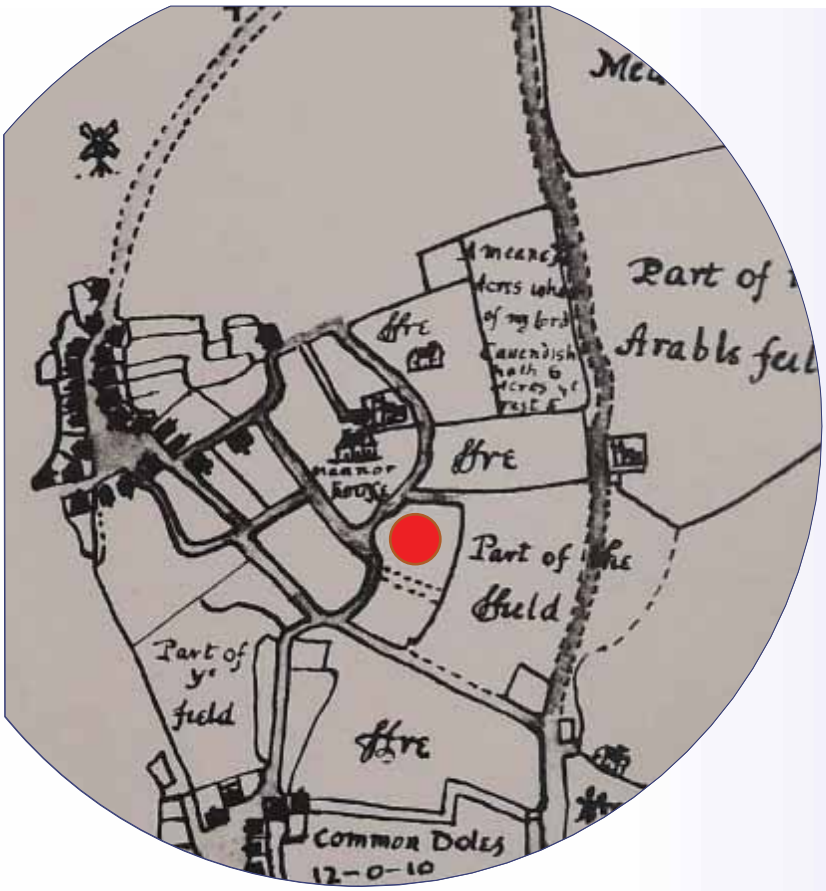

Late Saxon and Medieval Activity at Chapel End Sawtry, Cambridgeshire

Archaeological Excavation Report

October 2019
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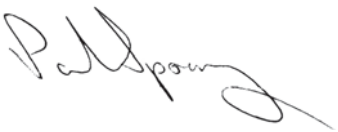
Signature:	

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Late Saxon and Medieval Activity at Chapel End Sawtry, Cambridgeshire

Archaeological Excavation Report

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Summary

Archaeological excavations were carried out by OA East 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. Much of this activity was clearly located on the periphery of settlement, which during the medieval period was probably focused to some extent on Chapel End but mainly around the churches of St Andrews and All Saints (associated with the two manors of Beaumes and Moynes) to the north-east and north-west of the site respectively.

Isolated features possibly dating to the Roman and Middle Anglo-Saxon periods were revealed in the southernmost part of the site (Area 1), with a number of Roman finds also recovered as residual elements in later features across the site. However, the first definitive evidence of land division dated to the Late Saxon period, represented by a series of fragmentary ditches, some of which lay on a broadly north-west to south-east alignment, along with a scatter of associated pits and post-holes. During the early medieval period there appears to have been a phase of reorganisation indicated by a slight shift in the predominant layout of the linear features across the site to a broadly co-axial alignment that respected the route of Chapel End road. The major boundaries were larger and more extensive than their Late Saxon predecessors, while there was also evidence for possible backplot ditches in Area 2, where the remains of a timber structure were also found. These features probably represent the eastern extents of properties and fields fronting onto Chapel End. A track or field lane may have been located in the southern part of the site, in an area of lower ground.

A phase of expansion followed during the high medieval period, with evidence for re-establishment of boundaries, quarrying, pit-digging, creation of large ponds with a concomitant increase in the levels of finds. The site appears to have been abandoned or changed use by the mid- 15th century, the reasons for which are probably relatively complex but may in part have been exacerbated by rising water levels. During the post-medieval to modern periods the site (on both sides of Chapel End) appears to have been fields; characterised by a number of large ponds.

The finds and environmental assemblages recovered by the excavation, although small, are fairly typical of sites of this date in rural Cambridgeshire. Overall, this excavation has helped to shed some light on the development of this part of the polyfocal settlement of Sawtry and how this may have been linked with the moated site and SMV to the north of Chapel End.

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The site was monitored by Kasia Gdaniec of CCCHET and the project managed on behalf of OA East by Stephen Macaulay. Thanks are also extended to the various specialists, illustrators, finds processors/supervisors and editor for their contributions to this report.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project scope and background

1.1.1 Archaeological excavations, with a combined total area of 0.98ha, were carried out by Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) across former fields adjacent to Chapel End, on the eastern edge of Sawtry. The works, undertaken between March and September 2017, were instigated in advance of the construction of residential housing and associated services. The site is located to the immediate west of the 'the Old North Road', which broadly follows the route of Roman Ermine Street. It lies the south-west of a moat and shrunken medieval village (SMV; National Heritage List England ref 1006817), to the west of the site of St Andrews church (demolished in 1879), and to the south of Manor Farm and All Saints church (Fig. 1; TL 1727 8366; HER MCB1719) (Fig. 1).

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 cultivation, and some linear features of uncertain significance; two circular earthworks present on the site were magnetically invisible (Fig. 2).

1.1.3 Subsequently, an archaeological evaluation was conducted by Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) (Hogan 2013). This comprised 15 trenches (Figs 1 and 3) that revealed earlier medieval ditched enclosures or paddocks, pits and probable wells characteristic of activity peripheral to settlement (see below). Most of the pottery was datable to the 12th century. Later furrows related to agriculture and a single Early Iron Age pit were also encountered. Most of this activity was located on the higher (clay) ground and consequently the remains in this area were quite truncated. A number of upstanding circular earthworks in the northern-western part of the site were demonstrated to be recent features related to equestrian activities.

1.1.4 As a result of the archaeological potential identified by the evaluation (and non-intrusive investigations), an excavation was undertaken in accordance with a planning condition for archaeological mitigation of the site (planning application 13/01274/FUL). The excavation was carried out 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 archaeological excavation issued by the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CHET). The excavation area was agreed with CHET in 2014 and modified prior to the commencement of fieldwork in 2017. An open day was held at the site in April 11th 2017 (see Plate 5). Following excavation, a post-excavation assessment and updated project design report was produced which further identified the research potential of the excavated remains and the methodologies for further analysis, reporting and publication (Thatcher 2018).

1.1.5 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with

the guidelines set out in National Planning Policy Framework (Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012).

1.1.6 The site archive is currently held by OA East (site code SWTCHE17/ ECB 4965) and will be deposited with Cambridgeshire County Council stores in due course.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The site is bounded to the east by St Andrews Way and open recreational grazing land adjacent to the A1(M). To the west and south are properties fronting onto Chapel End and Fen Lane, while the grounds of residential properties lie north and northwest of the site. The site broadly sits at an elevation of between *c*.10-12m OD. To the east, the ground drops gradually into Sawtry Fen. It also slopes downwards to the west, towards Chapel End (Fig. 1). At the time of excavation, the site was under pasture (Plates 1-4), although aerial photographs indicate that the fields had been ploughed in the recent past.

1.2.2 The British Geological Survey records that the solid geology of the site comprises Oxford Clay Formation (http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html). No superficial deposits are recorded, although the evaluation revealed silt deposits in some parts of the site (Hogan 2013), while the excavation encountered natural clay which in places was overlain by large swathes of disturbed ground.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site is based on a 1km search of the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (HER) supplemented by information from the archaeological and heritage desk-based assessment (Flitcroft 2013) alongside available historic maps (Figs 2-6) and other documentary evidence. The location of pertinent records from this search are shown on Fig. 1.

Iron Age (c. 800 BC – AD43)

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 to between the 5th and 2nd centuries BC (MCB 16484, ECB 2785; not illustrated). The remains included at least two roundhouses, one of which was surrounded by a substantial ditched enclosure, a 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; not illustrated), comprising a Late Iron Age ditch and a pit.

1.3.4 Excavations 900m to the north (HER 11666; not illustrated), on the western side of Tort Hill, revealed remnants of Late Iron Age round houses, possible timber buildings and enclosures.

Roman (c. AD43 – 410)

1.3.5 Evidence for Roman settlement has been found close to the site (HER 01834, 11665 not illustrated, 01329a), both to the east and west of the Old North Road, which

follows the course of Roman Ermine Street, and the adjacent A1 (M). Early Roman pottery kilns were found 900m to the north, immediately west of the Roman road (HER 11666; not illustrated).

1.3.6 Roman ditches were found adjacent to St Andrew's graveyard to the north-east (HER 15824; not illustrated) and Roman remains were also found on Gidding Road to the south-west (MCB 18238, ECB 3476; not illustrated). Evidence for 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 of the site (not illustrated).

Anglo-Saxon to medieval (c. AD410 – c.1500)

1.3.7 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 / parishes 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 (HE 363933) and disappeared at the Dissolution. The other two churches remained until 1879, when the parishes were consolidated, the churches both pulled down and a new church, incorporating parts of both, was erected on the site of All Saints (Victoria County History (VCH) 1936, 203-202; HER 01333). The development site lies 60m south of All Saints (MCB1719) and 260m to the south-west of the original site of St Andrews church (MCB 01333). Sawtry Abbey, with the church of St Mary, stood at some distance to the south-east of the village.

1.3.8 In the late 11th century, at the time of the Domesday Survey, Sawtry was named *Saltrede*, meaning 'salty stream' (Mills 1991, 286) and no doubt referencing the salt marshes in the Fens to the east. A considerable part of the combined All Saints and St Andrews parish was fen land which has since been drained, with other parts being meadow and woodland. In 1278, 15 acres of meadow had been recently reclaimed from the fen and added to the manorial demesne of Sawtry Moyne (Victoria County History (VCH) 1936, 203-202).

1.3.9 There are a number of surviving earthworks in the village, including Sawtry moat and shrunken medieval village located just to the north of the site. These statutorily-protected earthwork remains (National Heritage List England ref 1006817, Fig. 1; ECB 2021) include house platforms, banks and ridge and furrow. Further medieval remains and moated sites are known nearby (HER 01311, 01329a), while extensive evidence of ridge and furrow is visible on aerial photographs held in the Huntingdonshire Archives collection.

1.3.10 An evaluation on Chapel End, directly west of the current site, revealed two phases of a medieval rectilinear field system and several post-holes, 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.

1.3.11 Most excavated finds of medieval pottery around Sawtry have come from an area stretching from the development site on Chapel End west along Fen Lane to The

Maltings and the Green (400m to the west), and north to the shrunken medieval village on Tort Hill (MCB 20167, 20169, 20171, 20173, 20174) (Fig. 1).

1.3.12 During the Middle Ages, water levels in the nearby Fens rose, and Ermine Street fell out of use from the 14th century – replaced by what is now Bullock's Way, 2.5km south-west of the village. This ancient droveway followed a natural ridge and originally ran from Huntingdon in the south to Wansford and Stamford in the north.

Post-medieval to modern (c. AD 1500-c.1900)

1.3.13 The main portion of Sawtry Fen was included in the Great Level Drainage undertaking of the Duke of Bedford in the 17th century. The parishes of Sawtry All Saints and Sawtry St Andrew were inclosed in 1804 by Act of Parliament (Victoria County History (VCH) 1936, 203-202).

1.3.14 The Manor Farm (CHER 01338a) immediately north of the site dates from 1540. There are numerous listed buildings within and around the core of the village, most of which date to 17th, 18th and 19th centuries.

1.3.15 Cartographic sources suggest that the area of development has largely been fields located away from the core of the village, although a structure is shown close to Chapel End on the 1809 Sawtry Enclosure Award Map (Fig. 5), along with a number of large ponds.

Cartographic evidence

1.3.16 The following is an extract from the archaeological and heritage desk-based assessment for the site (Flitcroft 2013):

1.3.17 The earliest map showing the site and surrounding area in any detail is Wm Senior's map of Sawtry, drawn in 1610 (Fig. 4). This map shows the study site lying within a group of closes on the east side of the settlement area. The northwest part of site lies within the curtilage of the 'manor house' (manor of Sawtry Moynes). Lanes or trackways are shown separating the groups of closes: one lane runs west of the study site on the line of the modern Chapel End, before turning east to run through the study site to St Andrews Church (a possible cobbled trackway revealed by horse grazing (MCB18542) lies on this line); a second lane branches north to run around the eastern side of the manorial close. The map does not show buildings within the study site area. The village core is illustrated to the west. It is however conceivable that these closes represent former settlement areas of medieval date.

1.3.18 The 1809 Enclosure map for the parishes of All Saints and St Andrews (Fig. 5) shows the same arrangement of closes and separating lanes. The map depicts two possible buildings on the east side of Chapel End, within the south part of the study site.

1.3.19 The early editions of the Ordnance Survey County series map published in 1889 (Fig. 6) and 1901 (not illustrated) show the study site area as a series of small enclosed paddocks or fields to the east of Sawtry village. The paddocks lie north and south of the lane (modern Chapel End) running from Fen Lane to the former site of St Andrews Church and graveyard. Manor Farm is shown to the northwest of the site area, and a trackway is marked running northwest from the lane to the farm buildings. A small group of houses (including Ivy Cottage) is shown on the lane immediately west of the

study site, and the maps label this area “Chapel End”. The Ordnance Survey maps do not show the lane that formerly marked the eastern boundary of the manor house plot, and this has been replaced by a new boundary on the line that survives to the present day. Two ponds are shown north and south of Chapel End lane within the site; the latter occupying the general area of the buildings shown on the enclosure map (the buildings are not shown on any of the Ordnance Survey maps).

1.3.20 Subsequent maps show little change to the general arrangement within the study site. The A1 to the east of the study site is shown with increasing degrees of realignment and widening between 1952 and 1976 (not illustrated). The re-alignment of the road severed the historic lane leading to St Andrews Church, creating the current cul-de-sac of Chapel End. Maps from the 1980s onwards show the new road of St Andrews Way to the east of the study site

1.4 Evaluation (Hogan 2013; ECB3971) Fig. 3

1.4.1 Prehistoric features included a single pit was identified in trench 2 containing a dark, charcoal rich fill. Finds recovered from the pit included Early Iron Age pottery, worked flint, animal bone, burnt stone and burnt daub from the upper fill of the pit, the burnt daub is suggestive of a hearth of oven structure nearby. A series of pits in trench 11 contained similar dark, charcoal rich fills with some burnt daub and were therefore also considered to be Iron Age. A ditch in trench 13 contained a single Late Neolithic end scraper with a similar fill to an undated ditch in trench 12. No definite Roman features were identified, however, a ditch in trench 4 containing a single fragment of Samian ware.

1.4.2 Medieval features were identified across the site including a series of pits, some intercutting, within trench 3. Dating was limited with a few fragments of medieval pottery from the pits, while environmental samples produced remains of wheat and pulses. Trench 4 contained a possible ditch terminus with associated medieval pottery, while another ditch contained fragments of a dog skeleton. Trench 5 contained two ditches and several pits with a subsequent extension to the trench identifying a further three post-holes, two gullies and two ditch or pit features. Trench 6 also identified medieval features including two possible post-holes and a pit, while trench 7 revealed two probable medieval ditches. Trench 8 identified two ditches containing 11th-12th century pottery. Trenches 9, 10 and 14 also identified medieval pits. Post-medieval to modern features included two pits with 18th-19th century finds in trenches 5, 7, 8 and 14.

2 EXCAVATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The original aims of the project were set out in the Brief and Written Scheme of Investigation (Gdaniec 2016, Phillips & Wiseman 2017) and further refined in the Updated Project Design and Post Excavation Assessment (Thatcher 2018). The main aims of this excavation were:

i. To mitigate the impact of the development on the surviving archaeological remains. The development would have severely impacted upon these remains and as a result a full excavation was required, targeting the areas of archaeological interest highlighted by the previous phases of evaluation.

ii. To preserve the archaeological evidence contained within the excavation area by record and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site.

2.1.2 The aims and objectives of the excavation were developed with reference to National, Regional and Local Research Agendas.

2.2 Site Specific Research Objectives

2.2.1 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:

i. 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.

ii. To investigate the nature of enclosures and open fronted buildings (if present) that may indicate the stabling of horses.

iii. 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.

2.2.2 In addition, the evaluation identified at least one Early Iron Age feature. The research objective for this putative earlier phase was as follows:

iv. 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?

2.3 Updated Research Objectives

2.3.1 The post-excavation assessment (Thatcher 2018) showed that some of the original aims and objectives of the excavation stated above could be met through the analysis of the excavated materials.

2.3.2 The assessment process identified a number of further research objectives to supplement the original aims and objectives outlined above. These draw upon 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).

2.3.3 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.

2.4 Fieldwork Methodology

2.4.1 The methodology used followed that outlined in the Brief (Gdaniec 2016) and detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Phillips & Wiseman, 2017).

2.4.2 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's pro-forma sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

2.4.3 The excavation entailed the stripping of three areas (1-3, Figs 1 and 7) totalling *c*.0.98ha (Area 1 = 0.03ha, Area 2 = 0.86, Area 3 = 0.09ha), targeted on the evaluation results.

2.4.4 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.

2.4.5 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.

2.4.6 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.

2.4.7 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.

2.4.8 The extensive areas of disturbance identified across the site (see Fieldwork Results below) required a change to methodology. 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 the disturbance in order to ascertain its extent and whether or not it was masking earlier features (Fig. 7 and 11). These sections demonstrated that only the truncated bases of medieval field boundaries and possible furrows survived below the level of disturbance. With these deposits suitably characterised, this disturbance was removed by machine during the final phase of stripping (the north-eastern corner of Area 2).

2.4.9 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.

2.4.10 Apparently natural features (such as tree throws) were excavated sufficiently to establish their character.

2.4.11 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.

2.4.12 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.

2.4.13 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.

2.4.14 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.

2.4.15 Plans and sections were supplemented with photogrammetric recording of some of the excavation areas, including aerial shots obtained using a polecam.

2.4.16 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.

2.4.17 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:

i. those which were obviously modern in date

ii. where very large volumes were recovered (typically ceramic building material)

iii. where directed to discard on site by the County Archaeologist.

2.4.18 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.

2.4.19 Site conditions were wretched, with periods of wet weather and poor ground conditions.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The features and deposits revealed included ditches, furrows, pits and wells along with possible structural elements including beamslots and post-holes (Fig. 7). These represented settlement- and agricultural/industrial-related activities predominantly dating to the Late Saxon to high medieval periods, with some low-level evidence relating to earlier and later land-use.

3.1.2 The phasing is based on stratigraphy and spatial associations and, where possible, artefact (primarily pottery) spot-dating, resulting in eight phases of activity being identified spanning the Late Iron Age/Roman to post-medieval and modern periods (Figs 7-11).

3.1.3 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, representing long-lived boundaries. A broad phase related to disturbance/agricultural use of the site has been identified which probably spanned the late medieval to post-medieval periods but is not well-dated. In the following text cut numbers appear in **bold**.

3.1.4 In the majority of cases the excavated feature fills comprised mid to dark grey brown, silty clay fills with a large proportion of the features containing single fills. As a result, the individual make-up of fills is not included in the feature descriptions below, except in cases where the deposit/s deviated from this 'norm'. A context inventory with deposit descriptions and presented by phase is included as Appendix A, while detailed finds and environmental quantifications are given within the individual specialist reports (Appendices B & C). Selected sections are included on pertinent figures and on Figs 12a-c.

3.1.5 The site phasing is as follows:

Phase 1: Roman (*c.*AD43– AD410)

Phase 2: Early-Mid Saxon (*c.*AD 450 – 850)

Phase 3: Late Saxon (*c.*AD 850 – 1066)

Phase 4: Early medieval (*c.*AD 1066 – 1200)

Phase 5: High medieval (*c.*AD 1200 – 1350)

Phase 6: ? Later medieval to post-medieval 'disturbance' (*c.*AD1350 – 1800)

Phase 7: Post-medieval (AD 1500-1800)

Phase 8: modern (AD 1800 – present)

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The site as a whole was characterised by a high degree of disturbance (Figs 7 and 11), presumably related to agriculture and possible attempts to ameliorate the effect of waterlogging, 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 in plan and their true extents and stratigraphic sequences impossible to discern. This was borne out by the finds recovered from these and other deposits, which were often abraded and had clearly undergone a high level of post-depositional movement (App. B). Furthermore, the bulk environmental assemblages (App. C3) contained evidence of widespread mixing of cereals and other remains; indicative of prolonged disturbance.

3.2.2 A probable underlying cause of this was a high water table that kept the ground wet and boggy and susceptible to disturbance by trampling and wallowing animals, further underscored by the presence of backfilled and extant ponds on both sides of Chapel End (Fig. 7). This had led to 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. The geophysical survey (Walford 2013; Fig. 2) of the site also identified large swathes of disturbed ground, especially in the westernmost areas, along with extensive former furrows. Together, the poor ground conditions and high levels of disturbance and truncation have clearly hampered the identification, recording, characterisation and dating of some of the features and deposits on the site.

3.3 Phase 1: Roman (*c.*43AD-AD410)

Area 1

3.3.1 The evidence for activity prior to the medieval period was scant, with the majority of the earliest finds (Late Iron Age and Roman pottery and Roman glass; App B3 &B4) being residual within later contexts. Most of the small assemblage of pottery dates to the Early Roman period. In the southernmost part of the site (Area 1), however, were three intercutting pits (**265**, **347** & **349**) that just contained small quantities of Roman pottery (Fig. 7; Fig. 12a S.150; Plate 6) and are tentatively assigned to this phase. A pit containing a fairly large group of Early Iron Age pottery and other finds was found during the evaluation – to the south of Area 1 – (Trench 2; Hogan 2013, 9), suggesting that earlier settlement may have been located nearby.

3.3.2 The largest of the three intercutting pits (**265**) was also, stratigraphically, the earliest feature. It was 1.74m in diameter by a maximum of 0.74m deep with a steep-sided, concave-based profile. It contained a sequence of five fills (266, 343-6), of which fill 344 produced a single sherd of Early Roman pottery (App. B.4) and fill 366 a piece of iron working slag (App. B.2). Environmental samples from two of the fills contained charred grains of wheat, barley, oats and rye, some of which may have been intrusive as the type of wheat in particular is more characteristic of medieval assemblages (see App. C.3).

3.3.3 Pit **347** was severely truncated by pit **349** and very little survived. Pit **349** was 1.46m wide by a maximum of 0.64m deep, with a relatively flat base (Fig. 12a S.150). The pit

contained two fills (350 & 351), of which fill 351 contained a single sherd of Roman pottery (App. B.4). Two residual worked flints were also recovered, one (SF3) possibly datable to the later Bronze Age or Iron Age (App. B.10).

3.3.4 A small residual component of Late Iron Age to Roman utilitarian coarseware pottery, predominantly ranging in date from the 1st century AD to the mid-2nd century AD, was recovered from later features across the site. Two fragments of South Gaulish samian and two Central Gaulish dish pieces were also recovered (App. B.4), along with a shard of glass (App. B3). These features and finds clearly indicate some Roman and earlier activity in the vicinity but there is little that can be said regarding its wider character.

3.4 Phase 2: Early – Mid Saxon (*c.*AD 450 – 850)

Area 1

3.4.1 As with the preceding Roman activity, the solitary pit and two post-holes tentatively attributed to this phase also lay in the southernmost part of the site, close to the possible Roman pits (Fig. 7). This part of the site lay on a slight hillock, to the south of and away from the more widespread later activity (see below), which may have contributed to the survival of earlier features here. Although it is possible that the pottery is residual, its presence certainly hints at Middle Saxon activity somewhere in this part of Sawtry.

3.4.2 Pit **608** was sub-circular in plan. It was quite large, at 2.78m on its longest axis, by 0.68m deep. In profile this feature was quite steep-sided, with a concave base (Fig. 12a S.214) and was cut by late medieval ditch/disturbance (**610**). It was filled by three fairly homogenous deposits (605-8), with only the uppermost fill (605) containing any finds: a single sherd from an Ipswich ware jar (App. B.5).

3.4.3 Two post-holes (**597** & **599**) that were cut by a later (Phase 4) ditch **593** (Fig. 12a S. 210) may also belong to this phase, possibly forming part of a fenceline or other ephemeral structure. The post-holes measured 0.25m and 0.15m in diameter and were 0.18m and 0.06m deep respectively. Their single fills produced a sherd of Late Iron Age to Early Roman pottery, a sherd of Early Roman pottery, and a small sherd of Middle Saxon pottery (App. B4 and B5).

3.5 Phase 3: Late Saxon (*c.*AD 850 – 1066)

3.5.1 A small number of features have been assigned to this phase, largely on the basis of ceramic dating evidence and the broad pattern of alignment of the linear features in particular. Where it was possible to identify stratigraphic relationships between features, it appeared that the earliest generally lay on north-west to south-east alignments, particularly in the northern part of Area 2 (Fig. 8). Further to the south, in Area 1 and the southern part of Area 2, the alignments of linear features were similar to those from later periods. It is suggested that this may be the result of topographic factors as this part of the site lay on either side of small hillocks and the ditches here ran parallel with the contours of the slopes (see Section 4 for a fuller discussion).

Area 1

Field System 1 and associated features

3.5.2 A narrow, shallow ditch (**204**) traversed Area 1 on an alignment parallel with the 10m contour; approximately north-west to south-east. The sections excavated through this feature (**204**, **225** & **276**; Fig. 8; Fig. 12a S.103; Plate 7) revealed it to be 0.46m wide by 0.16m deep, with gently sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill (205, 219, 226 & 277) was largely sterile with the exception of a piece of animal bone from ditch **204** and a single sherd of Late Saxon St Neots-type ware pottery retrieved from ditch cut **276** (App. B.5).

3.5.3 Located to the south of ditch **204** was a fragment of ditch (**268**; Fig 12a S.122) lying on a slightly oblique (north-north-west to south-south-east) angle. It was 0.6m wide and 0.15m deep and produced no finds. An environmental sample from its single fill contained charred grains of wheat, barley and oats (App. C.3).

3.5.4 Two sub-circular pits (**249** and **495**) were located in the area to the south of ditch **204** in the western part of the area. Pit **249** was 1.5m in diameter and 0.10m deep, while pit **495** was much smaller at 0.8m wide and 0.3m deep. Only the single fill (250) in pit **249** produced datable finds, a sherd of St Neots-type pottery (App. B.5); single fragments of animal bone were also recovered from both pits. A further (truncated) pit **202** lay to the north of the ditch. This measured 1.12m wide and just 0.1m deep and produced a single sherd of St Neots-type ware pottery.

Area 2

Field System 2

3.5.5 On the low ground in the southern part of Area 2 were the fragmentary remains of three north-north-east to south-south-west aligned ditches (**272**/**314**/**621**, **296**/**567** & **255**/**261**). These ran parallel at 5m intervals, with ditch **272** turning sharply to the west to form a corner. These features had also been subject to relatively substantial truncation and so their true extents or function were difficult to ascertain.

3.5.6 These ditches measured between 0.40m–0.70m wide by 0.10m–0.40m deep, and contained single fills (Fig. 12a S. 123; Plate 8). Ditches **261** and **272** both produced single sherds of Thetford-type ware, along with pieces of fired clay including one with wattle impressions. Ditches **296** and **621** contained a number of pottery sherds including Thetford ware, St Neots and Stamford ware (App. B.5). An environmental sample from ditch **296** contained charred assemblages of wheat with occasional barley grains and weed seeds (App. C.3), while ditch **621** was less productive, with only single examples of cereal grain, weed seed and a charred sloe stone.

3.5.7 Further to the north-west were the remnants of a series of truncated ditches (**623**, **726** & **756**) on a north-west to south-east alignment that appear to have been broadly contemporary. Ditch **443** may also belong to this phase but had an uncertain relationship with Phase 4 ditch **619** (see below) and may belong to Phase 5. The ditches had shallow sloping sides and concave bases and were between 0.69m and 0.75m wide by a maximum of 0.22m deep. Ditch **623** produced sherds of Thetford ware, St Neots and Stamford ware, a sherd of Huntingdon Thetford-type ware and an intrusive

sherd of Developed St Neots-type ware. A total of nine sherds of St Neots-type ware/Developed St Neots-type ware, including six bowl sherds, were recovered from southernmost ditch **756** (App. B.5) which also produced fired clay. Environmental samples from ditches **443** and **623** included charred assemblages of wheat with occasional barley grains and weed seeds.

3.5.8 On the low ground to the west of Field System 2, in the southern part of Area 2, were two relatively indistinct pits (**216** & **523**; latter not illustrated). Both features had shallow profiles, measuring 0.49m x 0.06m and 0.90m x 0.20m respectively. One of these (**216**) contained a single sherd of Thetford ware Late Saxon pottery (App. B.5) and a small amount of fired clay.

Pit and Post-hole Group 1

3.5.9 Two Late Saxon pits (**324** & **484**) and four post-holes (**451**, **482**, **498** & **500**) were located in the western part of the site, closest to Chapel End. This feature group lay on a broadly north north-east to south south-west alignment, parallel with the road.

3.5.10 The largest pit (**324**) was 0.90m in diameter by just 0.16m deep and produced two sherds of Stamford ware pottery (AD875-1200; App. B.5). Pit **484** was 0.60m wide by 0.36m deep, with a single, sterile fill. The four post-holes (**451**, **482**, **498** & **500**) were between 0.22m-0.35m in diameter and 0.15m-0.43m deep, of which post-hole **451** contained a number of large packing stones. Together, post-holes **498** and **500** produced seven Stamford ware jug and jar sherds (App. B.5), along with small amounts of animal bone. It is possible that these features represent the earliest surviving evidence for ephemeral structures and/or associated activity close to the (Chapel End) roadside.

3.6 Phase 4: Early medieval (*c.*AD 1066 – 1200)

3.6.1 During the early medieval period there appears to have been a phase of reorganisation indicated by a shift in the predominant layout of the linear features across the site to a broadly co-axial alignment that respected the route of Chapel End road. The boundaries attributed to this period were larger and more extensive than their Late Saxon predecessors. There was also some evidence for possible backplot ditches in the western central part of Area 2 (Fig. 9), where the remains of a timber structure were also found. These features probably represent the eastern extents of properties fronting onto Chapel End. A track or field lane may have been located in the southern part of the site in the lower ground between Areas 1 and 2, presumably leading from properties fronting onto Chapel End into the fields to the east. Further ditches were present in Area 3, set out on a different alignment to those to the south of Chapel End.

Area 1

Field System 3

3.6.2 This group of ditches broadly represent the continued use of Phase 3 Field System 1, with an increased number of subdivisions in evidence (Plate 7). This may be indicative of more intensive activity at this time, which would be in keeping with the increased

size of the finds assemblages (notably pottery) attributed to this phase (see Apps B and C).

3.6.3 Ditch **212**, through which four sections were excavated (**200**, **212**, **221** & **253**; Fig. 12a S.103), lay immediately to the north of Phase 3 ditch **204**, on the same alignment. As such, it probably represented a re-establishment of the same boundary. It was relatively small at 0.70m wide, and shallow at no more than 0.26m deep and contained a single fill (201, 254, 213 & 222) from which small quantities of Late Saxon to early medieval pottery and animal bone were recovered (App. B5).

3.6.4 Extending on both the north and south sides of ditch **212** was a series of small and often heavily truncated ditches (**564**, **251**, **201**, **504**/**508**, **536** & **540**) aligned not quite perpendicular to it but either adjoining it or terminated within a short distance of its line. On the north side, ditch **564** lay close to the western edge of Area 1. The surviving segment of this feature was revealed to be 0.80m wide by 0.30m deep. Ditch **201**, which lay 15m to the east, was very similar in size. Ditch **251**, located just 5m further east was slightly smaller at 0.50m wide by 0.10m deep. Approximately 5m to the south was a short section of ditch (**540**), containing a small assemblage of early medieval pottery (App. B.5), that may have been a continuation of ditch **251**.

3.6.5 Three further ditches (**504**, **508/542** & **536**) lay to the south of ditch **212**. Ditch **504** was cut by ditch **508** and consequently little survived, although it appears to have followed a similar north north-east to south south-west orientation. In section it was 0.62m wide by just 0.20m deep, with a single fill (505) that contained several sherds of pottery including part of a 'Top hat' type vessel (App B.5) and a small amount of animal bone. Later ditch **508**/**542**, possibly a continuation of ditch **201**, was just 0.40m wide by 0.10m deep and contained a number of sherds of early medieval pottery (App. B.5). Close to the western edge of excavation, ditch **536**/**593** (Fig. 12a S. 210) ran on a parallel alignment with **508** and produced 25 sherds of pottery including sherds from an inturned bowl/dish and fragments from at least three Developed St Neots-type ware jars and a Stamford ware jar and jug (App. B.5). A small, heavily truncated pit (257, not illustrated) in this area produced a few sherds of Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware, while an environmental sample contained only occasional charred grains (App. B.5 and C.3).

Area 2

3.6.6 The boundaries are described first, followed by the features to the west of Boundary Ditch 1, adjacent to the roadside, and then those in the wider agricultural hinterland, to the east and north of Boundaries 1 and 2.

Boundary Ditches 1 and 2

3.6.7 These features formed the main axis delineating activity in this period in Area 2. Lying approximately 20m to the east of Chapel End road was Boundary Ditch 1 (**342**/**434**/**647**), which was aligned north north-east to south south-west. This appeared to demarcate the land associated with plots fronting Chapel End road to the west from the more extensive agricultural plots to the east. It was, on average, 1.30m wide and 0.30m deep with a steep-sided, narrow-based profile (Fig. 12a S. 149).

