46	0.2	5
219	218	1	fill	ditch	disuse		0.16	5
220	218	1	fill	ditch	disuse	0.45	0.3	5
221	0	1	cut	ditch	boundary	0.7	0.26	3
222	221	1	fill	ditch	disuse		0.26	3
223	0	1	cut	ditch	boundary	1.1	0.2	5
224	223	1	fill	ditch	disuse		0.2	5
225	0	1	cut	ditch	boundary	0.44	0.1	3
226	225	1	fill	ditch	disuse		0.1	3
227	0	2	cut	ditch	boundary	0.6	0.1	5
228	227	2	fill	ditch	disuse	0.6	0.1	5
229	0	2	cut	pit	structural	0.37	0.09	0
230	229	2	fill	pit	disuse		0.09	0
231	0	2	cut	posthole	structural	0.37	0.12	0
232	231	2	fill	posthole	disuse		0.12	0
233	0	2	cut	posthole	structural	0.22	0.07	4
234	233	2	fill	post hole	disuse		0.07	4
235		2	cut	post hole	structural	0.45	0.15	0
236	235	2	fill	post hole	disuse		0.15	0
237	0	2	cut	post hole	structural	0.19	0.1	0
238	237	2	fill	post hole	disuse		0.1	0
239	0	2	cut	post hole	structural	0.47	0.18	0
240	0	2	fill	post hole	disuse		0.18	0
241	0	1	cut	pit	quarrying	0.85	0.23	0
242	241	1	fill	pit	disuse		0.23	0
243	0	2	cut	ditch	boundary	1.16	0.22	4

244	243	2	fill	ditch	disuse		0.22	4
245	0	2	cut	ditch	boundary	2.4	0.76	4
246	245	2	fill	ditch	disuse		0.66	4
247	0	1	cut	ditch	enclosure	0.6	0.28	5
248	247	1	fill	ditch	disuse		0.28	5
249	0	1	cut	pit	quarrying	0.94	0.1	3
250	249	1	fill	pit	disuse		0.1	3
251	0	1	cut	ditch	enclosure	0.12	0.14	4
252	251	1	fill	ditch	disuse		0.14	4
253	0	1	cut	ditch	enclosure	0.25	0.08	3
254	253	1	fill	ditch	disuse		0.08	3
255	0	2	cut	ditch	boundary	0.65	0.36	3
256	255	2	fill	ditch	disuse		0.36	3
257	0	1	cut	pit	quarrying	0.89	0.09	0
258	257	1	fill	pit	disuse		0.1	0
259	0	1	cut	pit	quarrying	2.5	0.35	0
260	259	1	fill	pit	disuse		0.35	0
261	0	2	cut	ditch	boundary	0.3	0.4	3
262	261	2	fill	ditch	disuse		0.4	3
263	0	2	cut	ditch	boundary	0.2	0.16	5
264	0	2	fill	ditch	disuse		0.16	5
265	0	1	cut	pit		1.74	0.74	1
266	265	1	fill	pit	disuse		0.12	1
267	245	2	fill	ditch	initial silting		0.1	0
268	0	1	cut	ditch	enclosure	0.59	0.15	3
269	268	1	fill	ditch	disuse		0.15	3
270	0	1	cut	ditch	agricultural	1.05	0.12	5
271	270	1	fill	ditch	disuse		0.12	5
272	0	2	cut	ditch	enclosure	0.68	0.22	3
273	272	2	fill	ditch	disuse		0.22	3
274	0	2	cut	ditch	enclosure	1.06	0.28	5
275	275	2	fill	ditch	disuse		0.28	0
276	0	1	cut	ditch	drainage	0.6	0.1	3
277	276	1	fill	ditch	disuse		0.1	3
278	0	2	cut	ditch	Drainage	1.7	0.4	0
279	278	2	fill	ditch	disuse		0.4	0
280	0	2	cut	ditch ?	hedgerow ?	1.7	0.16	0
281	280	2	fill	ditch	disuse/backfill		0.16	0
282	0	2	cut	ditch	drainage ?	0.73	0.31	0
283	282	2	fill	ditch	disuse		0.31	0
284	0	2	cut	post hole	structural	0.24	0.07	0
285	284	2	fill	post hole	disuse		0.07	0
286	0	2	cut	pit	structural ?	0.6	0.07	0
287	286	2	fill	pit	disuse		0.07	0
288	0	2	cut	pit	structural ?	1.03	0.09	0
289	288	2	fill	pit	disuse		0.09	0
290	0	2	cut	post hole	structural	0.63	0.21	0
291	290	2	fill	post hole	disuse		0.21	0

292	0	2	cut	post hole	structural	0.46	0.18	0
293	292	2	fill	post hole	disuse		0.18	0
294	0	2	cut	ditch	boundary	1.12	0.21	0
295	294	2	fill	ditch	disuse		0.21	0
296	0	2	cut	ditch	enclosure	0.39	0.04	3
297	296	2	fill	ditch	disuse		0.04	3
298	0	2	cut	pit	structural ?	0.48	0.06	0
299	298	2	fill	pit	disuse		0.06	0
300	0	2	cut	pit	structural	0.22	0.09	5
301	300	2	fill	pit	disuse		0.09	5
302	0	2	cut	pit	structural ?	0.34	0.17	5
303	302	2	fill	pit	disuse		0.17	5
304	307	2	fill	pit	disuse		0.14	5
305	307	2	fill	pit	disuse		0.08	5
306	307	2	fill	pit	disuse		0.04	5
307	0	2	cut	pit	structural ?	0.8	0.14	5
308		2	cut	post hole	structural	0.62	0.34	4
309	308	2	fill	post hole	disuse		0.34	4
310	311	2	fill	post hole	disuse		0.16	0
311	0	2	cut	post hole	structural	0.31	0.16	0
312	0	2	cut	ditch	structural	0.29	0.11	4
313	312	2	fill	ditch	backfill		0.11	4
314	0	2	cut	ditch	enclosure	0.38	0.11	0
315	314	2	fill	ditch	disuse		0.11	0
316	0	2	cut	pit	structural	0.56	0.13	0
317	316	2	fill	pit	disuse		0.13	0
318	0	2	cut	pit	structural	0.85	0.09	5
319	318	2	fill	pit	disuse		0.09	5
320	0	2	cut	post hole	structural	0.68	0.28	4
321	320	2	fill	post hole	disuse		0.28	4
322	320	2	fill	post hole	initial silting up		0.09	4
323	320	2	fill	post hole	initial silting up		0.11	4
324	0	2	cut	pit		0.89	0.16	3
325	324	2	fill	pit	disuse		0.16	3
326	0	2	cut	ditch	enclosure	0.44	0.2	5
327	326	2	fill	ditch	disuse		0.2	5
328	0	2	cut	ditch	enclosure	0.39	0.21	4
329	328	2	fill	ditch	disuse	0.39	0.21	4
330	0	2	cut	pit	pond	1.1	0.43	7
331	330	2	fill	pit	backfill		0.43	7
332	0	2	cut	ditch/beam slot	structural	0.31	0.15	4
333	332	2	fill	ditch/beam slot	disuse		0.15	4
334	0	2	cut	pit	pond		0.44	7
335	0	2	fill	pit	disuse/backfill		0.08	7
336	334	2	fill	pit	disuse/backfill		0.35	7
337	0	2	cut	pit	structural		0.18	5
338	337	2	fill	pit	disuse		0.18	5

339	342	2	fill	ditch	disuse	1.3	0.3	4
340	342	2	fill	ditch	disuse		0.1	4
341	342	2	fill	ditch	disuse		0.2	4
342	0	2	cut	ditch	boundary		0.45	4
343	265	1	fill	ditch	slump		0.2	1
344	265	1	fill	pit	disuse		0.28	1
345	265	1	fill	pit	slump		0.16	1
346	265	1	fill	pit	backfill		0.1	1
347	0	1	cut	pit	structural	0.22	0.32	1
348	347	1	fill	pit	disuse		0.32	1
349	0	1	cut	pit	structural	1.46	0.64	1
350	349	1	fill	pit	disuse		0.28	1
351	265	1	fill	pit	backfill		0.38	1
352	0	2	cut	pit	pond	1.2	0.34	7
353	352	2	fill	pit	disuse		0.34	7
354	355	2	fill	ditch	disuse		0.35	5
355	0	2	cut	ditch	boundary		0.35	5
356	357	2	fill	ditch	disuse		0.4	4
357	0	2	cut	ditch	boundary		0.4	4
358	0		layer		Top Soil			0
359	0	2	cut	pit/posthole	structural		0.11	0
360	359	2	fill	pit	disuse		0.11	0
361	0	2	cut	ditch	enclosure	1.13	0.41	4
362	361	2	fill	ditch	disuse		0.15	4
363	361	2	fill	ditch	disuse		0.26	4
364	0	2	cut	pit	pond	1	0.51	7
365	364	2	fill	pit	disuse		0.21	7
366	364	2	fill	pond	disuse		0.3	7
367	368	2	fill	pit	disuse		0.12	0
368	0	2	cut	pit	quarrying ?	2.3	0.12	0
369	370	2	fill	pit	disuse		0.12	0
370	0	2	cut	pit	quarrying ?		0.12	0
371	463	2	fill	pit	disuse		0.28	4
372	463	2	fill	pit	disuse		0.26	4
373	463	2	fill	ditch	capping		0.24	4
374	376	2	fill	ditch	backfill		0.98	4
375	432	2	fill	ditch	packing		1.05	5
376	0	2	cut	ditch	drainage		1.04	4
377	382	2	fill	pit	backfill		0.32	5
378	382	2	fill	pit	disuse		0.14	5
379	382	2	fill	pit	backfill		0.34	5
380	382	2	fill	pit	silting up		0.28	5
381	382	2	fill	pit	silting up		0.4	5
382	0	2	cut	pit	quarrying	1.3	1.36	5
383	392	2	fill	pit	backfill		0.14	5
384	392	2	fill	pit	silting up			5
385	392	2	fill	pit	backfill		0.14	5
386	392	2	fill	pit	disuse		0.08	5

387	392	2	fill	pit	backfill		0.14	5
388	392	2	fill	pit	slump		0.06	5
389	392	2	fill	pit	silting up		0.1	5
390	0	2	fill	pit	slump		0.04	5
391	0	2	fill	pit	initial silting up		0.32	5
392	0	2	cut	pit	quarry	3.3	1.44	5
393	392	2	fill	pit	backfill		0.76	5
394	392	2	fill	pit	disuse		0.26	5
395	402	2	fill	ditch	disuse	0	0.15	0
396	0	2	cut	post hole	structural	0.54	0.19	0
397	396	2	fill	post hole	disuse		0.19	0
398	0	2	cut	post hole	structural	0.42	0.27	0
399	3980	2	fill	post hole	disuse		0.27	0
400	0	2	cut	posthole	structural	0.37	0.21	0
401	0	2	fill	post hole	disuse		0.21	0
402	0	2	cut	ditch	enclosure	0.35	0.15	0
403	0	2	cut	pit	quarrying	1.5	1.02	5
404	392	2	fill	pit	backfill		0.32	0
405	0		layer		Subsoil			0
406	407	2	fill	ditch	disuse	1.2	0.25	4
407	0	2	cut	ditch	boundary	1.2	0.25	4
408	409	2	fill	ditch	disuse	0.35	0.25	4
409	0	2	cut	ditch	enclosure	0.35	0.25	4
410	411	2	fill	ditch	disuse		0.1	4
411	0	2	cut	ditch	enclosure	0.5	0.1	4
412		2	cut	ditch	enclosure	1.1	0.36	4
413	412	2	fill	ditch	disuse		0.36	4
414	0	2	cut	ditch	enclosure	1.3	0.42	5
415	414	2	fill	ditch	disuse	0.11	0.14	5
416	414	2	fill	ditch	disuse	0.21	0.31	5
417	414	2	fill	ditch	disuse	0.24	0.14	5
418	414	2	fill	ditch	disuse		0.42	5
419	419	2	cut	ditch	enclosure	0.55	0.22	4
420			fill	ditch	disuse		0.22	4
421	0	2	cut	ditch	enclosure	0.7	0.49	4
422	421	2	fill	ditch	disuse		0.15	4
423	421	2	fill	ditch	backfill		0.18	4
424	421	2	fill	ditch	disuse		0.13	4
425	425	2	cut	post hole	structural	0.25	0.06	0
426	425	2	fill	post hole	disuse		0.06	0
427	0	2	cut	ditch	enclosure	0.9	0.3	4
428	427	2	fill	ditch	disuse		0.05	4
429	427	2	fill	ditch	disuse		0.25	4
430	0	2	cut	pit	structural	0.63	0.35	5
431	430	2	fill	pit	disuse		0.35	5
432	0	2	cut	ditch	boundary	1.94	1.04	5
433	434	2	fill	ditch	disuse		0.25	4

434	0	2	cut	ditch	enclosure	1.3	0.25	4
435	436	2	fill	ditch	disuse	0.73	0.3	0
436	0	2	cut	ditch		0.73	0.3	0
437	403	2	fill	pit	backfill		0.86	5
438	403	2	fill	pit	backfill		0.36	5
439	403	2	fill	pit	silting up		0.1	5
440	403	2	fill	pit	backfill		0.2	5
441	403	2	fill	pit	initial silting		0.2	5
442	443	2	fill	ditch	disuse		0.15	5
443	0	2	cut	ditch	enclosure		0.15	5
444	0	2	cut	pit	structural	0.98	0.19	5
445	444	2	fill	pit	disuse	0	0.19	5
446	0	2	cut	pit	structural	0.56	0.18	5
447	446	2	fill	pit	disuse		0.05	5
448	446	2	fill	pit	disuse	0	0.15	5
449	0	2	cut	bowl	tree throw	0	0	3
450	449	2	fill	bowl	natural in fill	0	0	3
451	0	2	cut	post hole	structural	0.25	0.3	3
452	451	2	fill	posthole	disuse		0.3	3
453		2	cut	post hole	structural	0.3	0.17	0
454	453	2	fill	post hole	disuse	0	0.17	0
455	0	2	cut	post hole	structural	0.19	0.1	4
456	455	2	fill	post hole	disuse		0.1	4
457	0	2	cut	post hole	structural	0.51	0.33	5
458	0	2	fill	post hole	disuse		0.33	5
459	459	2	cut	post hole	structural	0.32	0.08	0
460	459	2	fill	post hole	disuse	0	0.08	0
461	0	2	cut	post hole	structural	0.29	0.07	4
462	461	2	fill	post hole	disuse	0	0.07	4
463	0	2	cut	pit	quarrying	6	1.18	4
464	465	2	fill	post hole	disuse	0.26	0.59	0
465	0	2	cut	post hole	Structural	0.48	0.59	0
466	0	2	cut	ditch	Boundary	0.92	0.48	5
467	466	2	fill	ditch	Disuse		0.48	5
468		2	cut	ditch	Enclosure	1.31	0.51	5
469	468	2	fill	ditch	Disuse		0.51	5
470	0	2	cut	post hole	Structural	0.29	0.17	5
471	470	2	fill	post hole	Disuse		0.17	5
472	463	2	fill	pit	Backfill	0	0.26	4
473	463	2	fill	pit	Disuse		0.34	4
474	463	2	fill		silting up		0.04	4
475	463	2	fill	pit	initial silting up		0.3	4
476	463	2	fill	pit	Slump		0.28	4
477	463	2	fill	pit	silting layer		0.04	4
478	0	2	cut	ditch	Enclosure	1.05	0.34	5
479	478	2	fill	ditch	Disuse	0.13	0.18	5
480	478	2	fill	ditch	Disuse		0.33	5
481	478	2	fill	ditch	Disuse		0.08	5