Generally, the fills (340, 341/433/648 and 649) contained few finds, although the upper back fill (339 in **342**) produced fragments of fired clay and several sherds of high medieval pottery, suggesting that the ditch was finally infilled in Phase 5 (App. B.5).

3.6.8 Boundary Ditch 2 (**243**/**245**/**524**) ran along the base of the shallow valley at the southern end of Area 2 and was less substantial than Boundary Ditch 1. This topographical feature dropped towards and opened out into the low ground further to the east of the site. It therefore seems likely that this feature was located as much to provide drainage as it was a liminal marker. It measured 1.15m wide and 0.22m deep with a wide-based, concave profile (Fig. 12c S.193). No finds were recovered from its single fill (244, 246 & 527).

Enclosure 1

3.6.9 An enclosure, delineated by ditch **612**, appeared to encompass an area that included a smaller enclosure and associated structure (Backplot 1 and Structure 1, see below) to the west of Boundary Ditch 1. Its full extent could not be ascertained as a result of later truncation to the south and west but its northerly component extended eastwards for at least 10m before turning south to run parallel with the boundary ditch/ Chapel End. The ditch measured on average 1.20m wide by 0.30m deep and contained a sterile fill (611) that produced two sherds of residual Early Roman pottery and a small amount of animal bone.

3.6.10 Within the bounds of Enclosure 1 was a large pit (**682**). The edge of this feature was excavated to a depth of 0.40m but its true depth and extent were obscured by later truncation. A small number of sherds of early medieval pottery (Thetford and Developed St Neots ware) were recovered from this feature.

Backplot 1

3.6.11 In the western part of Area 2, in the area of the site closest to the present day Chapel End, there was a concentration of features more characteristic of proximity to settlement than elsewhere. These elements, which may have been located within Enclosure 1, were presumably related to a roadside plot, the majority of which appears to have lain beyond the western limits of the excavation.

3.6.12 A length of ditch (**361**/**427**), possibly delineating part of an enclosure, was aligned almost perpendicular to the route of Chapel End. It was exposed for approximately 15m in length and was between 0.90m and 1.30m wide. In profile the ditch was wide-based with a steep outer slope and more gentle slope on the inside edge (Fig. 12a S. 154). It contained two fills (362/3 & 428/9) from which sherds of Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy ware and Medieval Ely ware were recovered (App. B.5), suggesting that the enclosure was backfilled/went out of use in Phase 5. Small quantities of animal bone and fired clay were also recovered.

Structure 1 and associated features

3.6.13 Close to the terminus of ditch **361** were beamslots forming three sides of a possible rectangular structure (**312**, **328** & **332**). The long edges, formed by beamslots **312**/**617** and **328**/**615**, were 7m in length aligned north north-east to south south-west (Plate

9; Fig. 12a S. 139). The shorter, northern slot (**332**) was approximately 5m long. In profile the beamslots were on average 0.30m wide by 0.15m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. Sections **615** and **617** produced 11 sherds of primarily Developed St Neots-type and Stamford ware (App. B.5), along with small quantities of animal bone.

3.6.14 Whilst it is possible that truncation by post-medieval activity had removed the southern limit of this structure, it is also feasible that it may have been an open-ended ancillary structure. Three post-holes appear to have been associated with this structure (**455**, **461** & **496**), although it is possible that others assigned to Phase 5 Post-hole Group 2 may have been related (see below). Post-holes **455** and **461** lay within the footprint described by the beamslots, with **496** located just 2m beyond its western edge; the former perhaps representing supporting elements of the superstructure. These were all relatively ephemeral sub-circular features, being a maximum of 0.40m in diameter, but no more than 0.10m deep, although some stone packing was evident in post-hole **496**. However, each did produce small quantities of Developed St Neots-type ware and Stamford ware sherds and a single sherd of Thetford-type ware was recovered from post-hole **496** (App. B.5). Other finds include small quantities of animal bone, fired clay and iron working slag; the latter from post-hole **496**.

3.6.15 A further pit/ large sub-circular post-hole or pit (**308**; Plate 10) was located further to the west of Structure 1. Pit **308** was more substantial than the post-holes, measuring 0.6m wide and 0.34m deep, and contained a single fill (309) that produced two sherds of Stamford ware and an intrusive post-medieval sherd (App. B5).

Field System 4

3.6.16 Lying to the east of Boundary 1 was a series of shallow ditches that broadly parcelled the land into small subdivisions. These are described as a single bloc below as their true extents and layout had been substantially masked by later truncation and the poor ground conditions.

3.6.17 Ditch **282** extended northwards from close to Boundary Ditch 2 for some 30m before being truncated by modern disturbance. A further length of (unnumbered) ditch to the north may represent its continuation. It was excavated in four sections (**282**, **294**, **412** & **421**) which revealed a moderately steep-sided profile (Fig. 12b S.163). In addition to early medieval (and residual Roman pottery) pottery sherds and fragments of fired clay, a notable find from the fills (283, 295, 413, 422, 423 & 424) of the ditch was a bone skate made from a horse radius (App. B.6, Plate 26) found in ditch cut **294**. Another section of severely truncated ditch (**489**) lying some 20m further to the north was very similar in size and may have been associated. This also produced several sherds of early medieval pottery (*c*. 1150-1200).

3.6.18 Close to the south-eastern edge of Area 2, another short length of ditch (**558**/**560**) survived on a broadly parallel alignment with ditch **282**, but curving to the north-east. This was 0.9m wide and 0.18m deep with a shallow concave profile. A few sherds of early medieval Developed St Neots-type ware were recovered from the fills of this feature (559/561) (App. B.5), along with small fragments of metalworking debris.

3.6.19 In the centre of Area 2 was a rectilinear arrangement of small ditches aligned perpendicular with Boundary Ditch 1. These encompassed an area approximately 15m

long on its east-west axis (**407**/ **411** & **762**) by at least 20m from north to south (**409**/**718**). The ditches themselves were between 0.50m and 1.20m wide by a maximum of 0.25m deep. Ditch 407 appeared to turn southwards at its western extent, possibly once joining with ditch **282**. The finds recovered from their single fills include a small number of Developed St Neots-type ware sherds typical of the pottery assemblage for this phase (App. B.5). Other finds include small to moderate quantities of animal bone (horse, cattle, pig and sheep/goat) and fired clay.

3.6.20 A series of shallow linear features lay to the north of, and parallel with, ditch **407**. Their degree of survival was variable with the southernmost (unexcavated) being largely truncated by later activity and the remaining two (**619** and an unnumbered ditch) being obscured by ground disturbance (Phase 6). These features were quite ephemeral, at between 0.35 and 0.7m wide and no more than 0.13m deep, and produced few finds (a single sherd of Developed St Neots pottery from ditch **619**). A sample from its single fill produced abundant charred club wheat grains alongside smaller quantities of legumes (peas and beans) and charcoal (App. C.3).

3.6.21 Two relatively large post-holes /small pits (**320** & **552**) were recorded in the southern part of Field System 4, located some distance apart adjacent to ditches **282** and **558** respectively. They were both 0.60m in diameter, with post-hole **320** being 0.28m deep and **552** just 0.08m deep. Small quantities of St Neots-type ware and Stamford ware pottery were recovered from post-hole **320** (App. B.5). A further pit or post-hole (**502**) was identified at the western extent of the field system, close to Structure 1. Thus measured 0.63m wide and 0.2m deep; its single fill produced a sherd of Stamford ware.

3.6.22 By far the largest discrete feature attributed to this phase was pit or quarry **463**, which lay in the southernmost part of Area 2, to the south-west of Field system 4. In plan, this feature was irregular in shape, measuring 6m on its east-west axis by 8m north to south. In profile it was 1.18m deep with steep sides and a fairly flat base, filled by a sequence of fairly thin, lens-like deposits (371, 372, 472, 473, 474, 475 & 476; Fig. 12b, S. 176; Plate 11). One of the latest fills (371) contained a small quantity of St Neots ware pottery, while fragments of animal bone, including a horse tooth, were recovered from this fill and 472. This paucity of finds, in conjunction with the relatively mixed fills, suggests that the pit was backfilled relatively quickly. This evidence, combined with its size, suggests that this feature perhaps represented a quarry pit for the extraction of the underlying clay. This pit was cut by a number of Phase 5 ditches (see below).

3.6.23 A post-hole (**233**) lay approximately 12m to the east of pit **463**. It was circular in plan, 0.22m in diameter and 0.07m deep, with a single fill that produced a single sherd of Developed St Neots-type ware early medieval pottery (App. B.5).

Area 3

3.6.24 Two ditches (**689** & **691**) were located in this northern part of the site – on the opposite side of Chapel End – both ran north-northeast to south south-west, on a slightly different but broadly similar axis to Boundary 1. They were, respectively, 0.80m and

1.42m wide and 0.30m deep with single, sterile fills; that within ditch **689** produced a single fragment of cattle bone.

3.6.25 A severely truncated pit lay to the west of the ditches, which was excavated in two sections (**703**/**705**). It was elongated in plan, measuring 4m long, 0.50m deep and at least 0.90m wide, although it was cut to the north by a Phase 5 ditch (Fig. 12c S.242). It had steep sides and a fairly flat base and contained a single fill from which few finds were recovered, comprising a single fragment of animal (horse) bone.

3.7 Phase 5: High medieval (c.AD 1200 – 1350)

3.7.1 The archaeological evidence for this period demonstrated, overall, continuity from the preceding phase. Many of the features represented either recuts or minor re-alignments of earlier features that retained the formalised layout respecting Chapel End (Fig. 10).

Area 1

Field System 5

3.7.2 The ditches comprising this group essentially marked the continuation and reinstatement of Field System 3 (Phase 4) to the south of a possible track. Ditch **206** was aligned west-north-west to east-south-east and spanned the northern part of Area 1. It was investigated in four sections (**206**, **208**, **218**, **223**). At its widest point it was 1.12m wide and the deepest section (**223**) was 0.28m deep. This was comparable with the earlier phases of the ditch, suggesting little in the way of change across the lifetime of this field system (Plates 7 and 8). Very small quantities of finds were recovered from this ditch, including a sherd of Lyveden Stanion jug (AD 1225-1400) and a residual sherd of Stamford ware from ditch **218**.

3.7.3 Ditch **510** lay approximately 10m to the south on the same alignment. The three sections excavated through this feature (**510**, **538** & **544**) showed it to be marginally smaller than its northern counterpart at 0.66m wide and 0.16m deep. The only finds recovered comprise a very small sherd of medieval pottery from ditch **544**. A probable sub-circular quarry pit (**259**; not illustrated) was also identified in this area, measuring 2.5m wide and 0.35m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill produced a few sherds of Developed St Neots-type ware and Lyveden A-type Shelly ware. An environmental sample contained charred cereals and legumes (App. C.3).

Area 2

Intercutting quarry pits

3.7.4 In the southern part of Area 2, and cut by Boundary Ditch 4 (see below), was a sequence of large intercutting pits that were broadly similar in character to the quarry pit ascribed to the preceding phase, which lay in a similar location. Although not individually revealed in plan, overall these three pits (**382**, **392** & **403**) covered an area approximately 8m x 4m in size. In profile they were 1.50m deep at their deepest with steep sides and relatively flat or slightly concave bases (Fig. 12b S. 158/160). Their

mixed fill sequences that are suggested to represent fairly prompt backfilling once opened (Plate 5). The earliest in the sequence (pit **382**) may conceivably date to the end of Phase 3 as its five fills largely contained pottery contemporary with that phase, along with a few fragments of animal bone (cattle, pig and dog). Its lower fill also produced waterlogged plant and wood remains (App. C.3). This was cut by pit **392** which contained a sequence of quite thin fills interspersed with thicker backfills (Plate 15). These produced 24 sherds of medieval glazed wares, including Grimston ware, Brill/Boarstall ware and Lyveden/Stanion glazed ware jug sherds (App. B.5). Other finds include an incomplete iron slide key (SF35; App. B.1) of medieval or post-medieval type, a fragment of medieval tile, an oyster shell and several fragments of animal bone/teeth representing cattle, sheep/goat, pig and horse. The latest pit in the sequence (**403**) contained a single fill that produced no finds.

3.7.5 Approximately 20m to the east of the quarry pits were two further large intercutting pits (**573** and **574**). Although not quite as extensive in plan – covering an area 4m x 4m – these pits were of similar depth, extending 1.2m below ground level (Plate 16). Their (multiple) fill sequences were notably similar to the other features interpreted as quarry pits and they also contained a relative paucity of finds in relation to their overall size. In this instance pit **574** contained just a single sherd of Lyveden A-type Shelly ware pottery (App. B.5) and pit **573** a single fragment of animal (cattle) bone. An environmental sample from the second fill (a dark grey green silt 583) in pit **573** produced possible evidence of waterlogging, including the seeds of water crowfoot and duckweed (App C.3), which might indicate that the pit remained open for a while before being infilled.

3.7.6 A shallow pit (**318**) was excavated that lay 10m to the west of quarry pit **573**. This feature was 0.85m in diameter by just 0.10m deep.

Boundary Ditches 3, 4 & 5 and associated features

3.7.7 Boundary Ditches 3 and 4 represented the reiteration of Boundaries 1 and 2 from the preceding phase. The only marked change in the site's layout during this period was the establishment of Boundary Ditch 5 which formed a T-shape with Boundary Ditch 3. This new ditch extended across the full width of Area 2 and was located along the upper break of slope that dropped towards Boundary Ditch 4, with which it ran parallel.

3.7.8 Boundary Ditch 3 was located less than 4m to the west of its predecessor (Boundary Ditch 1; presumably infilled by this phase), on the same north north-east to south south-west alignment. The sections excavated through this feature (**512, 514, 516, 518** & **614**) revealed that it had been recut on at least two occasions (Fig. 12b S.188). However, their indistinct fill sequences and the overlapping date ranges of the finds assemblages recovered (App. B.5), made the precise sequence of ditch-cutting difficult to determine. Two sondage sections (not numbered) were also machine-excavated through this feature in an attempt to clarify the sequence but these did not particularly elucidate the stratigraphy either; reflecting the widespread mixing of deposits on the site over time.

3.7.9 The ditch itself was 1.3m wide and 0.70m deep at its most extensive (**516**) with a steep-sided, U-shaped profile. Finds from this boundary ditch include small amounts of animal bone (sheep/goat and cattle), tile fragments and a very mixed pottery assemblage. The latter includes residual Roman material and several sherds of residual Stamford and Thetford-type wares alongside a smaller component of high medieval fabrics (Brill/Boarstall ware (1200-1500); Lyveden A-type Shelly ware, Lyveden/Stanion glazed ware and Ely ware; see App. B.5). A small circular pit (**520**) was located on the western edge of (and cutting) the ditch. It was 0.50m in diameter by 0.41m deep with a wide-based, U-shaped profile. The small amount of pottery from its fill also comprised a mixture of medieval and earlier fabrics (App. B.5).

3.7.10 Boundary Ditch 4 (**376**/**432**/**525**/**526**/**569**/**603**) was exposed across the full width of the site, crossing the low ground in the southern part of Area 2. At up to 2.40m wide by 1m deep with fairly steep sides (Fig. 12c S.193), this was the largest linear feature on site, probably reflecting a necessity to provide adequate drainage of the land here, which was easily and consistently waterlogged. Only a small quantity of high medieval pottery was recovered from this feature (App. B.5), alongside a few fragments of animal bone, fired clay, tile and an iron nail. One of the uppermost backfills in ditch 376 contained much later (16th-17th century) pottery, suggesting that it remained partly open until being finally backfilled in Phase 7 (App. B.5).

3.7.11 Just 4m to the south of Boundary 4 was a much smaller, undated ditch (**227**) that ran parallel with it for 20m before being truncated by a modern drain. The three sections excavated through this feature (**227**, **263** & **274**) revealed it to have between 0.60m and 1.2m wide by 0.28m deep, generally containing a single fill (Fig. 12a S. 124).

3.7.12 Boundary Ditch 5 spanned the northern part of Area 2. It was marginally smaller than Boundary Ditch 4, at between 0.90m and 1.8m wide and 0.3m and 0.6m deep, with a wide-based, U-shaped profile. A total of four-hand excavated sections were dug through this feature, which revealed it to have been recut at least once (**466**/**468**, **627**/**628**/**629**, **679**, **758**/**760**) (Fig. 12c S.221). Two (unnumbered) machine-dug sondage sections/trenches were also excavated in an attempt to clarify the stratigraphic relationships between the various ditches but the homogeneous, indistinct nature of the fills meant that it was not possible to further refine the sequence.

3.7.13 Ditch section **679** located towards the western extent of the site produced a relatively large assemblage (for the site) of high medieval pottery that comprised 30 sherds including a Grimston ware jug sherd, Lyveden/Stanion glazed ware, Lyveden A-type Shelly ware and Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy Ware jar and bowl sherds. These were frequently sooted, suggesting use in food preparation and therefore, perhaps, relative proximity to settlement, presumably focused on the Chapel End frontage (App. B.5). Several sherds of pottery were also recovered from ditch section **468** located close to Chapel End, although the majority of these were residual Late Saxon-early medieval fabrics. Other finds from the ditch comprise a small collection of animal bone (horse, pig, cattle and dog), largely recovered from ditch **679** (App. C1). A post-hole (**470**) lay on the southern edge of the ditch, close to the western limit of Area 2. It was just 0.30m in diameter by 0.17m deep and no finds were recovered from its single fill.

Associated features

3.7.14 Amidst the areas of Phase 6 disturbance (see below) to the north of Boundary Ditch 5 was a group of three wide, sub-circular pits (**368**, **370** & **630;** (Fig. 12c S.221)). The pits measured a maximum of 3m in diameter but were just 0.15m deep on average, suggesting a degree of truncation (Fig. 12a S. 156). They may have represented comparatively discrete areas of disturbance (?planting) rather than deliberately cut features. Small quantities of residual (Roman and early medieval) pottery were recovered from pit **368**, while pit **370** produced two fragments of fired clay, one with a surviving rod impression suggesting a structural function (App. B.8).

3.7.15 To the south of Boundary Ditch 5, in the eastern part of Area 2, was a group of small pits and post-holes (**750**, **752**, **754** & **764**), with a similar feature (**746**) located a few metres to the south-east. The features were all sub-circular in plan, measuring between 0.4m and 0.7m in diameter and 0.14m to 0.23m deep. These produced a few small, abraded sherds of medieval pottery (from post-holes **750** and **752**) alongside occasional fragments of fired clay.

3.7.16 A further group of discrete features lay to the south of Boundary Ditch 4, close to the southern limit of Area 2 and comprised six post-holes (**214**, **229**, **231**, **235**, **237** & **239**). These features were relatively spread out and did not appear to form any coherent structure. They ranged in size from 0.19m to 0.47m in diameter and 0.09m and 0.18m deep. The only associated finds from their single fills were occasional small, abraded fragments of undiagnostic fired clay (from **214** and **229**). Environmental samples from pits/post-holes **231** and **235** contained moderate quantities of charred cereal grains (see App. C.3).

Enclosure 2

3.7.17 It appears that during the high medieval period the area previously occupied by Backplot 1 was extended, or opened out, to incorporate a wider area of land dropping to the south and east towards Boundary Ditch 4. This part of the site was significantly disturbed by later attempts to level, or quite possibly raise, and/or drain the land, hampering identification of feature extents and relationships. However, based on the alignments of a number of fragmentary ditches, it is suggested that Enclosure 2 was bounded to the north-east by a discontinuous ditch comprising at least two segments (**478** & **355**). This extended from the south of Boundary Ditch 5, close to Chapel End, south-eastwards before curving southwards to join Boundary Ditch 4.

3.7.18 The more north-westerly element of the ditch (**478**) was approximately 10m long, 1m wide and 0.34m deep with a steep-sided profile and concave base (Fig. 12b S.180; Plate 12). It contained three fills (479-81) from which a small number of high medieval pottery sherds were recovered (App. B.5). The eastern terminus of this ditch segment (**487**) had a similar relatively steep-sided profile. A small pit (**430**) lay immediately to the north-west of ditch **478**. It was 0.63m in diameter by 0.35m deep and its fill produced a small assemblage of pottery datable to 1150-1300 (App. B.5).

3.7.19 Approximately 20m to the south-east of ditch terminus **487** was another ditch (**355**) that lay on the same projected line. This feature appears to have represented a second element of the same boundary, curving towards and intersecting with Boundary Ditch

4 to the south. It is possible that terminus **487** represented one side of an entrance, perhaps affording access to paddocks or agricultural land further afield. Ditch **355** was investigated in three sections (**355**, **414** (recut)/**419** & **601**), which revealed it to be comparable in size to its northern counterpart at between 1.1m to 1.3m in width and a maximum of 0.40m deep (Fig. 12b S.163).

3.7.20 Only a small collection of finds was recovered from the various sections along the ditches forming Enclosure 2, including several sherds of pottery that comprise a mix of mostly Stamford ware, Developed St Neots-type ware and Lyveden A-type Shelly ware vessels (App. B.5). The small assemblage of animal bone includes fragments of cattle, pig and domestic fowl (App. C.1).

Pit/Post-hole Group 2 and associated features

3.7.21 A concentration of discrete sub-circular features (**300**, **302**, **307**, **337**, **444**, **446** & **457**; see below) was located close to the terminus of Enclosure 2 ditch **478**/**487**, in the same area as the possible ancillary structure (Structure 1) assigned to Phase 4 (see above). This structure had seemingly been abandoned and / or dismantled by this phase as a short length of ditch or foundation trench (**326**) cut across its north-east corner. The ditch, which lay at right angles to Boundary Ditch 5, measured *c*.6m long, 0.44m wide and 0.2m deep with a U-shaped profile. Its single fill produced no finds. A further short length of ditch (**565**) on a similar alignment was located in the south-east part of Enclosure 2, close to ditch **355** (see above). It was 1m wide and 0.17m deep with a concave profile. Its single fill (566) produced a small number of high medieval pottery sherds datable to 1225-1400 (App. B.5).

3.7.22 Immediately to the east of ditch **326** was sub-circular pit **444**, which was 0.98m wide and 0.19m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Its single fill is of note as an environmental sample from it contained concretions indicative of cess deposits, along with fragments of masticated bone and impressions of mineralised straw and fly pupae, eggshell and frequent bird, fish, small mammal and amphibian bones (App. C.1 and C.3). Other finds from the fill comprise a few small sherds of pottery broadly datable to 1150-1400 alongside some faunal remains (cattle teeth).

3.7.23 The main cluster of pits and post-holes lay to the south-west of pit **444**, within the footprint of the earlier Structure 1. The largest of these was pit **307**, which measured 0.8m wide and 0.14m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It contained three fills that produced 27 sherds of medieval and (residual) early medieval pottery. Surrounding this were a number of small post-holes (**300**, **302**, **311**, **337**, **446**, **453**, **457** and **459**) that measured between 0.22m and 0.56m wide and were all quite shallow at between 0.09m and 0.33m deep with steep-sided concave profiles (Fig. 12b S.173). Few finds were recovered from this group, comprising occasional sherds of medieval (and earlier) pottery and fired clay. Environmental samples from fill 447 in pit **446** produced moderate quantities of charred cereal grains (App. C.3).

3.7.24 Although no definite plan could be discerned, the general paucity of this feature type elsewhere on site and the presence of an earlier structure in this location, is suggestive of more settlement-related activity, presumably the backplot of a property fronting Chapel End.

Ponds 672 & 330 and associated features

3.7.25 In the centre of Area 2, located between Boundary Ditch 5 and Enclosure 2, was a large, elongated pit or pond (**672**) measuring 12m x 4m in plan, lying on an alignment parallel with the boundary to its north (Plates 13 & 14). It had an irregular profile and contained a fill sequence comprising four silty clay deposits (667-671). In total, eight sherds of pottery (Lyveden A-type Shelly ware, Lyveden/Stanion glazed ware (Lyveden B ware) and a sherd of Unprovenanced Glazed ware) were recovered from the lower fills of this feature. Large quantities of stone and tile had subsequently been dumped into the top of this feature, presumably as part of later backfilling during the post-medieval (Phase 6-7) period (see below). Environmental sampling of this feature did not identify plant remains indicative of waterlogging, although charred cereal grains and other remains were recovered (App. C.3). A number of amphibian/frog bones were recovered from the fills, suggesting that the pond was at least damp. The feature was bordered to the west by a rudimentary metalled surface (667) and it is suggested that this was laid down in order to provide stable access to this feature, which most likely served as a stock pond or waterhole. Another pond or quarry (**673**; not illustrated) lay to the south-west but was only partly-revealed in a trench sondage. Its single blue grey fill produced a few sherds of medieval pottery, while an environmental sample contained charred cereal grains and charcoal (App. B.5 and C.3).

3.7.26 Located to the immediate south of the pond was a remnant of a possibly associated ditch (**491**) on the same alignment as ditch **565** within Enclosure 2. It was 0.5m wide and 0.17m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Its single fill produced pottery with a similar date to that from ditch **565**, alongside a small quantity of animal bone (sheep/goat and cattle).

3.7.27 The second pond-like feature attributed to this phase was partially exposed at the western edge of the site, immediately to the south of Boundary Ditch 5. Pond **330** appeared to be more rectangular in plan and was at least 6m x 8m in size and less than 0.5m deep. A total of four hand excavated sections (**330**, **334**, **352** & **364**; Fig. 12a S. 155) were dug into this feature, sometimes revealing gradually sloping sides but occasionally these were steep, with a relatively flat base, perhaps suggesting that it may have been a cellar or that the pond had been revetted. This feature was backfilled in the post-medieval period (see below and Discussion).

Area 3

3.7.28 In the northernmost part of the site were three ditches (**695**, **699** & **701**/**707**), aligned broadly parallel with or at right angles to the line of Chapel End, which curved from south west to north-east at this point. The ditches averaged approximately 1m in width and ranged between 0.25m and 0.5m deep with steep sides and concave bases (Fig. 12c S.242). Their single fills produced few pottery sherds or other datable finds, with ditch **699** yielding a single sherd of medieval Ely ware.

3.7.29 Lying immediately to the east and parallel with ditch **707** were two intercutting, amorphous pits, **711** and **740**. Pit **711** was 2m long on its long axis by 0.65m deep with

two fills (Fig. 13c S.244), while pit **740** was 1.1m in diameter and 0.40m deep and contained a single fill. Both had steep sides and concave bases and produced no finds.

3.8 Phases 6-7: Late medieval to post-medieval (*c*.1350-1800)

3.8.1 Later phases of activity were difficult to distinguish due to the high levels of disturbance evident across the site (Fig. 11). Some of this may have originated in the latter part of the medieval period (possibly associated with ridge and furrow cultivation) but appears to have continued until more recent times (Phase 8, see below), seemingly related to the site's use as pasture for grazing. This disturbance had resulted in the mixing of upper soil deposits with the underlying silty clays (especially ditch fills) to create amorphous spreads of material within poorly-defined hollows that in many cases had truncated features and obscured their true extents. A series of sondage sections were excavated through these (largely unnumbered) spreads in Area 2 order to make sure that they were not masking significant archaeological deposits. These revealed the remnants of probable furrows in the northern part of Area 2 but little else.

3.8.2 Ceramic evidence indicates that the site's usage probably changed in the 14th or 15th century given the lack of late medieval fabrics within the assemblage (see Discussion).

3.8.3 It is possible that some of the undated but stratigraphically later features assigned to Phase 7 (post-medieval) may have related to activity in Phase 6 (or earlier) and consequently these are described together. The evidence for activity during the post-medieval period was generally sparse and consisted primarily of a large pond, short sections of linear features and a cluster of small pits and post-holes in Area 2 (Fig. 11). No new features appear to have been created in Area 1 in this period.

Areas 2 and 3

3.8.4 Some of the Phase 5 boundaries and other ditches in Area 2 may have remained partially open into the early post-medieval period at which point they were infilled, suggesting a change in land use. One of the uppermost backfills in ditch **376** (Boundary Ditch 4) contained much later (16th-17th century) pottery, suggesting that it was backfilled in this period (App. B.5). Similarly, both Phase 5 ponds **330**/**334** and **672** were backfilled at a similar time as their fills included relatively large quantities of post-medieval pottery (including part of a Frechen stoneware (1550-1700) drinking jug from **330**) and ceramic building material. The latter includes complete 15th-16th century 'stock bricks' from a 0.08m-thick gravel-rich layer (650) overlying pond **672** in addition to near-complete fragments of early post-medieval brick (App. B.7) from pond **334**, perhaps indicating the demolition of a nearby brick building in this phase. Other finds include a complete iron key (SF45 from cut **364** in pond **330**) in addition to fragments of clay tobacco pipe and animal bone.

3.8.5 A large amorphous feature was revealed in the north-western part of Area 2 (unnumbered), in the area of a large pond shown on the 1st Edition OS Map of 1889 (Figs 6 and 11). Machine dug sondage sections were excavated through this feature, which appeared to contain modern backfill.

3.8.6 A partly-exposed ring-gully (**435**) identified immediately adjacent and to the east of infilled pond/cellar **330** may have been of natural origin (?tree throw), or may represent the foundation for a circular structure (?dovecote). The ditch was 1.7m wide and 0.3m deep, with an overall diameter of *c*.6m. Its single fill produced very mixed finds including over 20 sherds of pottery (including a candlestick) that appear to date to the 17th century alongside single teeth of a pig and cattle. A nearby sub-circular post-hole or natural feature (**465**; **NB** unphased in App. B.5) measuring 0.26m wide and 0.59m deep produced a mixed assemblage of medieval and post-medieval pottery (Fig. 12b S.177). A few metres to the east of ring-gully **435** was another small (0.3m wide and 0.11m deep) undated pit or post-hole (**359**), which appeared to cut Phase 4 ditch **361** (Fig. 12a S. 154).

3.8.7 Other features that appear to date to the post-medieval period include a number of poorly-defined ditches (**278**, **280** and **586**) that were located on the eastern side of Area 2. Two (**278** and **280**) were aligned north to south but were largely obscured by the disturbed ground in this part of the site. They measured between 1.5 and 1.7m wide and 0.17-0.4m deep with irregular concave profiles. Ditch **586** lay on a perpendicular alignment 5m to the north-west, although only 5m of this feature survived truncation and the remaining 1m-wide portion was just 0.14m deep. No finds were recovered from the single fills of these features, which may represent part of a grubbed-out hedgerow or short-lived boundaries.

3.8.8 Further downslope was a cluster of small pits or large post-holes (**284**, **286**, **288**, **290**, **292**, **298**, **316** & **425**; (Fig. 12a S. 130, S. 133)) close to an area of disturbance. The average size of these sub-circular features was approximately 0.5m in diameter by 0.1m deep, with the smallest (**284**) being just 0.24m across and the largest (**288**) measuring 1.03m in width. Each contained a single fill, which produced no finds.

3.8.9 A single pit (**697**) was located in the south-eastern part of Area 3, adjacent to a large area of modern disturbance. It was sub-oval in plan, 1.4m on its long axis and 0.3m deep, with a single, sterile fill. The area of disturbance (unnumbered) was presumably an infilled pond, to the east of which was a ditch (**687**) on a different (north-west to south-east) alignment to earlier ditches in this area, several of which it cut. The ditch, which was 0.8m wide and 0.3m deep, is undated but appears to correspond with a dashed boundary shown on the 1809 Enclosure map (Fig. 5).

3.8.10 A number of finds were recovered from metal detecting the topsoil and subsoil layers across the site. Notable objects include a group of plano-convex and bi-convex lead weights, most probably spindle whorls (Plate 17) and part of a cast figurine (Plate 9). Other finds include several copper-alloy coins of Roman and post-medieval date, buckles, a thimble and a complete 18th-century crotal bell (Plate 22; App. B.1).

3.9 Phase 8: Modern

3.9.1 An area of modern disturbance was uncovered in the south-western part of Area 2 that extended for at least 30m across the site (Fig. 12). It comprised modern levelling layers, thought to represent an attempt to raise and consolidate the ground. The layer, which was upwards of 1m thick in places contained asbestos and was deemed unsuitable for further investigation.

3.10 Finds and environmental summary

Finds

Metal objects

3.10.1 A total of 37 metal artefacts were recovered. These comprised 13 copper-alloy artefacts, 17 iron objects and six lead finds (including a group of late medieval spindle whorls; Plate 17), 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.

3.10.2 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

3.10.3 The assemblage comprises five fragments (0.157kg). This includes a moderately sized fragment of dense, undiagnostic metalworking slag recovered from pit **265** (Area 1, Phase 1), two small pieces of fuel ash slag from post-hole **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

3.10.4 Phase 3 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

3.10.5 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.

3.10.6 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

3.10.7 The assemblage, totalling 992 sherds, includes several sherds of Early-Middle Saxon pottery, a small Late Saxon component, a moderate early medieval element and a similarly-sized group of medieval sherds. The assemblage is broadly medieval and, although there is no definitively late medieval pottery present, some sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered. The abraded condition is evidence of post-depositional reworking, leading to a low average sherd weight.

3.10.8 Overall, the assemblage comes from the surrounding counties, including Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, along with 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 the backfills of pond **334**/**364** (Phase 7) and ditches **593** (Phase 4) and **679** (Phase 5).

Clay tobacco pipe

3.10.9 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

3.10.10 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

3.10.11 A sample totalling 37 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) was retrieved from features containing large dumps of CBM across the site, often from infilled ponds (Plates 13 & 14). The sample represents less than 10% of the assemblage and comprised medieval and post-medieval brick and tile.

3.10.12 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.

Environmental and osteological evidence

Animal bone

3.10.13 A small assemblage 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 fragmentation.

Mollusca

3.10.14 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

3.10.15 Twenty-eight bulk samples were taken from predominantly medieval deposits. Preservation is predominantly by carbonization with occasional waterlogging in deeper features, a single deposit (Phase 5 pit **444**) 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.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 Overall, interpretation of the results of the excavation provided by this report is deemed to be reliable and to sit comfortably within established patterns of Late Saxon and medieval rural settlement within the region. However, as stated earlier, a notable caveat is that the conditions on site were often poor, with few securely-dated deposits being identified. It was apparent that many of the features had been truncated and disturbed, with dispersed deposits and often indistinct fill sequences, leading to poorly-defined stratigraphy.

4.1.2 It was also noted during analysis of the finds evidence that there was both a relatively high degree of residuality within contexts containing pottery, and widespread overlap of ceramic production dates within the assemblage (App. B.5). Furthermore, the condition of this material, which was generally abraded and of low mean sherd weight, suggested extensive post-depositional movement. This was, to a large extent, corroborated by the analysis of the environmental remains which concluded that '*The lack of any prehistoric hulled wheat varieties and the ubiquity of cereals in deposits of all phases raises the question of contemporaneity; it is likely that there has been some reworking of deposits*' (App. C.3).

4.1.3 As a result, there is little scope for a detailed sequence of activity to be clearly defined and the conclusions drawn in answer to the research aims for the project are necessarily broad. The relatively early nature of much of the domestic pottery assemblage indicates a Late Saxon-early medieval origin for the site and the absence of definitively late medieval fabrics and the paucity of post-medieval ceramics suggest that that the site's usage probably changed in the 14th or 15th century (App. B.5).

4.2 Introduction

4.2.1 A sequence of largely continuous but intermittent use from the Late Saxon through to the post-medieval periods was revealed by the excavations at Chapel End, Sawtry, with some evidence for earlier activity also present. The results of the excavation are discussed below by period and, within this chronological order, with reference to the research aims and themes identified by the assessment and updated project design (see Section 2.3 above).

(Iron Age to) Roman

4.2.2 Despite the identification of Iron Age features during the evaluation, no definitive evidence of activity of this date was uncovered during the excavation. However, the presence of three intercutting pits and a small quantity of Late Iron Age to Roman (1st century AD to the mid-2nd century AD) pottery sherds in later features hints at some earlier activity in the vicinity, but it is clear that the site did not lie particularly close to any contemporary settlement at this time. However, the presence of these low-level and somewhat ephemeral remains is perhaps not surprising given the proximity of the site to the line of a major Roman route (Ermine Street; The Great North Road) to the east. The main focus of Iron Age and Roman settlement appears to have been centred to the north of the subject site near Tort Hill, close to the presumed line of the road,

although other finds have also been recorded close to its route (see Section 1.3). Over recent years, various investigations on both sides of Tort Hill (between *c.*0.5km and 0.9km to the north of the site) have revealed evidence for roadside settlement and a possible farmstead (Welsh 1996; ECB1555; HERs 11665 and 11666). It seems probable that the Roman finds from Chapel End fall within this wider pattern of dispersed roadside/agricultural activity.

Mid to Late Saxon

4.2.3 Although it is possible that the few sherds of Middle Saxon pottery found on the site were residual, their presence is of note and certainly hints at an early origin to the settlement of Sawtry. By the Late Saxon period the fragmentary evidence suggests that the land was managed through the creation of boundary and/or drainage ditches (Field Systems 1 and 2), some of which persisted in some form well into the medieval and later periods. Certainly in the southern part of the site, particularly Area 1, the Late Saxon (Phase 3) boundaries were seemingly maintained or re-worked on the same alignments all the way through to the post-medieval period. It seems most probable that this layout was predicated by topographic factors, namely the contours of the shallow valley or hollow running east to west through the site. This lower area between Areas 1 and 2 may also have been an early field lane running broadly parallel to Fen Lane to the south (see below).

4.2.4 Further to the north, in the eastern part of Area 2, were a number of heavily disturbed linear features that ran on a different, north-west to south-east, alignment. This arrangement was to some extent superseded during later periods, by boundaries that were more obviously aligned in relation to Chapel End to the west. The scatter of pits and post-holes assigned to this phase are suggestive of low-level activity but may indicate that some properties were established on the Chapel End frontage (assuming that it existed) at this time, with fields laid out to the east.

4.2.5 The paucity of evidence relating to this early period means that it is not possible to relate these features to the broader development of the village, which at the time of the Domesday survey included three manors (see Section 1.3). Interpretation is also somewhat limited by the overlap in production of both Thetford-type wares and Stamford wares into the early medieval period (1050-1200), making it more difficult to be certain whether the material (and associated features) were definitively pre-conquest. Although no Late Saxon features were identified by the adjacent evaluation to the west, sherds of Thetford and St Neots-type ware were recovered as residual elements in later features (Stocks-Morgan 2013).

Early to high medieval

Village development and the site in relation to medieval Sawtry

4.2.6 During the early medieval period, both the stratigraphic and artefactual (principally pottery) evidence suggests that the land adjacent to Chapel End was more intensively developed. This was presumably related to reorganisation of the land and associated settlement expansion (often onto earlier open fields) in the late 11th and 12th centuries, presumably following the Norman Conquest when land ownership changed.

This reiterates the results of the evaluation, which produced a pottery assemblage predominantly dating to the 12th-13th century (Hogan 2013). At this time the village seems to have developed in several areas, focused on the road frontages, moated manor sites and/or the churches. This polyfocal development is fairly typical for this part of the region and medieval villages on the Cambridgeshire/Northamptonshire border. Several Northamptonshire villages have been studied in detail, including Wollaston and Yarwell, with the former being viewed as the 'site type' for polyfocal villages. Yarwell is also given as an example of a planned village with a double row of tofts and crofts fronting an east-west road, with church and manor at one end (Historic England 2018).

4.2.7 During the early medieval period, there was a shift in the predominant layout of the linear features across the northern part of the site to a more broadly co-axial north-northeast to south-southwest alignment that respected the route of Chapel End road. The early medieval boundaries were larger and more extensive than their Late Saxon predecessors, which combined with the more regularised layout is perhaps suggestive of some deliberate planning. Although the excavation did not expose the frontage where the main dwellings and associated 'toft' buildings would have been located, some evidence for possible backplot features and an enclosure was found in the western central part of Area 2, along with the partial remains of at least one timber structure. These fragmentary remains probably represent the eastern extents ('crofts' or fields) of properties fronting onto Chapel End to the west.

4.2.8 It seems that an early focus of settlement in Sawtry lay in the north-east part of the village, where a possible medieval manorial site (represented by a rectangular moat; CHER 01329a; Figs 1, 6 and 13) was located, with a church to the west (St Andrews; demolished in the 19th century). Within the area around the 'homestead' moat are the remains of numerous house platforms and banks representing a shrunken or shifted settlement, as well as an associated pond that has largely been infilled. The CHER (01329c) notes that the moat measures 21m square with a central platform raised 1.82m above the surrounding ground surface. The outline of the moat ditch, which is partly filled with water, is irregular and is approximately 10m wide at the broadest point.

4.2.9 The north-west to south-east axis of the moat (Fig. 1; note its location is only approximately shown on Fig. 13) is clearly not mirrored by the linear features identified within Area 2 in particular, which is located some 150m to the south-west of the moat. This suggests that different topographic features were influencing their layout and/or that the remains identified within the areas to the south and east of Chapel End were not directly related to the moat and associated SMV. The orientation of the moat (and presumably the surrounding earthworks), appears to have been influenced by the (?medieval) alignment of Ermine Street to the east and possibly by the northerly stretch of Chapel End road where it once led eastwards towards St Andrews Church, as shown on early 17th-century and later maps of the village (Figs 4-6). This alignment has more in common with some of the ditches identified in Area 3 to the north of the road, which may have been more directly associated with the manorial site and SMV. The land to the north of Area 3 was occupied by a ?later manor house, to the immediate north of which was All Saints Church. The original dates of

the two churches, which were clearly located in relatively close proximity to each other, is unknown: both were demolished in the late 19th century and stone (including 13th-century material) reused from them in the construction of a new church on the site of All Saints. The current Manor Farm buildings (CHER 01338a) to the south of the church and north of Area 3 are post-medieval and modern, but probably replaced earlier structures on the site. A separate but important element of the medieval village topography was the Cistercian Abbey of Sawtry, founded in 1147 which was located at some distance to the south-east of the site, on the edge of the fens.

4.2.10 Although the moat and associated SMV earthworks have not been investigated in depth, a 12th- or 13th-century date is perhaps likely for the former. Many moats were seemingly newly sited on arable or common pasture land in this period, and this may have been the case at Sawtry. This fits with a wider pattern in Cambridgeshire (and elsewhere in the Central Province) where there are many examples of both planned and unplanned extensions of medieval settlement encroaching over former open fields as a result of population growth in the high medieval (*c*. 1100-1350) period (Oosthuizen 1997, 49). A combined resistivity and magnetometer survey carried out in advance of a planned extension of the church of St Andrews cemetery recorded a complex of probable building remains and land divisions in the northern of the two fields examined. A network of linear anomalies was thought to have probably been associated with the SMV remains. A second group of more ephemeral responses on a different alignment may also have been related to the former medieval village, or could be earlier. Archaeological anomalies were also recorded in the southern field, although these were weaker, suggesting the remains were less substantial. A further series of linear anomalies was also identified that were presumably associated with the moated site immediately to the south of the survey area (CHER 01329c).

4.2.11 Both the excavated evidence and the wider historical context suggests that this part of Sawtry witnessed some expansion, predominantly in the 13th century, with the establishment of moated sites and associated settlement areas. These clearly lay within the two (at the time) separate parishes of All Saints, in the Abbey of Ramsey's manor (Moyne's Manor) and St Andrews – part of Beaumes' Manor. Documentary sources also indicate that the 13th century was a period of expansion here - in 1278, 15 acres of meadow had been recently reclaimed from the fen and added to the manorial demesne of Sawtry Moyne (VCH 1936, 203-202).

Field systems and associated features

4.2.12 One of the principal research aims of the project was to understand the development of the medieval field systems in relation to the suggested roadside settlement associated with Chapel End. It seems that throughout the late 11th/12th to the mid-14th centuries (Phases 4 and 5) there was a broad continuity in land use in this area. The network of ditches identified to the east of the road appears to have largely been based upon refinements and re-workings (on slightly different alignments) of the pre-existing boundaries (Phase 3), continuing through the medieval period. An adjacent evaluation located closer to Chapel End identified similar evidence, including two phases of a medieval rectilinear field system. The first phase was aligned north-east to south-west while the second changed to a more north-northeast to south-southwest

alignment. Pottery associated with the ditches of both phases of field system was datable to the high medieval period (Stocks-Morgan 2013); presumably contemporary with the high medieval (Phase 5) ditches identified on the current site. It is possible, however, that the earlier field system may have been contemporary with the early medieval (Phase 4) ditches, particularly those within Area 1 which were on the same alignment. Together, this suggests some reorganisation of the land in the high medieval period, and the new orientation may also reflect the formalisation of the route of Chapel End Road at this time, and presumably any roadside properties associated with it.

4.2.13 The number of ditches and their repeated recutting may well have been borne out of necessity, given the problems of drainage across the site. During the excavation the water table was consistently high, with frequent waterlogging and it is confidently suggested that draining the land would have been essential for it to have been viable for cultivation or livestock-keeping. By way of illustration, it is worth noting that Boundaries 4 and 5 lay, respectively, at the bottom and top of fairly sharp breaks of slope. Given the localised ground conditions, it seems highly likely that their locations were deliberate. Boundary Ditch 4, at the base of slope, would have maximised drainage away from both the site and the village/Chapel End frontage. Boundary Ditch 5 would have aided the drainage of the high ground in the north but would also have minimised soil wash downslope, into Boundary 4.

4.2.14 Similarly, the ditches forming Field System 5, which ran parallel to Boundary Ditch 4 in Area 1, may have performed a similar function. It should also be noted that these ditches may also have delineated a track or field lane leading eastwards from Chapel End towards Ermine Street and the fens beyond. A track (dashed) is shown in this location on the 1612 map and is also discernible as a hollow way on aerial photographs, notably one taken by the RAF in January 1968 (not illustrated; see Fig. 13 for extrapolated interpretation) when the village was covered in snow. Extensive ridge and furrow is evident on this and other aerial photographs of the village, although the date of this is uncertain. Remains of furrows were identified on the current site and have also been found adjacent to St Andrews Way directly southeast of the study site (CB14652).

4.2.15 The evidence for repeated re-cutting of the ditches on site, particularly Boundaries 1-5, indicates that the silting up of ditches was a persistent issue necessitating their frequent clearance or re-cutting in order to keep them functioning.

Settlement character and development

4.2.16 Although no clearly domestic dwellings were revealed within the excavation areas, largely because the site was located away from the main Chapel End frontage, some conclusions can be drawn about the nature of the settlement and how this changed over time. Most of the pottery and other finds were recovered in relatively small quantities and display evidence of having been reworked, perhaps suggesting that waste had been stored in middens before being deposited in ditches, pits and ponds when they had gone out of use. In contrast, some of the pottery from the adjacent evaluation ditches (Stocks-Morgan 2013) was relatively unabraded, suggesting that these features were located nearer to domestic settlement, presumably focused on

Chapel End. Three post-holes were also revealed by this adjacent evaluation which, although undated, had similar dark grey fills to those within the ditches and were consequently thought to date to the same period; possibly representing the remains of one or more structure.

4.2.17 The main boundary ditches may have delineated fields or paddocks, with early medieval Boundary Ditch 1 perhaps marking the back of any early roadside properties that was subsequently reworked in the high medieval period to form more regular plots. The size of the plots or fields is not easy to discern as they were not fully-exposed, although the plot between high medieval Boundary Ditches 4 and 5 in Area 2 was approximately 60m wide. At this time, the area to the north appears to have been two fields or plots - separated by Boundary Ditch 3 - adjacent to Chapel End where it turned towards St Andrews Church, while the narrow strip to the south of Boundary 4 may have been a track (see above).

4.2.18 In addition to the major boundary/drainage ditches extending to the rear of Chapel End, a number of possible early and high medieval enclosures and 'backplot' ditches were also identified that presumably related to closes or crofts associated with one or more tofts adjacent to Chapel End. Of note was the presence of at least one structure associated with Backplot 1. The earliest iteration of this apparently open-ended building (Structure 1) was constructed using beamslots (*ie* timber-framed), but may have been replaced in the high medieval period by an earth-fast building (Pit/Post-hole Group 2) that was poorly-defined. The location of Structure 1 suggests that it was an agricultural building, possibly a barn, stable or even a pigsty. Perhaps in support of this interpretation was the presence of cess deposits that may be indicative of possible stable waste identified within a pit adjacent to Structure 1/Pit/Post-hole Group 2. Nearby Phase 5/high-medieval pond **330** could conceivably have been the remains of a back-filled cellar as it had very steep sides and a flat base and was located in relative proximity to Chapel End.

4.2.19 Numerous ponds (and former quarries) were present on the site, several of which originated in the medieval period but were subsequently back-filled and/or replaced in the post-medieval and modern periods. These were presumably related to stock-keeping (and possibly water fowl) and may have been associated with specific properties located on the Chapel End frontage. Several large ponds are also shown on later maps of the site, suggesting that they continued to play an important role in the life of the settlement, perhaps also acting as balancing ponds in an area that was evidently prone to flooding.

4.2.20 There appears to have been a slight increase in activity during the high medieval period, indicated by stratigraphic, artefactual and ecofactual evidence. This is broadly in keeping with a wider, regional pattern of population growth and increased productivity up until the mid-14th century. The nature of the assemblages, specifically the small number of personal artefacts in relation to a preponderance of nails and other utilitarian pieces reflects the relatively low status of this agricultural settlement (App. B.1). This is underscored by the relatively small size of the pottery assemblage, which was comprised primarily of utilitarian food preparation, serving and storage vessels (App. B.5). Both Areas 1 and 2 had comparatively low densities of pottery deposition and no material appears to have been a primary deposit, while Area 3

produced very few finds. Although Area 2 produced the bulk of the assemblage, it was clearly at the periphery of domestic occupation and the focus of settlement was evidently not within the area excavated.

4.2.21 Perhaps the most evocative personal artefact recovered from the site is a bone skate made from a horse radius, recovered from a ditch forming part of Phase 4 Field System 4. Its material and design are fairly typical for the period but what makes it noteworthy is that it is the second longest skate found to date in the UK (App. B.6, Plate 26). Whilst the relative size of this piece may simply be a reflection of the comparative scarcity of such finds, it is certainly tempting to conclude that its size is a striking illustration of the potential for utter inclemency underfoot at the subject site. It may also reflect the proximity to the fens to the east, which would have regularly flooded and presumably have frozen during the winter months.

Settlement economy and environment

4.2.22 Although small assemblages, study of the faunal and environmental remains has enabled some broad conclusions about the local economy, and to lesser extent the environment, to be drawn. Based upon the analysis of the animal bone assemblage (App. C.1), it appears that activity on site increased from the early medieval period onwards, peaking during the high medieval period. During this time the main domesticates, particularly cattle, were the predominant species and, typically, were exploited for meat. Sheep, goat and to a lesser extent, pigs were also present. The former probably represent a more mixed economy; the adults used for wool and milking, the young raised for meat, and the swine primarily slaughtered for consumption. The evaluation produced a similarly small assemblage of faunal material predominantly from contexts dated to the 12th-13th century. This comprised 75 assessable specimens, of which 36 were assignable to species (cattle, sheep/goat, horse and dog), with cattle also being the most prevalent. Horses as well as domestic fowl were also present in the excavated assemblage, and it is likely that these were kept by the local inhabitants. Wild species were also present (crow, hare and woodcock), suggesting that these were also exploited, while the presence of frog is not surprising given the damp nature of the site and large number of ponds. These assemblages are comparable with those recovered from other nearby archaeological investigations such as Gidding Road, Sawtry (Foster 2017) and Glebe Farm, Sawtry (Foster 2017).

4.2.23 Analysis of the environmental samples indicated that crop plants such as cereals and legumes were cultivated in the vicinity during the medieval period, with the largest assemblages coming from Phases 4 and 5 (App. C.3). From the Late Saxon through to high medieval periods, wheat was the dominant crop with lesser quantities of peas and beans also present. This is a fairly typical assemblage for agricultural settlements of these periods, within which cereals would have represented a staple ingredient for flour, brewing and wider consumption by both the inhabitants and livestock. These crops may have been grown elsewhere on more suitable and free-draining soils, with perhaps various stock being kept within the paddocks and enclosures at the rear of the plots that fronted Chapel End. Other economic/food plants include pulses, flax and sloe/cherry fruits, some of which would have been cultivated but others gathered from

surrounding hedgerows and trees. These were found mixed with culinary waste of egg shell and fish bones, also fairly typical of location and the periods represented.

4.2.24 With Thetford ware, St Neots and Stamford ware reaching the site in the Late Saxon period and a wider range of fabrics available in the early medieval and medieval period, the supply of pottery to Sawtry also reflects that found on other village/rural sites of the period (App. B.5).

Late medieval abandonment?

4.2.25 Ceramic evidence indicates that the site's usage probably changed in the 14th or 15th century given the lack of late medieval fabrics within the assemblage. The stratigraphic evidence for this period is difficult to discern, although some of the boundary ditches and ponds may have remained open into the early post-medieval period. The remains of ridge and furrow in the northern part of Area 2 may also date to this period, suggesting that part of the site was under arable cultivation at some point. However, it seems probable that much of the area was given over to pasture for livestock rather than cultivation, presumably due to the unfavourable ground conditions. In fact, it may be possible that a significant proportion of the disturbance that so 'muddied' the archaeological sequence across much of Area 2 was the result of a combination of repeated and prolonged trampling, movement and wallowing by livestock. The sharp decline in pottery, faunal remains and other finds in this period indicates that the toft(s) that appear to have been located on the Chapel End frontage were largely abandoned and the land within the associated crofts or fields perhaps left fallow or as rough pasture. A possible exception to this may be the group of late medieval lead spindlewhorls, although these may have been brought to the site from elsewhere as midden deposits for spreading on the fields.

4.2.26 This decline mirrors established regional norms: from the mid-14th century onwards the country was beset by agricultural recession, famine and waves of plague, exacerbated by a deteriorating climate. During the Middle Ages, water levels in the nearby Fens also rose, and Ermine Street (a major north-south route established during the Roman period) to the immediate east of the site fell out of use from the 14th century – replaced by what is now Bullock's Way, 2.5km south-west of the village. This ancient droveway followed a natural ridge and originally ran from Huntingdon in the south to Wansford and Stamford in the north. This suggests that rising water levels may also have had a part to play in the abandonment of the current site/Chapel End as well as perhaps the moated site and SMV to the north. The adjacent evaluation also produced no evidence of activity after the high medieval period, suggesting that even the area closer to the road frontage was no longer occupied (Stocks-Morgan 2013). Evidence for a response to climatic deterioration in the early 14th century was found during excavations at the medieval village of Wythemail, Northamptonshire, including the increasing use of drains and of paved and cobbled surfaces (Hurst and Hurst 1969, 167).

4.2.27 More recent research focusing on Northamptonshire medieval villages including West Cotton (HE 1003636) highlights two prevalent causes of settlement change, namely the shift from arable farming to sheep pasture in the 15th and 16th centuries (requiring larger tracts of land to be made available for grazing), and the enclosure of

open fields from the late-16th through to the mid-19th century for emparkment or agricultural improvement. Despite the commonly held view that plague caused the abandonment of many villages, the documentary evidence available confirms only one such case in Northamptonshire, the former settlement of Hale, in Apethorpe. Similar evidence for complex reasons underlying abandonment of medieval settlements has been found in Cambridgeshire, notably at Clopton where the village was forcibly enclosed for sheep pasture between 1480 and 1520 (Oosthuizen 2009, 16).

Post-medieval land-use

4.2.28 The conclusions drawn above, regarding a change of land use and settlement abandonment/contraction in the late medieval period, are largely borne out by the cartographic evidence, which indicate that the situation did not alter significantly throughout the post-medieval to modern periods.

4.2.29 The earliest available map of the site dates to 1612 (Fig. 4). Although quite a small scale map, it shows that by the early post-medieval period Areas 1 and 2 formed part of a large single field or enclosure at some remove from the core of the settlement, which by then lay to the north-west. The only discernible feature within the subject site are dashed lines that correspond with the low ground traversed by Boundary 4; presumed to demarcate a former track or fieldway. At this time, Area 3 lay within a field allotted to 'Manor Farm'. The northern section of Chapel End where it led towards Ermine Street/St Andrews church was no longer a road but appears to be a field boundary. No houses are shown adjacent to Chapel End. The moated site and associated settlement to the north are not shown and were presumably long-abandoned by this time (their approximate location is shown on Fig. 13). The land between the site and St Andrews church is labelled as being arable, which is reiterated by the evidence of ridge and furrow visible on aerial photographs.

4.2.30 It is of note that several of the larger medieval features such as ponds and boundary ditches revealed by the excavation appear to have been backfilled in the post-medieval period, seemingly in the 16th or 17th century. The presence of several 15th-16th century bricks in a pond backfill suggests a structure (or at least a chimney stack or similar) of this date was located nearby. Relatively few other features were found to date to this period, apart from a few small ditches and post-holes possibly representing short-lived boundaries or ephemeral structures. A ring-gully exposed in the north-west part of Area 2 may have had a specific function such as a dovecote, hayrick or even a small cock pit (a possible example of the latter is recorded close to All Saints church; CHER 01018), but too little was exposed to allow further interpretation. The recovery of part of a ceramic candlestick along with other pottery sherds from its backfill suggests that there was a dwelling located nearby in the 17th century, presumably close to Chapel End.

4.2.31 The next cartographic source is the 1809 Sawtry Enclosure Award Map (Fig. 5). This is a larger scale map and as such it contains more detail. This quite clearly demonstrates that this part if the village to the south-east of the centre was laid out in relation to Chapel End, rather than the medieval settlement remains (including the moated site) to the north-east or All Saints Church to the north-west; the boundaries emanated from the road or ran parallel with it. It also appears that Boundaries 4 and 5

(established in the high medieval period) were still extant at this time. Also of note on this map is a building in the far north-western corner of Area 2. No evidence for this was found during the course of the excavation, although a large pond or quarry recorded in this part of the site and backfilled with modern material may relate to the demolition of this building (see below).

4.2.32 It certainly appears that, based on the evidence from the third map in the sequence (First Edition 1889 OS Map), this building had been demolished and the pond recorded on site was in place (Fig. 6). With regards to the remainder of the subject site, the 1889 map shows Areas 1 and 2 lay in a single large field, with Area 3 still apportioned to Manor Farm.

4.3 Conclusion

4.3.1 This excavation contributes to the growing body of archaeological evidence from around the village that is adding to our understanding of the development of Sawtry, in this instance specifically throughout the post-Roman period. It is one of the few excavations so far undertaken that have revealed (albeit peripheral) evidence for the development of this polyfocal village from the Late Saxon period through Norman reorganisation, high medieval expansion and late medieval abandonment.

4.3.2 One of the stated aims of the project was to seek evidence for 'planned' development around Chapel End in the early medieval period. It is fairly safe to conclude that a defining characteristic of the site is that it appears never to have to been deemed suitable for (direct) domestic habitation. Throughout the known lifetime of the village of Sawtry the site has lain at its periphery, most likely as a result of the perpetually inclement ground conditions that would not have been conducive to permanent settlement. In all likelihood this area was only truly viable as pasture or agricultural land extending to the rear of properties focused on Chapel End. The main areas of contemporary occupation seemingly lay to the north-east and north-west, associated with the two manors/churches, with some roadside development perhaps focused on Chapel End, a road which formerly led to St Andrews church. The fairly consistent use of the site as agricultural, largely pasture, land does hint at an element of planning, especially as the sequence of expansion and contraction seems to mirror that seen elsewhere in the village and region as a whole.

4.3.3 Further investigations in and around the village will hopefully enable the results of this excavation to be placed within the broader context of Sawtry's origins and development. This in turn will contribute to wider research themes focusing on the development of polyfocal settlements, their agricultural regimes and ultimately the (often complex) reasons for their abandonment or contraction.

APPENDIX A CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Area	Phase	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Function	Length	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Colour	Fine component
200	1	3	Cut	0	Ditch		0	0.78	0.13	Linear		
201	1	3	Fill	200	Ditch	Disuse	0		0.13		Blue Grey	Silt clay
202	1	3	Cut	0	Pit		0	1.12	0.1	Circular		
203	1	3	Fill	202	Pit	Disuse	0		0.1		Mid yellow grey	Silt clay
204	1	3	Cut	0	Ditch		0	0.42	0.16	Curvilinear		
205	1	3	Fill	204	Ditch	Disuse	0		0.16		Dark grey brown	Silt clay
206	1	5	Cut	0	Ditch	Agricultural ?	0	0.92	0.12	Linear		
207	1	5	Fill	0	Ditch	Disuse	0		0.12		Mid brown grey	Silt clay
208	1	5	Cut	0	Ditch	Agricultural ?	0	1.12	0.22	Linear		
209	1	5	Fill	208	Ditch	Disuse	0		0.22		Mid brown grey	Silt clay
210	1	5	Cut	0	Ditch	Agricultural ?	0	1.42	0.16	Linear		
211	1	5	Fill	210	Ditch	Disuse	0		0.15		Mid brown grey	Silt clay
212	1	3	Cut	0	Ditch	Enclosure	0	0.56	0.21	Linear		
213	1	3	Fill	212	Ditch	Disuse	0		0.21		Dark brown grey	Silt clay
214	2	6	Cut	0	Post-hole	Structural	0	0.33	0.14	Circular		
215	2	6	Fill	214	Post-hole	Disuse	0		0.14		Dark brown grey	Silt clay
216	2	3	Cut	0	Pit	Structural	0	0.49	0.06	Circular		
217	2	3	Fill	216	Pit	Disuse	0	0.49	0.06		Dark brown grey	Silt clay
218	1	5	Cut	0	Ditch	Enclosure	0	0.46	0.2	Rectangular		
219	1	5	Fill	218	Ditch	Disuse	0		0.16		Grey brown	Silt clay
220	1	5	Fill	218	Ditch	Disuse	0	0.45	0.3		Dark brown	Silt clay
221	1	3	Cut	0	Ditch	Boundary	0	0.7	0.26	Linear		
222	1	3	Fill	221	Ditch	Disuse	0		0.26		Mid brown grey	Silt clay
223	1	5	Cut	0	Ditch	Boundary	0	1.1	0.2	Linear		
224	1	5	Fill	223	Ditch	Disuse	0		0.2		Mid brown grey	Silt clay
225	1	3	Cut	0	Ditch	Boundary	0	0.44	0.1	Linear		
226	1	3	Fill	225	Ditch	Disuse	0		0.1		Mid brown grey	Silt clay
227	2	5	Cut	0	Ditch	Boundary	0	0.6	0.1	Linear		
228	2	5	Fill	227	Ditch	Disuse	0	0.6	0.1		Light grey	Clay silt
229	2	6	Cut	0	Pit	Structural	0	0.37	0.09	Circular		
230	2	6	Fill	229	Pit	Disuse	0		0.09		Dark brown grey	Silt clay
231	2	5	Cut	0	Post-hole	Structural	0	0.37	0.12	Circular		
232	2	5	Fill	231	Post-hole	Disuse	0		0.12		Mid brown grey	Silt clay
233	2	4	Cut	0	Post-hole	Structural	0	0.22	0.07	Circular		
234	2	4	Fill	0	Post-hole	Disuse	0		0.07		Dark brown grey	Silt clay
235	2	6	Cut		Post-hole	Structural	0	0.45	0.15	Sub-circular		
236	2	6	Fill	235	Post-hole	Disuse	0		0.15		Dark brown grey	Silt clay
237	2	6	Cut	0	Post-hole	Structural	0	0.19	0.1	Circular		
238	2	6	Fill	237	Post-hole	Disuse	0		0.1		Dark brown grey	Silt clay
239	2	6	cut	0	post-hole	structural	0	0.47	0.18	circular		
240	2	6	fill	0	post-hole	disuse	0		0.18		mid brown grey	silt clay
241	1	6	cut	0	pit	quarrying	0	0.85	0.23	circular		
242	1	6	fill	241	pit	disuse	0		0.23		mid brown grey	silt clay
243	2	4	cut	0	ditch	boundary	0	1.16	0.22	linear		
244	2	4	fill	243	ditch	disuse	0		0.22		light grey	clay silt

Context	Area	Phase	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Function	Length	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Colour	Fine component
245	2	4	cut	0	ditch	boundary	0	2.4	0.76	linear		
246	2	4	fill	245	ditch	disuse	0		0.66		mid blue grey	clay silt
247	1	5	cut	0	ditch	enclosure	0	0.6	0.28	linear		
248	1	5	fill	247	ditch	disuse	0		0.28		dark blue grey	silt clay
249	1	3	cut	0	pit	quarrying	0	0.94	0.1	sub-circular		
250	1	3	fill	249	pit	disuse	0		0.1		mid blue grey	silt clay
251	1	4	cut	0	ditch	enclosure	0	0.12	0.14	linear		
252	1	4	fill	251	ditch	disuse	0		0.14		dark brown grey	silt clay
253	1	3	cut	0	ditch	enclosure	0	0.25	0.08	linear		
254	1	3	fill	253	ditch	disuse	0		0.08		mid red brown	silt clay
255	2	3	cut	0	ditch	boundary	0	0.65	0.36	linear		
256	2	3	fill	255	ditch	disuse	0		0.36		mid blue grey	silt clay
257	1	4	cut	0	pit	quarrying	0	0.89	0.09	circular		
258	1	4	fill	257	pit	disuse	0		0.1		mid brown grey	silt clay
259	1	5	cut	0	pit	quarrying	0	2.5	0.35	circular		
260	1	5	fill	259	pit	disuse	0		0.35		grey brown	silt clay
261	2	3	cut	0	ditch	boundary	0	0.3	0.4	linear		
262	2	3	fill	261	ditch	disuse	0		0.4		mid blue grey	silt clay
263	2	5	cut	0	ditch	boundary	0	0.2	0.16	curvilinear		
264	2	5	fill	0	ditch	disuse	0		0.16		light red brown	silt sand
265	1	1	cut	0	ditch	enclosure/drainage	0	1.74	0.74	circular		
266	1	1	fill	265	ditch	disuse	0		0.12		dark brown grey	silt clay
267	2	4	fill	245	ditch	initial silting	0		0.1		dark blue grey	silt clay
268	1	3	cut	0	ditch	enclosure	0	0.59	0.15	curvilinear		
269	1	3	fill	268	ditch	disuse	0		0.15		mid yellow grey	silt clay
270	1	5	cut	0	ditch	agricultural	0	1.05	0.12	linear		
271	1	5	fill	270	ditch	disuse	0		0.12		red grey	silt clay
272	2	3	cut	0	ditch	enclosure	0	0.68	0.22	linear		
273	2	3	fill	272	ditch	disuse	0		0.22		mid grey	silt clay
274	2	5	cut	0	ditch	enclosure	0	1.06	0.28	curvilinear		
275	2	5	fill	274	ditch	disuse	0		0.28		light red grey	silt clay
276	1	3	cut	0	ditch	drainage	0	0.6	0.1	linear		
277	1	3	fill	276	ditch	disuse	0		0.1		dark grey brown	silt clay
278	2	6	cut	0	ditch	drainage	0	1.7	0.4	linear		
279	2	6	fill	278	ditch	disuse	0		0.4		dark brown grey	silt clay
280	2	6	cut	0	ditch ?	hedgerow ?	0	1.7	0.16	linear		
281	2	6	fill	280	ditch	disuse/backfill	0		0.16		mid brown grey	silt clay
282	2	4	cut	0	ditch	drainage ?	0	0.73	0.31	linear		
283	2	4	fill	282	ditch	disuse	0		0.31		dark blue grey	silt clay
284	2	6	cut	0	post-hole	structural	0	0.24	0.07	circular		
285	2	6	fill	284	post-hole	disuse	0		0.07		mid brownish grey	silt clay
286	2	6	cut	0	pit	structural ?	0	0.6	0.07	circular		
287	2	6	fill	286	pit	disuse	0		0.07		mid brown grey	silt clay