482	0	2	cut	post hole	Structural	0.15	0.13	0
483	482	2	fill	posthole	Disuse		0.13	0
484	0	2	cut	pit	Structural	0.63	0.36	3
485	484	2	fill	pit	Disuse		0.36	3
486	484	2	fill	pit	Disuse		0.31	3
487	0	2	cut	ditch	Enclosure	0.54	0.26	5
488	487	2	fill	ditch	Disuse		0.26	5
489	0	2	cut	ditch	Enclosure	0.67	0.11	0
490	0	2	fill	ditch	Disuse		0.11	0
491	0	2	cut	ditch	Enclosure	0.54	0.17	0
492	491	2	fill	ditch	Disuse		0.17	0
493	0	1	fill	pit	Disuse		0.19	1
494	495	1	fill	pit	Disuse		0.12	1
495	0	1	cut	pit	Structural	0.8	0.3	1
496	0	2	cut	post hole	Structural	0.42	0.06	4
497	496	2	fill	post hole	Disuse		0.06	4
498	0	2	cut	post hole	Structural	0.35	0.32	3
499	498	2	fill	post hole	Disuse		0.32	3
500	0	2	cut	pit	Structural	0.22	0.43	3
501	500	2	fill	post hole	Disuse		0.43	3
502	0	2	cut	post hole	Structural	0.63	0.2	0
503	502	2	fill	post hole	Fill		0.2	0
504	0	1	cut	ditch	Enclosure	0.62	0.2	3
505	504	1	fill	ditch	Disuse		0.2	3
506	0	1	cut	ditch	Enclosure	0.36	0.08	1
507	0	1	fill	ditch	Disuse		0.08	1
508	0	1	cut	ditch	Enclosure	0.36	0.12	4
509	508	1	fill	ditch	Disuse		0.12	4
510	0	1	cut	ditch	Enclosure	0.66	0.16	5
511	510	1	fill	ditch	Disuse		0.16	5
512	0	2	cut	ditch	Enclosure	1.19	0.34	5
513	512	2	fill	ditch	Disuse		0.34	5
514	0	2	cut	ditch	Enclosure	0.45	0.32	5
515	514	2	fill	linear	Disuse		0.32	5
516	0	2	cut	ditch	Enclosure	1.1	0.7	5
517	516	2	fill	ditch	disuse/backfill	1.3	0.69	5
519	516	2	fill	ditch	Disuse		0.36	5
520	0	2	cut	pit		0.5	0.41	5
521	520	2	fill	pit	Disuse	0.5	0.41	5
522	523	2	fill	pit	Disuse		0.2	3
523	0	2	cut	pit	Structural	0.9	0.2	3
524	0	2	cut	ditch	Enclosure	0.92	0.26	4
525	0	2	cut	ditch	Boundary	1.5	0.94	4
526	0	2	cut	ditch	Enclosure	1.9	0.76	5
527	524	2	fill	ditch	Disuse		0.26	4
528	526	2	fill	ditch	Capping		0.4	5
529	526	2	fill	ditch	Packing		0.7	5

530	526	2	fill	ditch	Packing		0.06	5
531	525	2	fill	ditch	Backfill		0.38	4
532	525	2	fill	ditch	Disuse	0	0.1	4
533	525	2	fill	disuse			0.06	4
535	525	2	fill	ditch	silting up		0.12	4
536	0	1	cut	ditch	Enclosure	0.42	0.28	4
537	536	1	fill	ditch	Disuse		0.28	4
538	538	1	cut	ditch	Unknown	0.62	0.16	5
539	538	1	fill	ditch	Unknown	0.62	0.16	5
540	540	1	cut	ditch		0.5	0.11	4
541	540	1	fill	ditch		0.5	0.11	4
542	542	1	cut	ditch		0.4	0.2	4
543	542	1	fill	ditch		0.4	0.2	4
544	544	1	cut	Ditch	Enclosure?	0.65	0.2	5
545	544	1	fill	Ditch		0.65	0.2	5
546	546		cut	Ditch		0.4	0.1	0
547	546	1	fill	Ditch		0.4	0.1	0
548	548	1	cut	Pit		0.3	0.15	0
549	548	1	fill	Pit		0.3	0.15	0
550	550	1	cut	Ditch		0.5	0.2	0
551	550	1	fill	Ditch		0.5	0.2	0
552	552	2	cut	Pit	Unknown	0.5	0.08	4
553	552	2	fill	Pit		0.5	0.08	4
554	554	2	cut	post hole		0.23	0.08	0
555	554	2	fill	post hole		0.23	0.08	0
556	556	2	cut	post hole		0.16	0.1	0
557	556	2	fill	post hole		0.16	0.1	0
558	558	2	cut	Ditch	Drainage?	0.9	0.18	4
559	558	2	fill	Ditch	Disuse	0.9	0.18	4
560	560	2	cut	Gully		0.16	0.1	4
561	560	2	fill	Gully	Disuse	0.16	0.1	4
562	564	1	fill	Ditch	Disuse		0.28	4
563	564	1	fill	Ditch	Primary		0.1	4
564	564	1	cut	Ditch	Enclosure	0.8	0.28	4
565	565	2	cut	Ditch	Drainage?	1	0.17	5
566	565	2	fill	Ditch	Disuse	1	0.17	5
567	567	2	cut	Ditch		0.39	0.14	3
568	567	2	fill	Ditch		0.39	0.14	3
569	569	2	cut	Ditch	Boundary	0.48	0.19	4
570	569	2	fill	Ditch	Disuse	0.48	0.19	4
571	571	2	cut	Ditch	Unknown	1.25	0.4	0
572	571	2	fill	Ditch		1.25	0.4	0
573	573	2	cut	Pit	Quarry?	2.5	1.6	5
574	574	2	cut	Pit	Quarry	4.1	1.22	5
575	574	2	fill	Pit			0.6	5
576	574	2	fill	Pit	Backfill		0.52	5
577	574	2	fill	Pit			0.3	5
578	574	2	fill	Pit			0.9	5

579	573	2	fill	Pit			0.9	5
580	574	2	fill	Pit			0.3	5
581	573	2	fill	Pit	Disuse			5
582	573	2	fill	Pit			0.08	5
583	573	2	fill	Pit			0.36	5
584	573	2	fill	Pit			0.27	5
585	573	2	fill	Pit			0.38	5
586	586	2	cut	Ditch		0.73	0.15	0
587	586	2	fill	Ditch	disuse		0.15	0
588	0							0
589	0							0
590	0							0
591	0							0
592	0							0
593	593	1	cut	Ditch	Drainage/boundary	0.9	0.43	4
594	593	1	fill	Ditch	disuse	0.27	0.16	4
595	593	1	fill	Ditch	disuse	0.32	0.22	4
596	593	1	fill	Ditch	disuse	0.96	0.17	4
597	597	1	cut	post hole		0.25	0.18	1
598	597	1	fill	post hole		0.25	0.18	1
599	599	1	cut	post hole		0.15	0.06	1
600	599	1	fill	post hole		0.15	0.06	1
601	601	2	cut	Ditch		1.1	0.15	5
602	601	2	fill	Ditch	disuse		0.15	5
603	603	2	cut	Ditch		2	0.18	4
604	603	2	fill	Ditch	Disuse		0.18	4
605	608	1	fill	Pit	disuse		0.3	2
606	608	1	fill	Pit	disuse		0.36	2
607	608	1	fill	Pit	primary slump		0.02	2
608	608	1	cut	Pit		2.78	0.68	2
609	610	1	fill	Ditch	disuse		0.3	0
610	610	1	cut	Ditch	enclosure	0.3	0.3	0
611	612	2	fill	Ditch	disuse		0.2	4
612	0	2	cut	Ditch	enclosure	1.1	0.2	4
613	614	2	fill	Ditch	disuse		0.32	5
614	0	2	cut	Ditch	boundary		0.32	5
615	615	2	cut	Slot	beam slot	0.26	0.12	4
616	615	2	fill	Slot	beam slot		0.12	4
617	617	2	cut	Slot	beam slot	0.32	0.1	4
618	617	2	fill	Slot	beam slot		0.1	4
619	619	2	cut	Ditch		0.35	0.13	4
620	619	2	fill	Ditch	disuse		0.13	4
621	621	2	cut	Ditch		0.42	0.15	3
622	621	2	fill	Ditch	disuse		0.15	3
623	0	2	cut	Ditch	enclosure terminus	0.6	0.21	3
624	623	2	fill	Ditch	initial silting up		0.07	3
625	623	2	fill	Ditch	disuse		0.15	3

626	0	2	cut	Ditch	enclosure	1.16	0.16	4
627	0	2	cut	Ditch	boundary	1.1	0.3	5
628	0	2	cut	Ditch	enclosure	0.7	0.4	5
629	0	2	cut	Ditch	enclosure	1	0.5	5
630	0	2	cut	Pit	quarrying	1.1	0.16	0
631	0	2	cut	Gully	drainage	0.2	0.1	0
632	626	2	fill	Ditch	disuse		0.16	4
633	626	2	fill	Ditch	initial silting up		0.3	4
634	627	2	fill	Ditch	initial silting up		0.26	5
635	628	2	fill	Ditch	disuse		0.4	5
636	627	2	fill	Ditch	disuse		0.24	5
637	629	2	fill	Ditch	initial silting up		0.3	5
638	630	2	fill	Ditch	disuse		0.16	0
639	631	2	fill	Gully	packing		0.1	0
640	0	2	cut	Ditch	enclosure corner	0.75	0.32	5
641	640	2	fill	Ditch	disuse		0.32	5
642	0	2	cut	Ditch	enclosure	1.7	0.55	5
643	642	2	fill	Ditch	initial silting		0.18	5
644	642	2	fill	Ditch	disuse		0.41	5
645	0	2	cut	Ditch	enclosure		0.31	4
646	645	2	fill	Ditch	disuse		0.31	4
647	0	2	cut	Ditch	enclosure		0.2	4
648	647	2	fill	Ditch	initial silting		0.09	4
649	647	2	fill	Ditch	disuse		0.1	4
650	0	2	layer				0.08	0
651	0	2	cut	post hole	structural	0.14	0.06	0
652	651	2	fill	post hole	disuse		0.06	0
653	0	2	cut	post hole	structural	0.14	0.06	0
654	653	2	fill	post hole	disuse		0.06	0
655	0	2	cut	post hole	structural	0.13	0.03	0
656	655	2	fill	post hole	disuse		0.03	0
657	0	2	cut	post hole	structural	0.18	0.06	0
658	657	2	fill	post hole	disuse		0.06	0
659	0	2	cut	post hole	structural	0.16	0.06	0
660	659	2	fill	post hole	disuse		0.06	0
661	0	2	cut	post hole	structural	0.2	0.06	0
662	661	2	fill	post hole	disuse		0.06	0
663	0	2	cut	post hole	structural	0.15	0.1	0
664	663	2	fill	post hole	disuse		0.1	0
665		2	cut	post hole	structural	0.21	0.06	0
666	665	2	fill	post hole	disuse		0.06	0
667	672	2	layer	Pit	capping			5
668	0	2	layer	Pit	disuse		0.09	5
669	0	2	layer	Pit	disuse			5
670	672	2	layer	Pit	disuse		0.11	5
671	672	2	layer	Pit	disuse		0.08	5
672	0	2	cut	Pit	pond		0.25	5
673	0	2	cut	Pit	quarrying ?	3.2	1.2	5

674	673	2	fill	Pit	disuse		1.2	5
676	675	2	fill	Ditch	disuse		0.26	0
678	677	2	fill	Ditch	disuse		0.26	0
679	680	2	cut	Ditch	enclosure	1.8	0.6	5
680	679	2	fill	Ditch	disuse		0.2	5
681	679	2	fill	Ditch	disuse		0.4	5
682	683	2	cut	Pit				4
683	682	2	fill	Pit	disuse		0.26	4
684	685	2	fill	Pit	disuse		0.1	0
685	0	2	cut	Pit	quarry	2.3	0.1	0
686	687	3	fill	Ditch	disuse		0.3	7
687		3	cut	Ditch	drainage	0.8	0.3	7
688	689	3	fill	Ditch	disuse		0.26	4
689	0	3	cut	Ditch	enclosure	0.8	0.26	4
690	691	3	fill	Ditch	disuse		0.3	4
691	0	3	cut	Ditch	enclosure	1.42	0.3	4
692	693	3	fill	Ditch	disuse		0.28	0
693	0	3	cut	Ditch	drainage	0.8	0.28	0
694	695	3	fill	Ditch	disuse		0.54	5
695	0	3	cut	Ditch	enclosure	1.18	0.54	5
696	697	3	fill	Pit	disuse		0.3	0
697	0	3	cut	Pit	quarrying	1.4	0.3	0
698	699	3	fill	Ditch	disuse	0.8	0.22	5
699	0	3	cut	Ditch	enclosure		0.22	5
700	701	3	fill	Ditch	disuse		0.3	5
701	0	3	cut	Ditch	enclosure	0.9	0.3	5
702	0	3	fill	Pit	disuse		0.5	4
703	0	3	cut	Pit	quarrying	0.9	0.5	4
704	705	3	fill	Pit	disuse		0.3	4
705	0	3	cut	Pit	quarrying		0.3	4
706	707	3	fill	Ditch	disuse		0.42	5
707	0	3	cut	Ditch	enclosure	0.98	0.42	5
708	711	3	fill	Pit	disuse		0.4	5
709	711	3	fill	Pit	redeposited material		0.1	5
710	711	3	fill	Pit	initial silting up		0.28	5
711	0	3	cut	Pit	quarrying	1.98	0.62	5
712	713	3	fill	posthole	disuse		0.2	0
713	0	3	cut	posthole	structural ?	0.5	0.2	0
714	715	3	fill	Pit	disuse		0.22	0
715	0	3	cut	Pit	quarrying		0.22	0
716		2						
717		2						
718		2	cut	Ditch	enclosure			4
719	718	2	fill	Ditch	disuse			4
720		2	cut	Ditch	enclosure			4
721	720	2	fill	Ditch	disuse			4
722	723	3	fill	posthole	disuse		0.2	0

723	0	3	cut	posthole	structural ?	1.04	0.2	0
724	0	2	cut	Pit		0.5	0.2	0
725	724	2	fill	Pit	disuse	0.5	0.2	
726	0	2	cut	Ditch	enclosure	0.4	0.2	3
727	726	2	fill	Ditch	enclosure	0.4	0.2	3
728	0	2	cut	Ditch	enclosure			4
729	728	2	fill	Ditch	disuse			4
730	0	3	cut	Pit	quarrying		0.22	0
731	730	3	fill	Pit	disuse			0
732	0	3	cut	Pit	quarrying	1	0.22	0
733	732	3	fill	Pit	disuse-burnt out tree rooting ?		0.22	0
734	0	3	cut	Pit	quarrying ?	1.1	0.24	0
735	734	3	fill	Pit	disuse		0.24	0
736	0	3	cut	posthole	structural ?	0.6	0.12	0
737	736	3	fill	posthole	disuse		0.12	0
738	0	3	cut	Pit	drainage	1.3	0.3	0
739	738	3	fill	Pit	disuse/backfill		0.3	0
740	0	3	cut	posthole	structural	1.12	0.4	5
741	740	3	fill	posthole ?	disuse		0.4	5
742	0	3	cut	Pit	quarrying ?		0.32	0
743	742	3	fill	Pit	disuse		0.32	0
744	0	3	cut	Ditch	drainage	1	0.3	0
745	744	3	fill	Ditch	disuse		0.3	0
746	746	3	cut	Pit	?USE	0.85	0.23	0
747	746	3	fill	Pit	?DISUSE	0.85	0.23	0
748	748	3	cut	Gully	?use	0.25	0.17	0
749	748	3	fill	Gully	?DISUSE	0.25	0.17	0
750	750	3	cut	post hole	?CONSTRUCTION	0.4	0.15	0
751	750	3	fill	post hole	DISUSE	0.4	0.15	0
752	752	3	cut	post hole	?CONSTRUCTION	0.24	0.09	0
753	752	3	fill	post hole	?DEMOLITION	0.24	0.09	0
754	754	3	cut	Pit	?USE	0.68	0.14	0
755	754	3	fill	Pit	BACKFILL?	0.68	0.14	0
756	756	3	cut	Ditch	?USE	0.8	0.22	3
757	756	3	fill	Ditch	?DISUSE	0.8	0.22	3
758	758	3	cut	Ditch	?USE	0.92	0.3	5
759	758	3	fill	Ditch	?DISUSE	0.92	0.3	5
760	760	3	cut	Ditch	?USE	0.73	0.13	5
761	760	3	fill	Ditch	?DISUSE	0.73	0.13	5
762	762	3	cut	Ditch	?USE	0.6	0.22	4
763	762	3	fill	Ditch	?DISUSE	0.6	0.22	4
764	764	3	cut	Pit	?USE	1.2	0.22	0
765	764	3	fill	Pit	?DISUSE	1.2	0.22	0
766	766	3	cut	Gully	?USE	0.5	0.15	0
767	766	3	fill	Gully	?DISUSE	0.5	0.15	0
768	768	3	cut	Ditch	?USE	0.58	0.26	0
769	768	3	fill	Ditch	?DISUSE	0.58	0.26	0

APPENDIX B DETAILED ARTEFACT ASSESSMENTS

B.1 Small Finds

By Denis Sami

Introduction and Methodology

- B.1.1 A total of 37 metal artefacts were recovered from the fills of ditches, pits, layers and topsoil. The assemblage includes 13 copper-alloy artefacts (SF6-8, 17-26), 17 iron objects (SF2, 4, 9, 12, 32-42) and six lead finds (SF10, 27-31), with the majority of artefacts recovered from topsoil (99999).
- B.1.2 Dedicated monographs such as Egan (1998) and Egan and Pritchard (1991) were used as references for the medieval and post medieval artefacts. In addition, Hume (1969) was used for comparison and discussion about the crotal bell. A thimble (SF23) was identified through the Finds Group datasheet written by Holmes (1988). Post-medieval dress accessories were recently studied and discussed by Read (2008).
- B.1.3 All finds were described and measured. Measurements such as length (L), width (W), thickness (Th) and weight (Wg) as well as diameter and height, when necessary, are provided in the catalogue.