Context	Area	Phase	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Function	Length	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Colour	Fine component
288	2	6	cut	0	pit	structural ?	0	1.03	0.09	circular		
289	2	6	fill	288	pit	disuse	0		0.09		mid brown grey	silt clay
290	2	6	cut	0	post-hole	structural	0	0.63	0.21	sub-circular		
291	2	6	fill	290	post-hole	disuse	0		0.21		mid brown grey	silt clay
292	2	6	cut	0	post-hole	structural	0	0.46	0.18	sub-circular		
293	2	6	fill	292	post-hole	disuse	0		0.18		mid brown grey	silt clay
294	2	4	cut	0	ditch	boundary	0	1.12	0.21	linear		
295	2	4	fill	294	ditch	disuse	0		0.21		mid yellow grey	silt clay
296	2	3	cut	0	ditch	enclosure	0	0.39	0.04	linear		
297	2	3	fill	296	ditch	disuse	0		0.04		dark blue grey	silt clay
298	2	6	cut	0	pit	structural ?	0	0.48	0.06	sub-circular		
299	2	6	fill	298	pit	disuse	0		0.06		dark brown grey	silt clay
300	2	5	cut	0	pit	structural	0	0.22	0.09	sub-circular		
301	2	5	fill	300	pit	disuse	0		0.09		dark yellow brown	silt clay
302	2	5	cut	0	pit	structural ?	0	0.34	0.17	circular		
303	2	5	fill	302	pit	disuse	0		0.17		dark yellow grey	silt clay
304	2	5	fill	307	pit	disuse	0		0.14		mid grey brown	silt clay
305	2	5	fill	307	pit	disuse	0		0.08		dark yellow brown	silt clay
306	2	5	fill	307	pit	disuse	0		0.04		mid grey brown	silt clay
307	2	5	cut	0	pit	structural ?	0	0.8	0.14	sub-circular		
308	2	4	cut		post-hole	structural	0	0.62	0.34	circular		
309	2	4	fill	308	post-hole	disuse	0		0.34		dark yellow grey	silt clay
310	2	5	fill	311	post-hole	disuse	0		0.16		mid grey brown	silt clay
311	2	5	cut	0	post-hole	structural	0	0.31	0.16	circular		
312	2	4	cut	0	ditch	structural	0	0.29	0.11	linear		
313	2	4	fill	312	ditch	backfill	0		0.11		mid brown grey	silt clay
314	2	3	cut	0	ditch	enclosure	0	0.38	0.11	linear		
315	2	3	fill	314	ditch	disuse	0		0.11		dark blue grey	silt clay
316	2	6	cut	0	pit	structural	0	0.56	0.13	sub-circular		
317	2	6	fill	316	pit	disuse	0		0.13		dark brown grey	silt clay
318	2	5	cut	0	pit	structural	0	0.85	0.09	sub-circular		
319	2	5	fill	318	pit	disuse	0		0.09		mid blue grey	silt clay
320	2	4	cut	0	post-hole	structural	0	0.68	0.28	sub-circular		
321	2	4	fill	320	post-hole	disuse	0		0.28		dark blue grey	silt clay
322	2	4	fill	320	post-hole	initial silting up	0		0.09		mid yellow orange	clay
323	2	4	fill	320	post-hole	initial silting up	0		0.11		mid yellow orange	clay
324	2	3	cut	0	pit		0	0.89	0.16	amorphous		
325	2	3	fill	324	pit	disuse	0		0.16		mid grey brown	silt clay
326	2	5	cut	0	ditch	enclosure	0	0.44	0.2	curvilinear		
327	2	5	fill	326	ditch	disuse	0		0.2		mid yellow grey	silt clay
328	2	4	cut	0	ditch	enclosure	0	0.39	0.21	linear		

Context	Area	Phase	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Function	Length	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Colour	Fine component
329	2	4	fill	328	ditch	disuse	0	0.39	0.21		dark brown grey	silt sand
330	2	7	cut	0	pit	pond	0	1.1	0.43	amorpho us		
331	2	7	fill	330	pit	backfill	0		0.43		mid green brown	silt clay
332	2	4	cut	0	ditch/beam slot	structural	0	0.31	0.15	linear		
333	2	4	fill	332	ditch/beam slot	disuse	0		0.15		mid brown grey	silt clay
334	2	7	cut	0	pit	pond	0		0.44	sub-circular		
335	2	7	fill	0	pit	disuse/backfill	0		0.08		mid yellow brown	silt clay
336	2	7	fill	334	pit	disuse/backfill	0		0.35		mid grey	silt clay
337	2	5	cut	0	pit	structural	0		0.18	circular		
338	2	5	fill	338	pit	disuse	0		0.18		mid grey brown	silt clay
339	2	4	fill	342	ditch	disuse	0	1.3	0.3		mid grey	clay
340	2	4	fill	342	ditch	disuse	0		0.1		light yellow brown	sand clay
341	2	4	fill	342	ditch	disuse	0		0.2		light grey	clay
342	2	4	cut	0	ditch	boundary	0		0.45	linear		
343	1	1	fill	0	ditch	slump	0		0.2		mid red brown	silt clay
344	1	1	fill	265	ditch	disuse	0		0.28		dark brown grey	silt clay
345	1	1	fill	265	ditch	slump	0		0.16		mid red brown	silt clay
346	1	1	fill	265	ditch	backfill	0		0.1		dark brown grey	silt clay
347	1	1	cut	0	pit	structural	0	0.22	0.32	sub-circular		
348	1	1	fill	347	pit	disuse	0		0.32		mid grey brown	silt clay
349	1	1	cut	0	pit	structural	0	1.46	0.64	sub-circular		
350	1	1	fill	349	pit	disuse	0		0.28		mid red brown	silt clay
351	1	1	fill	0	pit	backfill	0		0.38		dark brown grey	silt clay
352	2	7	cut	0	pit	pond	0	1.2	0.34	amorpho us		
353	2	7	fill	352	pit	disuse	0		0.34		mid green grey	clay
354	2	5	fill	355	ditch	disuse	0		0.35		light green grey	clay
355	2	5	cut	0	ditch	boundary	0		0.35	linear		
356	2	4	fill	357	ditch	disuse	0		0.4		dark green grey	clay
357	2	4	cut	0	ditch	boundary	0		0.4	linear		
358		7	layer	0	topsoil	top soil	0				dark grey brown	clay silt
359	2	6	cut	0	pit/post-hole	structural	0		0.11	circular		
360	2	6	fill	359	pit	disuse	0		0.11		mid yellow brown	silt clay
361	2	4	cut	0	ditch	enclosure	0	1.13	0.41	linear		
362	2	4	fill	361	ditch	disuse	0		0.15		mid yellow grey	silt clay
363	2	4	fill	361	ditch	disuse	0		0.26		dark grey	silt clay
364	2	7	cut	0	pit	pond	0	1	0.51	amorpho us		
365	2	7	fill	364	pit	disuse	0		0.21		mid blue grey	silt clay
366	2	7	fill	364	pond	disuse	0		0.3		mid brown grey	silt clay
367	2	5	fill	368	pit	disuse	0		0.12		dark green grey	clay
368	2	5	cut	0	pit	quarrying ?	0	2.3	0.12	sub-circular		
369	2	6	fill	370	pit	disuse	0		0.12		light grey brown	clay

Context	Area	Phase	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Function	Length	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Colour	Fine component
370	2	6	cut	0	pit	quarrying ?	0		0.12	sub-circular		
371	2	4	fill	463	pit	disuse	0		0.28		mid grey blue	clay silt
372	2	4	fill	0	pit	disuse	0		0.26		dark grey	silt clay
373	2	4	fill	0	ditch	capping	0		0.24		light green grey	sand clay
374	2	4	fill	376	ditch	backfill	0		0.98		dark green grey	silt clay
375	2	5	fill	432	ditch	packing	0		1.05		mid grey	silt clay
376	2	4	cut	0	ditch	drainage	0		1.04	linear		
377	2	5	fill	382	pit	backfill	0		0.32		light grey	sand clay
378	2	5	fill	382	pit	disuse	0		0.14		dark red brown	sand clay
379	2	5	fill	382	pit	backfill	0		0.34		light grey	sand clay
380	2	5	fill	0	pit	silting up	0		0.28		light grey	clay silt
381	2	5	fill	382	pit	silting up	0		0.4		dark grey	clay silt
382	2	5	cut	0	pit	quarrying	0	1.3	1.36	sub-circular		
383	2	5	fill	392	pit	backfill	0		0.14		light grey	sand clay
384	2	5	fill	392	pit	silting up	0				dark grey	clay silt
385	2	5	fill	392	pit	backfill	0		0.14		light grey	sandy clay
386	2	5	fill	392	pit	disuse	0		0.08		dark grey	clay silt
387	2	5	fill	392	pit	backfill	0		0.14		light grey	sand clay
388	2	5	fill	392	pit	slump	0		0.06		dark yellow brown	sand clay
389	2	5	fill	392	pit	silting up	0		0.1		dark grey	silt clay
390	2	5	fill	0	pit	slump	0		0.04		dark red brown	sand clay
391	2	5	fill	0	pit	initial silting up	0		0.32		mid grey	silt clay
392	2	5	cut	0	pit	quarry	3.2	3.3	1.44	sub-circular		
393	2	5	fill	392	pit	backfill	0		0.76		dark grey	clay silt
394	2	5	fill	392	pit	disuse	0		0.26		dark yellow brown	sand clay
395	2	4	fill	402	ditch	disuse	0	0	0.15		mid grey brown	silt clay
396	2	5	cut	0	post-hole	structural	0	0.54	0.19	sub-circular		
397	2	5	fill	396	post-hole	disuse	0		0.19		light brown grey	silt clay
398	2	4	cut	0	post-hole	structural	0	0.42	0.27	sub-circular		
399	2	4	fill	398	post-hole	disuse	0		0.27		mid brown grey	silt clay
400	2	4	cut	0	post-hole	structural	0	0.37	0.21	sub-circular		
401	2	4	fill	0	post-hole	disuse	0		0.21		light brown grey	silt clay
402	2	4	cut	0	ditch	enclosure	0	0.35	0.15	linear		
403	2	5	cut	0	pit	quarrying	0	1.5	1.02	sub-circular		
404	2	5	fill	392	pit	backfill	0		0.32		mid grey	sand clay
405		7	layer	0	subsoil	subsoil	0				mid brown grey	silt clay
406	2	4	fill	407	ditch	disuse	0	1.2	0.25		mid grey	clay
407	2	4	cut	0	ditch	boundary	0	1.2	0.25	linear		
408	2	4	fill	409	ditch	disuse	0	0.35	0.25		mid grey	light green grey
409	2	4	cut	0	ditch	enclosure	0	0.35	0.25	linear		
410	2	4	fill	411	ditch	disuse	0		0.1		light green grey	clay
411	2	4	cut	0	ditch	enclosure	0	0.5	0.1	linear		
412	2	4	cut		ditch	enclosure	0	1.1	0.36	linear		
413	2	4	fill	412	ditch	disuse	0		0.36		dark brown grey	clay

Context	Area	Phase	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Function	Length	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Colour	Fine component
414	2	5	cut	0	ditch	enclosure	0	1.3	0.42	curvilinear		
415	2	5	fill	414	ditch	disuse	0	0.11	0.14		mid yellow grey	clay
416	2	5	fill	414	ditch	disuse	0	0.21	0.31		dark brown grey	clay
417	2	5	fill	414	ditch	disuse	0	0.24	0.14		dark blue grey	clay
418	2	5	fill	414	ditch	disuse	0		0.42		mid grey yellow	clay
419	2	4	cut	419	ditch	enclosure	0	0.55	0.22	curvilinear		
420		4	fill		ditch	disuse	0		0.22		dark brown grey	clay
421	2	4	cut	0	ditch	enclosure	0	0.7	0.49	curvilinear		
422	2	4	fill	421	ditch	disuse	0		0.15		dark blue grey	clay
423	2	4	fill	421	ditch	backfill	0		0.18		mid brown yellow	clay
424	2	4	fill	421	ditch	disuse	0		0.13		mid blue grey	clay
425	2	6	cut	425	post-hole	structural	0	0.25	0.06	sub-circular		
426	2	6	fill	425	post-hole	disuse	0		0.06		light yellow grey	clay
427	2	4	cut	0	ditch	enclosure	0	0.9	0.3	linear		
428	2	4	fill	427	ditch	disuse	0		0.05		red brown	silt clay
429	2	4	fill	427	ditch	disuse	0		0.25		dark brown	silt clay
430	2	5	cut	0	pit	structural	0	0.63	0.35	sub-circular		
431	2	5	fill	430	pit	disuse	0		0.35		dark brown	silt clay
432	2	5	cut	0	ditch	boundary	0	1.94	1.04	linear		
433	2	4	fill	434	ditch	disuse	0		0.25		dark grey green	clay
434	2	4	cut	0	ditch	enclosure	0	1.3	0.25	linear		
435	2	7	fill	436	natural	disuse	0	0.73	0.3		mid brown grey	silt clay
436	2	7	cut	0	natural	disuse	0	0.73	0.3	curvilinear		
437	2	5	fill	403	pit	backfill	0		0.86		dark grey	clay silt
438	2	5	fill	403	pit	backfill	0		0.36		dark yellow brown	sand clay
439	2	5	fill	403	pit	silting up	0		0.1		dark grey	clay silt
440	2	5	fill	403	pit	backfill	0		0.2		dark yellow brown	sand clay
441	2	5	fill	0	pit	initial silting	0		0.2		mid grey with orange mottling	clay silt
442	2	3/5	fill	443	ditch	disuse	0		0.15		mid grey brown	clay
444	2	5	cut	0	pit	structural	0	0.98	0.19	sub-circular		
445	2	5	fill	444	pit	disuse	0	0	0.19		dark grey brown	silt clay
446	2	5	cut	0	pit	structural	0	0.56	0.18	sub-circular		
447	2	5	fill	446	pit	disuse	0		0.05		light green grey	clay
448	2	5	fill	446	pit	disuse	0	0	0.15		dark brown grey	clay
449	2	3	cut	0	bowl	tree throw	0	0	0	sub-circular		
450	2	3	fill	449	bowl	natural in fill	0	0	0		dark grey brown	silt clay
451	2	3	cut	0	post-hole	structural	0.3	0.25	0.3	sub-circular		
452	2	3	fill	451	post-hole	disuse	0		0.3		dark grey brown	silt clay
453	2	5	cut		post-hole	structural	0	0.3	0.17	sub-circular		
454	2	5	fill	453	post-hole	disuse	0	0	0.17		dark blue grey	clay
455	2	4	cut	0	post-hole	structural	0	0.19	0.1	sub-circular		

Context	Area	Phase	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Function	Length	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Colour	Fine component
456	2	4	fill	455	post-hole	disuse	0		0.1		dark brown grey	clay
457	2	5	cut	0	post-hole	structural	0	0.51	0.33	sub-circular		
458	2	5	fill	0	post-hole	disuse	0		0.33		dark blue grey	clay
459	2	5	cut	459	post-hole	structural	0	0.32	0.08	sub-circular		
460	2	5	fill	459	post-hole	disuse	0	0	0.08		dark brown grey	clay
461	2	4	cut	0	post-hole	structural	0	0.29	0.07	sub-circular		
462	2	4	fill	461	post-hole	disuse	0	0	0.07		mid brown grey	clay
463	2	4	cut	0	pit	quarrying	8	6	1.18	sub-circular		
464	2	0	fill	465	natural	disuse	0	0.26	0.59		dark brown grey	silt clay
465	2	0	cut	0	natural	disuse	0	0.48	0.59	circular		
466	2	4	cut	0	ditch	boundary	0	0.92	0.48	linear		
467	2	4	fill	466	ditch	disuse	0		0.48		brown grey	silt clay
468	2	5	cut		ditch	enclosure	0	1.31	0.51	linear		
469	2	5	fill	468	ditch	disuse	0		0.51		mid green	silt clay
470	2	5	cut	0	post-hole	structural	0	0.29	0.17	circular		
471	2	5	fill	470	post-hole	disuse	0		0.17		mid orange brown	silt clay
472	2	4	fill	463	pit	backfill	0	0	0.26		mid grey green	clay silt
473	2	4	fill	463	pit	disuse	0		0.34		dark red brown	clay stone
474	2	4	fill	463		silting up	0		0.04		dark blue grey	clay silt
475	2	4	fill	463	pit	initial silting up	0		0.3		light red brown	sand silt
476	2	4	fill	463	pit	slump	0		0.28		mid brown grey	clay silt
477	2	4	fill	463	pit	silting layer	0		0.04		dark blue grey	clay silt
478	2	5	cut	0	ditch	enclosure	0	1.05	0.34	curvilinear		
479	2	5	fill	0	ditch	disuse	0	0.13	0.18		mid grey brown	clay
480	2	5	fill	478	ditch	disuse	0		0.33		dark brown grey	clay
481	2	5	fill	0	ditch	disuse	0		0.08		light grey brown	clay
482	2	3	cut	0	post-hole	structural	0	0.15	0.13	square		
483	2	3	fill	482	post-hole	disuse	0		0.13		dark blue grey	silt clay
484	2	3	cut	0	pit	structural	0	0.63	0.36			
485	2	3	fill	484	pit	disuse	0		0.36			
486	2	3	fill	484	pit	disuse	0		0.31		mid brown grey	silt clay
487	2	5	cut	0	ditch	enclosure	0	0.54	0.26	curvilinear		
488	2	5	fill	487	ditch	disuse	0		0.26		dark brown grey	clay
489	2	4	cut	0	ditch	enclosure	0	0.67	0.11	linear		
490	2	4	fill	0	ditch	disuse	0		0.11		dark grey	silt clay
491	2	5	cut	0	ditch	enclosure	0	0.54	0.17	linear		
492	2	5	fill	491	ditch	disuse	0		0.17		dark grey (orange mottling)	silt clay
493	1	3	fill	495	pit	disuse	0		0.19		dark brown grey	clay silt
494	1	3	fill	495	pit	disuse	0		0.12		dark green grey	silt clay
495	1	3	cut	0	pit	structural	0	0.8	0.3	sub-circular		
496	2	4	cut	0	post-hole	structural	0	0.42	0.06	sub-circular		
497	2	4	fill	496	post-hole	disuse	0		0.06		mid brown grey	clay

Context	Area	Phase	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Function	Length	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Colour	Fine component
498	2	3	cut	0	post-hole	structural	0	0.35	0.32	sub-circular		
499	2	3	fill	498	post-hole	disuse	0		0.32		dark blue grey	clay
500	2	3	cut	0	pit	structural	0	0.22	0.43	sub-circular		
501	2	3	fill	500	post-hole	disuse	0		0.43		dark brown grey	clay
502	2	4	cut	0	post-hole	structural	0	0.63	0.2	sub-circular		
503	2	4	fill	502	post-hole	fill	0		0.2		mid brown grey	clay
504	1	4	cut	0	ditch	enclosure	0	0.62	0.2	linear		
505	1	4	fill	504	ditch	disuse	0		0.2		light grey brown	silt clay
506	1	1	cut	0	ditch	enclosure	0	0.36	0.08	linear		
507	1	1	fill	0	ditch	disuse	0		0.08		mid brown grey	silt clay
508	1	4	cut	0	ditch	enclosure	0	0.36	0.12	linear		
509	1	4	fill	508	ditch	disuse	0		0.12		dark blue grey	silt clay
510	1	5	cut	0	ditch	enclosure	0	0.66	0.16	linear		
511	1	5	fill	510	ditch	disuse	0		0.16		blue grey	silt clay
512	2	5	cut	0	ditch	enclosure	0	1.19	0.34	linear		
513	2	5	fill	512	ditch	disuse	0		0.34		light yellow brown	silt clay
514	2	5	cut	0	ditch	enclosure	0	0.45	0.32	linear		
515	2	5	fill	514	linear	disuse	0		0.32		dark brown grey	silt clay
516	2	5	cut	0	ditch	enclosure	0	1.1	0.7	linear		
517	2	5	fill	516	ditch	disuse/backfill	0	1.3	0.69		mid grey brown	silt clay
519	2	5	fill	516	ditch	disuse	0		0.36		mid grey brown	silt clay
520	2	5	cut	0	pit	quarrying?	0	0.5	0.41	sub-circular		
521	2	5	fill	520	pit	disuse	0	0.5	0.41		dark grey brown	silt clay
522	2	3	fill	523	pit	disuse	0		0.2		dark green grey	clay silt
523	2	3	cut	0	pit	structural	0	0.9	0.2	circular		
524	2	4	cut	0	ditch	enclosure	0	0.92	0.26	linear		
525	2	4	cut	0	ditch	boundary	0	1.5	0.94	linear		
526	2	5	cut	0	ditch	enclosure	0	1.9	0.76	linear		
527	2	4	fill	524	ditch	disuse	0		0.26		mid green grey	clay silt
528	2	5	fill	526	ditch	capping	0		0.4		light green grey	sand clay
529	2	5	fill	526	ditch	packing	0		0.7		dark green grey	silt clay
530	2	5	fill	526	ditch	packing	0		0.06		dark yellow brown	clay sand
531	2	4	fill	525	ditch	backfill	0		0.38		dark green grey	clay silt
532	2	4	fill	525	ditch	disuse	0	0	0.1		mid grey	silt clay
533	2	4	fill	525	disuse		0		0.06		dark grey	clay silt
535	2	4	fill	525	ditch	silting up	0		0.12		dark green grey	clay silt
536	1	4	cut	0	ditch	enclosure	0	0.42	0.28	linear		
537	1	4	fill	536	ditch	disuse	0		0.28		very dark grey	silt clay
538	1	5	cut	538	ditch	unknown	1.02	0.62	0.16	linear		
539	1	5	fill	538	ditch	unknown	1.02	0.62	0.16		mid brown	silty clay
540	1	4	cut	540	ditch		1	0.5	0.11	linear		
541	1	4	fill	540	ditch		1	0.5	0.11		mid brownish grey	silty clay
542	1	4	cut	542	ditch		1	0.4	0.2	rectangular		
543	1	4	fill	542	ditch		1	0.4	0.2		dark greyish brown	silty clay
544	1	5	cut	544	545	enclosure?	0	0.65	0.2	rectangular		
545	1	5	fill	544	ditch		0	0.65	0.2		dark grey	silty clay

Context	Area	Phase	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Function	Length	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Colour	Fine component
546		5	cut	546	ditch		0	0.4	0.1	amorphous		
547	1	5	fill	546	ditch		0	0.4	0.1		dark greyish brown	silty clay
548	1	0	cut	548	pit		0	0.3	0.15	sub-circular		
549	1	0	fill	548	pit		0	0.3	0.15		dark greyish brown	silty clay
550	1	0	cut	550	ditch		0	0.5	0.2	linear		
551	1	0	fill	550	ditch		0	0.5	0.2		dark greyish brown	silty clay
552	2	4	cut	552	pit	unknown	0.5	0.5	0.08	sub-rectangular		
553	2	4	fill	552	pit		0.5	0.5	0.08		mid brown	silty clay
554	2	5	cut	554	post-hole		0.22	0.23	0.08	sub-circular		
555	2	5	fill	554	post-hole		0.22	0.23	0.08		mid brown	silty clay
556	2	5	cut	556	post-hole		0.23	0.16	0.1	sub-circular		
557	2	5	fill	556	post-hole		0.23	0.16	0.1		mid brown	silty clay
558	2	4	cut	558	ditch	drainage?	2	0.9	0.18	linear		
559	2	4	fill	558	ditch	disuse	2	0.9	0.18		dark brownish grey	clay
560	2	4	cut	560	gully		2	0.16	0.1	linear		
561	2	4	fill	560	gully	disuse	2	0.16	0.1		mid brownish grey	clay
562	1	4	fill	564	ditch	disuse	0		0.28		dark brownish grey	clayey silt
563	1	4	fill	564	ditch	primary	0		0.1		mid reddish brown	clayey silt
564	1	4	cut	564	ditch	enclosure	0	0.8	0.28	linear		
565	2	5	cut	565	ditch	drainage?	5	1	0.17	linear		
566	2	5	fill	565	ditch	disuse	5	1	0.17		mid greyish brown	clay
567	2	3	cut	567	ditch		5	0.39	0.14	linear		
568	2	3	fill	567	ditch		5	0.39	0.14		mid greyish brown	clay
569	2	4	cut	569	ditch	boundary	5	0.48	0.19	linear		
570	2	4	fill	569	ditch	disuse	5	0.48	0.19		dark brownish grey	clay
571	2	5	cut	571	ditch	unknown	0	1.25	0.4	linear		
572	2	5	fill	571	ditch		0	1.25	0.4		dark greenish brown	silty clay
573	2	5	cut	573	pit	quarry?	0	2.5	1.6	sub-circular		
574	2	5	cut	574	pit	quarry	0	4.1	1.22	sub-circular		
575	2	5	fill	574	pit		0		0.6		dark grey	clay silt
576	2	5	fill	574	pit	backfill	0		0.52		dark yellowish brown	sandy clay
577	2	5	fill	574	pit		0		0.3		light yellowish brown	sandy clay
578	2	5	fill	574	pit		0		0.9		mid greenish grey	clayey silt
579	2	5	fill	573	pit		0		0.9		dark yellowish brown	silty clay
580	2	5	fill	574	pit		0		0.3		dark greenish grey	clayey silt
581	2	5	fill	573	pit	disuse	0				mid greenish grey	silty clay
582	2	5	fill	573	pit		0		0.08		dark yellowish brown	sandy clay
583	2	5	fill	573	pit		0		0.36		dark green grey	silty clay
584	2	5	fill	573	pit		0		0.27		light greenish grey	clayey silt
585	2	5	fill	573	pit		0		0.38		mid blueish grey	clayey silt
586	2	6	cut	586	ditch		2	0.73	0.15	curvilinear		

Context	Area	Phase	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Function	Length	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Colour	Fine component
587	2	6	fill	586	ditch	disuse	0		0.15		mid greyish brown	clay
588	2	5	cut	0	ditch		0					
589		5	fill	588	ditch		0					
590		5	fill	588	ditch		0					
591	2	5	cut	0	ditch		0					
592		5	fill	591	ditch		0					
593	1	4	cut	593	ditch	drainage/ boundary	3	0.9	0.43	linear		
594	1	4	fill	593	ditch	disuse	1	0.27	0.16		mid brownish grey	clay
595	1	4	fill	593	ditch	disuse	1	0.32	0.22		dark brownish grey	clay
596	1	4	fill	593	ditch	disuse	1	0.96	0.17		mid greyish brown	clay
597	1	2	cut	597	post-hole		0	0.25	0.18	sub-circular		
598	1	2	fill	597	post-hole		0	0.25	0.18		light blueish grey	clay
599	1	2	cut	599	post-hole		0	0.15	0.06	sub-circular		
600	1	2	fill	599	post-hole		0	0.15	0.06		light blueish grey	clay
601	2	5	cut	601	ditch		1	1.1	0.15	linear		
602	2	5	fill	601	ditch	disuse	0		0.15		dark brownish grey	silty clay
603	2	4	cut	603	ditch		4	2	0.18	linear		
604	2	4	fill	603	ditch	disuse	0		0.18		dark brownish grey	silty clay
605	1	2	fill	608	pit	disuse	0		0.3		mid greyish brown	clayey silt
606	1	2	fill	608	pit	disuse	0		0.36		light greyish brown	clayey silt
607	1	2	fill	608	pit	primary slump	0		0.02		dark reddish brown	clay
608	1	2	cut	608	pit		0	2.78	0.68	sub-circular		
609	1	5-6	fill	610	ditch	disuse	0		0.3		dark grey	clayey silt
610	1	5-6	cut	610	ditch	enclosure	0	0.3	0.3	linear		
611	2	4	fill	612	ditch	disuse	0		0.2		light green grey	clay silt
612	2	4	cut	0	ditch	enclosure	0	1.1	0.2	curvilinear		
613	2	5	fill	614	ditch	disuse	0		0.32		dark green grey	clay silt
614	2	5	cut	0	ditch	boundary	0		0.32	linear		
615	2	4	cut	615	slot	beam slot	1	0.26	0.12	curvilinear		
616	2	4	fill	615	slot	beam slot	0		0.12		mid brownish grey	clay
617	2	4	cut	617	slot	beam slot	1	0.32	0.1	curvilinear		
618	2	4	fill	617	slot	beam slot	0		0.1		mid brownish grey	clay
619	2	4	cut	619	ditch		1	0.35	0.13	linear		
620	2	4	fill	619	ditch	disuse	0		0.13		dark greyish brown	clay
621	2	3	cut	621	ditch		1	0.42	0.15	curvilinear		
622	2	3	fill	621	ditch	disuse	0		0.15		dark greyish brown	silty clay
623	2	3	cut	0	ditch	enclosure terminus	0	0.6	0.21	linear		
624	2	3	fill	623	ditch	initial silting up	0		0.07		mid brown grey	sand clay
625	2	3	fill	623	ditch	disuse	0		0.15		dark brown grey	silt clay
626	2	4	cut	0	ditch	enclosure	0	1.16	0.16	linear		
627	2	5	cut	0	ditch	boundary	0	1.1	0.3	linear		
628	2	5	cut	0	ditch	enclosure	0	0.7	0.4	linear		
629	2	5	cut	0	ditch	enclosure	0	1	0.5	linear		

Context	Area	Phase	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Function	Length	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Colour	Fine component
630	2	6	cut	0	pit	quarrying	0	1.1	0.16	sub-circular		
631	2	7	cut	0	gully	drainage	0	0.2	0.1	linear		
632	2	4	fill	626	ditch	disuse	0		0.16		mid green grey	clay silt
633	2	4	fill	626	ditch	initial silting up	0		0.3		dark green grey	clay silt
634	2	5	fill	627	ditch	initial silting up	0		0.26		light green grey	silt clay
635	2	5	fill	628	ditch	disuse	0		0.4		dark green grey	clay silt
636	2	5	fill	627	ditch	disuse	0		0.24		dark green grey	clay silt
637	2	5	fill	629	ditch	initial silting up	0		0.3		light green grey	silt clay
638	2	6	fill	630	ditch	disuse	0		0.16		mid green grey	clay silt
639	2	7	fill	631	gully	packing	0		0.1		dark grey	silt clay
640	2	5	cut	0	ditch	enclosure corner	0	0.75	0.32	curvilinear		
641	2	5	fill	640	ditch	disuse	0		0.32		dark brown grey	clay
642	2	5	cut	0	ditch	enclosure	0	1.7	0.55	curvilinear		
643	2	5	fill	642	ditch	initial silting	0		0.18		mid brown yellow	clay
644	2	5	fill	642	ditch	disuse	0		0.41		mid brown grey	clay
645	2	5	cut	0	ditch	enclosure	0		0.31	linear		
646	2	5	fill	645	ditch	disuse	0		0.31		mid orange brown	silt clay
647	2	4	cut	0	ditch	enclosure	0		0.2	linear		
648	2	4	fill	647	ditch	initial silting	0		0.09		mid brown grey	silt clay
649	2	4	fill	647	ditch	disuse	0		0.1		dark brown grey	clay
650	2	5	layer	0			0		0.08			
651	2	5	cut	0	post-hole	structural	0	0.14	0.06	circular		
652	2	5	fill	651	post-hole	disuse	0		0.06		mid blue grey	clay
653	2	5	cut	0	post-hole	structural	0	0.14	0.06	circular		
654	2	5	fill	653	post-hole	disuse	0		0.06		mid blue grey	clay
655	2	5	cut	0	post-hole	structural	0	0.13	0.03	circular		
656	2	5	fill	655	post-hole	disuse	0		0.03		mid blue grey	clay
657	2	5	cut	0	post-hole	structural	0	0.18	0.06	circular		
658	2	5	fill	657	post-hole	disuse	0		0.06		mid blue grey	clay
659	2	5	cut	0	post-hole	structural	0	0.16	0.06	circular		
660	2	5	fill	659	post-hole	disuse	0		0.06		mid blue grey	clay
661	2	5	cut	0	post-hole	structural	0	0.2	0.06	circular		
662	2	5	fill	661	post-hole	disuse	0		0.06	circular		
663	2	5	cut	0	post-hole	structural	0	0.15	0.1	circular		
664	2	5	fill	663	post-hole	disuse	0		0.1		mid blue grey	clay
665	2	5	cut		post-hole	structural	0	0.21	0.06	circular		
666	2	5	fill	665	post-hole	disuse	0		0.06		mid blue grey	clay
667	2	5	layer	672		capping	0					
668	2	5		0			0		0.09		dark brown grey	clay
669	2	5	layer	0			0				mid brown grey	silt clay
670	2	5	layer	672			0		0.11		dark blue grey	clay
671	2	5	layer	672			0		0.08		mid blue grey	clay
672	2	5	cut	0	pit	pond	0		0.25	sub-circular		
673	2	5	cut	0	pit	quarrying ?	0	3.2	1.2	sub-circular		