Factual Data

- B.1.4 With the exception of a spearhead tip (SF25), dating to the Bronze Age, and a Roman coin (SF17), all the remaining artefacts date to a period spanning the medieval to modern periods with most dating to the post-medieval and modern phases.
- B.1.5 The Copper alloy assemblage includes coins (SF17, 18 & 20), a Jetton (SF19), portable objects (SF6-8, 21-24), a crotal bell (SF26) and the tip of a Bronze Age spearhead.
- B.1.6 The coins are low denominations minted by Constantine I in Trier between 322-23 AD (SF17), William III and Mary in 1694 (SF19) and by George VI in 1939 (SF20). Finally, a French jetton dating to the period between 1385 and 1415 was identified.
- B.1.7 The portable objects assemblage includes dress accessories: a single casted buckle (SF6) and buckle plate (SF21), strap loops (SF7 & 22), hooked clasp (SF8) and a plain button (SF24). A thimble (SF 23) recovered indicates domestic activity.
- B.1.8 Crotal bells were popular and versatile artefacts used for several different purposes involving audible signals. The large crotal bell found at Chapel End was most likely used on horse-drawn vehicles or on a cow collar. Marked 'G. W', the bell was produced in Aldbourne, Wiltshire for William Gwynn in the late 18th century (Hume 1969: 58-59).
- B.1.9 Of particular interest is the tip of a Bronze Age spearhead (SF25) whose typology, given the small size of the metal fragment, cannot be precisely identified.
- B.1.10 A large portion of the iron assemblage comprises iron nails. Given the low variability in shape and forging techniques, nails are notoriously difficult artefacts to date. The nails from Chapel End come from top-soil and most likely belong to the post-medieval or modern phase. A slide key (SF35) (Egan 1998: 100) and key (SF45) were also

recovered, the latter is a quite elaborate object most likely used in association with furniture (Egan 1998: 115-18).

B.1.11 Of the six lead artefacts, three are plano-convex and bi-convex weights, most likely spindle whorls (SF27-29). All feature circular, central holes to host a spindle. Heavier whorls, particularly made in lead, are thought to be of late medieval or early post-medieval date when thicker yarns became more common (Egan 1998: 261).

B.1.12 Also of note is the remnant of a lead casted figurine (SF30). Only the top part of the head, covered with short curly hair under an applied large flange hat, remains. The figurine may have been a toy or decorative statuette of very good production. Its rustic character suggests that it represents a country man.

B.1.13 The copper-alloy and lead metalwork from Chapel End is in good preservation with limited oxidation. The iron artefacts are poorly preserved with evidence of rust and thick encrustations.

Statement of potential and recommendations for further work

B.1.14 Most of the finds were recovered from topsoil or back fill of ditches and pits. Nonetheless, the metal finds indicate domestic activity as well as timber building construction in the area. The metalwork from Chapel End has little potential to aid the site's research priorities. This statement acts as a full record and no further work is required beyond incorporation into the full archive report.

Retention, dispersal and display

B.1.15 The Cu alloy artefacts, Fe objects (SF35 & 42) and Pb objects (SF27-30) should be retained and stored according to finds conservation standard procedure and considered for illustration if publication is planned. The remainder can be dispersed.

Catalogue

Copper Alloy artefacts

SF	Ctxt	Feat.	Description	Chronology
6	405	Subsoil	Incomplete, double looped rectangular, curved casted buckle. Central pin notch bar missing. Four sub-circular lobes positioned at corners of frame & a trapezoidal lobed decoration on the two short sides. L: 50mm; W: 30.5mm; T: 1.8mm; Wg: 10.3g.	P-med/C17-18
7	358	Topsoil	Complete single casted D-shaped, strap loop w/rect. cross-section. Similar to SF22, buckle has no pin bar, instead presents two 3mm triangular protuberances. L:19.8mm W:22mm; T:1.8mm; Wg: 2g.	P-med
8	405	Subsoil	Complete cast hooked clasp. Trapezoidal loop at top of circular convex plate dec. w/moulded five petals rose. Long tapering hook w/trapezoidal cross-section extends from lower edge. (Read 2008: 95, nos342-7. Read Class E, type 3). L31mm; W14mm; T3mm; Wg: 2.8g.	1500-1650
17	99999	Topsoil	Follis of Constantine I, AE3. Struck at Trier, RIC VII 368. Obv: [CO]NSTANTIVS AVG, helmeted, cuirassed bust right. Rev: BEA[TA] TRAN QVILLITAS, Altar inscribed VO TIS XX, surmounted by globe w/plain vertical lines & diagonals between horizontal lines, three stars above. Diam: 18mm; T: 1.2; We: 2.31 g	322-323 AD
18			CuA med French jetton. Obv: shield of France w/three Fleur de Lis on a shield w/inscription +AVE MARIA GRACIA. Rev: triple stranded straight cross fleuretty w/four arched tressure, around trefoil-rose-trefoil. (Mitchiner 1988 p178, no.458/458a)	c.1385-1415/22
19			Half penny of William III and Mary. Obv: GVLIELMVS ET MARIA, conjoined busts right. Rev: BRITAN NIA. Britannia seated, w/shield, facing left, holding spray & spear, 1694 in exergue	1694

20			One penny coin of George VI. Obv: head of King George VI facing left w/surrounding legend: GEORGIVS VI D:G:BR:OMN:REX F:D:IND:IMP. Rev: Britannia seated facing right wearing a helmet & holding trident, hand resting on shield. ONE PENNY in the fields & date below. A lighthouse in the background to the left of Britannia.	1939
21			Incomplete trapezoidal buckle plate of folded foil. Gap for pin cut in higher side. 2 holes to secure plate to belt (Egan & Prichard 1991:113, no 519) L16.5mm; W22mm; T:3 mm; Wg:1.2g.	Med/p-med
22			Complete single casted trapezoidal strap loop w/rectangular cross-section. Instead of usual pin bar. Buckle had 2x3mm projections showing sign of wear. (Egan & Prichard 1991: 229-35, no 1256-58). L: 14.3mm; W: 21.2mm; T: 3mm; Wg: 2g.	1350-1450
23			Complete conical pressed thimble w/broad, plain base. Upper part decorated w/machine stamped circular pits organised in diagonal lines (Holms 1988). D:24mm; H 21.5mm; Wg: 3g.	P-med/mod
24			Incomplete circular flat button w/missing loop. Diam: 17.3mm; T: 1mm; Wg: 1.7g	P-med/mod
25			Incomplete, possible tip of single casted tapering spearhead w/oval cross-section & expanded thin sides. L:45mm; W:9.6mm; Wg:13g.	Bronze Age
26			Complete crotal bell produced by William Gwynn (Aldbourne, Wiltshire) foundries (Hume, 1969: 58-59). Spherical bell is decorated in the lower hemisphere w/engraved petal motifs around an engraved circle containing the letters W & G separated by sounding slit. Square shaped loop attached on upper hemisphere flanked by two sounding holes. D:40.8mm; H:48.8mm; W:54g	L. C18

Iron artefacts

SF	Ctxt	Feature	Description	Chronology
2	339	Ditch	Incomplete bent nail w/square cross-section & tapering stem.	P-med/mod
4	343	Ditch	Incomplete nail w/tapering stem & sub-square cross-section.	P-med/mod
9	416	Ditch	Incomplete flat fragment of metal	Modern (?)
12	515	Ditch	Tree fragments of nails. Tapering stems w/square cross-section.	P-med/mod
32	99999	Topsoil	Two incomplete nails w/tapering stem and square cross-section.	P-med/mod
33			Incomplete hand forged artefact. Truncated, tapering stem w/sub-sq cross section expanding into flat trapezoidal shape. Limit between stem & expanded terminal marked on one side by indent. Tot:L:163mm stem: L:74.4mm/W:16mm exp terminal:L:87.4mm/W:31.2mm/T:9.3mm.	Modern (?)
34			Incomplete fitting w/tapering stem & large sub-rect cross-section (11mm x 3.2mm) & sub-pyramidal head. L:46mm; W (head): 28.6mm	P-med/mod
35	393	Pit	Incomplete slide key locking. Long straight shank w/rect cross-section (7.4mm x 3.3mm). Bent at one end forming a 90-degree angle, expand in two projections 12.6mm long. At opposite end is broken flat loop (Egan 1990: 101). L:87mm; Wg:13.4g.	Med/p-med
36	374	Ditch	Incomplete nail w/tapering stem, square cross-section & sub-circular flat head.	P-med/ mod
37	529	Ditch	Tree incomplete nails w/tapering stem & sub-square cross-section.	P-med/ mod
38	559	Ditch	Incomplete L shape nail of fastener w/circular cross-section	P-med/ mod
39	644	Ditch	Two fragments of nails w/tapering stem.	P-med/ mod
40	539	Ditch	Two incomplete nails w/tapering stems	P-med/ mod
41	366	Pond	Incomplete nail w/tapering stem, sq. cross-section & sub-circular domed head.	P-med/ mod
42			Complete key. D-shape bow w/two inward lobes. Has a solid, circular in cross-section slightly tapering shaft dec. w/low ridge at centre. Bit is rectangular w/three possible clefts (Egan 1998:115-118). Bow, L: 23.5 mm; W: 34.2 mm; Total L: 69.3 mm; bit, L: 13.4 mm; W: 22mm	P-med/ mod
43	517	Ditch	Incomplete fragmented metal foil bent to form L shape with rounded angle.	Modern
44	521	Pit	Lump of metal	Modern (?)

Lead artefacts

SF	Ctxt	Feature	Description	Chronology
10	405	Subsoil	Two possible drips of metal & incomplete large ring. Ring is tapering & has D-Shape cross-section expanding at one end, square in plan	P-med/mod
27	99999	Topsoil	Complete biconvex spindle whorl wght w/central hole (D:8.7mm). D:28mm/H:18.7mm/Wg:71.7g.	1350-1550
28			Complete Plano-convex sub-circular weight or spindle whorl w/central circular hole (8mm). Base is slightly shallow. Diam: 23mm; Height: 8.4mm; Wg:24.7g.	1350-1550
29			Incomplete sub-circular domed wght w/flat base & central hole (D:7.3mm). D:34mm/H:9.2mm/Wg:41.6 g.	1350-1550
30			Incomplete casted figurine. Top & back of head preserved, decorated w/moulded short slightly curly hair w/large flange circular hat. H:22mm; Hat diam:39mm; head diam:20mm; Wg: 35g.	P-med/mod
31			Incomplete flat metal foil sub-triangular in plan. L: 61mm; W: 47mm; T: 5mm; Wg: 68.7g.	P-med/mod

B.2 Metal working debris

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.2.1 Five fragments of metal working debris (MWD) (0.157kg), were collected. The slag was weighed and rapidly recorded, with basic description and weight recorded in the text.

Factual Data

B.2.2 A moderately sized, irregular fragment of dense, undiagnostic MWD (0.098kg) was recovered from fill 266 (ditch **265**, Area 1). The MWD, while generally irregular in shape, exhibits distinct stratigraphy, with mixed stony material on either side of a pale greenish-grey crystalline layer, in appearance reminiscent of the shell of a geode. Amongst the stony material are a small calcareous pebble and a tiny fragment of what appears to be granite. Although predominantly non-metallic, areas of the lump's two surfaces exhibit moderately strong magnetism, and presumably contain fragments of high iron content material.

B.2.3 Two small pieces of fuel ash slag (0.032kg) were found in fill 497 (posthole **496**, Area 2). The material is glassy, pale to mid grey and of low density, slightly vesicular and completely non-magnetic. The larger piece has a narrow circular hole apparently running straight through it; whether deliberate or accidental is unclear. Pottery recovered from this feature has been dated to 1050-1250.

B.2.4 Also in Area 2, fill 559 (ditch **558**) produced two small irregular fragments of undiagnostic, moderately dense MWD, weighing 0.027kg. The fragments are dark grey and rust-coloured, moderately vesicular, and small portions exhibit weak magnetism. Pottery recovered from this feature has been dated to 1050-1250.

Statement of Potential and recommendations for further work

B.2.5 The metal working debris may indicate iron smelting and ironworking in the vicinity. Alternatively, the small quantities recovered may represent the disposal of waste. The slag recovered alongside pottery dating to 1050-1250 may indicate that it is medieval.

B.2.6 The assemblage has little potential to aid the site's research priorities. This statement acts as a full record and no further work is required beyond incorporation into the full archive report.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.2.7 The metal working debris assemblage is fragmentary and its significance is uncertain, other than to possibly indicate medieval metalworking. If no further work is undertaken, this statement acts as a full record, and the slag may be deselected prior to archive deposition and possibly used for educational purposes.

B.3 Glass

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.3.1 A small assemblage of glass was recovered from context 442. It was scanned and recorded by form, colour, count, weight, dated where possible, and recorded.

Factual Data

B.3.2 A single, irregular shard of clear pale greenish-blue of vessel glass (0.001kg) was recovered from context 442 (ditch **443**), alongside two sherds of early medieval pottery and a single abraded sherd of Samian. It is possibly from the base of a prismatic bottle and there is a small section of relief decoration, part of a circle. The glass is somewhat bubbly; Price & Cottam indicate that very bubbly, thin-walled [square] bottles sometimes occur in 2nd century contexts (Price & Cottam 1998 194) and some small, bubbly thin-walled [hexagonal] bottles are known (op cit 199).

B.3.3 The glass assemblage is fragmentary, and may be Roman. Small quantities of Roman pottery were recovered from ditch 443, and elsewhere on the site, however, the glass is likely to be residual within the feature. The type of prismatic bottle is unclear, and therefore dating is uncertain, since square bottles are a long-lived form (c.AD43-end 2nd century) and fragments are found in virtually all later 1st and 2nd century settlements (Price & Cottam 1998 195). The date range for hexagonal bottles spans the third quarter of the 1st century to the third quarter of the 2nd (op cit 199).

Statement of Potential and recommendations for further work

B.3.4 The presence of this glass and abraded Roman pottery indicate Roman settlement in the vicinity, however, the small quantities of Roman material recovered suggest that the presence of this material may be due to Roman and later agricultural practices, most likely manuring and ploughing.

B.3.5 The assemblage has little potential to aid the site's research priorities. This statement acts as a full record no further work is required beyond incorporation into the full archive report.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.3.6 The glass should be retained and stored according to finds conservation standard procedure.

B.4 Late Iron Age and Roman pottery

by Alice Lyons

Introduction

B.4.1 A total of 47 sherds, weighing 276g and representing a minimum of 37 vessels of Late Iron Age and Early Roman pottery was recovered during this project. The pottery was excavated, in very wet conditions, from within ditches, pits and postholes (table 3).

Feature	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Weight (%)
Ditch	27	144	52.17
Pit	13	55	19.93
Unstratified	2	39	14.13
Post hole	5	38	13.77
Total	47	276	100.00

Table 3. The Late Iron Age and Roman pottery from features

B.4.2 The pottery is very severely abraded with an average sherd size of under 6g. Moreover, as this material is commonly found with post-Roman pottery the majority is most probably residual.

Methodology

B.4.3 The pottery was assessed following the national guidelines (Barclay *et al* 2016). The total assemblage was studied and a catalogue was prepared (Appendix 1). The sherds were examined using a hand lens where necessary (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types present. Vessel forms (jar, bowl) were recorded. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram and recorded by context. Decoration, residues and abrasion were also noted. OA East curates the pottery and archive until formal deposition.

Factual Data

B.4.4 Eight broad pottery fabrics were identified (Table 2).

Fabric name and published reference	Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Weight (%)
Reduced ware, with common grog inclusions: GW(GROG), Hancocks <i>et al</i> 1998, 41-44	Jar/bowl	15	78	28.26
Sandy grey ware: SGW, Hancocks <i>et al</i> 1998, 58-67	Jar, jug, dish	14	62	22.46
Sandy oxidised ware: SOW, Hancocks <i>et al</i> 1998, 57-58	Jar/bowl, flagon	7	53	19.20
Gaulish samian: SAM, Tyers 1996, 105-116	Bowl (Dr38), dish (Dr18/31)	4	49	17.75
Shelly ware: STW, Hancocks <i>et al</i> 1998, 45-50	Jar/bowl, storage jar	6	30	10.88
Colour coat: NVCC, Tyers 1996, 173-175	Beaker	1	4	1.45
Total		47	276	100.00

Table 4. The pottery quantified by fabric, listed in descending order of weight (%)

B.4.5 The earliest and most common pottery within this assemblage dates to the 1st century AD and consists of a small number of handmade undiagnostic jar/bowl reduced grog

tempered coarse wares produced in the Late Iron Age tradition. The majority of this assemblage, however, comprises early Roman utilitarian coarsewares in use between the mid-1st century to the mid-2nd century AD. Sandy grey wares are the most abundant and are primarily found as jar and dish fragments. Shelly wares were also found in small numbers, most frequently in the form of undiagnostic jar/bowl and storage jars. Sandy oxidised wares were also relatively well represented and identified as jar/bowl and flagon fragments.

- B.4.6 Imported material is represented by a two tiny fragments of South Gaulish samian (DR18/31) and two slightly larger Central Gaulish dish pieces. Also found was one Nene Valley colour coated beaker fragment, it is possible that it is an early Nene Valley product dating to the mid-2nd century AD.

Specialist Wares

- B.4.7 No specialist wares such as amphora (Tyers 1996, 85-105) or mortaria (ibid, 117-135) were recovered.

Adapted vessels

- B.4.8 None of the vessels were adapted (post-firing).

Graffiti

- B.4.9 No graffiti, etched into the surface of the vessels, was found.

Statement of potential and recommendations for further work

- B.4.10 This is a small, probably residual, assemblage of Late Iron Age and Early Roman coarse wares, supplemented by a very few imported and domestic finewares. Comparison with other published material in the vicinity (Hancocks *et al* 1998; Lyons 2017), demonstrates both the fabrics and forms are typical for the area and date of deposition.
- B.4.11 Severe post-depositional disturbance has caused severe secondary movement and abrasion; as a result, no further work is required on this assemblage.

Retention, dispersal and display

- B.4.12 The bulk of the pottery may be dispersed. Type fabrics, if identified, and some vessel forms, should be retained.

B.5 Post-Roman Pottery

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

B.5.1 Archaeological works produced a moderately sized hand-excavated post-Roman pottery assemblage (992 sherds weighing 9.796kg), from across the areas excavated. The assemblage includes several sherds of Early-Middle Saxon pottery, there is a small Late Saxon component, a moderate Late Saxon-early medieval element and a similarly-sized early medieval group of sherds. There is no definitively late medieval pottery present, although some sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered. Some of the pottery has been reworked and, although the assemblage is broadly medieval, there is some residuality.

Methodology

B.5.2 The Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG), Study Group for Roman Pottery (SGRP), The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG), 2016 *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* and the MPRG *A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms* (MPRG 1998) act as standards.

B.5.3 Rapid recording was carried out using OA East's in-house system, based on that previously used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all previously described post-medieval types, using Cambridgeshire fabric types where possible (Spoerry 2016). The Museum of London fabric series (MoLA 2014) acts as a basis for post-1700 fabrics. All sherds have been counted, classified by fabric, weighed on a context-by-context basis and recorded in an Access database. The pottery and archive are curated by OA East until formal deposition or dispersal.

Factual Data

B.5.4 The assemblage comprises 992 sherds, weighing 9.796kg, including unstratified or unphased material. The condition of the overall assemblage is moderately abraded to abraded, and the average sherd weight is low at approximately 10g.

B.5.5 The excavation was carried out by hand and selection made through standard sampling strategies on a feature-by-feature basis. There are not expected to be any inherent biases. The bulk of the material is from stratified contexts, although much of the assemblage has undergone reworking.

B.5.6 Post-Roman fabrics (including unstratified/unphased material) are listed in Table 5.

Fabric	Fabric Code	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	% Weight
Bourne D ware	BOND	2	0.013	0.1
Brill/Boarstall ware	BRILL	2	0.099	1.0
Developed St Neots-type ware	DNEOT	215	1.874	19.1
Developed St Neots-type ware (quartz)	DNEOT (Q)	21	0.073	0.7
Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy ware	EMEMS	4	0.021	0.2
English Stoneware	ENGS	1	0.003	0.0
Frechen Stoneware	FREC	8	0.267	2.7
Grimston ware	GRIM	4	0.039	0.4
Huntingdon Thetford ware and Thetford-type wares	HTHET	2	0.020	0.2
Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware	HUNEMW	12	0.063	0.6
Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware/Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy Ware	HUNEMW/HUNFSW	1	0.007	0.1
Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy Ware	HUNFSW	9	0.168	1.7
Ipswich ware	IPSW	1	0.009	0.1
Lyveden A-type Shelly ware	LYVA	125	1.215	12.4
Lyveden A-type Shelly ware/Oolitic sandy ware	LYST/OOL	2	0.006	0.1
Lyveden/Stanion glazed ware (Lyveden B ware)	LYST	48	0.871	8.9
Medieval Ely ware	MEL	3	0.077	0.8
Medieval Essex-type Micaceous Grey Sandy wares	MEMS	1	0.032	0.3
Medieval Sandy Coarseware	MSW	1	0.008	0.1
Medieval Sandy Greyware	MSGW	4	0.056	0.6
Middle Saxon quartz-tempered	MSX Q	2	0.004	<0.1
Modern Redware/Horticultural ceramics	MODR/HORT	1	0.004	<0.1
Oolitic Shelly ware	OSHW	10	0.093	0.9
Peterborough Shelly ware	PSHW	4	0.046	0.5
Post-medieval Black-Glazed ware	PMBL	12	0.565	5.8
Post-Medieval Redwares	PMR	23	0.527	5.4
Post-medieval Redware (slip decoration)	PMR SLIP	1	0.014	0.1
Shelly wares	SHW	71	0.437	4.5
St Neots-type ware	NEOT	93	0.513	5.2
St Neots-type ware/Developed St Neots-type ware	NEOT/DNEOT	55	0.276	2.8
Staffordshire-type Slipware	STSL	9	0.187	1.9
Staffordshire Mottled ware (Manganese Mottled ware)	STMO	1	0.012	0.1
Stamford ware	STAM	196	1.088	11.1
Thetford-type wares	THET	30	0.797	8.1
Tin-Glazed Earthenware	TGW	1	0.003	<0.1
Unglazed Reduced Sandy wares (of Blackborough End type)	UGBB	6	0.032	0.3
Unprovenanced wares	UNPROV	8	0.255	2.6
Unprovenanced Glazed wares	UPG	3	0.022	0.2
Total		992	9.796	

Table 5: Fabrics present in the assemblage

B.5.7 The bulk of the assemblage comes from the surrounding counties, including Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, and from East Anglia in general. St Neots and Developed St Neots wares form the largest group of sherds, both by count and weight. Their production is located within a wide region, including parts of Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire and Northamptonshire. Cambridgeshire fabrics only form a small part of the assemblage, as do Norfolk, Essex and Buckinghamshire types. Only a small number of imported wares were identified and amongst these, Frechen stoneware (c.1550-1700) sherds were recovered from a post-medieval period/phase 7 ditch.

B.5.8 The ceramic assemblage is almost equally divided (by count) between Late Saxon-early medieval, early medieval and high medieval, with high medieval pottery being most common. By stratigraphic phase, 5 forms the largest group by count and weight, however, a considerable proportion of the assemblage from this phase/period is residual, suggesting that much of the activity was during the Late Saxon and early medieval period, with a possible change of land during the 13th century and possible abandonment in the 15th century.

Excavator's Phase/Period	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (kg)	% Weight of Total Assemblage	% Residual of Phase/Period Assemblage	% Intrusive of Phase/Period Assemblage
2: E-M Saxon	2	0.011	0.1		
3: Late Saxon-early medieval	80	0.819	8.4	0.2	
4: Early medieval	362	2.997	30.6		16.3
5: High medieval	431	3.932	40.1	32.4	
7: Post-1400/post-med	73	1.679	17.1		
Unstratified or Unphased	44	0.358	3.7		
Total	992	9.796			

Table 6: Count and weight of pottery by phase/period, residuality and intrusiveness

- B.5.9 Vessel forms present are domestic in nature, with jars predominant, in part due to the relatively early nature of much of the ceramic assemblage, followed by jugs (including spouted pitchers), with bowls only modestly represented by sherd count, but similarly represented to jugs by weight. Sooted examples of each vessel form were recovered, suggesting their use in food preparation. A single sherd from a post-medieval Tin-Glazed Earthenware candlestick was the only specialist vessel recovered.
- B.5.10 The stratified post-Roman pottery was dispersed across the site. With the bulk of the assemblage recovered from ditches (609 sherds, 5.603kg) and pits (189 sherds, 2.247kg). Individual features that produced moderate assemblages are pond **364**, pit/pond **334**, and ditches **593** and **679**, which all produced more than 0.500kg of pottery. The relatively early nature of much of the assemblage indicates a Late Saxon-early medieval origin for the site.

Statement of potential and recommendations for further work

- B.5.11 Analysis of the assemblage has potential to contribute to the wider understanding of the pattern of development and decline of settlement to the south of All Saints Church.
- B.5.12 The assemblage also has the potential to aid the understanding of the Late Saxon-early medieval and medieval economy of the site, by indicating supply of pottery to the site, and the uses of ceramics.
- B.5.13 Full recording should be undertaken on the phased assemblage, with emphasis on significant features (identified in discussion with the excavator), and new forms or fabrics from other features.

Retention, dispersal and display

- B.5.14 After full recording of the post-Roman assemblage, the bulk of the pottery may be dispersed. Type fabrics, if identified, and some vessel forms, should be retained for the Cambridge fabric series.

Summary Pottery Catalogue

Phase/Period	Context	Cut	Fabric Code	Count	Wgt(kg)	Context Date
2 E-M Saxon	598	597	MSX Q	1	0.002	650-850/875
	605	608	IPSW	1	0.009	650-850/875
3 Late Saxon	203	202	NEOT	1	0.011	875-1100
	213	212	STAM	1	0.009	875-1200
	217	216	THET	1	0.024	840-1150
	220	218	STAM	1	0.002	875-1200
	250	249	NEOT/DNEOT	1	0.003	875-1100/1050-1250
	262	261	THET	1	0.007	840-1150
	273	272	THET	1	0.005	840-1150
	277	276	NEOT	1	0.001	875-1100
	297	296	NEOT	2	0.007	875-1150/1200
			STAM	2	0.014	
			THET	2	0.021	
	325	324	STAM	2	0.007	875-1200
	367	368	NEOT	2	0.003	875-1100
	372		NEOT	1	0.016	875-1100
	380		STAM	1	0.022	875-1200
	408	409	NEOT	7	0.014	875-1100/1050-1250
			NEOT/DNEOT	5	0.054	
			STAM	1	0.005	
			THET	1	0.019	
	410	411	NEOT	1	0.001	875-1200
			STAM	2	0.007	
	418	414	MSX Q	1	0.002	875-1100
			NEOT	1	0.001	
	442	443	NEOT	1	0.005	875-1100/1050-1250
			NEOT/DNEOT	5	0.035	
	450	449	STAM	1	0.003	875-1200
	452	451	NEOT	1	0.003	875-1100
	493		NEOT	1	0.002	875-1100
	494	495	NEOT	1	0.003	875-1100
	499	498	STAM	1	0.012	875-1200
	501	500	STAM	5	0.020	875-1200
	503	502	STAM	1	0.012	875-1200
	507		NEOT	2	0.010	875-1200
			STAM	2	0.004	
	527	524	NEOT	6	0.084	875-1150/1200
			STAM	1	0.036	
THET			7	0.308		
540	540	STAM	1	0.003	875-1200	
622	621	NEOT	1	0.009	875-1100	
		STAM	2	0.011		
648	647	NEOT	1	0.002	875-1100/1150	
		THET	1	0.002		
4 E med	234		DNEOT	1	0.002	1050-1250
	246	245	DNEOT	1	0.002	1050-1250
	258	257	DNEOT	1	0.012	1050-1200
			HUNEMW	3	0.030	
	295	294	DNEOT	3	0.039	1050-1200
			EMEMS	1	0.004	
			STAM	7	0.029	
	309	308	ENGs	1	0.003	875-1200 (Engs intrusive)
			STAM	2	0.007	
	313	312	HUNFSW	1	0.003	1175-1300/1400
			LYVA	6	0.073	
			UGBB	1	0.004	
	321	320	DNEOT	3	0.007	1050-1200/1250
			STAM	2	0.009	
	326	326	DNEOT	1	0.009	1175-1300
			HUNFSW	1	0.005	
	328	328	DNEOT	1	0.015	1200-1300/1400
HUNFSW			1	0.004		
MEMS			1	0.032		
STAM			5	0.042		

Phase/Period	Context	Cut	Fabric Code	Count	Wgt(kg)	Context Date
	371	463	DNEOT	1	0.014	1050-1250
			NEOT	1	0.005	
	379	382	DNEOT	1	0.009	1075-1250
			DNEOT (Q)	1	0.004	
			NEOT	1	0.006	
			STAM	2	0.010	
	406	407	DNEOT	25	0.196	1050-1250
			NEOT	9	0.056	
	416	414	DNEOT	1	0.014	1100-1250
			NEOT/DNEOT	3	0.005	
			OSHW	1	0.028	
			STAM	2	0.008	
	420		DNEOT	1	0.001	1050-1250
			NEOT	1	0.003	
			STAM	1	0.002	
			THET	2	0.017	
	429	427	DNEOT	9	0.207	1050-1250
			EMEMS	1	0.008	
			NEOT	2	0.005	
			STAM	5	0.014	
	447	446	SHW	1	0.001	c.1150
			THET	1	0.002	
	456	455	DNEOT	1	0.004	1050-1200
			STAM	1	0.008	
	462	461	DNEOT	1	0.003	1050-1200
			STAM	2	0.003	
	469	468	DNEOT	1	0.011	1175-1300
			HUNEMW	1	0.005	
			HUNFSW	2	0.139	
			LYVA	4	0.051	
			NEOT	1	0.009	
			OSHW	1	0.005	
			SHW	1	0.010	
			STAM	9	0.070	
			UPG	1	0.003	
	490		HUNEMW	1	0.002	c.1150-1200
			NEOT	2	0.010	
			SHW	2	0.018	
			STAM	2	0.006	
	497	496	DNEOT	2	0.010	1050-1250
			THET	1	0.004	
	505	504	DNEOT	9	0.051	1050-1250
			MSGW	3	0.052	
			NEOT/DNEOT	3	0.004	
			STAM	1	0.001	
	509	508	DNEOT	4	0.036	1050-1250
			NEOT	1	0.004	
			NEOT/DNEOT	2	0.006	
			STAM	1	0.004	
	521	520	HUNFSW	1	0.011	1175-1300
			LYVA	8	0.037	
			NEOT	1	0.003	
			SHW	1	0.002	
			STAM	1	0.003	
	522	523	THET	1	0.004	840-1150
	531	525	DNEOT	2	0.018	1050-1200/1250
			NEOT	1	0.009	
			STAM	2	0.025	
	537	536	DNEOT	5	0.122	1050-1250
			NEOT	6	0.025	
	541	540	DNEOT	1	0.006	1050-1250
	553	552	DNEOT	3	0.007	1050-1250
			NEOT	1	0.001	
	559	558	DNEOT	1	0.015	1050-1200/1250
			NEOT	10	0.046	