Context	Area	Phase	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Function	Length	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Colour	Fine component
674	2	5	fill	673	pit	disuse	0		1.2		dark blue grey	clay
676	2	0	layer	0	natural	disuse	0		0.26		mid orange brown	clay
677	2	4	cut	677	ditch	use	0					
678	2	4	fill	677	ditch	disuse	0		0.26		mid orange grey	clay
679	2	5	cut	0	ditch	enclosure	0	1.8	0.6	linear		
680	2	5	fill	679	ditch	disuse	0		0.2		dark orange brown	clay
681	2	5	fill	679	ditch	disuse	0		0.4		dark brown grey	clay
682	2	4	cut	682	post-hole	use	0					
683	2	4	fill	682	post-hole	disuse	0		0.26		mid orange brown	silt clay
684	2	6	fill	685	pit	disuse	0		0.1		dark grey	clay silt
685	2	6	cut	0	pit	quarry	0	2.3	0.1	sub-circular		
686	2	7	fill	687	ditch	disuse	0		0.3		mid grey brown	silt clay
687	2	7	cut		ditch	drainage	0	0.8	0.3	linear		
688	2	4	fill	689	ditch	disuse	0		0.26		mid grey brown	clay silt
689	2	4	cut	0	ditch	enclosure	0	0.8	0.26	linear		
690	2	4	fill	691	ditch	disuse	0		0.3		light grey brown	clay silt
691	2	4	cut	0	ditch	enclosure	0	1.42	0.3	linear		
692	2	6	fill	693	ditch	disuse	0		0.28		mid grey brown	clay silt
693	2	6	cut	0	ditch	drainage	0	0.8	0.28	linear		
694	2	5	fill	695	ditch	disuse	0		0.54		dark grey brown	silt clay
695	2	5	cut	0	ditch	enclosure	0	1.18	0.54	linear		
696	2	6	fill	697	pit	disuse	0		0.3		dark grey brown	silt clay
697	2	6	cut	0	pit	quarrying	0	1.4	0.3	sub-circular		
698	2	5	fill	699	ditch	disuse	0	0.8	0.22		dark grey brown	clay silt
699	2	5	cut	0	ditch	enclosure	0		0.22	linear		
700	2	5	fill	701	ditch	disuse	0		0.3		light grey brown	clay silt
701	2	5	cut	0	ditch	enclosure	0	0.9	0.3	linear		
702	2	4	fill	0	pit	disuse	0		0.5		dark grey brown	clay silt
703	2	4	cut	0	pit	quarrying	0	0.9	0.5	sub-circular		
704	2	4	fill	705	pit	disuse	0		0.3		same as 702	"
705	2	4	cut	0	pit	quarrying	0		0.3	sub-circular		
706	2	5	fill	705	ditch	disuse	0		0.42		same as 700	"
707	2	5	cut	0	ditch	enclosure	0	0.98	0.42	linear		
708	2	5	fill	711	pit	disuse	0		0.4		dark grey brown	clay silt
709	2	5	fill	711	pit	redeposited material	0		0.1		mid red brown	sand clay
710	2	5	fill	711	pit	initial silting up	0		0.28		mid grey brown	clay silt
711	2	5	cut	0	pit	quarrying	0	1.98	0.62	sub-circular		
712	2	6	fill	713	post-hole	disuse	0		0.2		dark blue grey	clay silt
713	2	6	cut	0	post-hole	structural ?	0	0.5	0.2	circular		
714	2	6	fill	715	pit	disuse	0		0.22		mid grey	silt clay
715	2	6	cut	0	pit	quarrying	0		0.22	sub-circular		
722	2	5	fill	723	post-hole	disuse	0		0.2		dark blue grey	clay silt
723	2	5	cut	0	post-hole	structural ?	0	1.04	0.2	circular		

Context	Area	Phase	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Function	Length	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Colour	Fine component
730	2	6	cut	0	pit	quarrying	0		0.22			
731	2	6	fill	730	pit	disuse	0				same as 714	"
732	2	6	cut	0	pit	quarrying	0	1	0.22	sub-circular		
733	2	6	fill	732	pit	disuse-burnt out tree rooting ?	0		0.22		dark grey black	silt clay
734	2	6	cut	0	pit	quarrying ?	0	1.1	0.24	sub circular		
735	2	6	fill	734	pit	disuse	0		0.24		dark grey black	silt clay
736	2	6	cut	0	post-hole	structural ?	0	0.6	0.12	sub circular		
737	2	6	fill	736	post-hole	disuse	0		0.12		dark grey black	silt clay
738	2	6	cut	0	pit	drainage	0	1.3	0.3	sub circular		
739	2	6	fill	738	pit	disuse/backfill	0		0.3		dark orange brown	silt clay
740	2	5	cut	0	post-hole	structural	0	1.12	0.4	sub-circular		
741	2	5	fill	740	post-hole ?	disuse	0		0.4		dark grey brown	silt clay
742	2	6	cut	0	pit	quarrying ?	0		0.32	sub circular		
743	2	6	fill	742	pit	disuse	0		0.32		dark orange grey	silt clay
744	2	6	cut	0	ditch	drainage	0	1	0.3	linear		
745	2	6	fill	744	ditch	disuse	0		0.3		mid orange brown	same as 692
746	2	6	cut	746	pit	?use	0	0.85	0.23	sub circular		
747	2	6	fill	746	pit	?disuse	0	0.85	0.23		dark brown grey	silty clay
748	2	5	cut	748	gully	?use	2	0.25	0.17	curvilinear		
749	2	5	fill	748	gully	?disuse	1	0.25	0.17		mid brown grey	silty clay
750	2	5	cut	750	post-hole	?construction	0	0.4	0.15	sub-circular		
751	2	5	fill	750	post-hole	disuse	0	0.4	0.15		mid brown grey	silty clay
752	2	5	cut	752	post-hole	?construction	0	0.24	0.09	sub-circular		
753	2	5	fill	752	post-hole	?demolition	0	0.24	0.09		dark brown grey	silty clay
754	2	6	cut	754	pit	?use	0	0.68	0.14	sub-circular		
755	2	6	fill	754	pit	backfill?	0	0.68	0.14		mid grey brown	silty clay
756	2	3	cut	756	ditch	?use	2	0.8	0.22	linear ?truncated		
757	2	3	fill	756	ditch	?disuse	1	0.8	0.22		mid brown grey	silty clay
758	2	5	cut	758	ditch	?use	3	0.92	0.3	linear		
759	2	5	fill	758	ditch	?disuse	1	0.92	0.3		mid brown grey	silty clay
760	2	5	cut	760	ditch	?use	2	0.73	0.13	linear		
761	2	5	fill	760	ditch	?disuse	1	0.73	0.13		dark brown grey	silty clay
762	2	4	cut	762	ditch	?use	2	0.6	0.22	linear		
763	2	4	fill	762	ditch	?disuse	1	0.6	0.22		dark brown grey	silty clay
764	2	6	cut	764	pit	?use		1.2	0.22	sub-circular		
765	2	6	fill	764	pit	?disuse	0	1.2	0.22		dark brown grey	silty clay

Context	Area	Phase	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Function	Length	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Colour	Fine component
766	2	5	cut	766	gully	?use	2	0.5	0.15	curvilinear		
767	2	5	fill	766	gully	?disuse	1	0.5	0.15		mid brown grey	silty clay
768	2	5	cut	768	ditch	?use	1	0.58	0.26	linear		
769	2	5	fill	768	ditch	?disuse	1	0.58	0.26		mid brown grey	silty clay

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Metal Finds

By Denis Sami

Introduction

B.1.1 A total of 37 metal artefacts was 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). All finds are fully described, with measurements provided in the catalogue.

Assemblage

B.1.3 With the exception of a Bronze Age spearhead tip (SF25) 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.

Copper-alloy objects

B.1.4 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. All were recovered from topsoil and subsoil layers.

B.1.5 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.1.6 The portable objects (Plates 19-21) assemblage includes dress accessories: a single cast 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.1.7 The large crotal bell (SF26; Plate 22) was most likely used on horse-drawn vehicles or on a cow collar. These were popular and versatile artefacts used for several different purposes involving audible signals. Marked 'G. W', the bell was produced in Aldbourne, Wiltshire for William Gwynn in the late 18th century (Hume 1969: 58-59).

B.1.8 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 (Plate 23).

Iron objects

B.1.9 The iron assemblage largely comprises nails. These are notoriously difficult to date, given the low variability in shape and forging techniques. Most came from topsoil and ditch fills and are probably largely post-medieval or modern, although those from

medieval features could conceivably be of that date. A slide key (SF35; Plate 24) (Egan 1998: 100) and key (SF45; Plate 25) were also recovered from the backfill of medieval (Phase 5) quarry pit **392**, and pond **330** (**364**) respectively; backfilled in Phase 7. The latter is an elaborate object most likely used in association with furniture (Egan 1998: 115-18).

Lead objects

B.1.10 Three of the six lead artefacts are plano-convex and bi-convex weights, most likely spindle whorls (SF27-29; Plate 17). All feature circular, central spindle holes. 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). All of these examples were recovered from topsoil.

B.1.11 Also of note is the remnant of a post-medieval to modern lead cast figurine (SF30) (Plate 18); also recovered from topsoil. 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.

Condition

B.1.12 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.

Retention, dispersal and display

B.1.13 The copper alloy artefacts, iron objects (SF35 & 42) and lead objects (SF27-30) should be retained and stored according to finds conservation standard procedure; the more interesting examples have been photographed and do not require further illustration (Plates 17-26). The remainder can be dispersed.

Catalogue

Copper alloy objects

SF	Ctxt	Feat.	Description	Date
6	405	Subsoil	Incomplete, double looped rectangular, curved cast 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 cast 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/3x Fleur de Lis on a shield w/inscription +AVE MARIA GRACIA. Rev: triple stranded straight cross fleuretty w/4 x arched tressure, around trefoil-rosette-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: BRITANNIA. Britannia seated, w/shield, facing left, holding spray & spear, 1694 in exergue	1694

SF	Ctxt	Feat.	Description	Date
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 helmet & holding trident, hand resting on shield. ONE PENNY in the fields & date below. Lighthouse in background to 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; Wg1.2g.	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, pos tip of single casted tapering spearhead. 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 decorated in lower hemisphere w/engraved petal motifs around engraved circle containing 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 objects

SF	Ctxt	Feat	Description	Date
2	339	Ditch 342	Incomplete bent nail w/square cross-section & tapering stem.	P-med/mod
4	343	Ditch/pit 265	Incomplete nail w/tapering stem & sub-square cross-section.	Undated
9	416	Ditch 414	Incomplete flat fragment of metal	Modern (?)
12	515	Ditch 514	Three 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 392	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 376	Incomplete nail w/tapering stem, square cross-section & sub-circular flat head.	P-med/ mod
37	529	Ditch 526	Three incomplete nails w/tapering stem & sub-square cross-section.	P-med/ mod
38	559	Ditch 558	Incomplete L shape nail of fastener w/circular cross-section	P-med/ mod
39	644	Ditch 642	Two fragments of nails w/tapering stem.	P-med/ mod
40	539	Ditch 538	Two incomplete nails w/tapering stems	P-med/ mod
41	366	Pond 364	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 516	Incomplete fragmented metal foil bent to form L shape with rounded angle.	Modern
44	521	Pit 520	Lump of metal	Modern (?)

Lead artefacts

SF	Ctxt	Feat	Description	Chrono
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:41.6g.	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

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.

Assemblage

B.2.2 A moderately-sized, irregular fragment of dense, undiagnostic MWD (0.098kg) was recovered from fill 266 (Phase 1 pit **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.

B.2.3 Two small pieces of fuel ash slag (0.032kg) were found in fill 497 (Phase 4 post-hole **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 (Phase 4 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.

Conclusions

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 from elsewhere. The slag recovered alongside pottery dating to 1050-1250 may indicate that it is medieval.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.2.6 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 Roman glass was recovered from the fill of a Phase 3 ditch. It was scanned and recorded by form, colour, count, weight, dated where possible, and recorded.

Assemblage

B.3.2 A single, irregular shard of clear pale greenish-blue of vessel glass (0.001kg) was recovered from context 442 (Phase 3 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).

Discussion

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 a result of Roman and later agricultural practices, most likely manuring and ploughing.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.3.5 The glass should be retained and stored according to finds conservation standard procedures.

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. The pottery was excavated, in very wet conditions, from within ditches, pits and post-holes (Table 1).

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 1. 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. This material is commonly found with post-Roman pottery and the majority is 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 (see below). 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.

Assemblage

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

Fabric name and published reference	**Form**	**Sherd Count**	**Wght (g)**	**Wght (%)**
Reduced ware, freq. grog inclusions: GW(GROG), Hancocks *et al* 1998, 41-44	Jar/bowl	15	78	28.26
Sandy grey ware: SGW, Hancocks *et al* 1998, 58-67	Jar, jug, dish	14	62	22.46
Sandy oxidised ware: SOW, Hancocks *et al* 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 *et al* 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 2. 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.

Discussion

B.4.10 This is a small, probably largely 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. Significant post-depositional disturbance has caused severe secondary movement and abrasion.

Retention, dispersal and display

B.4.11 The bulk of the pottery may be dispersed. Type fabrics, if identified, and some vessel forms, should be retained.

Late Iron Age and Roman Pottery Catalogue

Context	Cut	Area	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	**314**	2	ditch	STW	U	JAR/BOWL	1	3	MC1-C2
319	**318**	2	pit	SGW	B	DISH/PLAT	1	3	MC1-E/MC2
344	**265**	1	ditch	GW(GROG)	U	JAR/BOWL	1	1	C1-EC2
351	**349**	1	pit	SGW	U	JAR	1	17	LC2-EC4
353	**352**	2	pit	SGW	D	JAR	1	3	MC1-E/MC2
353	**352**	2	pit	SGW	U	JAR	1	5	MC1-C2
354	**355**	2	ditch	SGW	R	JAR	1	4	MC1-C2
354	**355**	2	ditch	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
435	**436**	2	ditch	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	post-hole	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

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). This total includes material from the evaluation contexts (largely dating to the 12th century) and unphased material that will not be discussed further in this report. The phased assemblage is derived from the excavator's phasing and, for the purposes of this report, the phased assemblage is 970 sherds weighing 9.580kg, representing a minimum number of vessels (MNV) of 529. All percentages given refer to the phased assemblage (by weight), unless otherwise stated.

B.5.2 The assemblage includes several sherds of Early-Middle Saxon pottery, a small Late Saxon component, a moderate early medieval element and a similarly-sized group of medieval sherds. The assemblage is broadly medieval and, although there is no definitively late medieval pottery present, some sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered. Much of the pottery has been reworked and represents rubbish disposal, resulting in moderate levels of residuality. Overall, the assemblage is moderately abraded to abraded, and the average sherd weight is low at approximately 0.010kg.

Methodology

B.5.3 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.5.4 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 and weighed with MNV established on a context-by-context basis and the total assemblage recorded in an Access database which forms part of the site archive. The total assemblage (including un-phased material) is recorded in the summary catalogue at the end of this report. The pottery and archive are curated by OA East until formal deposition or dispersal.

Sampling bias

B.5.5 The excavation was largely 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 significant reworking.

Assemblage

B.5.6 Ceramic fabric abbreviations used for the phased assemblage, including sherd count and weight of all fabrics are given in Table 3.

Fabric Name	Fabric Code	MNV	No. sherds	Weight (kg)	% by weight
Bourne D-type ware	BOND	2	2	0.013	0.1
Brill/Boarstall ware	BRILL	2	2	0.099	1.0
Developed St Neots-type ware	DNEOT	88	208	1.793	18.7
Developed St Neots-type ware (Quartz)	DNEOT (Q)	10	21	0.073	0.8
Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy ware	EMEMS	4	4	0.021	0.2
English Stoneware	ENGS	1	1	0.003	<0.1
Frechen Stoneware	FREC	1	8	0.267	2.8
Grimston Glazed ware	GRIM	4	4	0.039	0.4
Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware	HUNEMW	9	12	0.063	0.7
Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware/Hunts Fen Sandy Ware	HUNEMW/HUNFSW	1	1	0.007	0.1
Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware	HUNFSW	6	9	0.168	1.8
Ipswich ware	IPSW	1	1	0.009	0.1
Lyveden A-type Shelly ware	LYVA	60	121	1.185	12.4
Lyveden A-type Shelly ware/Oolitic sandy ware	LYST/OOL	1	2	0.006	0.1
Lyveden/Stanion glazed ware (Lyveden 'B' ware)	LYST	30	46	0.854	8.9
Medieval Ely ware	MEL	3	3	0.077	0.8
Medieval Essex-type Micaceous Grey Sandy wares	MEMS	1	1	0.032	0.3
Medieval Sandy Coarseware	MSW	1	1	0.008	0.1
Medieval Sandy Greyware	MSGW	2	4	0.056	0.6
Middle Saxon quartz-tempered	MSX Q	2	2	0.004	<0.1
Modern Redware/Horticultural ceramics	MODR/HORT	1	1	0.004	<0.1
Oolitic Shelly ware	OSHW	9	10	0.093	1.0
Peterborough Shelly ware	PSHW	4	4	0.046	0.5
Post-medieval Black-Glazed ware	PMBL	8	11	0.559	5.8
Post-Medieval Redwares	PMR	13	22	0.519	5.4
Post-medieval Redware (slip decoration)	PMR SLIP	1	1	0.014	0.1
Shelly wares	SHW	36	71	0.437	4.6
St Neots-type ware	NEOT	40	93	0.513	5.4
St Neots-type ware/Developed St Neots-type ware	NEOT/DNEOT	17	55	0.276	2.9
Staffordshire-type Slipware	STSL	2	8	0.176	1.8
Staffordshire Mottled ware (Manganese Mottled ware)	STMO	1	1	0.012	0.1
Stamford ware	STAM	130	191	1.064	11.1
Thetford-type ware (including Huntingdon Thetford-type ware)	THET	24	31	0.778	8.1
Tin-Glazed Earthenware	TGW	1	1	0.003	<0.1
Unglazed Reduced Sandy wares (Blackborough End-type)	UGBB	2	6	0.032	0.3
Unprovenanced wares	UNPROV	8	8	0.255	2.7
Unprovenanced Glazed wares	UPG	3	3	0.022	0.2
Total		**529**	**970**	**9.580**	

Table 3: Pottery fabrics present in the phased assemblage

Pottery by ceramic period

B.5.7 The ceramic assemblage is almost equally divided (by count) between Late Saxon-early medieval, early medieval and high medieval. By weight, high medieval pottery is the most common. Middle Saxon pottery is poorly represented, with only three sherds recovered from separate features. Late Saxon pottery is more common and included 93 St Neots-type ware sherds, equating to an MNV of 40. Both Thetford-type wares and Stamford wares were also present, however, these fabrics remain in production during the early medieval period (1050-1200), so it becomes more difficult to be certain that the material is pre-conquest and therefore only those contexts where the expected triumvirate of Thetford ware, St Neots and Stamford ware are found, either

together or alone, are considered Late Saxon. If Developed St Neots was also recovered or other early medieval fabrics were found alongside the Stamford ware and Thetford-type wares, these too might be considered to be Early medieval.

B.5.8 The early medieval ceramic assemblage is dominated by Developed St Neots, including a large number of jar sherds. Of these, an MNV of eight 'Top Hat pot' jars were identified from various features across the site. For a number of sherds, it was difficult to establish if they were St Neots or Developed St Neots; these sherds have been recorded as St Neots-type ware/Developed St Neots-type. Stamford wares and Thetford wares are present in moderate numbers. The Stamford ware vessels comprise mostly jugs and the Thetford ware sherds are mainly jars, including several sherds from large storage jars. Several Huntingdon Thetford ware sherds were also identified. A small number of other fabrics are present, including Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy ware and Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware. The Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware fills the same niche as early medieval wares characterised in both Norfolk and Essex (Spoerry 2016 148).

B.5.9 The presence of early medieval fabrics indicates pre-12th century occupation close to the area of excavation. The moderate number of early medieval features and the levels of pottery recovered suggest much of the material relates to middening scatters or rubbish deposition within features that were disturbed by later activity.

B.5.10 Medieval fabrics (whose production spanned AD 1150-1500) form *c*.31% of the total phased assemblage. This suggests moderate levels of medieval activity, with much of this material related to the medieval kitchen including storage, the serving of liquids and food preparation.

B.5.11 The most common medieval fabric present is Lyveden A-type Shelly ware (121 sherds, 1.185kg, MNV 60) which makes *c*.12% of the assemblage, and vessels present are most commonly jars (MNV 15), followed a small number of bowls (MNV 2); the remainder of the vessels are of indeterminate form. The second most common fabric is Lyveden/Stanion glazed ware (Lyveden B ware) *c*.9% of the phased assemblage, the majority of the sherds are from jugs (MNV 22). No specialist vessels were recovered.

B.5.12 The remaining fabrics are present in low numbers and came from a limited range of sources. Glazed wares are not well represented, comprising *c*.11% of the medieval assemblage and includes most commonly Lyveden/Stanion glazed ware (Lyveden 'B' ware), found on many medieval rural Cambridgeshire sites, Medieval Ely ware, Grimston Glazed ware and Brill/Boarstall are present in low numbers. This was also true of the evaluation assemblage excavated by the Cambridge Archaeology Unit at Chapel End Sawtry in 2013 (Hogan, 2013).

B.5.13 Definitively late medieval (AD 1350-1500) fabrics are almost completely absent from this assemblage and it seems likely that, although many of the ceramics present in the assemblage are in production to the end of the 15th century, the site underwent a change of usage or abandonment by the mid 15th century.

B.5.14 Post-medieval fabrics represent *c*.17% of the assemblage and comprise mainly mid 16th-18th century Post-medieval Redwares and Blackwares, and a single sherd from a Tin-Glazed Earthenware candle stick, the only specialist vessel in the assemblage. The

post-medieval assemblage also includes the industrial ceramics of the 18th-early 20th century.

Provenance

B.5.15 There is a range of fabrics of local and non-local origin present in the assemblage, from a moderate range of sources, with the bulk of the assemblage coming 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 (*c.*28% of the assemblage by weight). Their production is located within a wide region, including parts of Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire and Northamptonshire. With Northamptonshire fabrics, mostly Lyveden A-type Shelly ware (*c.*12%) and Lyveden/Stanion glazed ware (Lyveden 'B' ware) at *c.*9%, comprise c.21% of the assemblage by weight. These percentages of Northamptonshire fabrics are the reverse of those that may be found on the urban Huntingdon sites where Lyveden/Stanion glazed ware (Lyveden 'B' ware) is more common than the unglazed Lyveden A type Shelly ware. On the Edison Bell Way site Lyveden A-type Shelly ware formed 8.5% of the assemblage and Lyveden/Stanion glazed ware (Lyveden 'B' ware) c.12% (Fletcher 2019). The limited range of products relates in part to the early nature of much of the assemblage. It may also relate to the uses to which pottery was put, a kitchen assemblage in a rural farm needing jars for storage and food preparation, with perhaps fewer jugs for the table.

B.5.16 Norfolk fabrics form *c.*8% of the assemblage, while Cambridgeshire fabrics only form a small part of the assemblage at *c.*4%, as do Essex (<1%) and Buckinghamshire types (1%). Only a single imported ware was identified, Frechen stoneware (c.1550-1700) and eight sherds were recovered from a post-medieval Phase 7 pit. This paucity of imported wares reinforces the likely change of usage of the site in the 15th century and suggests the site was little used for general rubbish deposition in the 16th century, which is supported by the low to moderate levels of post-medieval fabrics in general. Fabrics from the industrial Midlands are also present in similarly restricted numbers.

Form

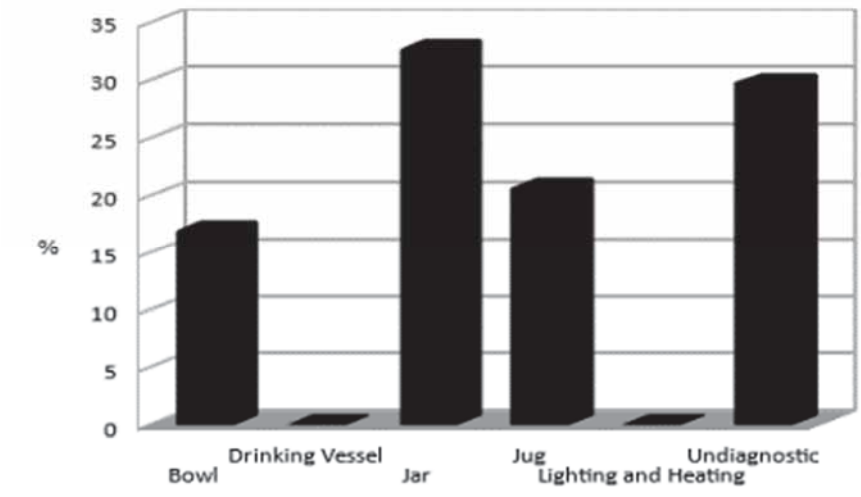

Fig. App. B1: Vessel form present as a percentage of the whole assemblage by weight

B.5.17 Vessel forms present are domestic in nature, with jars predominant (*c*.33%), in part due to the relatively early nature of much of the ceramic assemblage, followed by jugs, including a Stamford ware spouted pitcher, at approximately 21%. Bowls/dishes are only modestly represented by sherd count and representing an MNV of 50, although forming approximately 17% of the assemblage 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. In total, approximately 30% of the assemblage comprises undiagnostic sherds to which no form could be firmly assigned.

The Assemblage in relation to archaeological features

B.5.18 The stratified post-Roman pottery was dispersed across the site, with the bulk of the assemblage (*c*.64%) recovered from ditches and approximately 23% of the assemblage recovered from pits. Individual features that produced moderate assemblages are pond **364**, pit **334**, and ditches **679** and **593**. The relatively early nature of much of the assemblage indicates a Late Saxon-early medieval origin for the site.

B.5.19 The levels of residuality are not as clear cut as the figures suggest, particularly because the production of some ceramic industries spans both the Late Saxon and early medieval periods and there is therefore overlap between Phases 3 and 4, and 4 and 5 due to the overlap of ceramic production dates. Also, although no definitively late medieval ceramics such a Late Medieval Ware were identified, many of the high medieval ceramic industries continue into the late medieval period, with some still in production to the end of the 15th century.

B.5.20 Stratigraphically, Phase 5 (high medieval) forms the largest group by count and weight, with a low mean sherd weight of 0.009kg, suggesting a high degree of reworking of the deposits. This is supported by the evidence of the levels of residuality in this phase, suggesting that much of the activity was during the early medieval period and there is was a lower level of primary deposition in this phase. The assemblage may represent clearance and dumping of rubbish throughout this period, with a possible change of land use during the 13th century and possible abandonment in the 15th century.

Phase	Sherd count	Sherd weight (kg)	% Weight of total assemblage	% Residual		% Intrusive	
				Total phased assemblage	Individual Phase assemblages	Total phased assemblage	Individual Phase assemblages
1: Roman (intrusive material)	4	0.014	0.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2: Early-Middle Saxon	2	0.011	0.1	0	0	0	0
3: Late Saxon	50	0.248	2.6	0	0	0.1	0.4
4: Early medieval	365	3.070	32.0	0	0	0.8	2.5
5: High medieval	467	4.275	44.6	9.7	21.8	0	0
7: Post-medieval	82	1.962	20.5	4.0	19.7	<0.1	0.2
Total	970	9.580	100				

Table 4: Count and weight of post-Roman pottery by Phase, residuality and intrusiveness

Phase 1: Roman

B.5.21 Four intrusive sherds of Late Saxon and Late Saxon-early medieval pottery were recovered from ditch **506**.

Phase 2: Early-Middle Saxon

B.5.22 Two features are assigned to this phase, both in Area 1: Pit **608**, which produced a single sherd from an Ipswich ware jar and, from post-hole **597**, a sherd from a Middle Saxon Quartz-tempered vessel. Neither sherd is large, and the features produced no other pottery apart from a presumably residual Early Roman sherd from **597**.

Phase 3: Late Saxon

B.5.23 A relatively small number of features that produced post-Roman pottery, making up less than 3% of the total assemblage (MNV 18), fall within this phase and are as follows.

Area 1: Ditches

B.5.24 Ditches **212**, **253** and **276** each produced single sherds of pottery, none of which weighed more than 0.010kg, with **212** producing a sherd of Stamford ware (875-1200), with a sherd of St Neots-type ware (875-1100) recovered from ditch **276**, and an intrusive sherd of Shelly ware (1150-1500) from ditch **253 (NB** ditch **212**/**253** has since been rephased to Phase 4, see Section 3.7 above). Ditch **204** was the only feature to produce multiple sherds of pottery: 11 sherds in total, seven sherds from a Developed St Neots-type ware vessel and four small intrusive medieval sherds.

Area 1: Pits

B.5.25 Three pits produced sherds of pottery, four sherds weighing 0.019kg: **202** contained a sherd from an St Neots-type ware inturned bowl/dish and **249** and **495**, both of which produced undiagnostic sherds of St Neots-type ware.

Area 2: Ditches

B.5.26 Ditches in this area also produced a number of sherds (11 sherds, 0.077kg) with a low average sherd weight (0.007kg). Ditches **261**, and **272** both produced single sherds of Thetford-type ware (840-1150). The remaining ditches **296** and **623** produced multiple sherds of pottery, the expected triumvirate of Thetford ware, St Neots and Stamford ware, including a sherd of Huntingdon Thetford-type ware from **623** and a sherd of Developed St Neots-type ware (1050-1250).

B.5.27 A further ditch, **756**, produced nine sherds (0.033kg) of St Neots-type ware/Developed St Neots-type ware including six sherds from a bowl.

Area 2: Pits

B.5.28 Three pits **216**, **324** and **523** produced pottery, in total four sherds (0.035kg): Thetford ware and Stamford ware, a mixture of jars and jugs.

Area 2: Post-holes

B.5.29 Three post-holes **451**, **498** and **500** contained pottery, in total seven sherds weighing 0.035kg, mostly from jugs. All but one post-hole produced Stamford ware sherds, **451** producing only a single sherd of St Neots-type ware.

Area 2: Other Features

B.5.30 A tree bole **449** (not illustrated) produced a single sherd from a Stamford ware jar.

Phase 4: Early medieval

B.5.31 This phase comprises 32% of the assemblage (365 sherds, weighing 3.070kg, MNV 167) the bulk of which was recovered from 29 ditches (314 sherds, 2.827kg). The remainder of the material from this phase was recovered from four pits, seven post-holes and three beamslots. Due to overlapping ceramic production dates there no residuality in this phase, for example St Neots-type ware has a date range that continues to the end of the 11th century, overlapping with Developed St Neots-type ware. The levels of intrusiveness are low at <1% overall for the whole assemblage and *c*.3% for the specific phase.

B.5.32 Some of the ditches in this phase are possible back-plot ditches, for plots fronting on to Chapel End, while slots **615** and **617** may represent beamslots associated with an ancillary structure (Structure 1).

Area 1: Ditches

B.5.33 Five ditches, **504**, **508**, **536**, **540** and **593**, produced small to moderate assemblages of pottery, in total 84 sherds weighing 0.830kg. Ditch **593** produced the largest assemblage (47 sherds, 0.516kg) and included sherds from an inturned bowl/dish and an MNV of five Developed St Neots-type ware jars and a Stamford ware jar and jug.

Area 1: Pits

B.5.34 A single pit **257** (not illustrated) produced four sherds of pottery including three sherds from Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware vessels (1050-1200).

Area 2: Ditches

B.5.35 Of the 23 ditches that in total produced 230 sherds, weighing 1.997kg, 15 contained fewer than ten sherds each (**245**, **282**, **312**, **328**, **361**, **411**, **419**, **489**, **525**, **603**, **619**, **621**, **626** and **677**), including intrusive material in ditch **328** and St Neots-type ware in most features. (NB, ditches **419**, **603** have since been rephased to Phase 5). Of the remaining eight ditches (**294**, **342**, **407**, **409**, **427**, **524**, **558** and **647**) **407** produced St Neots-type ware, alongside early medieval Developed St Neots-type ware, including bowl and jar sherds. Ditch **427** included one of only four Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy ware (1050-1225) sherds in the assemblage. Ditch **647** (23 sherds, 0.150kg) produced an almost entirely residual assemblage, including 19 St Neots-type ware/Developed St Neots-type ware sherds from a jar, an inturned bowl/dish and Stamford ware sherds, including from a Stamford ware jug. Ditches **409**, **524**, and **558**

also only produced only Developed St Neots-type ware, Thetford-type wares and Stamford ware, including Developed St Neots-type ware jars and Stamford ware jugs and jars.

Area 2: Pits

B.5.36 A total of three pits (**463**, **552** and **682**) in this period produced post-Roman pottery (14 sherds, 0.066kg). All of the pits produced Developed St Neots-type ware, with some also producing Thetford-type wares and some residual sherds of St Neots-type ware. The low levels of pottery deposition suggest these pits were at the periphery of occupation.

Area 2: Beamslots (Structure 1) and post-holes

B.5.37 Beamslots **332**, **615** and **617** may represent three sides of a rectilinear structure (Structure 1). In total they produced 15 sherds of pottery weighing 0.063kg. The bulk of the pottery is Developed St Neots-type ware (quartz) dated 1075-1250 and Developed St Neots-type ware, with Stamford ware recovered from slot **615** and **332**, and a single sherd from a Developed St Neots-type ware jar (top-hat type pot) recovered from **617**.

B.5.38 Seven structural post-holes (**233**, **308**, **320**, **455**, **461**, **496** and **502**) were located in Area 2. Post-holes **455**, **461** and **496** were within or associated with the beamslots (Structure 1) and produced low numbers of Developed St Neots-type ware and Stamford ware sherds, with a single Thetford-type ware sherd recovered from **496**. Post-holes **320** and **502**, possibly associated with Field System 4, each produced Stamford ware sherds and **320** also produced Developed St Neots-type ware. Post-hole **308** contained both Stamford ware and an intrusive sherd of English Stoneware (1700-1900). Finally, post-hole **233**, which lay to the east of pit **463**, contained a single sherd of Developed St Neots-type ware. With the exception of the English Stoneware sherd, it would appear that the post-holes, regardless of their location, were disused by *c*.1200.

Phase 5: High medieval

B.5.39 This phase produced 44.6% of the total phased assemblage for the excavation (467 sherds, 4.275kg, MNV 260), suggesting that the focus of medieval occupational or, at least the concentration of the debris from medieval occupation, falls within this period. However, the levels of residuality within the phase are moderate to high at *c*.22%, due to the presence of Late Saxon St Neots-type ware, Late Saxon-Early medieval Stamford ware and Thetford-type wares, also Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware. This compares with an overall level of approximately *c*.10% for the total phased assemblage. In total, 131 sherds weighing 0.930kg across the full range of features are residual, indicating reworking of the earlier deposits in this phase. Fabric types in this phase include Brill/Boarstall ware (1200-1500), Grimston ware (1200-1500), Lyveden A-type Shelly ware (1150-1400), Lyveden/Stanion glazed ware

(Lyveden B ware) 1225-1400, Shelly wares (1150-1500). Medieval Ely ware (1150-1350) and Peterborough Shelly ware (1100-1350).

B.5.40 The assemblage was recovered from ditches, pits, post-holes and from feature **672**, a pond or waterhole, with the bulk of the assemblage recovered from ditches (308 sherds, 2.826kg). The excavator suggests that the ditches in this phase represented recuts and minor re-alignments of earlier features.

Area 1: Ditches

B.5.41 Six ditches in this area produced pottery totalling 28 sherds weighing 0.185kg, of these, ditches **206**, **218**, **247**, **544** and **546**, all produced three sherds or less. The final ditch **538** contained 19 sherds including residual Stamford ware, alongside the Lyveden/Stanion glazed ware (Lyveden B ware) jug sherds.

Area 1: Pit

B.5.42 Pit 259 produced only four sherds (0.014kg) of undiagnostic Developed St Neots-type ware and Lyveden A-type Shelly ware.

Area 2: Ditches

B.5.43 The bulk of the Phase 5 assemblage was recovered from the 20 Area 2 ditches, 279 sherds, weighing 2.633kg (MNV 144). Of these ditches, individually, 14 produced 11 sherds or fewer, many of which are residual, weighing less than 0.140kg per feature (**326**, **355**, **478**, **480**, **487**, **512**, **514**, **516**, **565**, **571**, **601**, **614**, **627** and **628**).

B.5.44 This includes the sections through Boundary Ditch 3 (**512**, **514**, **516** and **614**) which produced from all sections 28 sherds (0.294kg, MNV 25) including residual Stamford and Thetford-type wares alongside one of only two sherds of Brill/Boarstall ware (1200-1500) in the phased assemblage, also present are sherd from Lyveden A-type Shelly ware jars, Lyveden/Stanion glazed ware (Lyveden B ware) jugs and a single sherd from an Ely ware bowl. Enclosure 2 incorporates ditches **355** and **487** and together their sections produced only 15 sherds (0.076kg), representing an MNV of 12, a mix of mostly Stamford ware, Developed St Neots-type ware and Lyveden A-type Shelly ware vessels.

B.5.45 Of the remaining six ditches, **414**, **468**, **491**, **640**, **642** and **679** produced a mix of residual Late Saxon-early medieval fabrics, including a sherd from a Huntingdon Thetford ware handled jar, alongside sherds from a Lyveden A-type Shelly ware jar and Lyveden/Stanion glazed ware (Lyveden B ware) vessel. Of these ditches, **642** (57 sherds, 0.351kg, MNV 12) and ditch **679**, which forms part of Boundary 5, produced the largest individual assemblages.

B.5.46 Ditch **679** produced 55 sherds weighing 0.629kg, almost evenly divided by sherd count between Late Saxon and Late Saxon-Early Medieval residual sherds and medieval wares, although by weight the high medieval sherds form the larger group (30 sherds, 0.414kg). An MNV of 13 Late Saxon-Early Medieval vessels are present, including a Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware jar, and Developed St Neots-type

ware bowls. Medieval fabrics and vessels present include Lyveden/Stanion glazed ware (Lyveden B ware) jug, Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy Ware and Lyveden A-type Shelly ware jar and bowl sherds and one of only four sherds of Grimston in the phased assemblage, the other sherds having been recovered from quarry **392** and as residual elements in Phase 7 features. Many of the vessels are sooted, suggesting use in food preparation

Area 2: Pits and quarry pits

B.5.47 The majority of the pits, including quarry pits **382** and **574**, that produced pottery in this phase (**300**, **302**, **318**, **337**, **368**, **430**, **444**, **446**, **520** and **673**) contained 12 sherds or fewer. Most contain a mixture of contemporary and residual pottery, including Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware jar sherds, Stamford ware jug sherds and Developed St Neots-type ware jars and bowls/dishes, alongside Lyveden A-type Shelly ware jars. Fewer sherds in the pit assemblage are sooted, although the forms present are all still strongly associated with food production and serving.

B.5.48 Pit **307** produced a moderate yet relatively abraded assemblage of 27 sherds weighing 0.184kg (average sherd weight approximately 0.007kg). By weight, the assemblage is roughly divided between contemporary and residual pottery, including both St Neots-type ware and Developed St Neots-type ware bowl sherds and Stamford ware jug sherds, alongside Lyveden A-type Shelly ware jar sherds and the largest number of Unglazed Reduced Sandy wares (of Blackborough End type) recovered from a single feature. Quarry pit **392** (24 sherds, 0.497kg) produced a similarly divided assemblage, however, it produced a larger number of medieval glazed wares, including Grimston ware, Brill/Boarstall ware and Lyveden/Stanion glazed ware (Lyveden B ware) jug sherds.

Area 2: Post-holes

B.5.49 Two structural post-holes (**457** and **459**) each produced low numbers of sherds, five and six respectively weighing 0.025kg and 0.033kg. Both produced mainly Late-Saxon early medieval sherds and single, small sherds of medieval pottery, and as a result their dating may be insecure.

B.5.50 Post-hole **750** produced two sherds of pottery (0.005kg), including an undiagnostic sherd of St Neots-type ware; both sherds are small and abraded and unreliable as dating.

Area 2: Pond

B.5.51 The final feature in this phase is pond **672**, which produced eight sherds of pottery (0.152kg) including residual Thetford-type ware, the remaining sherds including Lyveden A-type Shelly ware, Lyveden/Stanion glazed ware (Lyveden B ware) and a sherd of Unprovenanced Glazed ware.

Area 3: Ditch

B.5.52 Ditch **699** produced a single sherd of medieval Ely ware (0.008kg)

Phase 7: Post-medieval

B.5.53 A relatively low number of features are associated with this phase of activity and almost all were located in Area 2. The assemblage is 82 sherds weighing 1.962kg, MNV 52, with some of the material being residual, including both Late Saxon-Early medieval and medieval pottery, there is also a single intrusive sherd from ring-ditch **436**.

Ditches

B.5.54 One of the upper fills of Phase 5 ditch **376** produced three sherds from a Post-medieval Black Glazed ware, rounded bowl (0.186kg). Ring-ditch **436** (21 sherds, 0.127kg) produced four sherds from a Post-Medieval Redware jar (1550-1800), a single sherd from a Post-medieval Black-Glazed ware bowl (1580-1700) and a single sherd from a Tin-Glazed Earthenware candlestick (1600-1800), the only specialised vessel in the assemblage and very much a domestic vessel. Also present with the 17th-18th century material was an intrusive sherd, possibly from a plant pot. The remainder of the pottery from the feature is residual and includes Stamford ware, Lyveden A-type Shelly ware, Lyveden/Stanion glazed ware (Lyveden B ware) and Peterborough Shelly ware. Ditch **588** although very probably excavated in an earlier phase appears to have been backfilled in the post medieval period and produced four sherds (0.036kg) including Bourne D-type ware (1430-1650).

Pond 330

B.5.55 Four hand-excavated sections were dug into this feature, which may have been established in an earlier period, however, it appears to have been backfilled in the post-medieval period. Pond **330** (**334**, **364** and **352**) altogether produced 53 sherds, weighing 1.611kg. Sections **330** and **352** produced mostly residual sherds from a Developed St Neots-type ware, including an inturned dish and three Stamford ware sherds from a jug and a jar, alongside a small sherd from a Post-medieval Black-Glazed ware drinking vessel. Section **364** included relatively large sherds of Post-Medieval Redware bowls and jars, from a Post-medieval Black-Glazed ware bowl, a single sherd of Bourne D-type ware (1430-1650) and eight sherds from a Staffordshire-type Slipware dish (1600-1800). Cut **334** alone produced 20 sherds weighing 0.627kg, within the feature assemblage, eight sherds (0.267kg) from a Frechen stoneware (1550-1700) drinking jug, which was not only the only imported ware recovered from the site, but also one of only two drinking vessels from the phased assemblage, the second being a Post-medieval Black-Glazed wares vessel from pond **352** in this same phase. The pit also produced sherds from Post-Medieval Redware jars (1550-1800) including a pipkin, Post-medieval Black-Glazed ware and Post-medieval Redware (slip

decoration) bowls alongside a Staffordshire Mottled ware (Manganese Mottled ware) bowl. Some residual medieval pottery was also present, including Grimston ware.

Discussion

B.5.56 The assemblage is domestic in nature, with a predominance of vessels present used in the processing of food and drink. Both Areas 1 and 2 had relatively low densities of pottery deposition and no material appears to be a primary deposit. These occupational debris were in part deposited as rubbish, with levels of abrasion indicating much of the material has been reworked. While Area 2 produced the bulk of the assemblage, it was at the periphery of domestic occupation and the focus of occupation was clearly not within the area excavated. The areas were probably at the very end of what remained of the medieval strips/crofts, furthest from the medieval road frontage.

B.5.57 The relatively early nature of much of the domestic assemblage indicates a Late Saxon-early medieval origin for the site and the absence of definitively late medieval fabrics and the paucity of post-medieval ceramics suggest that that the site's usage probably changed in the 14th or 15th century. The domestic occupation that is the origin of the ceramics may have been located on the Chapel End frontages, however the assemblage recovered was very much at the periphery of settlement. With Thetford ware, St Neots and Stamford ware reaching the site in the Late Saxon period and a wider range of fabrics available in the early medieval and medieval period, the supply of pottery to Sawtry reflects that found on other village/rural sites of the period.

Summary Pottery Catalogue

Phase	Context	Cut	Fabric	Form	MNV	Count	Weight (kg)	Context Date
1	507	506	NEOT	Jar	1	2	0.010	(intrusive) 875-1200
			STAM		1	1	0.002	875-1200
			STAM	Jar	1	1	0.002	
2	598	597	MSX Q		1	1	0.002	650-850/875
	605	608	IPSW	Jar	1	1	0.009	Saxon
3	203	202	NEOT	Inturned dish	1	1	0.011	875-1100
	205	204	DNEOT		1	7	0.025	1050-1250
			LYVA		0	1	0.001	
			SHW		0	2	0.002	
			SHW		1	1	0.002	
	213	212	STAM	Jug	1	1	0.009	875-1200
	217	216	THET	Jar	1	1	0.024	840-1150
	250	249	NEOT/DNEOT		1	1	0.003	875-1100/1050-1250
	254	253	SHW		1	1	0.006	1150-1500
	262	261	THET	Jar	1	1	0.007	840-1150
	273	272	THET		1	1	0.005	840-1150
	277	276	NEOT		0	1	0.001	875-1100
	297	296	NEOT		1	2	0.007	875-1150/1200
			STAM	Jug	1	2	0.014	
			THET		1	2	0.021	
	325	324	STAM	Jar	1	1	0.002	875-1200
			STAM	Jug	1	1	0.005	
	450	449	STAM	Jar	1	1	0.003	875-1200
	452	451	NEOT		1	1	0.003	875-1100
	493	495	NEOT		0	1	0.002	875-1100
	494	495	NEOT		1	1	0.003	
	499	498	STAM	Jug	1	1	0.012	875-1200
	501	500	STAM	Jar	1	1	0.012	875-1200
			STAM	Jug	1	4	0.008	
	522	523	THET		1	1	0.004	840-1150
	625	623	DNEOT		1	1	0.002	1050-1250
			NEOT/DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.008	
			HTHET		1	1	0.013	
	757	756	NEOT/DNEOT		0	3	0.003	875-1100/1050-1250
			NEOT/DNEOT	Bowl	1	6	0.03	
4	234	233	DNEOT		1	1	0.002	1050-1250/1150-1500
	246	245	DNEOT		0	1	0.002	1050-1250
	258	257	DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.012	1050-1200
			HUNEMW		1	3	0.030	
	283	282	DNEOT		1	1	0.007	1050-1250
			LYVA		1	2	0.007	
	295	294	DNEOT	Inturned dish	1	1	0.025	1050-1200
			DNEOT	Jar	1	2	0.014	
			EMEMS	Jar	1	1	0.004	
			STAM		0	2	0.006	
			STAM	Jar	2	3	0.015	
			STAM	Jug	1	1	0.003	
			STAM	Jug/spouted pitcher	1	1	0.005	
	309	308	ENGS		1	1	0.003	875-1200 (ENGS is intrusive)
			STAM	Jar	1	1	0.006	
			STAM	Jug	1	1	0.001	
	313	312	HUNFSW		1	1	0.003	1175-1300/1400
			LYVA		1	4	0.023	
			LYVA	Jar	1	2	0.050	
			UGBB	Jar	1	1	0.004	
	321	320	DNEOT		3	3	0.007	1050-1200/1250
			STAM	Jug	1	2	0.009	
	328	328	DNEOT		1	1	0.015	1200-1300/1400
			HUNFSW	Jar	1	1	0.004	
			MEMS	Jar	1	1	0.032	
			STAM	Jar/jug (collared vessel)	1	4	0.039	

Phase	Context	Cut	Fabric	Form	MNV	Count	Weight (kg)	Context Date
			STAM	Jug	1	1	0.003	
	333	332	DNEOT		1	1	0.006	1150-1250
			SHW		1	1	0.007	
			STAM	jar	1	1	0.004	
			STAM	Jug	1	1	0.004	
	339	342	DNEOT		1	2	0.008	1225-1400
			EMEMS		1	1	0.005	
			LYST		1	1	0.006	
			LYVA		2	2	0.022	
			LYVA	Jar	1	7	0.073	
			STAM		0	1	0.004	
			STAM	Jug	1	3	0.015	
			THET/HTHET	Handled jar	1	1	0.007	
	362	361	DNEOT	Inturned dish	1	1	0.011	1150-1250
			LYVA		1	1	0.009	
	363	361	LYST		1	1	0.018	1225-1400
			LYST	Jug	1	1	0.009	
			LYVA		1	3	0.024	
			UNPROV		1	1	0.003	
	371	463	DNEOT		1	1	0.014	1050-1250
			NEOT	Jar	1	1	0.005	
	372	463	NEOT	Jar	1	1	0.016	875-1100
	406	407	DNEOT		3	22	0.131	1050-1250
			DNEOT	Bowl	1	1	0.030	
			DNEOT	Jar	1	2	0.035	
			NEOT		0	7	0.028	
			NEOT	Jar	1	2	0.028	
	408	409	NEOT		0	7	0.014	875-1100/1050-1250
			NEOT/DNEOT		1	2	0.022	
			NEOT/DNEOT	Jar	2	3	0.032	
			STAM	Jug	1	1	0.005	
			THET	Jar	1	1	0.019	
	410	411	NEOT		0	1	0.001	875-1200
			STAM	Jar	1	2	0.007	
	413	412	DNEOT (Q)		1	5	0.015	1150-1400 (1150-1250)
			HUNEMW	Jar	1	1	0.002	
			LYVA		2	1	0.024	
			NEOT		1	1	0.004	
			SHW		1	2	0.006	
			STAM	Jar	2	4	0.011	
			STAM	Jug	2	2	0.005	
(5)	420	419	DNEOT		0	1	0.001	1050-1250
			NEOT		1	1	0.003	
			STAM		1	1	0.002	
			THET		1	2	0.017	
	428	427	MEL		1	1	0.002	875-1200 or 1150-1350
			STAM	Jug	1	1	0.015	
	429	427	DNEOT		1	5	0.174	1050-1250
			DNEOT	Jar	1	4	0.033	
			EMEMS	Jar	1	1	0.008	
			NEOT		1	2	0.005	
			STAM	Jar	1	1	0.003	
			STAM	Jug	1	4	0.011	
	456	455	DNEOT		1	1	0.004	1050-1200
			STAM		1	1	0.008	
	462	461	DNEOT		1	1	0.003	1050-1200
			STAM	Jug	1	2	0.003	
	490	489	HUNEMW		1	1	0.002	*c.*1150-1200
			NEOT	Jar	1	2	0.010	
			SHW	Jar	1	2	0.018	
			STAM		0	1	0.001	
			STAM	Jar	1	1	0.005	
	497	496	DNEOT	Jar	1	2	0.010	1050-1250
			THET		1	1	0.004	

Phase	Context	Cut	Fabric	Form	MNV	Count	Weight (kg)	Context Date
	503	502	STAM	Jug	1	1	0.012	875-1200
	505	504	DNEOT		1	1	0.009	1050-1250
			DNEOT	Jar	1	6	0.026	
			DNEOT	Jar ('top hat'-type)	1	2	0.016	
			MSGW		1	3	0.052	
			NEOT/DNEOT		0	3	0.004	
			STAM	Jug	1	1	0.001	
	509	508	DNEOT		1	4	0.036	1050-1250
			NEOT		1	1	0.004	
			NEOT/DNEOT		1	2	0.006	
			STAM		1	1	0.004	
	527	524	NEOT	Bowl	1	2	0.056	875-1150/1200
			NEOT	Jar	1	4	0.028	
			STAM	Jar	1	1	0.036	
			THET	Jar	0	1	0.039	
			THET	Storage jar	1	6	0.269	
	531	525	DNEOT		1	1	0.007	1050-1200/1250
			DNEOT	Jar ('top hat'-type)	1	1	0.011	
			NEOT	Jar	1	1	0.009	
			STAM		1	1	0.009	
			STAM	Jar	1	1	0.016	
	537	536	DNEOT		1	5	0.122	1050-1250
			NEOT		2	6	0.025	
	540	540	STAM	Jar	1	1	0.003	875-1200
	541	540	DNEOT		1	1	0.006	850-1250
	553	552	DNEOT		0	1	0.003	1050-1250
			DNEOT		1	2	0.004	
			NEOT		0	1	0.001	
	559	558	DNEOT		1	1	0.015	1050-1200/1250
			NEOT		1	2	0.009	
			NEOT	Jar	1	8	0.037	
			STAM	Jar	1	2	0.005	
			STAM	Jug	1	1	0.002	
			THET	Jar	1	1	0.011	
	570	569	DNEOT		0	1	0.003	1050-1250
			NEOT		0	1	0.002	
	595	593	DNEOT	Inturned dish	1	2	0.016	1050-1250
			DNEOT	Jar	1	6	0.105	
			DNEOT	Jar	2	13	0.074	
			NEOT/DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.009	
			STAM	Jar	1	2	0.008	
			STAM	Jug	1	1	0.016	
	596	593	DNEOT		1	1	0.049	1150-1400 (1150-1250)
			LYVA		1	6	0.041	
			LYVA	Jar	1	1	0.008	
			NEOT	Bowl	1	1	0.007	
			NEOT	Jar	1	10	0.08	
			STAM	Jar	1	1	0.004	
			STAM	Jug	1	1	0.012	
			THET	Jar	1	1	0.087	
	604	603	SHW		1	1	0.003	1150-1500
	616	615	DNEOT (Q)		1	5	0.018	1075-1200/1250
			STAM		2	3	0.006	
			STAM	Jug	1	2	0.006	
	618	617	DNEOT	Jar ('top hat'-type)	1	1	0.012	1050-1250
	620	619	DNEOT		1	1	0.005	1050-1250
	622	621	NEOT		1	1	0.009	875-1100
			STAM		1	1	0.006	
			STAM	Jug	1	1	0.005	
	633	626	LYST	Jug	1	1	0.009	1225-1400
			NEOT		1	2	0.005	
	648	647	NEOT		0	1	0.002	875-1100/1150
			THET	Jar	1	1	0.002	
	649	647	DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.031	1150-1400 (1150-1250)

Phase	Context	Cut	Fabric	Form	MNV	Count	Weight (kg)	Context Date
			LYVA		1	1	0.004	
			NEOT/DNEOT	Inturned dish	1	1	0.016	
			NEOT/DNEOT	Jar	1	18	0.083	
			STAM		1	1	0.007	
			STAM	Jug	1	1	0.009	
	678	677	DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.013	1150-1250/1300
			HUNEMW		1	1	0.003	
			LYVA		1	3	0.012	
			OSHW		1	1	0.005	
	683	682	DNEOT		1	1	0.001	1075-1250
			DNEOT (Q)		1	5	0.009	
			THET		1	1	0.013	
5	207	206	LYST		1	1	0.009	1225-1400
			LYST	Jug	1	1	0.032	
	219	218	LYST	Jug	1	2	0.014	1225-1400
	220	218	STAM		1	1	0.002	875-1200
	248	247	LYVA		1	1	0.009	1150-1400
			NEOT	Bowl	1	1	0.010	
	260	259	DNEOT		1	2	0.010	1050-1250 or 1150-1400
			LYVA		1	2	0.004	
	301	300	LYVA		1	1	0.003	1150-1400
	303	302	PSHW		1	1	0.004	1150-1350
			SHW		1	4	0.011	
	304	307	HUNEMW	Jar	1	1	0.006	1150-1350
			LYVA		1	2	0.037	
			NEOT	Bowl	1	1	0.008	
			OSHW		2	2	0.010	
			PSHW	Jar	1	1	0.015	
	305	307	DNEOT		1	9	0.043	1150-1250/1300
			DNEOT	Bowl	1	2	0.022	
			DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.006	
			STAM	Jug	1	3	0.009	
			UGBB	Jar	1	5	0.028	
	319	318	UNPROV		1	1	0.005	1150-1500
	326	326	DNEOT	Bowl	1	1	0.009	1175-1300
			HUNFSW		1	1	0.005	
	337	338	DNEOT		1	5	0.016	1150-1400 (1150-1250)
			LYVA		0	1	0.001	
			SHW		1	3	0.009	
	354	355	DNEOT		1	2	0.015	1150-1250
			SHW		1	1	0.012	
			STAM	Jug	1	1	0.006	
	367	368	NEOT		1	2	0.003	875-1100
	379	382	DNEOT	Jar (‘top hat’-type)	1	1	0.009	1075-1250
			DNEOT (Q)		1	1	0.004	
			NEOT		1	1	0.006	
			STAM		1	1	0.008	
			STAM	Jug	1	1	0.002	
	380	382	STAM	Jug	1	1	0.022	875-1200
	383	392	GRIM	Jug	1	1	0.013	1200-1500
			NEOT/DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.006	
	389	392	BRILL	Jug	1	1	0.088	1225-1400
			LYST	Jug	1	2	0.148	
			LYVA		1	1	0.026	
			NEOT	Inturned dish	1	1	0.015	
	393	392	DNEOT		2	2	0.019	1225-1400
			DNEOT	Inturned dish	1	1	0.015	
			LYST		0	1	0.005	
			LYST		1	1	0.039	
			LYST	Jug	1	1	0.007	
			LYVA	Jar	1	4	0.021	
			NEOT		1	1	0.006	
			STAM	Jug	1	4	0.028	
			THET	Jug or handled jar	1	1	0.050	

Phase	Context	Cut	Fabric	Form	MNV	Count	Weight (kg)	Context Date
	394	392	LYVA	Jar	1	1	0.011	1150-1400
	416	414	DNEOT	Inturned dish	1	1	0.014	1100-1250
			NEOT/DNEOT		0	3	0.005	
			OSHW	Bowl	1	1	0.028	
			STAM		1	1	0.007	
			STAM	Jug	0	1	0.001	
	417	414	DNEOT		1	2	0.005	1225-1400
			LYST	Jug	1	1	0.007	
			NEOT	Jar	1	1	0.006	
			STAM	Jar	1	2	0.019	
			STAM	Jug	1	4	0.018	
	418	414	MSX Q		1	1	0.002	875-1100
			NEOT		0	1	0.001	
	431	430	DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.007	1150-1300
			MSGW	Jar	1	1	0.004	
			NEOT/DNEOT	Inturned dish	1	2	0.009	
			OSHW		1	2	0.007	
			SHW	Jar	1	4	0.026	
	442	443	NEOT	Jar	1	1	0.005	875-1100/1050-1250
			NEOT/DNEOT	Inturned dish	1	5	0.035	
	445	444	LYVA	Jar	1	1	0.010	1150-1400
			NEOT/DNEOT		0	1	0.001	
			SHW	Jar	1	1	0.002	
			STAM		0	2	0.003	
			STAM	Jar	1	2	0.007	
			STAM	Jug	1	1	0.002	
			STAM	Jug	2	2	0.004	
	447	446	SHW		0	1	0.001	*c*.1150
			THET		0	1	0.002	
	448	446	DNEOT (Q)		1	1	0.006	1150-1300/1400
			HUNEMW	Jar	1	1	0.001	
			HUNEMW/HUNFSW	Jar	1	1	0.007	
			LYVA	Jar	2	4	0.023	
			SHW		1	1	0.014	
			STAM	Jug	1	1	0.004	
	458	457	DNEOT		1	1	0.004	1150-1250
			SHW	Jar	1	1	0.008	
			STAM	Jar	1	2	0.008	
			STAM	Jug	1	1	0.005	
	460	459	DNEOT	Bowl	1	1	0.012	1150-1250
			EMEMS		1	1	0.004	
			LYVA		1	2	0.015	
			STAM	Jug	1	2	0.002	
	469	468	DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.011	1175-1300
			HUNEMW		1	1	0.005	
			HUNFSW	Jug	1	2	0.139	
			LYVA	Jar	1	4	0.051	
			NEOT		1	1	0.009	
			OSHW	Jar	1	1	0.005	
			SHW	Jar	1	1	0.010	
			STAM		0	1	0.004	
			STAM	Bowl	1	1	0.003	
			STAM	Jar	1	3	0.043	
			STAM	Jug	1	4	0.020	
			UPG	Jug	1	1	0.003	
	479		SHW	Jar	1	1	0.012	1150-1500
	480	478	DNEOT		1	2	0.005	1150-1250/1300
			LYST		1	1	0.010	
			LYVA		1	1	0.005	
			OSHW	Bowl	1	1	0.023	
			SHW		1	1	0.006	
			SHW	Bowl	1	2	0.036	
			STAM	Jug	1	3	0.016	
	488	487	DNEOT		1	2	0.006	1225-1350/1400

Phase	Context	Cut	Fabric	Form	MNV	Count	Weight (kg)	Context Date
			DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.002	
			LYST/OOL		0	1	0.003	
			LYST/OOL		1	1	0.003	
			LYVA		1	1	0.003	
			PSHW		1	1	0.013	
			SHW		0	1	0.002	
			SHW		1	1	0.007	
			STAM	Jar	1	1	0.002	
			STAM	Jug	1	1	0.002	
	492	491	LYST		1	2	0.025	1225-1400
			LYVA		1	4	0.024	
			NEOT		1	1	0.002	
			SHW		1	18	0.089	
			STAM	Jar	1	1	0.002	
			THET		1	1	0.007	
	513	512	BRILL	Jug	1	1	0.011	1225-1400
			LYST	Jug	1	1	0.008	
			LYVA		1	2	0.018	
			LYVA	Jar	1	1	0.008	
			SHW		1	2	0.018	
			THET		1	1	0.003	
	515	514	DNEOT	Jar ('top hat'-type)	1	1	0.007	1225-1400
			LYST	Jug	1	1	0.011	
			LYVA	Jar	1	2	0.036	
			SHW		1	1	0.014	
			STAM	Jar	1	1	0.010	
	517	516	LYST	Jug	1	1	0.001	1150/1225-1400
			LYVA		1	1	0.005	
			MEL	Bowl	1	1	0.067	
	519	516	LYST		1	1	0.010	1225-1400
			LYVA	Jar	1	1	0.007	
			SHW		1	1	0.002	
			SHW		2	3	0.013	
			STAM	Jug	1	1	0.001	
	521	520	HUNFSW	Jar	1	1	0.011	1175-1300
			LYVA		1	8	0.037	
			NEOT		0	1	0.003	
			SHW		1	1	0.002	
			STAM	Jar	1	1	0.003	
	539	538	LYST	Jug	1	4	0.039	1225-1400
			LYVA		1	5	0.020	
			NEOT/DNEOT		2	2	0.004	
			SHW	Jar	1	4	0.014	
			STAM		1	4	0.008	
	545	544	LYVA		1	1	0.005	1150-1400
	547	546	LYST	Jug	1	1	0.019	1225-1400
	566	565	LYST	Jug	1	1	0.009	1225-1400
			LYVA		1	1	0.003	
			SHW		1	1	0.005	
	572	571	LYVA		1	1	0.022	1150-1400
	575	574	LYVA		1	1	0.018	1150-1400
	602	601	DNEOT		0	1	0.001	1150-1400
			LYVA		1	1	0.005	
			UNPROV		1	1	0.002	
	613	614	DNEOT		1	1	0.002	1225-1400
			LYST		1	1	0.020	
			SHW		1	1	0.018	
			UPG	Jug	1	1	0.004	
	635	628	LYST	Jug	1	2	0.025	1225-1400
			UNPROV	Jug	1	1	0.029	
	636	627	DNEOT (Q)		1	2	0.009	1225-1400
			LYST	Jug	1	2	0.085	
			LYVA		1	3	0.041	
	641	640	DNEOT	Jar	1	13	0.131	1050-1200/1250

Phase	Context	Cut	Fabric	Form	MNV	Count	Weight (kg)	Context Date
			DNEOT	Cylindrical Jar ('top hat'-type)	1	3	0.032	
			STAM	Jar	1	2	0.017	
			THET	Jar	1	1	0.035	
			THET	Storage jar large	1	1	0.100	
	643	642	DNEOT		1	3	0.036	1050-1200/1250
			DNEOT	Inturned dish	1	2	0.016	
			STAM		1	6	0.010	
			STAM		2	8	0.047	
			STAM	Spouted pitcher	1	1	0.033	
	644	642	DNEOT		0	15	0.056	1050-1200/1250
			DNEOT	Inturned Dish	1	4	0.022	
			DNEOT	Jar ('top hat'-type)	1	1	0.009	
			STAM		0	5	0.011	
			STAM	Jar collared vessel	1	3	0.054	
			STAM	Jug	1	8	0.044	
			STAM	Jug collared vessel	1	1	0.013	
	670	672	LYST	Jug	1	1	0.091	1225-1400
			LYVA		1	1	0.011	
			UPG		1	1	0.015	
	671	672	DNEOT		1	2	0.005	1150-1400 (1150-1250)
			LYVA		1	1	0.023	
			OSHW		1	1	0.004	
			THET		1	1	0.003	
	674	673	DNEOT		1	2	0.037	1050-1200/1250
			HUNEMW		1	2	0.005	
			LYVA	Shouldered jar	1	5	0.104	
			STAM		1	1	0.008	
	680	679	DNEOT		2	2	0.011	1150-1400 (c1150-1250)
			LYVA		1	2	0.006	
			SHW		2	2	0.028	
			STAM		1	3	0.032	
			STAM	Jug	1	1	0.007	
			THET	Storage jar large	1	1	0.036	
	681	679	DNEOT	Bowl	1	1	0.005	1225-1400
			DNEOT	Rounded bowl	1	2	0.051	
			DNEOT (Q)		1	1	0.010	
			GRIM	Jug	1	1	0.009	
			HUNEMW	Jar	1	1	0.009	
			HUNFSW		0	2	0.004	
			HUNFSW	Jar	1	1	0.002	
			LYST		0	3	0.020	
			LYST	Jug	1	4	0.079	
			LYVA		1	2	0.040	
			LYVA	Bowl	1	3	0.096	
			LYVA	Jar	1	9	0.119	
			NEOT		1	4	0.012	
			OSHW	Bowl	1	1	0.011	
			STAM		1	1	0.014	
			STAM		2	2	0.007	
			STAM	Jar/jug	1	1	0.004	
			STAM	Jug	1	5	0.017	
	698	699	MEL		1	1	0.008	1150-1350
	751	750	NEOT		1	1	0.002	840+
			UNPROV		1	1	0.003	
	753	752	LYST	Jug	1	4	0.065	1225-1400
			SHW		1	1	0.003	
7	331	330	LYST		1	1	0.028	1225-1400
			LYVA		1	1	0.004	
	335	334	FREC	Drinking jug	1	8	0.267	*c.*1650-1700
			GRIM	Jug	1	1	0.014	
			PMBL	Jar	1	3	0.121	
			PMBL	Jar/bowl	1	1	0.069	
			PMR	Bowl	1	2	0.054	

Phase	Context	Cut	Fabric	Form	MNV	Count	Weight (kg)	Context Date
			PMR	Jar	1	2	0.014	
			PMR	Jar pipkin	1	1	0.062	
			PMR SLIP	Bowl	1	1	0.014	
			STMO	Bowl	1	1	0.012	
	353	352	DNEOT	Inturned dish	1	1	0.007	1580-1700
			PMBL	Drinking vessel	1	1	0.003	
			STAM	Jar	1	1	0.008	
			STAM	Jug	2	2	0.023	
	365	364	UNPROV	Jug	1	1	0.208	1150-1500
	366	364	BOND		1	1	0.007	*c*.1600-1650/1700
			MSW	Jar	1	1	0.008	
			PMBL	Bowl	1	2	0.172	
			PMR	Bowl	1	7	0.193	
			PMR	Bowl/Jar	1	1	0.087	
			PMR	Jar	1	5	0.060	
			STSL	Dish	1	8	0.176	
	374	376	PMBL	Rounded bowl	2	3	0.186	1580-1700
	435	436	DNEOT (Q)	Jar	1	1	0.002	*c*.1800
			GRIM	Jug	1	1	0.003	
			LYST	Jug	1	1	0.006	
			LYVA		0	2	0.006	
			LYVA		1	3	0.010	
			MODR/HORT		1	1	0.004	
			PMBL	Bowl	1	1	0.008	
			PMR	Jar	2	4	0.049	
			PSHW		1	1	0.014	
			SHW		1	1	0.004	
			STAM		0	1	0.002	
			STAM	Jar	1	2	0.009	
			STAM	Jug	1	1	0.007	
			TGW	Lighting and heating: candlestick	1	1	0.003	
	590		BOND		1	1	0.006	1430-1650
			SHW		1	2	0.027	
			UNPROV		1	1	0.003	
	755	754	UNPROV		1	1	0.002	1150-1500
Unphased	464	465	DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.008	xfit with PMBL in 345 but could be intrusive so 1150-1500 or 1580-1700
	464	465	LYVA		0	1	0.005	
	464	465	LYVA		1	1	0.013	
	464	465	LYVA	Jar	1	2	0.012	
	464	465	PMBL	Bowl	1	1	0.006	
	676	675	DNEOT		0	1	0.004	1050-1250
	676	675	DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.020	1050-1250
	99999		DNEOT		1	1	0.011	Mixed Dates
			DNEOT	Jar	1	2	0.023	
			DNEOT	Jar ('top hat'-type)	1	1	0.015	
			LYST		0	1	0.007	
			LYST	Jug	1	1	0.010	
			PMR	Jar	1	1	0.008	
			STAM	Jar	1	3	0.012	
			STAM	Jug	0	1	0.003	
			STAM	Jug	1	1	0.009	
			STSL	Bowl	1	1	0.011	
			THET	Jar	1	1	0.039	

B.6 Bone Skate

By Ian Riddler

B.6.1 The bone skate from Phase 4 ditch **294** is complete and survives in good condition (Plate 26). It utilises a horse radius and both of the articular surfaces remain, as well as part of an ulna, still attached to the posterior side of the bone. The anterior surface of the bone has been smoothed along most of its length and the articular surfaces have been trimmed on this side. The distal end served as the front of the skate, the natural curve of the bone providing an upswept profile, which has been embellished by light modification of the bone. The proximal end has been flattened on this side but it does not seem as if the back of the skate had been used to any extent. The retained part of the ulna would have taken the weight of the heel of the foot and may have also helped in preventing the foot from slipping backwards towards the proximal end.