Phase/Period	Context	Cut	Fabric Code	Count	Wgt(kg)	Context Date
			STAM	3	0.007	
			THET	1	0.011	
	570	569	DNEOT	1	0.003	1050-1250
			NEOT	1	0.002	
	595	593	DNEOT	21	0.195	1050-1250
			NEOT/DNEOT	1	0.009	
			STAM	3	0.024	
	616	615	DNEOT (Q)	5	0.018	1075-1200/1250
			STAM	5	0.012	
	618	617	DNEOT	1	0.012	1050-1250
	620	619	DNEOT	1	0.005	1050-1250
	625	623	DNEOT	1	0.002	1050-1250
			HTHET/HUNFSW	1	0.013	
			NEOT/DNEOT	1	0.008	
	641	640	DNEOT	16	0.163	1050-1200/1250
			STAM	2	0.017	
			THET	2	0.135	
	643	642	DNEOT	5	0.052	1050-1200/1250
			STAM	15	0.090	
	644	642	DNEOT	20	0.087	1050-1200/1250
			STAM	17	0.122	
	674	673	DNEOT	2	0.037	1050-1200/1250
			HUNEMW	2	0.005	
			LYVA	5	0.104	
			STAM	1	0.008	
	676	675	DNEOT	2	0.024	1050-1250
	683	682	DNEOT	1	0.001	1075-1250
DNEOT (Q)			5	0.009		
THET			1	0.013		
5 High med	205	204	DNEOT	7	0.025	1050-1250
			LYVA	1	0.001	
			SHW	3	0.004	
	207		LYST	2	0.041	1225-1400
	219	218	LYST	2	0.014	1225-1400
	248	247	LYVA	1	0.009	1150-1400
			NEOT	1	0.010	
	254	253	SHW	1	0.006	1150-1500
	260	259	DNEOT	2	0.010	1150-1400
			LYVA	2	0.004	
	283	282	DNEOT	1	0.007	1150-1400
			LYVA	2	0.007	
	301	300	LYVA	1	0.003	1150-1400
	303	302	PSHW	1	0.004	1150-1350
			SHW	4	0.011	
	304	307	HUNEMW	1	0.006	1150-1350
			LYVA	2	0.037	
			NEOT	1	0.008	
			OSHW	2	0.010	
			PSHW	1	0.015	
	305	307	DNEOT	12	0.071	1150-1250/1300
			STAM	3	0.009	
			UGBB	5	0.028	
	319	318	UNPROV	1	0.005	1150-1500
	331	330	LYST	1	0.028	1225-1400
			LYVA	1	0.004	
	333	332	DNEOT	1	0.006	1150-1250
			SHW	1	0.007	
			STAM	2	0.008	
	338	338	DNEOT	5	0.016	1150-1400 (1150-1250)
			LYVA	1	0.001	
			SHW	3	0.009	
	339	342	DNEOT	2	0.008	1225-1400
EMEMS			1	0.005		
HTHET			1	0.007		
LYST			1	0.006		
LYVA			9	0.095		
STAM			4	0.019		

Phase/Period	Context	Cut	Fabric Code	Count	Wgt(kg)	Context Date
	354	355	DNEOT	2	0.015	1150-1250
			SHW	1	0.012	
			STAM	1	0.006	
	362	361	DNEOT	1	0.011	1150-1250
			LYVA	1	0.009	
	363	361	LYST	2	0.027	1225-1400
			LYVA	3	0.024	
			UNPROV	1	0.003	
	365	364	UNPROV	1	0.208	1150-1500
	383	392	GRIM	1	0.013	1200-1500
			NEOT/DNEOT	1	0.006	
	389	392	BRILL	1	0.088	1225-1400
			LYST	2	0.148	
			LYVA	1	0.026	
			NEOT	1	0.015	
	393	392	DNEOT	3	0.034	1225-1400
			LYST	3	0.051	
			LYVA	4	0.021	
			NEOT	1	0.006	
			STAM	4	0.028	
			THET	1	0.050	
	394	392	LYVA	1	0.011	1150-1400
	413	412	DNEOT (Q)	5	0.015	1150-1400 (1150-1250)
			HUNEMW	1	0.002	
			LYVA	1	0.024	
			NEOT	1	0.004	
			SHW	2	0.006	
			STAM	6	0.016	
	417	414	DNEOT	2	0.005	1225-1400
			LYST	1	0.007	
			NEOT	1	0.006	
			STAM	6	0.037	
	431	430	DNEOT	1	0.007	1150-1300
			MSGW	1	0.004	
			NEOT/DNEOT	2	0.009	
			OSHW	2	0.007	
			SHW	4	0.026	
	445	444	LYVA	1	0.010	1150-1400
			NEOT/DNEOT	1	0.001	
			SHW	1	0.002	
			STAM	7	0.016	
	448	446	DNEOT (Q)	1	0.006	1150-1300/1400
			HUNEMW	1	0.001	
			HUNEMW/HUNFSW	1	0.007	
			LYVA	4	0.023	
			SHW	1	0.014	
			STAM	1	0.004	
	458		DNEOT	1	0.004	1150-1250
			SHW	1	0.008	
			STAM	3	0.013	
	460	459	DNEOT	1	0.012	1150-1250
			EMEMS	1	0.004	
			LYVA	2	0.015	
			STAM	2	0.002	
	479		SHW	1	0.012	1150-1500
	480	478	DNEOT	2	0.005	1150-1250/1300
			LYST	1	0.010	
			LYVA	1	0.005	
			OSHW	1	0.023	
			SHW	3	0.042	
			STAM	3	0.016	
	488	487	DNEOT	3	0.008	1225-1350/1400
			LYST/OOL	2	0.006	
			LYVA	1	0.003	
			PSHW	1	0.013	

Phase/Period	Context	Cut	Fabric Code	Count	Wgt(kg)	Context Date
			SHW	2	0.009	
			STAM	2	0.004	
	492	491	LYST	2	0.025	1225-1400
			LYVA	4	0.024	
			NEOT	1	0.002	
			SHW	18	0.089	
			STAM	1	0.002	
			THET	1	0.007	
	513	512	BRILL	1	0.011	1225-1400
			LYST	1	0.008	
			LYVA	3	0.026	
			SHW	2	0.018	
			THET	1	0.003	
	515	514	DNEOT	1	0.007	1225-1400
			LYST	1	0.011	
			LYVA	2	0.036	
			SHW	1	0.014	
			STAM	1	0.010	
	517	516	LYST	1	0.001	1150/1225-1400
			LYVA	1	0.005	
			MEL	1	0.067	
	519	516	LYST	1	0.010	1225-1400
			LYVA	1	0.007	
			SHW	4	0.015	
			STAM	1	0.001	
	539	538	LYST	4	0.039	1225-1400
			LYVA	5	0.020	
			NEOT/DNEOT	2	0.004	
			SHW	4	0.014	
			STAM	4	0.008	
	545	544	LYVA	1	0.005	1150-1400
	547	546	LYST	1	0.019	1225-1400
	566	565	LYST	1	0.009	
			LYVA	1	0.003	
			SHW	1	0.005	
	572	571	LYVA	1	0.022	1150-1400
	575	574	LYVA	1	0.018	
	596	593	DNEOT	1	0.049	1150-1400 (1150-1250)
			LYVA	7	0.049	
			NEOT	11	0.087	
			STAM	2	0.016	
			THET	1	0.087	
	602	601	DNEOT	1	0.001	1150-1400
			LYVA	1	0.005	
			UNPROV	1	0.002	
	604	603	SHW	1	0.003	1150-1500
	613	614	DNEOT	1	0.002	1225-1400
			LYST	1	0.020	
			SHW	1	0.018	
			UPG	1	0.004	
	633	626	LYST	1	0.009	1225-1400
			NEOT	2	0.005	
	635	628	LYST	2	0.025	1225-1400
			UNPROV	1	0.029	
	636	627	DNEOT (Q)	2	0.009	1225-1400
			LYST	2	0.085	
			LYVA	3	0.041	
	649	647	DNEOT	1	0.031	1150-1400 (1150-1250)
			LYVA	1	0.004	
			NEOT/DNEOT	19	0.099	
			STAM	2	0.016	
	670	672	LYST	1	0.091	1225-1400
			LYVA	1	0.011	
			UPG	1	0.015	
	671	672	DNEOT	2	0.005	1150-1400 (1150-1250)
			LYVA	1	0.023	
			OSHW	1	0.004	

Phase/Period	Context	Cut	Fabric Code	Count	Wgt(kg)	Context Date
	678	677	THET	1	0.003	1150-1250/1300
			DNEOT	1	0.013	
			HUNEMW	1	0.003	
			LYVA	3	0.012	
	680	679	DNEOT	2	0.011	1150-1400 to c.1150-1250
			LYVA	2	0.006	
			SHW	2	0.028	
			STAM	4	0.039	
			THET	1	0.036	
	681	679	DNEOT	3	0.056	1225-1400
			DNEOT (Q)	1	0.010	
			GRIM	1	0.009	
			HUNEMW	1	0.009	
			HUNFSW	3	0.006	
			LYST	7	0.099	
			LYVA	14	0.255	
			NEOT	4	0.012	
			OSHW	1	0.011	
			STAM	9	0.042	
	7 Post-med	335	334	FREC	8	0.267
GRIM				1	0.014	
PMBL				4	0.190	
PMR				5	0.130	
PMR SLIP				1	0.014	
STMO				1	0.012	
366		364	BOND	1	0.007	c.1600-1650/1700
			MSW	1	0.008	
			PMBL	2	0.172	
			PMR	13	0.340	
374		376	PMBL	3	0.186	1580-1700
435		436	DNEOT (Q)	1	0.002	c.1800 very mixed context
			GRIM	1	0.003	
			LYST	1	0.006	
			LYVA	5	0.016	
			MODR/HORT	1	0.004	
			PMBL	1	0.008	
			PMR	4	0.049	
			PSHW	1	0.014	
	SHW		1	0.004		
	STAM		4	0.018		
TGW	1	0.003				
590		BOND	1	0.006	1430-1650	
		SHW	2	0.027		
		UNPROV	1	0.003		
Unphased	353	352	DNEOT	1	0.007	1580-1700
			PMBL	1	0.003	
			STAM	3	0.031	
	428	427	MEL	1	0.002	875-1200 or 1150-1350
			STAM	1	0.015	
	464	465	DNEOT	1	0.008	1150-1500 or 1580-1700
			LYVA	4	0.030	
			PMBL	1	0.006	
	751	750	NEOT	1	0.002	875-1100
			UNPROV	1	0.003	
	753	752	LYST	4	0.065	1225-1400
			SHW	1	0.003	1225-1400
	755	754	UNPROV	1	0.002	1150-1500
757	756	NEOT/DNEOT	9	0.033	875-1100/1050-1250	
Unstratified	99999		DNEOT	4	0.049	Mixed dates
			LYST	2	0.017	
			PMR	1	0.008	
			STAM	5	0.024	

Phase/Period	Context	Cut	Fabric Code	Count	Wgt(kg)	Context Date
			STSL	1	0.011	
			THET	1	0.039	
Total				992	9.796	

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Context	Cut	Trench	Feature Type	Fabric Family	Dsc	Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Pot date
U/S	U/S	U/S	U/S	SAM CG	UF	BOWL	1	35	MC2-E/MC3
U/S	U/S	U/S	U/S	SGW	U	JAR/BOWL	1	4	MC1-C4
248	247	1	ditch	SAM CG	UB	DISH/PLAT	1	12	120-200
250	249	1	pit	SGW	D	JAR/BOWL	1	5	MC1-E/MC2
283	282	2	ditch	SOW	U	FLAG/JAR	1	1	MC1-C2
315	314	2	ditch	SGW	U	JAR	1	3	MC1-C2
315				STW	U	JAR/BOWL	1	3	MC1-C2
319	318	2	pit	SGW	B	DISH/PLAT	1	3	MC1-E/MC2
344	265	1	pit	GW(GROG)	U	JAR/BOWL	1	1	C1-EC2
351			pit	SGW	U	JAR	1	17	LC2-EC4
353	352	2	pit	SGW	D	JAR	1	3	MC1-E/MC2
				SGW	U	JAR	1	5	MC1-C2
354	355	2	ditch	SGW	R	JAR	1	4	MC1-C2
				SOW	U	FLAG	1	5	MC1-C2
362	361	2	ditch	SGW	U	JAR	1	8	MC1-C2
367	368	2	pit	SAM ?SG	B	DISH/PLAT	1	1	MC1-EC2
413	412	2	ditch	SGW	U	JAR/BOWL	1	1	MC1-C4
418	414	2	ditch	STW	U	JAR/SJAR	1	1	C1-C2
420	419	2	ditch	GW(GROG)	U	JAR/BOWL	2	18	C1BC-ADC1
429	427	2	ditch	NVCC	U	BEAK	1	4	MC2-C4
435	436	2	ditch	SOW	U	JAR/BOWL	1	5	MC1-E/MC2
				SOW	U	FLAG/JAR	1	5	MC1-C2
442	443	2	ditch	SAM SG	R	DISH	1	1	MC1-EC2
464	465	2	post hole	OW	U	JAR/BOWL	1	9	MC1-E/MC2
469	468	2	ditch	SGW	U	JAR/BOWL	1	3	MC1-C2
483	482	2	posthole	OW	U	JAR/BOWL	1	11	MC1-E/MC2
499	498	2	post hole	GW(GROG)	U	JAR/BOWL	1	10	C1BC-ADC1
509	508	1	ditch	SGW	U	JAR	1	4	MC1-C4
519	516	2	ditch	STW	U	JAR/BOWL	1	1	C1
598	597	1	post hole	SGW	U	JAR/BOWL	1	1	C1-C2
600	599	1	post hole	GW(GROG)	U	JAR/BOWL	1	7	C1BC-ADC1
611	612	2	ditch	GW(GROG)	U	JAR/BOWL	2	10	C1BC-ADC1
613	614	2	ditch	STW	U	JAR/BOWL	1	10	C1
622	621	2	ditch	SOW	R	BOWL	1	17	MC1-MC2
638	630	2	ditch	GW(GROG)	U	JAR/BOWL	1	11	C1BC-ADC1
646	645	2	ditch	SGW	H	JUG	1	1	MC1-C4
681	679	2	ditch	STW	U	JAR/BOWL	2	15	C1
684	685	2	pit	GW(GROG)	U	JAR/BOWL	7	21	C1BC-ADC1

KEY: B = base, C=century, D = decorated body sherd, Dsc = description, E=early, FLAG = flagon, F= flange, L=late M=mid, MORT = mortaria, PLAT = platter, R = rim, SJAR = storage jar, U=undecorated body sherd, U/S = unstratified.

For full fabric names see Table 4

B.6 Clay Tobacco Pipe

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.6.1 A small assemblage of three fragments of white ball clay tobacco pipe weighing 0.017kg, was recovered from two pits in Area 2. Basic recording was undertaken, with terminology taken from Oswald's simplified general typology (Oswald 1975, 37–41), and Crummy and Hind (Crummy 1988, 47–66). The clay tobacco pipe was scanned and recorded by form, count and weight, based on the recording methods recommended by the Society for Clay Pipe Research (<http://scpr.co/PDFs/Resources/White%20BAR%20Appendix%204.pdf>). The data is recorded in the text. Stem bore diameter recording has not been undertaken on this assemblage due to its limited size.

Factual Data

B.6.2 Pit or pond **334**, produced a single, plain, tapering (9.3–8.6mm), slightly oval stem fragment (0.005kg, 54mm long) from a clay tobacco pipe. The stem is not closely datable, however, it was recovered alongside post-medieval pottery, including a sherd from a Frechen stoneware (c.1550–1700) vessel and a Staffordshire Mottled ware (c.1650–1800) bowl.

B.6.3 Pit **352** produced plain stem fragments from two pipes. The first is 57mm long (0.007kg), slightly oval and tapering (10–9mm), with poorly-trimmed mould seams; the bore is offset and very close to the wall of the stem. The second length of stem (47mm, 0.005kg) is distinctly oval and tapering, 9.3–8.65mm, with a wide off-centre oval bore. It was recovered alongside residual Roman, early medieval pottery and a small sherd from a post-medieval Black Glazed ware (c.1580–1700) drinking vessel.

Statement of Potential and recommendations for further work

B.6.4 The fragments of clay tobacco pipe recovered most likely represent casually discarded pipes. The pipe fragments do little, other than to indicate the consumption of tobacco on, or in the vicinity of, the site, sometime after 1558 and possibly before 1700, as indicated by the post-medieval pottery also recovered from the features.

B.6.5 The assemblage has little potential to aid the site's research priorities. This statement acts as a full record and no further work is required beyond integration into the full archive report.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.6.6 The clay tobacco pipe may be deselected prior to archival deposition.

B.7 Fired Clay

By Ted Levermore

Introduction and Methodology

- B.7.1 Archaeological works produced a small assemblage of fired clay (75 fragments, 653g) from areas 1, 2 and 3. This report will characterise the assemblage.
- B.7.2 The assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Fabrics were examined using a x20 hand lens and were described by main inclusions present. Fired clay collected from samples that weighed less than 1g were not assessed.
- B.7.3 The quantified data and fabric descriptions are presented on an Excel spreadsheet held with the site archive. A summary can be found in Table 7.

Factual Data

- B.7.4 The majority of this assemblage (61 fragments, 344g) comprises severely abraded amorphous fragments with no discernible features. They are made in two fabrics that are probably of local origin; F1) a fine sandy clay with clay pellets, ferrous chunks and rounded flint and F2) a dense silty clay with quartz inclusions and organic temper. The amorphous fragments are of little archaeological significance. Sixteen fragments (319g) of fired clay exhibited flattened surfaces and evidence of hand forming. Pit 370, also, produced a fragment (36g) with a 10mm rod impression. None have any diagnostic features and therefore original form cannot be discerned.

Statement of Potential and recommendations for Further Work

- B.7.5 This assemblage is uninformative without any diagnostic objects. This assemblage has little to no archaeological potential.
- B.7.6 The assemblage has been fully assessed and described. No further work is required.

Retention, Dispersal and Display

- B.7.7 All amorphous fragments are recommended for discard.

Area	Ctxt	Cut	Feature	Fabric type	Frag type	Struct. type	Abrasion	Notes	No	Wt (g)
1	201	200	Ditch	F2a	S	fs/hf	slight	Refitting fragments with rounded flattened surfaces	2	19
1	207	206	Ditch	F2	A		Severe		1	9
2	215	214	Posthole	F2	A		Severe		1	2
2	217	216	Pit	F1	A		Mod		1	7
2	230	229	Pit	F1	A		mod		4	24
2	256	255	Ditch	F1	A		Severe		4	8
2	262	261	Ditch	F1	A		mod		20	96
2	262	261	Ditch	F1	A		mod		1	4
2	275	275	Ditch	F1	A		Severe		1	6
2	283	282	Ditch	F1	A		Severe		1	24
2	283	282	Ditch	F2	A		Severe		1	3
2	297	296	Ditch	F2	S	hf	slight	Small sausage like frag, probably small spacer or prop	2	10
2	297	296	Ditch	F1	A		Severe		1	13
2	315	314	Ditch	F1	S	w	slight	Large fragment with wattle/ rod impressions 2cm diameter	2	21
2	315	314	Ditch	F2	A		Severe		3	4
2	339	342	Ditch	F2	S	fs	Mod	Large frag fired clay w/dark reduced core & pinkish surfaces w/organic imp. Frag terminates in wedge form where remnant surfaces meet. Smoothed & exacted surfaces. No clear form.	1	193
1	344	265	Ditch	F2	S	fs	Severe		1	3
2	354	355	Ditch	F1	A		Severe		2	14
2	367	368	Pit	F2	A		Severe		1	4
2	369	370	Pit	F1	S	fs/w	slight	Two frags with rounded flattened surface. Largest has rod impression in the body clay ~10mm. From a larger hand-formed object?	2	36
2	372	?	Pit	F1	A		Mod		2	57
2	408	409	Ditch	F2	A		Severe		1	3
2	413	412	Ditch	F2	A		mod		1	5
2	420	419	Ditch	F2	A		Severe		2	14
2	422	421	Ditch	F2	S	fs	Mod		5	24
2	429	427	Ditch	F2	A		mod		4	23
2	433	434	Ditch	F2	A		Severe		1	3
2	458	457	Posthole	?	A		Severe		2	3
2	462	461	Posthole	F2	S	?fs	Mod	Frag of flat fired clay w/organic impressions on oxidised surface, with a heavily reduced core. A face fragment from an object? Probably from same object as the fragment in 339	1	13
2	490	489	Ditch	F2	A		Severe		1	3
2	570	569	Ditch	F2	A		Severe		1	1
3	751	750	Posthole	F1	A		Severe		1	2
3	757	756	Ditch	F1	A		Severe		1	2

Table 7: Summary Fired Clay catalogue (a=amorphous, s=structural; fs=flattened surface, hf=hand-formed, w=wattle/rod impression)

B.8 Ceramic Building Material

By Ted Levermore

Introduction

B.8.1 A modest assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered; 37 fragments, 19355g. It comprises brick and tile dated to the medieval and post-medieval periods, with some undiagnostic and not closely datable fragments.

Methodology

B.8.2 The assemblage was quantified by context, fabric, form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Fabrics were examined using a x20 hand lens and described by main inclusions present. Width, length and thickness were recorded where possible. Woodforde (1976) & McComish (2015) formed the basis of reference material for identification and dating.

B.8.3 The quantified data and fabric descriptions are presented on an Excel spreadsheet held with the site archive. The catalogue can be found in table 6.

Factual Data

Fabrics

B.8.4 The CBM assessed was assigned to twelve fabrics in seven broad families (see table 6). These fabrics are typical of CBM, containing a variety of fine to coarse inclusions. Notably, C, E and G were reminiscent of East Anglian pottery fabrics. This suggests that local materials were used for, at least, a portion of this assemblage.

Code	Colour	Matrix	Fine inclusions	Coarse inclusions	Moulding sand	Comments
A	Light Orange-Brown with light core	fine silty	common rounded voids and calc flecks, rare clay pellets	rare ferrous/?slag chunks	Fine and ferrous	
A1					Fine	Higher fired, lighter colour variation
A2			+ occ calc chunks	+ occ calc chunks	Fine and stony	
B	Dark Reddish-Orange	Fine Sandy-Silt	occ rounded quartz and ferrous pellets, rare calc flecks	occ ferrous chunks and calc pellets	Fine	Dense
B1			Same but fewer ferrous pellets	Same but fewer ferrous pellets		
C	Light, dull pink	fine sandy	common rounded voids, flint flecks and calc pellets	occ calc chunks, rare rounded stone	Fine and calcy	Tile, well sorted. Like and Ely Type pot fabric.
D	Mid pink, buff and white	fine silty	occ rounded voids, rare clay pellets	rare rounded and elongate voids	Organic, grassy	
E	Light brown, orange to light grey with light reduced core	fine sandy	common rounded and sub-rounded brown quartz, rare calc pellets	occ. Rounded quartz, rare rounded or elongate voids	Fine to Coarse	Inch and Half Inch Med Tile. Like SFEN pot fabric
E1			occ ferrous material			Nib Tile
F	Light Brown-Orange with dark reduced core	Sandy	common rounded quartz	rare rounded stone/flint and rounded/elongate voids	No visible	
F1		Dense		no visible		
G	Orange with mid grey core	dense silty	very common rounded quartz, common rounded calc pelets and occ. Rounded grit and ferrous pellets	rare rounded voids	Fine and calcy	Like a pot fabric, well sorted.

Table 8: CBM fabric descriptions

Assemblage

B.8.5 The CBM was collected from a variety of features in Areas 1 and 2 and comprises both brick and tile fragments (see summary catalogue in Table 9).

Area	Type	Date	Count	Weight (g)
1	Floor Tile	Med	1	32
2	"Stock" Brick	C15-16	6	11756
	Wall Brick	EPmed/C15-16	5	6064
	Flange Tile	?Med	1	40
	Flat Tile	Med – Pmed	4	92
	Floor Tile	Med? Roman?	5	356
	Flat Tile	Med? Roman?	1	17
	Nib Tile	Ermed C12-13	1	35
	Peg Tile	Med – Pmed	7	851
	Undiag	Undated	6	112
Total			37	19355

Table 9:

CBM by type

Summary of

Brick

B.8.6 The bulk of the assemblage is made up of six near-complete 15th-16th century (Phase 6/7) 'stock bricks' (11756g; fabrics A, A1 and A2) from layer 650 and some half or near-complete fragments of early post-medieval brick (fabrics B and B1) from pit **334**.

B.8.7 The stock bricks are fairly regular in shape with sharp arises, wire cut upper beds, rough bases and fairly smooth but creased stretcher and header faces. They are all slightly weathered with two that show some rounding to the arises. One has rounded upper stretchers suggesting it may have been a double bullnose brick used to cap a wall. They were assigned to three fabrics which come under group A, any differences likely reflect variations in paste preparation. The starkest difference between these bricks was colour, half are fired to a light pink-orange the remainder to a dull orange-brown. This is the result of differential firing in the kiln or between kiln batches. All the bricks were missing one header, as such their length could not be confirmed, but they were likely around 240mm (c.9½ inches) long, where measurable they were between 115 and 120mm (c.4½ inches) wide and 50mm (2 inches) thick. They are probably products of a local East Anglian brick maker; they are very similar to 15th-16th century Essex 'stock' bricks, made in bulk and distributed widely (Ryan, 1996).

B.8.8 Five fragments of brick were collected from pit **334**. They are not as well preserved as the stock bricks but their form and fabric could be attributed to a similar date. These fragments were assigned to fabric B, with some variations evident. This group appear to comprise the same type of brick but fired to two or three variants – light to dull orange and a darker reddish-orange. They measured 110mm (4½ inches) wide by 45-60mm (2-2½ inches) thick and not as well formed as the stock bricks, although weathering and abrasion masks their original finish. It is very likely that they are locally produced stock-type bricks. Some have mortar lime mortar accretions indicative of use in a structure before deposition (no mortar is present on any of the stock bricks).

Tile

B.8.9 This portion of the assemblage (20 fragments, 1423g) comprises a wide variation of forms and fabrics, reflecting the diverse origin of this material, indeed, the presence of probable Ely and South Cambridgeshire pottery fabrics is of note (see table 10). The assemblage contains both roof and floor tile fragments, the latter being visibly thicker than the other flat tile fragments. Diagnostic roofing tile consisted of several peg tiles, a flange tile and a fragment of nib tile. Flat tile fragments are not diagnostic, but it is likely that they too are part of this class of CBM. The majority of the tile could be broadly attributed to the late medieval and post-medieval periods; the nib tile has an earlier medieval date; production of these started in the 13th century. Due to the fragmentary and abraded nature of the material it was difficult to assign closer dates and in some cases, it was not possible to assign a date at all, as with the fragments from ditches **419** and **516** and pit **520** (see Table 10).

Undiagnostic

B.8.10 Six (112g) fragments of CBM from Area 2 are so abraded they could not be assigned to a form and in most cases a fabric. They provide no archaeological information.

Discussion

B.8.11 The CBM demonstrates late medieval to post-medieval construction on or near the site. The re-deposited nature of the material is indicative of post-demolition processes, however, the reasonable condition of the stock bricks, and the fact that they are so clearly from the same batch, suggests they had not travelled far from their use context. The remainder of the assemblage is fragmentary, precluding further interpretation.

Statement of Potential and recommendations for further work

B.8.12 The complete and near-complete bricks, and the tiles, reflect the diverse origins of the assemblage, these could be explored further through fabric analysis and comparison with other CBM reports. The distance travelled for this material will be indicative of the kind of investment made for the structure(s). Any further work is subject to the research aims of the report.

B.8.13 The 'stock bricks' could be photographed (stacked together/record shots showing scale etc.) as they are informative as a set.

Retention, Dispersal and Display

B.8.14 All undiagnostic material should be discarded.

Area	Ctxt	Cut	Feat.	Form	Descr	Date	Fab	No	Wgt (g)	L mm	W mm	Th mm	L (in)	W (in)	Th (in)	Notes	Abrasion	
1	537	536	Ditch	Tile	Floor	Med	G	1	32			26			1/2		Slight	
2	335	334	Pit	Brick	Wall	Epmed/C16	B	1	2334	220	110	55	8 1/2	4 1/2	2 1/9	Fairly regular, sharp abraded arises. Wire cut upper & sanded sides w/rough base. Possible batch mark on one stretcher // w/a _ through it. Bed faces have digit impressions, four fingers on upper and thumb on the base - from turning while green. Lime mortar accretions sprodically remain. Mid reddish surface & orange core.	Slight	
						Epmed/C16	B	1	890		110	52		4 1/2	2	Fairly regular, sharp but abraded arises. Wire cut upper, w/lime mortar accretions, sanded sided & smooth base (weathered?). Mid reddish surface & orange core.	Mod	
						Epmed C15-16	B	1	1124		110	45, 50		4 1/2	1 1/2 - 2	fairly regular, rounded arises. Appears to be wedge shaped, thinner at header end than at middle (45 and 50mm). Mid orange.	Slight	
						Epmed	B1	1	784		110	60		4 1/2	2 1/2	Irreg form, prob. due to abrasion & poor forming. Rounded arises. Greyish glaze, from wood firing. Wire cut upper bed & sanded faces	Slight	
						Epmed	B1	1	932		110	55		4 1/2	2	Irregular form, prob. due to abrasion & poor forming. Rounded arises. Greyish glaze: wood fired. Wire cut upper bed & sanded faces	Slight	
2	366	364	Pond	Tile	Peg	Med - Pmed	C	4	564		190	15		7 1/2	1/2	Refitting frags of double peg tile (rounded). Full width present. Tile made in a sanded former, upper face wiped smooth w/some lime spalling present	Mod	
						Med- Pmed	D	3	287			15			1/2	Fragments of at least one peg (rounded). Wiped upper with whitewash? And grassy impressions on reverse	Mod	
						Flat	Med-Pmed		1	14		10				fragment of tile, smoothed upper and fine sanded base	Mod	
						Undiag	Undiag	Med-Pmed	-	2	67					probable fragments of med - pmed brick. Undiag.	Mod	
2	394	392	Pit	Tile	Nib	Emed/C12-13	E1	1	35			13		1/2	Fragment of 1/2-inch tile w/remains of nib on upper surface. Smoothed faces.	Mod		
2	417	414	Ditch	Undiag	Undiag		-	1	9							Undiag	Slight	
2	418	414	Ditch	Undiag	Undiag		-	1	22							Undiag	Mod	
2	420	419	Ditch	Tile	Flange	Med/Ro?	F	1	40							Fragment of a flange from a med flange tile or a roman tegula	Mod	
2	429	427	Ditch	Undiag	Undiag		C?	1	7								Mod	
2	464	465	P/hole	Tile	Flat	Med-Pmed	E	1	49			14			1/2	Fragment of 1/2-inch tile. Smoothed upper and fine sanded base.	Mod	
2	483	482	P/hole	Undiag	Undiag		E?	1	7								severe	
2	515	514	?Linear	Tile	Floor	Med	E	2	156			25				1	Fragments from two 1" thick tiles, probably med floor tile. Smooth uppers & coarse sanded base. One fragment refits with tile from 519	Slight
					Flat	Med	E	1	21			15			1/2	Fragment of 1/2-inch tile. Smoothed upper and coarse sanded base.	Mod	
2	519	516	Ditch	Tile	Floor	Med? Ro?	E	3	200			25				1	Fragments from three 1" thick tiles, probably med floor tile. Smoothed uppers & coarse sanded base. Regular & sharp arises, no chamfer. One fragment refits w/tile from 515	Mod
					Flat	Med? Ro?	E	1	8			12			1/2	Fragment of 1/2-inch tile. Smoothed upper and coarse sanded base.	severe	