B.6.2 The anterior face of the bone has been smoothed and flattened and there are traces of longitudinal and diagonal wear along it, as well as some lateral marks, particularly towards the distal end, the front of the skate. The predominance of longitudinal wear marks confirms the identification of the object as a skate, rather than a smoother. With bone smoothers, which were moved across the surface of leather and other materials, lateral wear patterns are much more evident (Barthel 1969, 208-10; Becker 1990, 22).

B.6.3 The specific choice of a horse radius as the raw material is matched by a number of skates of Late Saxon and medieval date from East Anglia. They include skates from Ely, Ipswich and Thetford (Rogerson and Dallas 1984, 179 and figs 195.79 and 196.84; Riddler 2005, 85-6; Riddler *et al* forthcoming). They represent around 18% of the overall sample of bone skates from East Anglia, which is dominated by the collections from Ipswich and Thetford (Riddler et al forthcoming). Within Arthur MacGregor's earlier sample for Britain as a whole the radius (of cattle or horse) was much less apparent, forming just 6% of the total and a similar figure of around 5% came from the analysis of bone skates from York (MacGregor 1976, table 1; MacGregor et al 1999, 1987). Around 8% of the bone skates from Birka are made from horse radii (Edberg and Karlsson 2015, 23). It appears therefore that there was more of a preference for the horse radius skate within East Anglia. The radius of the horse was probably chosen because it provides the longest bone that is suitable to be used as a skate. Within Anglo-Saxon and medieval England the choice of bone was otherwise confined to the metapodia of cattle and horses (with occasional use of the tibia), and these are shorter bones (Table 5). The same situation prevails on the Continent (Küchelmann and Zidarov 2004, 426). At the same time, experimental work has shown that it is easier to skate on metacarpal skates than on the longer radii, because the posterior face of the metacarpus is flatter. It was also noted that it was more comfortable to use skates that were longer than the feet, and the radii may have been used by more experienced skaters (*ibid*, 437 & 440).

Species	Bone	Range of Lengths
Cattle:	Metacarpus	142mm to 174mm
	Metatarsus	165mm to 210mm
	Radius	198mm to 226mm
Horse:	Metacarpus	183mm to 217mm
	Metatarsus	194mm to 248mm
	Radius	218mm to 330mm

Table 5: Range of lengths of East Anglian skates, by bone type

B.6.4 This particular skate extends to 321mm in length, making it one of the longest skates to have been found in England, and amongst the longest to have been found in Europe. It is exceeded by a skate of 330mm in length from Greyfriars Road at Ipswich and these are the only skates from the region that are over 300mm in length.

B.6.5 Given the relative lack of horse radii skates outside of East Anglia noted above, it is likely that these are also amongst the longest skates to have been found in England. Only two skates from Birka, both of horse, come near to these lengths, and all of those published from Sigtuna and York are less than 300mm in length (Edberg and Karlsson 2015, 24, 32 and diagrams 3.1 and 4.1; MacGregor *et al* 1999, 1984-7). Equally, however, two horse radius skates from the Slavic site of Berlin-Spandau are 332mm and 350mm in length (Becker 1990, 29 n°s 5 and 10).

B.6.6 In effect, these are measurements as much of the size of horses as of the size of skates, and the main point to stress is that longer skates, made from horse radii, were more popular in East Anglia than elsewhere in the country.

B.7 Clay Tobacco Pipe

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and methodology

B.7.1 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.

Assemblage

B.7.2 Pond **334** produced a single, plain, tapering (9.3-8.6mm), slightly oval stem fragment (0.005kg, 54mm long) from a clay tobacco pipe. While not closely datable, 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.7.3 Pond **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.

Discussion

B.7.4 The clay tobacco pipe fragments most likely represent casually discarded pipes. The pipe fragments do little, other than to indicate the consumption of tobacco on, or in the vicinity, sometime after 1558 and possibly before 1700, as indicated by the post-medieval pottery also recovered from the features.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.7.5 The clay tobacco pipe may be deselected prior to archival deposition.

B.8 Fired Clay

By Ted Levermore

Introduction and methodology

B.8.1 A small assemblage of fired clay (75 fragments, 653g) was recovered from Areas 1, 2 and 3; predominantly from ditches, pits and post-holes in Phases 3-5 (Table 6). The assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gramme. 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.8.2 The quantified data and fabric descriptions are presented on an Excel spreadsheet held with the site archive. A summary can be found in Table 6.

Assemblage

B.8.3 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; a fragment (36g) with a 10mm rod impression was also recovered from Phase 5 pit **370**. None have any diagnostic features and therefore original form cannot be discerned.

Retention, Dispersal and Display

B.8.4 The assemblage is uninformative, without no diagnostic objects present. All amorphous fragments are recommended for discard.

Area	Ctxt	Cut	Phase	Feature	Fabric type	Frag type	Struct. type	Abrasion	Notes	No	Wt (g)
1	201	200	3	Ditch	F2a	S	fs/hf	Slight	Refitting fragments with rounded flattened surfaces	2	19
	207	206	5	Ditch	F2	A		Severe		1	9
2	215	214	5	Post-hole	F2	A		Severe		1	2
	217	216	3	Pit	F1	A		Mod		1	7
	230	229	5	Pit	F1	A		mod		4	24
	256	255	3	Ditch	F1	A		Severe		4	8
	262	261	3	Ditch	F1	A		mod		20	96
	262	261	3	Ditch	F1	A		mod		1	4
	275	275	5	Ditch	F1	A		Severe		1	6
	283	282	4	Ditch	F1	A		Severe		1	24
	283	282	4	Ditch	F2	A		Severe		1	3
	297	296	3	Ditch	F2	S	hf	slight	Small sausage like frag, probably small spacer or prop	2	10
	297	296	3	Ditch	F1	A		Severe		1	13
	315	314	3	Ditch	F1	S	w	slight	Large fragment with wattle/ rod impressions 2cm diameter	2	21
	315	314	3	Ditch	F2	A		Severe		3	4
	339	342	4	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
	344	265	1	Pit	F2	S	fs	Severe		1	3
	354	355	5	Ditch	F1	A		Severe		2	14
	367	368	5	Pit	F2	A		Severe		1	4
	369	370	5	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
	372	-	4	Pit	F1	A		Mod		2	57
	408	409	4	Ditch	F2	A		Severe		1	3
	413	412	4	Ditch	F2	A		Mod		1	5
	420	419	5	Ditch	F2	A		Severe		2	14
	422	421	4	Ditch	F2	S	fs	Mod		5	24
	429	427	4	Ditch	F2	A		Mod		4	23
	433	434	4	Ditch	F2	A		Severe		1	3
	458	457	5	Post-hole	?	A		Severe		2	3
	462	461	4	Post-hole	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
	490	489	4	Ditch	F2	A		Severe		1	3
	570	569	5	Ditch	F2	A		Severe		1	1
3	751	750	5	Post-hole	F1	A		Severe		1	2
	757	756	3	Ditch	F1	A		Severe		1	2

Table 6: Summary fired clay catalogue

(a=amorphous, s=structural; fs=flattened surface, hf=hand-formed, w=wattle/rod impression)

B.9 Ceramic Building Material

By Ted Levermore

Introduction

B.9.1 A modest assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered; 37 fragments weighing 19355g. The assemblage predominantly derives from Phase 5 and later features including pits, ponds and ditches and comprises brick and tile dated to the medieval and post-medieval periods, with some undiagnostic and not closely datable fragments.

Methodology

B.9.2 The assemblage was quantified by context, fabric, form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gramme. 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.9.3 The quantified data and fabric descriptions are presented on an Excel spreadsheet held with the site archive. The catalogue can be found in Table 10.

Fabrics

B.9.4 The CBM assessed was assigned to twelve fabrics in seven broad families (Table 7). 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	L Orange-Br w/light core	fine silty	freq rounded voids calc flecks, rare clay pellets	rare Fe/?slag chunks	Fine/ Fe	
A1					Fine	High fired, lighter colour variation
A2			+ occ calc chunks	+ occ calc chunks	Fine/ stony	
B	Dark Reddish-Orange	Fine Sand-Silt	occ round quartz & Fe pellets, rare calc flecks	occ Fe chunks & calc pellets	Fine	Dense
B1			Same w/fewer Fe pellets	Same w/fewer Fe pellets		
C	Light, dull pink	fine sandy	freq rounded voids, flint flecks & calc pellets	occ calc chunks, rare rounded stone	Fine/ calcy	Tile, well sorted. as Ely Type fab.
D	Mid pink, buff and white	fine silty	occ rounded voids, rare clay pellets	rare rounded & elongate voids	Organic, grassy	
E	L brown, orange - L grey w/light reduced core	fine sandy	freq rounded/sub-rounded brown quartz, occ calc pellets	occ. Rounded quartz, rare rounded or elongate voids	Fine - Coarse	Inch & Half Inch Med Tile. Like SFEN pot fabric
E1			occ ferrous material			Nib Tile
F	L Brown-Orange w/D reduced core	Sandy	common rounded quartz	rare rounded stone/flint & rounded/elongate voids	No vis	
F1		Dense		no visible		
G	Orange with mid grey core	dense silty	v freq rounded quartz, com rounded calc pellets occ. Rounded grit & Fe pellets	rare rounded voids	Fine/ calcy	Like a pot fabric, well sorted.

Table 7: CBM fabric descriptions

Assemblage

B.9.5 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 8).

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	Emed C12-13	1	35
	Peg Tile	Med – Pmed	7	851
	Undiag	Undated	6	112
Total			**37**	**19355**

Table 8: Summary of CBM by type

Brick

B.9.6 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 (overlying infilled Phase 5 pond **672**) and some half or near-complete fragments of early post-medieval brick (fabrics B and B1) from pond **334**.

B.9.7 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.9.8 Five fragments of brick were collected from pond **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 lime mortar accretions indicative of use in a structure before deposition (no mortar is present on any of the stock bricks).

Tile

B.9.9 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 consists 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 is difficult to assign closer dates and in some cases it is not possible to assign a date at all, as with the fragments from ditches **419** and **516** and pit **520** (see Table 9).

Undiagnostic

B.9.10 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.9.11 The CBM demonstrates late medieval to post-medieval construction/buildings 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.

Retention, Dispersal and Display

B.9.12 All undiagnostic material should be discarded.

Area	Ctxt	Cut	Feat.	Phase	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	4	Tile	Floor	Med	G	1	32			26			1/2		Slight
2	335	334	Pond	6-7	Brick	Wall	Epmed/ C16	B	1	2334	220	110	55	8 1/2	4 1/2	2 1/9	Fairly reg, sharp abraded arises. Wire cut upper & sanded sides w/rough base. Poss. batch mark on one stretcher // w/a _ through it. Digit impressions on Bed faces, 4x fingers on upper, thumb on base - from turning while green. Occ. Lime mortar accretions. Mid red surface & orange core.	Slight
							Epmed/ C16	B	1	890		110	52		4 1/2	2	Reg. sharp but abraded arises. Wire cut upper, w/lime mortar accretions, sanded sided & smooth base (weathered?). Mid red surface & orange core.	Mod
							Epmed C15-16	B	1	1124		110	45, 50		4 1/2	1 1/2 - 2	fairly reg, rounded arises. wedge shaped, thinner at header end than middle (45 & 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	Irreg form, prob. due to abrasion & poor forming. Rounded arises. Greyish glaze: wood fired. Wire cut upper bed & sanded faces	Slight
2	366	364	Pond	6-7	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	Frags of at least one peg (rounded). Wiped upper w/whitewash? And grassy impressions on reverse	Mod
						Flat	Med-Pmed		1	14			10				frag 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	Quarry Pit	5	Tile	Nib	Emed/ C12-13	E1	1	35			13			1/2	Frag. of 1/2-inch tile w/remains of nib on upper surface. Smooth faces.	Mod
2	417	414	Ditch	5	Undiag	Undiag		-	1	9							Undiag	Slight
2	418	414	Ditch	5	Undiag	Undiag		-	1	22							Undiag	Mod
2	420	419	Ditch	5	Tile	Flange	Med/Ro?	F	1	40							Frag of a flange from a med flange tile or a roman tegula	Mod
2	429	427	Ditch	4	Undiag	Undiag		C?	1	7								Mod
2	464	465	P/hole	6-7	Tile	Flat	Med-Pmed	E	1	49			14			1/2	Frag of 1/2-inch tile. Smoothed upper, fine sanded base.	Mod
2	483	482	P/hole	3	Undiag	Undiag		E?	1	7								severe
2	515	514	Ditch	5	Tile	Floor	Med	E	2	156			25			1	Frags from two 1" thick tiles, prob med floor tile. Smooth uppers & coarse sanded base. One frag refits w/tile from 519	Slight
						Flat	Med	E	1	21			15			1/2	Frag of 1/2-inch tile. Smooth upper and coarse sanded base.	Mod

Area	Ctxt	Cut	Feat.	Phase	Form	Descr	Date	Fab	No	Wgt (g)	L mm	W mm	Th mm	L (in)	W (in)	Th (in)	Notes	Abrasion
2	519	516	Ditch	5	Tile	Floor	Med? Ro?	E	3	200			25			1	Frags from 3x1" thick tiles, prob med floor tile. Smoothed uppers/coarse sanded base. Reg & sharp arises, no chamfer. One frag refits w/tile from 515	Mod
						Flat	Med/Ro?	E	1	8			12			1/2	Frag of 1/2-inch tile. Smooth upper, coarse sanded base.	severe
2	521	520	Pit	5	Tile	Frag	Med? Ro?	F1	1	17							Fragment of tile with one remnant rounded surface. Residual Roman? Or Med?	Mod
2	650	?672	Layer (pond)	6-7	Brick	"Stock" Brick	pmed/ C15/16	A	1	2146	>220	115	50		4 1/2	2	Fairly reg & sharp arises, slightly rounded header. Smoothed upper & 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 reg, reg upper arises. Rounded lower arises, rough faces. Creases & cracks along stretchers. One 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	Reg w/sharp arises. Smoothed, wirecut upper face w/rough base. Creased/folded header, other header missing. Dull mid brown w/pinkish-orange core	severe
					Brick	"Stock" Brick	Epmed/ C15-16	A2	1	1808	>240	120	50		4 1/2	2	Fairly reg, 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.reg, 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.reg, sharp arises. Smoothed faces & rough base, some creases & folding on stretchers & header. One header missing. Light orange w/pinkish grey core.	severe

Table 9: Brick and tile catalogue

B.10 Flint

By Lawrence Billington

B.10.1 A small assemblage of seven worked flints and a single fragment of unworked burnt flint (5g) were recovered during the excavations. The assemblage is quantified by type and context in Table 10.

B.10.2 Aside from a single fine Mesolithic or Early Neolithic blade recovered as an unstratified find, the assemblage derived from the fills of cut features and included two small chips retrieved from the residues of environmental samples. The flintwork from the features is made up exclusively of small, simple, undiagnostic flake-based removals. The flint occurred in very low densities and generally in a somewhat abraded/edge-damaged condition and, as such, probably represents residual material caught up in the fills of later features. One potential exception to this is the material from fill 351 in Phase 1 pit **349** which includes a very fresh, squat flake which would not be out of place in a later Bronze Age or Iron Age context.

B.10.3 This is a very small, probably entirely residual, assemblage of prehistoric flintwork that has been fully catalogued and described.

Context	**Cut**	**Phase**	**Sample**	**Context type**	Chip	Irregular waste	Primary flake	Secondary flake	Secondary blade	**Total worked**	Unworked burnt flint count	Unworked burnt flint weight (g)
275	275	5		Ditch				1		**1**		
306	307	5		Pit							1	5
315	314	3		Ditch			1			**1**		
344	265	1	8	Pit	1					**1**		
351	349	1		Pit		1		1		**2**		
605	608	2	19	Pit	1					**1**		
99999		-		Unstrat					1	**1**		
	Totals				**2**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**7**	**1**	**5**

Table 10. Quantification of the flint assemblage

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Faunal Remains

By Hayley Foster

Introduction and methodology

C.1.1 A small assemblage of faunal remains weighing 15.65kg in total was recovered, comprising 213 identifiable fragments, the majority of which belong to the medieval phases of occupation. There were 200 fragments 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 temporaria*), hare (*Lepus sp.),* domestic fowl (*Gallus gallus*), crow (*Corvus sp.)* and woodcock (*Scolopax sp.*). Faunal remains came from six datable phases including: Late Iron Age/Roman (Phase 1), Late Saxon (Phase 3), early medieval (Phase 4), high medieval (Phase 5) and late medieval to post-medieval (Phases 6 and 7). There is also a small amount of faunal material from unphased features. Remains were retrieved from ditches, pits and a pond. The evaluation produced a further 75 assessable specimens (3.246kg), of which 36 were assignable to species (cattle, sheep/goat, horse and dog) (Rajkovaca 2013, 14-16).

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 and Davis (1996). Identification of the faunal remains was carried out at Oxford Archaeology East. References to Hillson (1992), Schmid (1972) and von den Driesch (1976) were used where necessary. Ribs and vertebrae (except the atlas and axis) were not included in the quantification. Attempts to distinguished sheep versus goats were made using the criteria of Boessneck (1969) and Payne (1985).

C.1.3 Two methods of ageing were implemented when analysing the mammalian bone remains. These methods include observing dental eruption and wear, and epiphyseal fusion. When analysing tooth wear of sheep/goat, tooth wear stages by Payne (1973) were implemented. Tooth wear stages by Grant (1982) were implemented when assessing wear for cattle and pig. Higham (1967) mandibular wear stages (MWS) were assigned to loose mandibular M3s and mandibles with the innermost tooth still present. Fusion was recorded according to Silver (1970) and Schmid (1972).

Results of analysis

C.1.4 The faunal remains from Sawtry are largely in a good state of preservation with moderate levels of fragmentation. 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%
Cattle	79	37.1
Horse	46	21.6
Sheep/Goat	44	20.7
Pig	19	8.9
Bird	11	5.2
Frog	8	3.8
Dog	4	1.9
Deer	1	0.5
Hare	1	0.5
Total	213	100.0

Table 11: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP)

Phase 1

C.1.5 The Iron Age/Roman phase comprises only three identifiable fragments from pit **265**, with only sheep/goat and frog represented.

Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Sheep/Goat	2	66.7	1	50.0
Frog	1	33.3	1	50.0
Total	3	100.0	2	100.0

Table 12: Phase 1 (Iron Age/Roman) number of identifiable specimens (NISP) and MNI (minimum number of individuals).

Phase 3

C.1.6 The Late Saxon phase is also small in size having only nine identifiable fragments from ditches **204**, **255**, **504**, **567**,**623** and post-hole **498**. The limited ageing data shows there were no unfused epiphyses on elements for cattle and pig, suggesting an absence of younger animals.

Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle	3	33.3	1	25.0
Horse	4	44.4	1	25.0
Sheep/Goat	1	11.1	1	25.0
Pig	1	11.1	1	25.0
Total	9	100.0	4	100.0

Table 13: Phase 3 (Late Saxon) NISP and MNI

Phase 4

C.1.7 The early medieval faunal material contained the second largest amount of remains, with seven species represented. Cattle dominated the phase making up 41.3% of the NISP. Ageing data revealed cattle were slaughtered at 36-50 months of age at death

according to dental wear, and the presence of at least one animal less than 24-36 months of age according to epiphysial fusion. Ageing for sheep/goat revealed that sheep/goat were generally slaughtered as adults as most elements had fused epiphyses, however one unfused proximal femur suggests the presence of an animal less than 3-10 months at death. Pig ageing data was limited with only one mandible wear age of 19-21 months of age at death. A horse radius from ditch **294** was identified as a worked bone skate (see App. B.6). An estimated withers height could be calculated from the bone equalling 140.2cm.

Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle	31	41.3	2	18.2
Horse	11	14.7	1	9.1
Sheep/Goat	21	28.0	3	27.3
Pig	7	9.3	1	9.1
Bird	2	2.7	2	18.2
Frog	2	2.7	1	9.1
Dog	1	1.3	1	9.1
Total	75	100.0	11	100.0

Table 14: Phase 4 (early medieval) NISP & MNI

Phase 5

C.1.8 The high medieval faunal remains made up the largest portion of the assemblage with the main domesticates making up the majority. Cattle were again the most well represented species. Ageing data is consistent with the data from Phase 4 in that cattle were slaughtered around 36-50 months. Sheep/goat however had a broader range of ages present with at least one animal less than 3-10 months, 25-26 months and adults. Pig epiphyseal fusion indicated all elements present contained fused epiphyses.

Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle	28	31.1	2	16.7
Horse	24	26.7	2	16.7
Sheep/Goat	14	15.6	2	16.7
Pig	7	7.8	1	8.3
Bird	8	8.9	1	8.3
Frog	4	4.4	1	8.3
Dog	3	3.3	1	8.3
Red Deer	1	1.1	1	8.3
Hare	1	1.1	1	8.3
Total	90	100.0	12	100.0

Table 15: Phase 5 (high medieval) NISP & MNI

Phases 6 and 7

C.1.9 The later medieval to post-medieval assemblage contained only 31 identifiable fragments, with cattle making up 45.2% of the NISP. Ageing data suggests sheep/goat were slaughtered at 25-26 months and cattle contained all fused epiphyses. The single bird fragment identified was a tibio-tarsus of a crow.

Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle	15	45.5	2.0	33.3
Horse	7	21.2	1.0	16.7
Sheep/Goat	6	18.2	1.0	16.7
Pig	4	12.1	1.0	16.7
Bird	1	3.0	1.0	16.7
Total	33	100.0	6.0	100.0

Table 16: Phases 6-7 (late medieval to post-medieval) NISP & MNI

Unphased

C.1.10 There were five identifiable fragments that were from unphased contexts

Species	NISP	NISP%
Cattle	2	66.7
Frog	1	33.3
Total	3	100.0

Table 17: Unphased NISP

Discussion

C.1.11 Cattle remains were the best represented species from the site and likely exploited primarily for meat across all phases as they predominantly were slaughtered between 3-4 years of age. Sheep/goat may have been used for more of a mixed economy with adult and younger animals present. The adult animals used for wool and milking and the younger animals exploited for meat. Pigs would have been slaughtered when reaching an optimum weight for consumption as they were exploited primarily for meat. There was an absence of young horses with all long bones consisting of fused epiphyses. Horses would have been used for traction and transportation purposes.

C.1.12 Small mammals, amphibians and birds were retrieved in limited quantities mainly from the medieval phases of occupation which provided the widest variety of species. Bird bones mostly comprise of domestic fowl (*Gallus gallus*). The remains of frogs were found in small amounts in environmental samples and a single hare mandible was also recovered from the environmental samples from Phase 5.

C.1.13 Evidence of taphonomic changes in the form of gnawing and butchery were apparent in most phases. Bone from pond **364** (infilled in Phase 7) exhibited evidence of carnivore gnawing, by dogs, on multiple fragments. A small amount of dog remains from Phases 4 and 5 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 4 and 5.

C.1.14 There is one possible case of pathology on a horse third phalanx from Phase 4 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.

C.1.15 Measurements were taken on cattle, sheep/goat, pig and horse bones following von den Driesch (1976) and Davis (1992) and measurements for bird were taken following

Cohen and Serjeantson (1996) and are shown in Table 24. The resulting data set is small, and only one estimated wither's height could be calculated.

C.1.16 There seems to be a slight bias in terms of skeletal element distribution in that there is a higher frequency of cranial elements and extremities. This suggests that animals are likely to have been slaughtered and processed locally and meat baring elements of the carcass were exported from the site or disposed of elsewhere. This could perhaps also be due to preservation, as denser bones, such as mandibles, are more durable and less susceptible to taphonomic destruction. As cattle produce a much higher yield of meat than the other domestic species, they would have made up a larger portion of the diet of the residents of Sawtry.

C.1.17 Given the range of body parts represented for the main domesticates, it is likely that the majority of bone waste recovered is indicative of carcass reduction and consumption. The presence of most body parts would suggest that animals were slaughtered locally, however the lack of neonatal and very young animals does not verify that onsite livestock breeding was taking place.

C.1.18 Faunal assemblages from archaeological evaluations at Gidding Road, Sawtry (Foster 2017) and Glebe Farm, Sawtry (Foster 2017) are consistent with those species found at Chapel End.

C.1.19 This assemblage has the expected range of animals present for the time period and region and demonstrates a farming regime involving the exploitation of domestic species mostly for meat but also for secondary products.

Retention, Dispersal and Display

C.1.20 It would be recommended that the remains that are from securely phased contexts be retained. The small amount of unphased/unstratified remains may be discarded.

Period	Context	Species	Element	MWS	Age
5	643	Cattle	Mandible	19	38 mnts
4	531	Cattle	Mandible	21	40-50 mnts
5	670	Cattle	Mandible	22	50 mnts
5	670	Cattle	M3	18	36 mnts
0	435	Cattle	M3	21	40-50 mnts

Table 18: Higham mandible wear ageing data for cattle

Period	Context	Species	Element	MWS	Age
7	331	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	14	25-26 mnts

Table 19: Higham mandible wear ageing data for sheep/goat

Period	Context	Species	Element	MWS	Age
4	406	Pig	Mandible	19	19-21 mnts

Table 20: Higham mandible wear ageing data for pigs

Cattle	Age in months	PHASE 4		PHASE 5		PHASE 6		PHASE 7	
		N=10		N=9		N=2		N=1	
		fused	unfused	fused	unfused	fused	unfused	fused	unfused
scapula d.	7-10	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
humerus d.	12-18	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
radius p.		2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total early									
fusing		**4**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**
%		100.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
tibia d.	24-36	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
metapodium d.		2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
calcaneus p.	36-42	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Total mid									
fusing		**3**	**1**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
%		75.0	25.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
femur p.	42	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
humerus p.	42-48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
radius d., ulna p.		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
tibia p. femur d.		2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total late									
fusing		**2**	**0**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**
%		100.0	0.0	75.0	25.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 21: Epiphyseal fusion of cattle remains according to Schmid (1972) and Silver (1970)

Sheep/Goat	Age in months	PHASE 4		PHASE 5		PHASE 7	
		N=7		N=10		N=1	
		fused	unfused	fused	unfused	fused	unfused
humerus d.	3-10	2	1	1	1	1	0
scapula	6-8	0	0	0	0	1	0
phalanx 1&2 p.	6-16	0	0	1	0	0	0
radius p.	3-10	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total early							
fusing		**2**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**0**
%		66.7	33.3	80.0	20.0	100.0	0.0
tibia d.	15-24	0	0	2	0	1	0
metapodium d.	18-28	1	0	0	0	0	0
calcaneum p.	30-36	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total mid							
fusing		**1**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**1**	**0**
%		100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Sheep/Goat	Age in months	PHASE 4		PHASE 5		PHASE 7	
femur p.	30-42	0	1	0	0	0	0
humerus p. ulna p.	36-42	0	2	0	1	0	0
tibia p. radius d.							
Total late							
fusing		**0**	**3**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**
%		0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0

Table 22: Epiphyseal fusion of sheep/goat remains according to Schmid (1972) and Silver (1970)

Pig	Age in months	PHASE 3		PHASE 5	
		N=1		N=2	
		fused	unfused	fused	unfused
scapula d.	12	0	0	1	0
Total early					
fusing		**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**
%		0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
metapodium d.	24-27	0	0	1	0
Total mid					
fusing		**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**
%		0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
ulna p.	36-42	1	0	0	0
Total late					
fusing		**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**
%		100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 23: Epiphyseal fusion of pig remains according to Schmid (1972) and Silver (1970)

Context	Phase	Species	Element	Bp	Bd	GL	GLI	GLm	GLP	SLC	EWH
335	7	Cattle	Humerus	0	77.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
636	5	Cattle	Astragalus	0	42.6	0	70.5	63.1	0	0	0
636	5	Cattle	Metacarpal 1	0	58.8	0	0	0	0	0	0
636	5	Cattle	Calcaneus	0	0	137.9	0	0	0	0	0
636	5	Cattle	Calcaneus	0	0	144.5	0	0	0	0	0
383	5	Cattle	Astragalus	0	36.7	0	61.1	56.8	0	0	0
431	5	Horse	Radius	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
625	3	Horse	Radius	75.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
636	5	Horse	Metacarpal 1	0	48.9	0	0	0	0	0	0
636	5	Horse	Metacarpal 1	0	43.9	0	0	0	0	0	0
246	4	Horse	Phalanx 1	65.2	51.2	95.1	0	0	0	0	0
429	4	Horse	Phalanx 2	49.1	43.6	46.3	0	0	0	0	0
295	0	Horse	Radius	75.5	67.2	323	0	0	0	0	140.2

Context	Phase	Species	Element	Bp	Bd	GL	GLI	GLm	GLP	SLC	EWH
636	5	Bird (domestic fowl)	Femur	15.6	15.3	75.2	0	0	0	0	0
636	5	Bird (domestic fowl)	Femur	16.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
636	5	Bird (domestic fowl)	Tibia	0	11.9	0	0	0	0	0	0
335	7	Bird (crow)	Tibia	0	12.4	0	0	0	0	0	0
636	5	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	0	29.4	0	0	0	0	0	0
331	7	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	0	27.4	0	0	0	0	0	0
413	4	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	0	28.8	0	0	0	0	0	0
335	7	Sheep/Goat	Scapula	0	0	0	0	0	31.5	20.4	0
643	5	Sheep	Metacarpal 1	20	23.6	144.6	0	0	0	0	0
383	5	Sheep	Horn core	0	0	109.8	0	0	0	0	0
366	7	Pig	Astragalus	0	27.1	0	46.3	44.7	0	0	0

Table 24: Table of measurements

Abbreviation	**Description**
GL	Greatest length
GLI	Greatest lateral length
Bd	Greatest breadth of distal end
Bp	Greatest breadth of proximal end
GLm	Greatest length of medial half (in astragalus)
GLP	Greatest length of glenoid process (in scapula)
SLC	Smallest length of collum (in scapula)
EWH	Estimated Wither's Height (in cm)

Table 25: Abbreviations for table of measurements.