Area	Ctxt	Cut	Feat.	Form	Descr	Date	Fab	No	Wgt (g)	L mm	W mm	Th mm	L (in)	W (in)	Th (in)	Notes	Abrasion
2	521	520	Pit	Tile	Frag	Med? Ro?	F1	1	17							Fragment of tile with one remnant rounded surface. Residual Roman? Or Med?	Mod
2	650	-	Layer	Brick	"Stock" Brick	pmed/C15/16	A	1	2146	>220	115	50		4 1/2	2	Fairly regular and sharp arises, slightly rounded header. Smoothed upper and rough base. On header missing. Mid Orange colour.	
				Brick	"Stock" Brick	Epmed/C15-16	A1	1	2072	>220	120	50		4 1/2	2	Fairly regular, regular upper arises. Rounded lower arises and rough faces. Creases and cracks along stretchers. On header missing. A bullnose stretcher? Mid/Light Brown colour.	
				Brick	"Stock" Brick	Epmed/C15-16	A	1	1838	>220	120	50		4 3/4	2	Regular w/sharp arises. Smoothed, wirecut upper face w/rough base. Creased & folded header, other header is missing. Dull mid brown with pinkish-orange core	severe
				Brick	"Stock" Brick	Epmed/C15-16	A2	1	1808	>240	120	50		4 1/2	2	Fairly regular, sharp arises. Smoothed, wirecut upper face & rough base & faces. Remaining header part rounded, almost bullnose. Creases evident on stretchers and header Mid/Light orange.	severe
				Brick	"Stock" Brick	Epmed/C15-16	A	1	2013	>230	120	50		4 1/2	2	V.regular, sharp arises. Smoothed faces & rough base, some vertical creases on stretchers. One header missing. Dull mid brown colour.	severe
				Brick	"Stock" Brick	Epmed/C15-16	A	1	1879	>210	120	50		4 1/2	2	V.regular, sharp arises. Smoothed faces & rough base, some creases & folding on stretchers & header. One header missing. Light orange with pinkish grey core.	severe

Table 10: CBM Catalogue

APPENDIX C DETAILED ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS

C.1 Faunal Remains

By Hayley Foster

Introduction and Methodology

C.1.1 The animal bone from Chapel End, Sawtry, Cambridgeshire represents a small assemblage of faunal remains weighing 15.65kg in total. There were 213 fragments recordable fragments, most of which belong to the medieval phases. Two fragments were retrieved via hand-collection and 13 fragments from environmental samples. The species represented include cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep (*Ovis aries*), sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*), horse (*Equus caballus*), pig (*Sus scrofa*), dog (*Canis familiaris*), frog (*Rana* sp.), hare (*Lepus* sp.), domestic fowl (*Gallus gallus*) and other wading bird species. Faunal remains came from five dateable phases including: Iron Age/Roman (phase 1), Late Saxon/early medieval (phase 3), early medieval (phase 4), High medieval (phase 5) and post-medieval (phase 7). There is also faunal material that could not be phased. Remains were recovered from mainly ditches, pits and a pond.

C.1.2 The method used to quantify this assemblage was based on that used for Knowth by McCormick and Murray (2007) which is modified from Albarella & Davis (1996). Identification was carried out at Oxford Archaeology East. References to Hillson (1992), Schmid (1972), von den Driesch (1976) were used where necessary. Ribs and vertebrae (except the atlas and axis) were not included in the quantification.

Factual Data

C.1.3 The faunal remains are largely in a good state of preservation with moderate levels of fragmentation.

C.1.4 The majority of the assemblage came from Phases 4 and 5. Each phase was dominated by cattle remains with the other domestic species also well represented. Phase 1 represented the least number of fragments, and Phase 5 contained the widest variety of species.

Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle	4	66.7	1	50
Horse	2	33.3	1	50
Total	6	100%	2	100%

Table 11: Phase 1 (Iron Age/Roman) NISP data

Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle	6	42.9	1	25
Sheep/Goat	4	28.6	1	25
Pig	3	21.4	1	25
Dog	1	7.1	1	25
Total	14	100	4	100

Table 12: Phase 3 (Late Saxon/Early Med) NISP data

Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle	22	46.8	3	33.3
Horse	9	19.1	1	11.1
Sheep/Goat	9	19.1	1	11.1
Pig	4	8.5	1	11.1
Bird	2	4.3	2	22.2
Frog	1	2.1	1	11.1
Total	47	100	9	100

Table 13: Phase 4 (Early Med) NISP data

Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle	26	27.1	2	16.7
Horse	19	19.8	1	8.3
Sheep/Goat	25	26.0	3	25.0
Pig	8	8.3	1	8.3
Bird	8	8.3	2	16.7
Dog	3	3.1	1	8.3
Frog	6	6.3	1	8.3
Hare	1	1.0	1	8.3
Total	96	100	12	100

Table 14: Phase 5 (High Med) NISP data

Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle	5	35.7	1	20
Horse	3	21.4	1	20
Sheep/Goat	3	21.4	1	20
Pig	2	14.3	1	20
Bird	1	7.1	1	20
Total	14	100	5	100

Table 15: Phase 7 (Post-Med) NISP data

Species	NISP	NISP%
Cattle	16	44.4
Horse	13	36.1
Sheep/Goat	3	8.3
Pig	2	5.6
Frog	1	2.8
Red Deer	1	2.8
Total	36	100

Table 16: Unphased NISP data

C.1.5 The ageing data indicated that cattle were slaughtered between 3 and 4 years of age in phases 5 to 7. There is no evidence of very young cattle in the assemblage. This is a typical age for cattle to be slaughtered for meat during this time period, as it is when they would have reached an optimum weight. The small amount of dental ageing data indicated a single sheep/goat mandible aged 25-26 months in Phase 5 and a single pig mandible aged to 19-21 months in phase 3. The pig ageing evidence would be logical as pig would have been slaughtered around this time as they do not produce secondary products. Sheep/goat consist of mainly fused long bones, however an unfused distal radius and ulna were found in Phase 5 indicated an animal less than 36-42 months of age. There was also an astragalus likely from a neonate from pond **364**. The sheep/goat ageing data may indicate that they were more likely slaughtered for

meat instead of kept for dairying and wool production, however the small amount of data does not allow for significant interpretations of age-slaughter patterns.

- C.1.6 Bird bones mostly comprise domestic fowl (*Gallus gallus*) and smaller wading birds. The remains of anuran amphibians, probably frog, were found in small amounts in environmental samples from phases 4 and 5. A single hare mandible was also recovered from the environmental samples from phase 5.
- C.1.7 Evidence of taphonomic changes in the form of gnawing and butchery were apparent in most phases. Bone from pond **364** exhibited evidence of carnivore gnawing, by dogs, on multiple fragments. A small amount of dog remains from phase 3.1 verifies the presence of dogs on site. Examples of butchery were observed in the form of heavy chop marks on cattle long bones from phases 2.1 and 3.1.
- C.1.8 There is a possible case of pathology on a horse third phalanx from ditch **407**. On the distal anterior side there is a distinct groove in the bone, possibly caused by an osseous lesion, or perhaps related to a farriery procedure.

Statement of Potential and recommendations for further work

- C.1.9 The assemblage is small, particularly for the pre-medieval phases. Phases 1, 2 and 7 produced insufficient faunal evidence to make significant interpretations regarding diet preferences and husbandry practices. However, the medieval phases do show trends in species represented.
- C.1.10 The assemblage is a good representation of a medieval domestic faunal assemblage. Examining the assemblage in more depth, including analysing butchery marks and spatial distribution will provide a more detailed picture of husbandry practices and the human-animal relationship at Chapel End, Sawtry. Due to the good preservation and presence of complete measurable bones, the assemblage is worthy of full recording.
- Identify birds remains to species
 - Take measurements and complete full recording
 - Analyse spatial distribution of remains
 - Writing of full report, place site in context

Retention, Dispersal and Display

- C.1.11 It would be recommended that the remains that are from securely phased contexts be retained and the small amount of remains that were unphased/unstratified be considered for discard.

C.2 Mollusca

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

C.2.1 A total of 0.034kg of shells was collected by hand during the excavation. The shells recovered are almost entirely edible examples of oyster *Ostrea edulis*, from estuarine and shallow coastal waters. The shell is relatively moderately well preserved and does not appear to have been deliberately broken or crushed although it has undergone some post-depositional damage.

Methodology

C.2.2 The shells were weighed and recorded by species, with right and left valves noted for complete or near-complete shells, when identification can be made, using Winder (2011) as a guide. The minimum number of individuals (MNI) was not established, due to the small size of the assemblage.

Factual Data

C.2.3 In total, six shells were recovered from pits and ditches, where the shells probably became incorporated into the fills as general rubbish. No feature contains enough mollusca shells to indicate a single meal of oysters alone, however, they may have been combined with other foods. Most features produced only single shells, the exception being ditch fill 489, which contained fragments from two mussel *Mytilus edulis* shells. A single oyster shell from ditch 514 shows evidence of damage, in the form of small 'V' shaped hole on the outer edge of the left valve. This is likely to have been caused by a knife, during the opening or 'shucking' of the oyster, prior to its consumption.

Statement of Potential and recommendations for further work

C.2.4 The shells are mostly of moderate size and represent discarded food waste and, although not closely datable in themselves, may be dated by their association with pottery or other datable material also recovered from the features. Small sherds of early medieval pottery were recovered from ditch **489** and medieval pottery from ditch **514**. The assemblage is too small to draw any but the broadest conclusions, in that shellfish were reaching the site from the coastal regions, indicating trade with the wider area. The mollusca recovered are few and represent, at most, a small number of meals, indicating transportation of a marine food source to the site and forming part of the medieval diet. However, the assemblage has little potential to aid the regional or local research objectives, beyond indicating the ability of the occupants of the settlement to access food sources beyond their immediate area and surrounding hinterland. No further work is recommended.

Retention, dispersal and display

C.2.5 The mollusca may be of some use for educational/handling collections, otherwise the material may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

Mollusca Catalogue

Cntxt	Cut	Species	Common Name	Habitat	No. frags	No. L valve	No. R valve	Description/Comment	Wght (kg)
331	330	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine/shallow coastal water	1	1		Near-complete left valve	0.009
393	392	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine/shallow coastal water	1		1	Partial right valve, lower part of shell missing	0.004
490	489	<i>Mytilus edulis</i>	Mussel	Intertidal zone	2	1		Fragments of shell	0.001
515	514	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine/shallow coastal water	1	1		A near-complete left valve with clear shuck mark evident on edge of shell	0.010
596	593	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine?shallow coastal water	1			Fragment of relatively old, thick shell	0.010
Total					6	3	1		0.034

C.3 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

- C.3.1 Twenty-eight bulk samples were taken from deposits that are thought to be mainly medieval in date, although there is evidence of Roman and Late Iron Age activity.
- C.3.2 The purpose of this assessment is to determine whether plant remains are present, their mode of preservation and whether they are of interpretable value with regard to domestic, agricultural and industrial activities, diet, economy and rubbish disposal.

Methodology

- C.3.3 The samples were processed by tank flotation using modified Siraff-type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve. Any waterlogged samples had a portion examined whilst still wet and were then allowed to dry for subsequent assessment and quantification.
- C.3.4 A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction for the recovery of magnetic residues prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Tables 1-4.
- C.3.5 Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers et al. 2006) and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (2010) for other plants. Carbonized seeds and grains, by the process of burning and burial, become blackened and often distort and fragment leading to difficulty in identification. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Factual Data

C.3.6 For the purpose of this assessment, items such as seeds and cereal grains have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:

= 1-5, ## = 6-25, ### = 26-100, #### = 100+ specimens

C.3.7 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal and molluscs have been scored for abundance

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

Key to tables: M = mineralised, w = waterlogged

Results

C.3.8 Preservation of plant remains is predominantly by carbonization with occasional waterlogging in deeper features and a single deposit which contains mineralised remains. Charred grain is present in most of the samples, frequently as assemblages of mixed cereal varieties. Preservation of charred remains is poor to moderate and possibly reflects redeposition of material. Molluscs were not preserved.

Phase 1 – Roman

C.3.9 Samples were taken from three ditches thought to be Roman in date. Ditches **265** and **268** (Area 1) and **361** (Area 2) all contain charred grains of wheat (*Triticum sp.*), barley (*Hordeum sp.*), oats (*Avena sp.*). Ditch **265** also contains rye (*Secale cereale*). Whilst these are all cereals cultivated in the Roman period, there is no evidence of the most common Roman wheat variety: hulled spelt (*T. spelta*) wheat. It is possible that these assemblages are intrusive as they are very similar to those from later deposits. Legumes in the form of peas (*Pisum sp.*) and vetches (*Vicia/Lathyrus sp.*) and a bean (*Fabaceae*) are frequent in ditch 361. The weed seed assemblage includes seeds of plants that were growing amongst the crops such as stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*) and docks (*Rumex sp.*). Spike rush (*Eleocharis pallustris*) is a plant that grows in damp soils, possibly on the field margins and grassland plants are also represented by self-heal (*Prunella vulgaris*), fescues (*Festuca sp.*) and grasses (*Poaceae*).

Feature No.	Context No.	Sample No.	Area	Feature Type	% context sampled	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm	Pottery	Small bones	Large mammal
265	266	5	1	Ditch	10%	16	20	###	#	##	+++	++	0	#	##
265	344	8	1	Ditch	20%	20	10	#	0	#	++	0	#	#	#
268	269	6	1	Ditch	40%	8	1	##	0	0	+	0	0	0	#
361	363	9	2	Ditch	40%	17	20	###	###	#	+	0	##	#	#

Table 17: Samples from Phase 1 ditches

Phase 3 – Late Saxon

C.3.10 Samples were taken from three ditches within Area 2. Ditches **296** and **443** produced similar charred assemblages of wheat with occasional barley grains and seeds of knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*) and stinking mayweed. Ditch **621** was less productive with only a single grain of wheat and a single seed of stinking mayweed and a well-preserved charred sloe (*Prunus spinosa*) stone.

Feature No.	Context No.	Sample No.	Feature Type	% context sampled	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Charcoal <2mm	Pottery
296	297	7	Ditch	20%	16	5	###	#	#	++	#
443	442	11	Ditch	10%	17	5	###	#	#	+	#
621	622	21	Ditch	10%	9	20	#	0	#	+	#

Table 18: Samples from Phase 3 ditches

Phase 4 – Early Medieval (AD1050-1200)

C.3.11 One sample was taken from Area 1 and ten from Area 2. All of the samples contain charred grain, frequently in significant amounts with wheat the predominant cereal. Most of the wheat grains are small and rounded and possibly represent club wheat (*T. compactum*) which was a favoured bread wheat variety in the medieval period and this variety was abundant in fill 620 (ditch **619**) with a density of approximately 200 grains per litre of soil. Peas and beans are present but in small quantities. The weed seed assemblage is low in density and diversity.

C.3.12 Waterlogged preservation is present in basal fill 381 (ditch **382**), in which wood was preserved along with seeds of plants likely growing on the ditch bank and nearby scrubland such as goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.), burdock (*Arctium lappa*), fool's parsley (*Aethusa cynapium*), hemlock (*Conium maculatum*), docks, black nightshade (*Solanum nigrum*), nettles (*Urtica dioica*) and sloe/cherry (*Prunus* sp.). Pondweed (*Potamogeton* sp.) would have been growing in the water in the ditch and sedges (*Carex* sp.) in the wet margins.

Feature No.	Context No.	Sample No.	Area	Feature Type	% context sampled	Volume processed	Flot Volume	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Waterlogged seeds	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal >2mm	Pottery	Small bones	Large mammal
231	232	1	2	Posthole	50%	8	1	###	0	#	0	0	+	0	0	0	#
235	236	2	2	Pit	20%	16	20	##	0	0	0	0	++	0	#	0	#
257	258	4	1	Pit	40%	13	5	#	0	0	0	0	++	0	##	0	#
382	381	10	2	Ditch	20%	14	80	###	0	#	#	###	+	+	#	#	#
446	447	12	2	Pit	80%	6	5	#	0	#	0	0	+	+	#	#	0
446	447	26	2	Pit		5	1	##	0	#	0	0	0	0	#	#	0
619	620	20	2	Ditch	40%	8	25	####	#	#	#	0	+++	++	0	#	0
623	625	22	2	Ditch	30%	17	30	###	0	#	#	0	+	0	#	#	##
647	649	23	2	Ditch	20%	15	10	####	0	0	0	0	+++	+	##	0	#
673	674	25	2	Pit	10%	18	20	###	0	0	#	0	+++	0	#	#	#
675	676	28	2	Ditch		7	25	###	0	0	#	0	+	0	#	#	+

Table 19: Samples from Phase 4 features

Phase 5 – High medieval (AD1200-1350)

C.3.13 Samples were taken from pits, ditches in both areas and a possible pond in Area 2. Charred cereals are present in all of the samples with wheat the most common cereal type. Waterlogged remains are present in fill 583 of pit **575** but are restricted to seeds of water crowfoot (*Ranunculus subgenus Batrachium*) and duckweed (*Lemna sp.*) which are plant species that produce durable seeds that are quite resistant to decay. Other plant species have not survived. Ostracods (small bivalve crustaceans) and cladoceran ehippia (egg cases of eg. water fleas) are also present and are indicative of the feature holding water. This feature is more likely to have been a water source than possible pond 672 which did not contain waterlogged remains (although this may be due to desiccation).

C.3.14 The most notable sample is from fill 445 of pit **444** in Area 2 which contains numerous concretions indicative of cess deposits with inclusions of masticated bone fragments and impressions of mineralised straw, and seeds of corncockle (*Agrostemma githago*). Mineralised seeds of flax/linseed (*Linum usitatissimum*) and sloe are also present along with occasional mineralized fly pupae, avian eggshell and frequent bird, fish, small mammal and amphibian bones. There is also a charred component of mixed cereal grains.

Feature No.	Context No.	Sample No.	Area	Feature Type	% context sampled	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal >2mm	Pottery	Small bones	Large mammal	Egg shell	Bird/amphibi an bones
259	260	3	1	Pit	25%	15	35	###	#	0	+++	0	#	#	0	0	#
444	445	13	2	Pit	30%	18	10	###	0	#	+	+	#	#	0	0	#
478	480	14	2	Ditch	30%	16	25	#####	0	0	+++	++	##	#	#	0	0
518	517	15	2	Ditch	10%	19	20	##	#	#	++	0	#	0	#	0	0
575	583	16	2	Pit	10%	14	5	#####	0	#w	+	0	#	0	#	0	##
593	595	17	1	Ditch	20%	20	25	###	#	#	++++	+	##	#	##	#	0
593	596	18	1	Ditch	15%	20	30	###	0	#	++++	+	##	#	#	0	#
672	671	24	2	Pond?	10%	18	20	##	#	0	+	+	#	#	#	0	#
444	445	27	2	Pit		17	10	###	0	#m	0	0	#	#	#	#	##
608	609	19	1	Pit	10%	12	10	0	0	0	+++	0	0	0	#	0	0

Table 20: Samples from Phase 5 features

Undated feature

C.3.15 A single sample was taken from fill 609 of undated pit 608 and was found to contain charcoal only.

Discussion

C.3.16 Plant remains are preserved predominantly through carbonisation (charring) with occasional waterlogged and mineralised remains present. Each of these methods of preservation is differential; carbonisation only occurs under certain conditions when plant material is incompletely burnt and reduced to pure carbon. Any surviving charred remains will only represent a small proportion of the original material being burnt. Mineralisation occurs when the organic component of a seed or fruit is replaced

my minerals. This process will also only occur under certain conditions, most commonly when mixed with wet waste that is rich in calcium and phosphates and only certain types of plant remains commonly become mineralised. Waterlogging occurs when a deposit has remained wet as a result of being below the water table. A waterlogged environment is anoxic in that oxygen is excluded which inhibits the decay-causing bacterial leading to the preservation of organic remains such as plants, insects and wood that would not be preserved in dry contexts

- C.3.17 The environmental samples from this site have produced a range of cereal varieties indicating cultivation and utilisation of cereals for use for flour, consumption in soups, pottage etc. and probably for animal fodder and brewing. Cereals are a staple food and charred grains are recovered from most archaeological sites. The lack of any prehistoric hulled wheat varieties and the ubiquity of cereals in deposits of all phases raises the question of contemporaneity and it is likely that there has been some reworking of deposits.
- C.3.18 Legumes are a valuable protein source that is particularly useful in that they can be dried for storage. They could be consumed in pottage, ground for flour and sprouted. Legumes also fix nitrogen in the soil and were used for soil improvement through crop rotation.
- C.3.19 Waterlogged samples have the potential to provide information on plants growing in the very near vicinity of the feature and produce seeds that gets blown into the wet deposits. The level of preservation by waterlogging at this site is not particularly good and there has been differential preservation of the more robust seeds.
- C.3.20 Mineralisation is only encountered in 'cess' deposits where excrement has been disposed of. The preserved remains at this site do not have any typical human waste indicators such as exotic fruits and may be the result of stable waste being buried in a damp pit.

Statement of potential and recommendations for further work

- C.3.21 The assemblage is comprised of plant remains that have poor to moderate preservation, have been mixed prior to deposition (and probably post-deposition) and consequently have little potential to aid local, regional or national research priorities.
- C.3.22 The samples have been fully assessed and it is not considered that further analysis or quantification would add to the interpretation of the site.
- C.3.23 A monolith sample was taken from pit **673** for possible pollen analysis. The deposit did not display any evidence of waterlogging and the clay content of the soil is unlikely to be conducive to pollen preservation.

Retention, dispersal and display

- C.3.24 The sample flots will be retained in the site archive. The residues have been fully sorted and discarded. Eight buckets of soil remain unprocessed and can be discarded along with the monolith should it be agreed that no further work is required.

APPENDIX D RISK LOG

The table below lists potential risks for the PX analysis work.

No.	Description	Probability	Impact	Countermeasures	Estimated time / cost	Owner	Date updated
1	Specialists unable to deliver analysis report due to over running work programmes/ ill health/other problems	Medium	Variable	OA has access to a large pool of specialist knowledge (internal and external) which can be used if necessary	Variable		
2	Non-delivery of full report due to field work pressures/ management pressure on co-authors	Medium	Medium-high	Liaise with OA management team	Variable		

APPENDIX E HEALTH AND SAFETY STATEMENT

All OA post-excavation work will be carried out under relevant Health and Safety legislation, including the Health and Safety at Work Act (1974). A copy of the OA Health and Safety Policy can be supplied. The nature of the work means that the requirements of the following legislation are particularly relevant:

- Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992 - offices and finds processing areas
- Manual Handling Operations Regulations (1992) - transport: bulk finds and samples
- Health and Safety (Display Screen Equipment) Regulations (1992) - use of computers for word-processing and database work
- COSHH (1988) - finds conservation and environmental processing/analysis

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APPENDIX G OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-310239
Project Name	Late Saxon and Medieval Activity at Chapel End, Sawtry, Cambridgeshire

Start of Fieldwork	March 2017	End of Fieldwork	September 2017
Previous Work	Yes	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	SWTCHE17	Planning App. No.	13/01274/FUL
HER Number	ECB4965	Related Numbers	

Prompt	Planning condition
Development Type	Extensive Green Field Commercial Development

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography – interpretation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Open-area excavation | <input type="checkbox"/> Salvage Record |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new | <input type="checkbox"/> Part Excavation | <input type="checkbox"/> Systematic Field Walking |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Field Observation | <input type="checkbox"/> Part Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Systematic Metal Detector Survey |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Full Excavation | <input type="checkbox"/> Recorded Observation | <input type="checkbox"/> Test-pit Survey |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Full Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Watching Brief |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Salvage Excavation | |

Monument	Period
ditch	Early Medieval (410 to 1066)
pit	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
ditch	Medieval (1066 to 1540)

Object	Period
Pottery	Early Medieval (410 to 1066)
Pottery	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Buckle	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)

Insert more lines as appropriate.

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Address (including Postcode)
District	Huntingdonshire	
Parish	Sawtry	
HER office	Cambridgeshire	
Study Area	0.98ha	
Nat. Grid Ref	TL 1727 8366	

Project Originators

Organisation	OA East
Project Brief Originator	Kasia Gdaniec
Project Design Originator	Tom Phillips & Rob Wiseman
Project Manager	Stephen Macaulay
Project Supervisor	Chris Thatcher

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	OA East	ECB4965
Digital Archive	OA East	SWTCHE17
Paper Archive	OA East	ECB4965

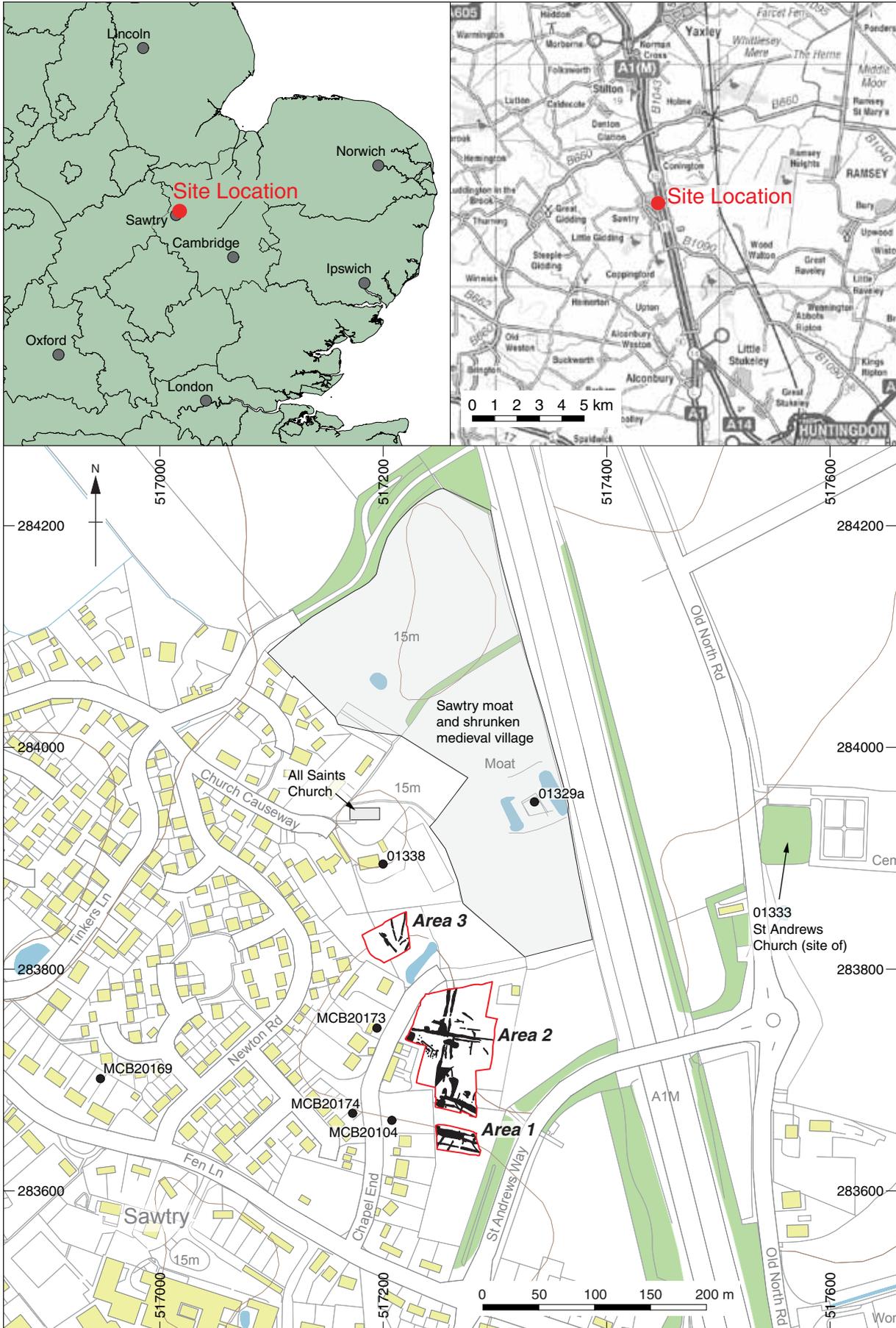
Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Human Remains	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media

Database	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/>
Images (Digital photos)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Text	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/>

Paper Media

Aerial Photos	<input type="checkbox"/>
Context Sheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Correspondence	<input type="checkbox"/>
Diary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Drawing	<input type="checkbox"/>
Manuscript	<input type="checkbox"/>
Map	<input type="checkbox"/>
Matrices	<input type="checkbox"/>
Microfiche	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miscellaneous	<input type="checkbox"/>
Research/Notes	<input type="checkbox"/>
Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plans	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Report	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sections	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input type="checkbox"/>



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Figure 1: Site location showing excavation areas (red) and Phases 1-5 features, with HER entries mentioned in the text. Scale 1:5000

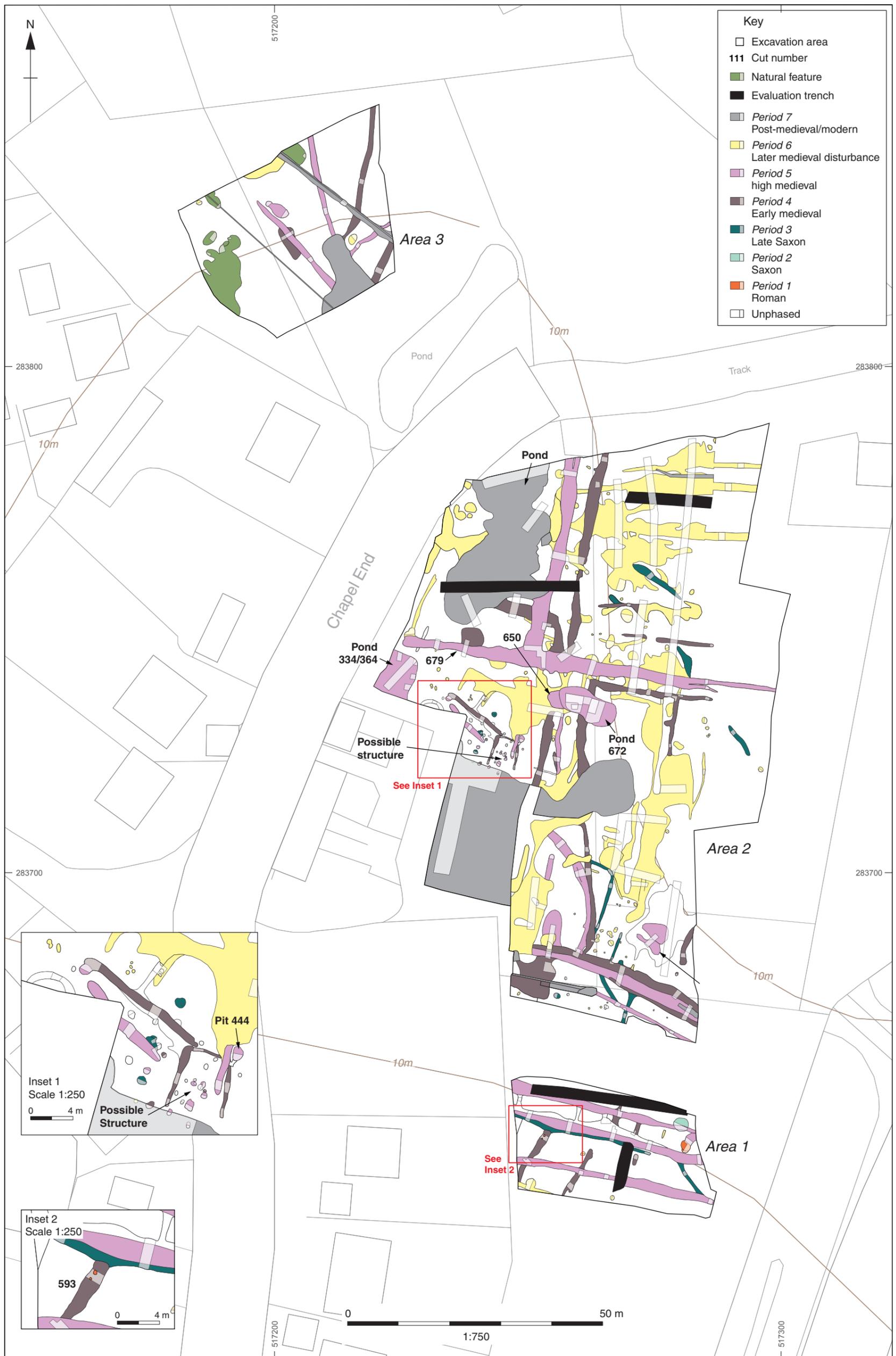


Figure 2: Phase plan

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