Animal Bone Catalogue

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element
205	204	3	Cattle	Loose maxillary tooth
230	229	6	Cattle	Phalanx 1
246	245	3	Horse	Phalanx 1
256	255	3	Horse	Loose mandibular tooth
256	255	3	Horse	Loose mandibular tooth
266	265	1	Sheep/Goat	Loose mandibular tooth
266	265	1	Sheep/Goat	Loose mandibular tooth
266	265	1	Amphibian (frog)	Humerus
283	282	4	Horse	Loose maxillary tooth
283	282	4	Sheep/Goat	Humerus
283	282	4	Cattle	Scapula
295	294	4	Horse	Radius
309	308	4	Pig	Loose Tooth
317	316	6	Cattle	Femur
317	316	6	Pig	Loose Tooth
326	0	5	Cattle	Scapula
331	330	7	Sheep/Goat	Cranium
331	330	7	Pig	Loose mandibular tooth
331	330	7	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
331	330	7	Cattle	Ulna
331	330	7	Cattle	Loose mandibular tooth
331	330	7	Sheep/Goat	Tibia
335	0	7	Cattle	Humerus
335	0	7	Cattle	Loose maxillary tooth
335	0	7	Sheep/Goat	Scapula
335	0	7	Bird (crow)	Tibia
353	352	7	Cattle	Loose maxillary tooth
353	352	7	Cattle	Loose mandibular tooth
363	361	4	Sheep/Goat	Loose maxillary tooth
363	361	4	Cattle	Metapodial 1
366	364	7	Cattle	Loose maxillary tooth
366	364	7	Cattle	Loose maxillary tooth
366	364	7	Horse	Loose mandibular tooth
366	364	7	Horse	Phalanx 1
366	364	7	Horse	Phalanx 2
366	364	7	Sheep	Humerus
366	364	7	Pig	Astragalus
366	364	7	Sheep/Goat	Astragalus
369	370	6	Cattle	Loose maxillary tooth
369	370	6	Cattle	Loose maxillary tooth
369	370	6	Cattle	Humerus
371	463	4	Horse	Ulna
371	463	4	Sheep/Goat	Loose maxillary tooth
371	463	4	Cattle	Mandible
371	463	4	Cattle	Radius
372	0	4	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
380	0	5	Cattle	Loose maxillary tooth
380	0	5	Pig	Loose maxillary tooth
380	0	5	Dog	Ulna
383	392	5	Cattle	Astragalus
383	392	5	Sheep	Horn core
383	392	5	Sheep	Horn core
393	392	5	Sheep/Goat	Cranium
393	392	5	Pig	Metapodia
393	392	5	Horse	Loose mandibular tooth
406	407	4	Pig	Mandible

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element
406	407	4	Horse	Phalanx 3
406	407	4	Pig	Loose mandibular tooth
406	407	4	Sheep/Goat	Femur
406	407	4	Bird (domestic fowl)	Ulna
408	409	4	Pig	Atlas
408	409	4	Cattle	Loose maxillary tooth
408	409	4	Sheep/Goat	Loose mandibular tooth
408	409	4	Sheep/Goat	Loose mandibular tooth
413	4120	4	Cattle	Loose mandibular tooth
413	4120	4	Pig	Loose mandibular tooth
413	4120	4	Sheep/Goat	Humerus
417	414	4	Sheep/Goat	Radius
417	414	4	Pig	Scapula
420		4	Cattle	Loose maxillary tooth
420		4	Cattle	Mandible
429	427	4	Horse	Phalanx 2
431	430	5	Horse	Radius
435	436	7	Pig	Loose mandibular tooth
435	436	7	Cattle	Loose mandibular tooth
445	444	5	Cattle	Loose mandibular tooth
445	444	5	Cattle	Loose mandibular tooth
445	444	5	Amphibian (frog)	Humerus
445	444	5	Amphibian (frog)	Urostyle
456	455	4	Pig	Loose Tooth
472	463	4	Horse	Loose maxillary tooth
488	487	5	Bird (domestic fowl)	Metatarsal 1
490	0	4	Cattle	Loose mandibular tooth
490	0	4	Sheep/Goat	Loose maxillary tooth
490	0	4	Cattle	Mandible
492	491	5	Cattle	Cranium
492	491	5	Sheep/Goat	Cranium
492	491	5	Sheep/Goat	Loose mandibular tooth
499	498	3	Pig	Ulna
505	504	3	Sheep/Goat	Phalanx 1
517	516	5	Sheep/Goat	Loose mandibular tooth
517	516	5	Sheep/Goat	Phalanx 1
519	516	5	Cattle	Femur
521	520	5	Sheep/Goat	Loose maxillary tooth
527	524	4	Cattle	Metatarsal 1
527	524	4	Cattle	Humerus
527	524	4	Cattle	Humerus
527	524	4	Sheep/Goat	Cranium
527	524	4	Cattle	Pelvis
529	526	5	Horse	Loose mandibular tooth
531	525	4	Cattle	Tibia
531	525	4	Cattle	Tibia
531	525	4	Cattle	Radius
531	525	4	Horse	Loose mandibular tooth
531	525	4	Cattle	Mandible
531	525	4	Cattle	Scapula
531	525	4	Cattle	Loose maxillary tooth
531	525	4	Cattle	Loose maxillary tooth
531	525	4	Cattle	Metatarsal 1
541	540	4	Cattle	Radius
549	548	0	Cattle	Loose mandibular tooth
549	548	0	Cattle	Loose mandibular tooth
559	558	4	Bird (woodcock)	Humerus
559	558	4	Sheep/Goat	Loose mandibular tooth

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element
566	565	5	Cattle	Loose maxillary tooth
568	567	3	Cattle	Astragalus
583	573	5	Cattle	Femur
587	586	6	Cattle	Loose maxillary tooth
590	588	5	Horse	Metacarpal 1
590	588	5	Horse	Metacarpal 1
590	588	5	Horse	Metatarsal 1
590	588	5	Horse	Tibia
590	588	5	Sheep/Goat	Tibia
594	593	4	Cattle	Horn core
594	593	4	Cattle	Horn core
595	593	4	Sheep/Goat	Scapula
596	593	4	Sheep/Goat	Loose mandibular tooth
596	593	4	Sheep/Goat	Loose mandibular tooth
596	593	4	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
596	593	4	Sheep/Goat	Loose mandibular tooth
596	593	4	Sheep/Goat	Humerus
596	593	4	Sheep/Goat	Ulna
596	593	4	Pig	Loose mandibular tooth
596	593	4	Amphibian (frog)	Tibia
596	593	4	Amphibian (frog)	Femur
602	601	5	Cattle	Mandible
602	601	5	Cattle	Loose mandibular tooth
602	601	5	Pig	Loose mandibular tooth
604	603	4	Dog	Calcaneus
604	603	4	Sheep/Goat	Atlas
611	612	4	Horse	Loose maxillary tooth
611	612	4	Cattle	Loose maxillary tooth
611	612	4	Cattle	Loose maxillary tooth
611	612	4	Cattle	Mandible
611	612	4	Cattle	Metatarsal 1
616	615	4	Sheep/Goat	Phalanx 1
625	623	3	Horse	Radius
625	623	3	Horse	Phalanx 3
625	623	3	Cattle	Loose maxillary tooth
633	626	4	Sheep/Goat	Loose maxillary tooth
633	626	4	Horse	Loose mandibular tooth
633	626	4	Cattle	Femur
635	628	5	Horse	Loose maxillary tooth
635	628	5	Horse	Loose maxillary tooth
635	628	5	Horse	Loose maxillary tooth
635	628	5	Horse	Loose maxillary tooth
635	628	5	Horse	Loose mandibular tooth
635	628	5	Horse	Loose mandibular tooth
635	628	5	Horse	Loose mandibular tooth
635	628	5	Horse	Loose mandibular tooth
635	628	5	Cattle	Femur
635	628	5	Cattle	Radius
636	627	5	Cattle	Astragalus
636	627	5	Cattle	Metacarpal 1
636	627	5	Cattle	Calcaneus
636	627	5	Cattle	Calcaneus
636	627	5	Horse	Metacarpal 1
636	627	5	Horse	Tibia
636	627	5	Sheep/Goat	Tibia
636	627	5	Horse	Metatarsal 1
636	627	5	Bird (domestic fowl)	Femur
636	627	5	Bird (domestic fowl)	Femur

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element
636	627	5	Bird (domestic fowl)	Coracoid
636	627	5	Bird (domestic fowl)	Tibia
636	627	5	Bird (domestic fowl)	Humerus
636	627	5	Bird (domestic fowl)	Humerus
636	627	5	Bird (domestic fowl)	Metacarpal 1
643	642	5	Cattle	Pelvis
643	642	5	Sheep	Metatarsal 1
643	642	5	Cattle	Mandible
644	642	5	Cattle	Mandible
644	642	5	Horse	Radius
646	645	5	Horse	Loose maxillary tooth
670	672	5	Sheep	Humerus
670	672	5	Cattle	Mandible
670	672	5	Cattle	Loose mandibular tooth
670	672	5	Cattle	Mandible
671	672	5	Horse	Loose mandibular tooth
671	672	5	Cattle	Femur
671	672	5	Sheep/Goat	Loose mandibular tooth
671	672	5	Dog	Loose mandibular tooth
671	672	5	Amphibian (frog)	Tibia
671	672	5	Amphibian (frog)	Calcaneus
671	672	5	Hare	Mandible
675	-	0	Amphibian (frog)	Pelvis
680	679	5	Horse	Pelvis
680	679	5	Dog	Metacarpal 2
681	679	5	Horse	Femur
681	679	5	Cattle	Loose mandibular tooth
681	679	5	Pig	Loose mandibular tooth
681	679	5	Pig	Loose mandibular tooth
686	687	7	Horse	Loose maxillary tooth
688	689	4	Cattle	Astragalus
692	693	6	Horse	Phalanx 2
692	693	6	Horse	Navicular-cuboid
704	705	4	Horse	Metacarpal 1
739	738	6	Horse	Mandible
759	758	5	Horse	Phalanx 3
759	758	5	Cattle	Loose mandibular tooth
769	768	5	Cattle	Pelvis
769	768	5	Pig	Pelvis
769	768	5	Red Deer	Ulna
769	768	5	Cattle	Pelvis

C.2 Mollusca

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

C.2.1 A total of 0.034kg of edible examples of oyster, from estuarine and shallow coastal waters, were recovered. The assemblage is moderately well preserved and neither deliberately broken or crushed, but 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.

Results

C.2.3 Six shells were recovered from contexts they had probably became incorporated within as general rubbish. No feature contained 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 that from Phase 4 ditch **489**, which contained two fragments of *Mytilus edulis* shells. A shell from Phase 5 ditch **514** had a 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.

Conclusions

C.2.4 The shells are of moderate size and represent discarded food waste. Although not closely datable in themselves, they may be dated by association with pottery or other datable material also recovered from the features. Small sherds of early medieval pottery were recovered from Phase 4 ditch **489** and medieval pottery from Phase 5 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.

Mollusca catalogue

Ctxt	Cut	Phase	Species	Common Name	Habitat	No. frags	No. L valve	No. R valve	Description/Comment	Wght (kg)
331	**330**	5	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine/shallow coastal water	1	1		Near-complete left valve	0.009
393	**392**	5		Oyster		1		1	Partial R valve, part of shell missing	0.004
490	**489**	4	*Mytilus edulis*	Mussel	Intertidal zone	2	1		Fragments of shell	0.001
515	**514**	5	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine/shallow coastal water	1	1		n-complete L valve w/shuck mark on edge of shell	0.010
596	**593**	4				1			Frag. 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 dating to the Roman to medieval periods; one sample is from an unphased context and is not included in this report. These derived from a range of features, including ditches, pits and ponds. An assessment undertaken in 2018 (Fosberry 2018) identified plant remains that had poor to moderate preservation and had been mixed prior to deposition (and probably post-deposition) and consequently had little potential to aid local, regional or national research priorities. This report includes the results from the assessment, with updated phasing.

Methodology

C.3.2 The samples were processed by tank flotation using modified Sīraf-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.3.3 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 24-27.

C.3.4 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).

Quantification

C.3.5 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.3.6 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.3.7 Preservation of plant remains is predominantly by carbonisation 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.

Phases 1-2: Roman-Mid Saxon

C.3.8 Samples were taken from one feature thought to be Roman in date. Pit **265** (Area 1) contains charred grains of wheat (*Triticum* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and oats (*Avena* sp.), in addition to rye (*Secale cereale*). Whilst these are all cereals that were cultivated in the Roman period, there is no evidence of the most common Roman wheat variety: hulled spelt (*T. spelta*). It is possible that these assemblages are intrusive as they are very similar to those from later deposits. A possible Middle Saxon pit **608** produced few remains other than charcoal.

Feature No.	Context No.	Phase	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 bones
265	266	1	5	1	Pit	10%	16	20	###	#	##	+++	++	0	#	##
265	344	1	8	1	Pit	20%	20	10	#	0	#	++	0	#	#	#
608	609	2	19	1	Pit	10%	12	10	0	0	0	+++	0	0	0	#

Table 24: Samples from Phase 1 features

Phase 3 – Late Saxon

C.3.9 Samples were taken from four ditches within Area 2 and one ditch in Area 1. Ditches **296**, **443** and **625** 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. Ditch **268** in Area 1 contained charred grains of wheat (*Triticum* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and oats (*Avena* sp.).

Feature No.	Context No.	Sample No.	Phase	Area	Feature Type	% context sampled	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Waterlogged seeds	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm	Pottery	Small bones	Large mammal bones
268	269	6	3	1	Ditch	40%	8	1	##	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	#
296	297	7	3	2	Ditch	20%	16	5	###	#	#	0	++	0	#	0	0
443	442	11	3	2	Ditch	10%	17	5	###	#	#	0	+	0	#	0	0
621	622	21	3	2	Ditch	10%	9	20	#	0	#	0	+	0	#	0	0
623	625	22	4	2	Ditch	30%	17	30	###	#	#	0	+	0	#	#	##

Table 25: Samples from Phase 3 ditches

Phase 4 – early medieval

C.3.10 Three samples were taken from Area 1 and three from Area 2. Pit **257** in Area 1 contains only occasional charred grains whereas all of the samples from Area 2 features produced charred grain, frequently in significant amounts, with free-threshing 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. This wheat variety was abundant in fill 620 (ditch **619**) with a density of approximately 200 grains per litre of soil and is frequent in fill 649 of ditch **647**. Peas and beans are present but in small quantities. The weed seed assemblage is low in density and diversity. The most productive samples are from features located in the north of the site beneath areas of disturbance which may have resulted in mixing of deposits.

Feature No.	Context No.	Sample No.	Phase	Area	Feature Type	% context sampled	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Waterlogged seeds	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm	Pottery	Small bones	Large mammal bones	**Egg shell**	**Bird/amphibian bones**
257	258	4	4	1	Pit	40%	13	5	#	0	0	0	0	++	0	##	0	#	0	0
361	363	9	4	2	Ditch	40%	17	12	###	0	###	#	0	+	0	##	#	#	0	0
593	595	17	5	1	Ditch	20%	20	25	###	0	#	#	0	++++	+	##	#	##	#	0
593	596	18	5	1	Ditch	15%	20	30	###	0	0	#	0	++++	+	##	#	#	0	#
619	620	20	4	2	Ditch	40%	8	25	####	#	#	#	0	+++	++	0	#	0	0	0
647	649	23	4	2	Ditch	20%	15	10	####	0	0	0	0	+++	+	##	0	#	0	0

Table 26: Samples from Phase 4 features

Phase 5 – high medieval

C.3.11 Samples were taken from pits, post-holes and ditches in both areas and a possible pond in Area 2. Charred cereals are present (often in abundance) in all of the samples, with wheat the most common cereal type. Waterlogged remains are present in fill 583 of quarry pit **573** 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 ephippia (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.3.12 Waterlogged preservation is also present in basal fill 381 of pit **382** located in the south of Area 2, 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.

C.3.13 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 mineralised 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.	Phase	Area	Feature Type	% context sampled	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Waterlogged seeds	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm	Pottery	Small bones	Large mammal	Egg shell	Bird/amphibian bones
231	232	1	4	2	Post-hole	50%	8	1	###	#	0	0	+	0	0	0	#	0	0
235	236	2	4	2	Pit	20%	16	20	##	0	0	0	++	0	#	0	#	0	0
259	260	3	5	1	Pit	25%	15	35	##	#	0	0	+++	0	#	#	0	0	#
382	381	10	5	2	Pit	20%	14	80	###	#	#	###	+	+	#	#	#	0	0
444	445	13	5	2	Pit	30%	18	10	##	0	#	0	+	+	#	#	0	0	#
444	445	27	5	2	Pit		17	10	###	0	#m	0	0	0	#	#	#	#	##
446	447	12	4	2	Pit	80%	6	5	#	#	0	0	+	+	#	#	0	0	0
446	447	26	4	2	Pit	-	5	1	##	#	0	0	0	0	#	#	0	0	0
478	480	14	5	2	Ditch	30%	16	25	####	0	0	0	+++	++	##	#	#	0	0
518	517	15	5	2	Ditch	10%	19	20	##	#	#	0	++	0	#	0	#	0	0
573	583	16	5	2	Pit	10%	14	5	####	0	#w	0	+	0	#	0	#	0	##
672	671	24	5	2	Pond?	10%	18	20	##	#	0	0	+	+	#	#	#	0	#
673	674	25	4	2	Pit	10%	18	20	###	0	#	0	+++	0	#	#	#	0	0

Table 27: Samples from Phase 5 features

Discussion

C.3.14 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.3.15 The environmental samples from this site have produced a range of cereal varieties indicating the utilisation of cereals for use for flour, consumption in soups, pottage etc. and probably for animal fodder and brewing (although no evidence of germinated grains was noted). 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.3.16 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.3.17 Contexts with waterlogged plant remains are rare and confined to the deeper features within Area 2. The level of preservation by waterlogging at this site is not particularly good and there has been differential preservation of the more robust seeds that can survive with only intermittent waterlogging.

C.3.18 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.

C.3.19 In summary, the preserved plant remains from this site are heavily biased to charred cereal remains that are most likely to have derived from refuse material produced in the later phases of occupation on this site. Other economic/food plants include pulses, flax and sloe/cherry fruits mixed with culinary waste of egg shell and fish bones.

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APPENDIX E OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	Oxfordar3-366967
Project Name	Late Saxon & 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)

☐	Aerial Photography – interpretation	☒	Open-area excavation	☐	Salvage Record
☐	Aerial Photography - new	☐	Part Excavation	☐	Systematic Field Walking
☐	Field Observation	☐	Part Survey	☐	Systematic Metal Detector Survey
☐	Full Excavation	☐	Recorded Observation	☐	Test-pit Survey
☐	Full Survey	☐	Remote Operated Vehicle Survey	☐	Watching Brief
☐	Geophysical Survey	☐	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
District	Huntingdonshire
Parish	Sawtry
HER office	Cambridgeshire
Study Area	0.98ha
Nat. Grid Ref	TL 1727 8366

Address (including Postcode)

Chapel End
Sawtry
Cambridgeshire
PE28 5TJ

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)	CCC	ECB4965
Digital Archive	OA East	SWTCHE17
Paper Archive	CCC	ECB4965

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	☒	☒	☒
Ceramics	☒	☒	☒
Environmental	☒	☒	☒
Glass	☒	☒	☒
Human Remains	☐	☐	☐
Industrial	☐	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☒	☒	☒
Stratigraphic		☐	☐
Survey		☐	☐
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☐	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☒	☒	☒
None	☐	☐	☐
Other	☐	☐	☐

Digital Media		Paper Media	
Database	☒	Aerial Photos	☐
GIS	☒	Context Sheets	☒
Geophysics	☐	Correspondence	☐
Images (Digital photos)	☒	Diary	☐
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	☒	Drawing	☐
Moving Image	☐	Manuscript	☐
Spreadsheets	☐	Map	☐
Survey	☒	Matrices	☐
Text	☒	Microfiche	☐
Virtual Reality	☐	Miscellaneous	☐
		Research/Notes	☐
		Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	☐
		Plans	☒
		Report	☒
		Sections	☒
		Survey	☐

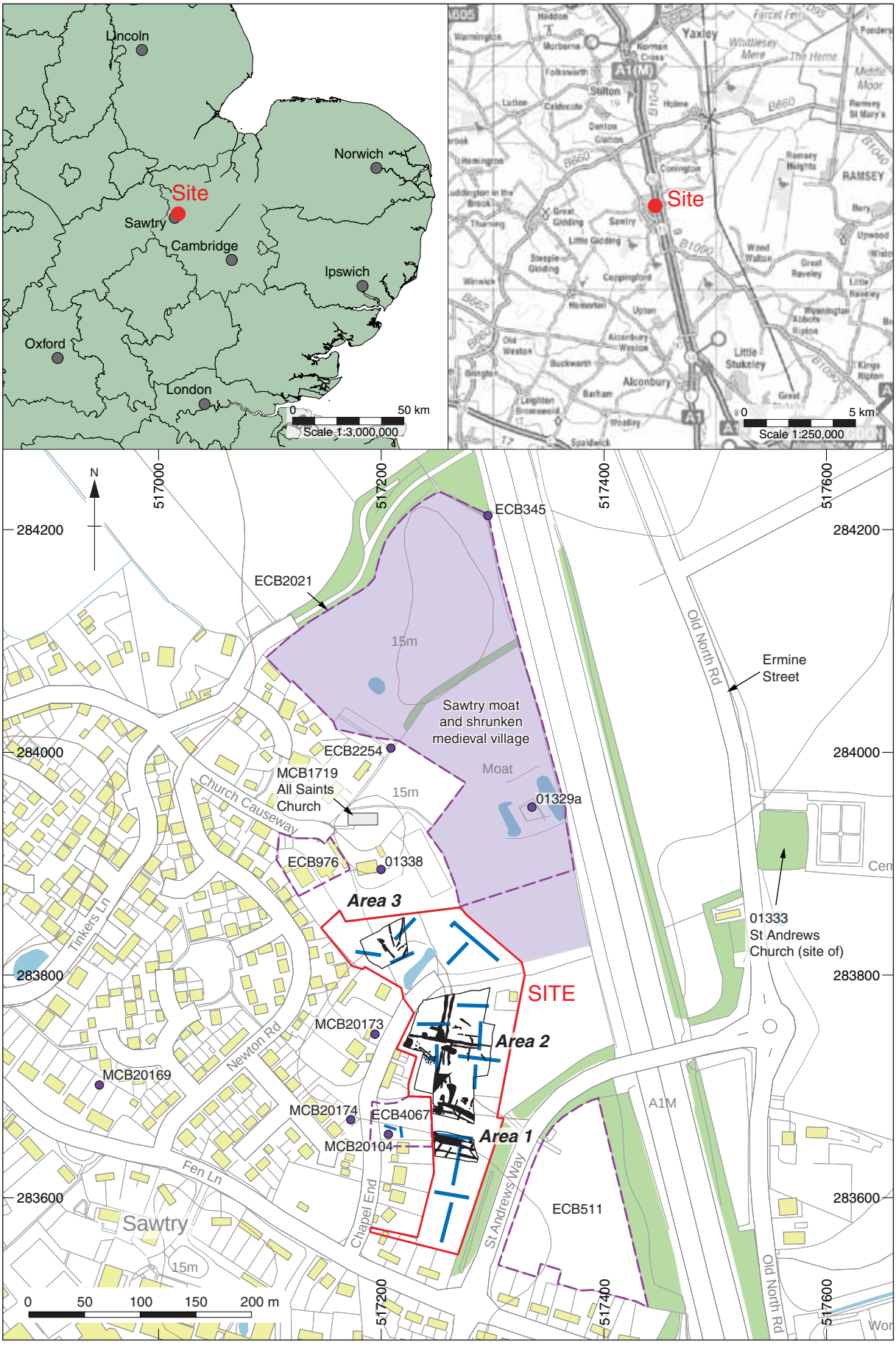


Figure 1: Site location showing excavation areas (black; Phases 1-5) and evaluation trenches (blue) in proposed development area (red), with pertinent HER sites. Scale 1:5000

Figure 2: Geophysical survey (after Walford 2013, fig. 3)

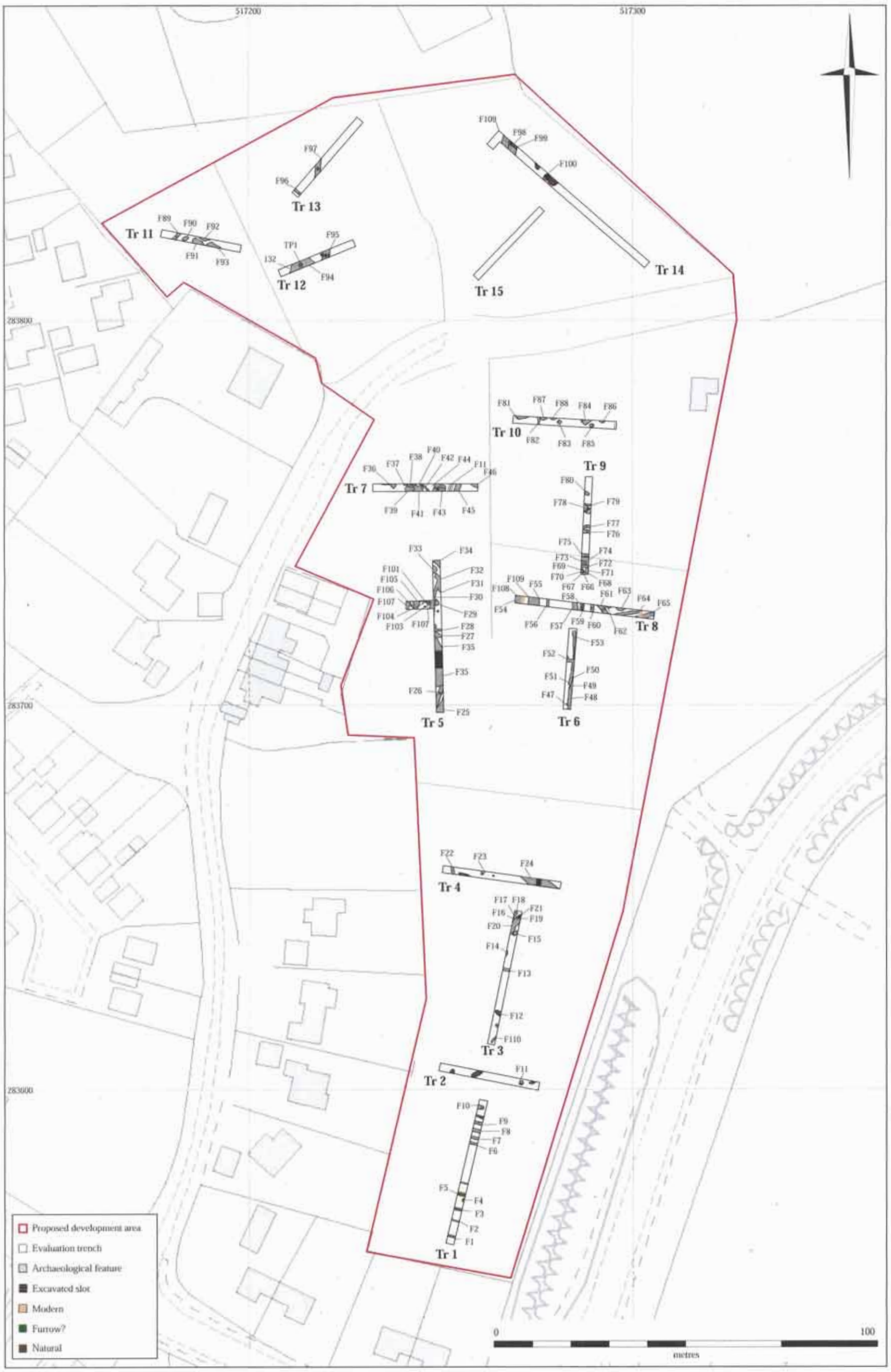


Figure 3: Evaluation trenches (after Hogan 2013, fig. 2)

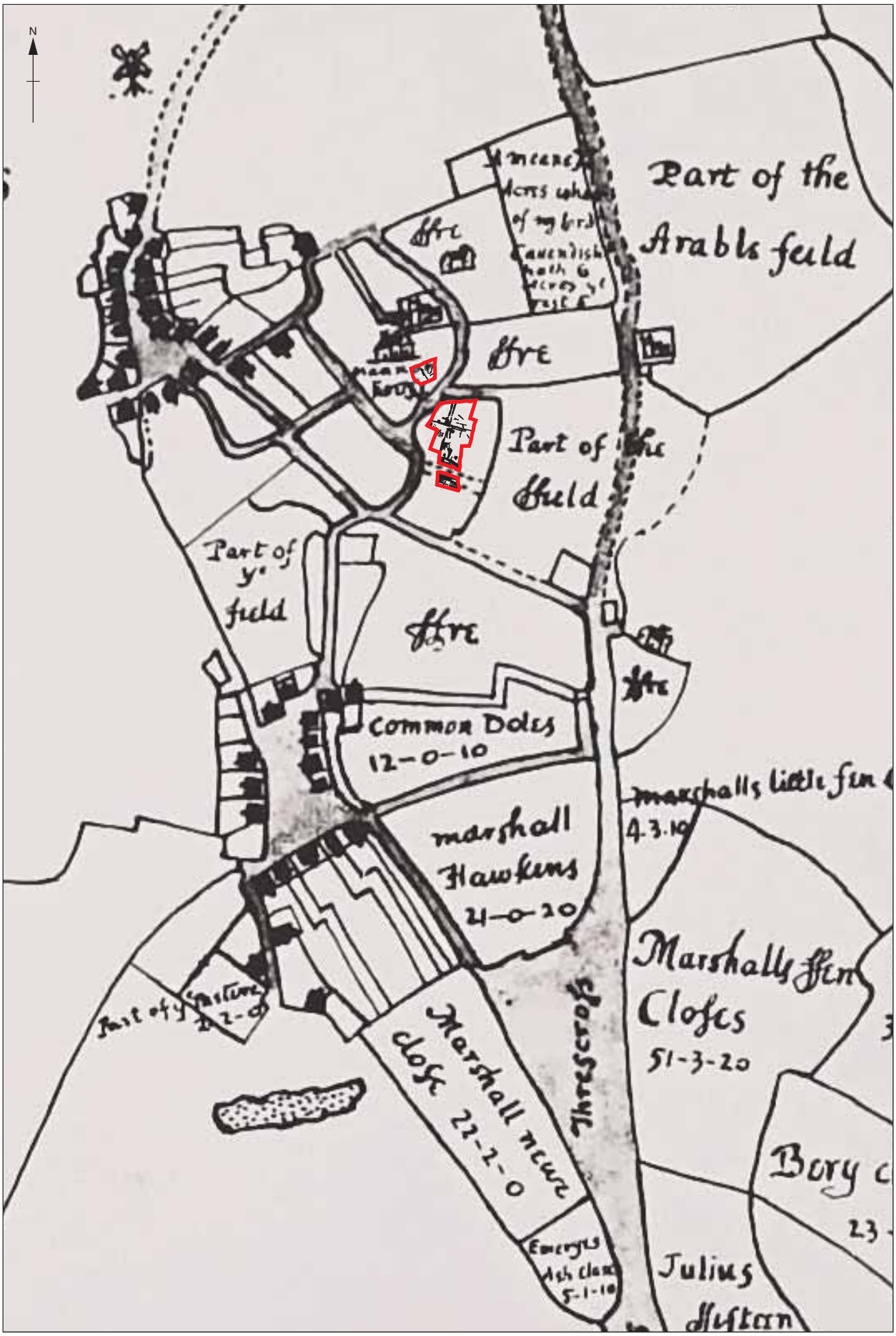


Figure 4: 1612 map of Sawtry by William Senior with approximate site location (red) and Phases 1-5 features

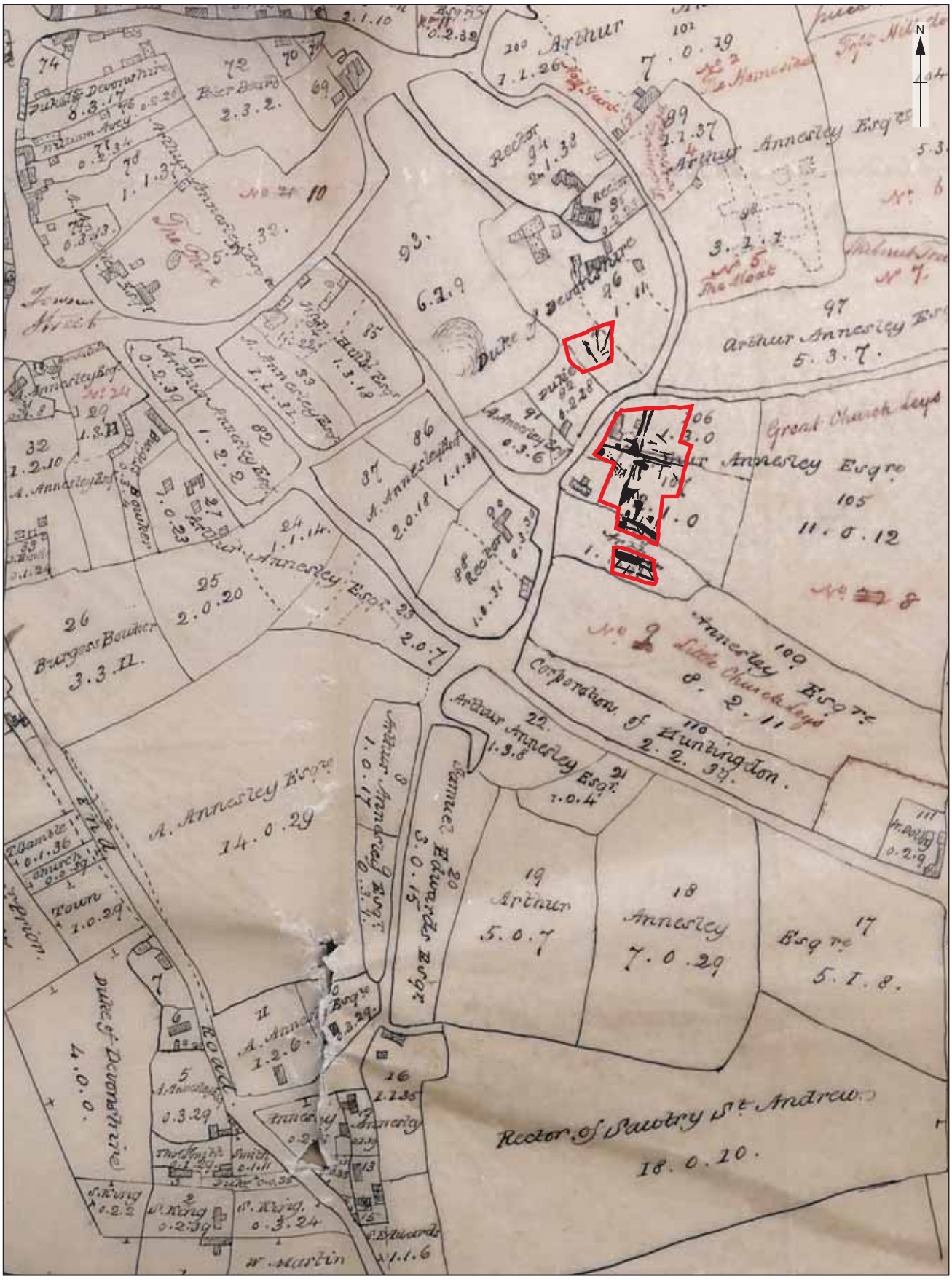


Figure 5: Sawtry Enclosure Award map (1809) with approximate site location (red) and Phases 1-5 features

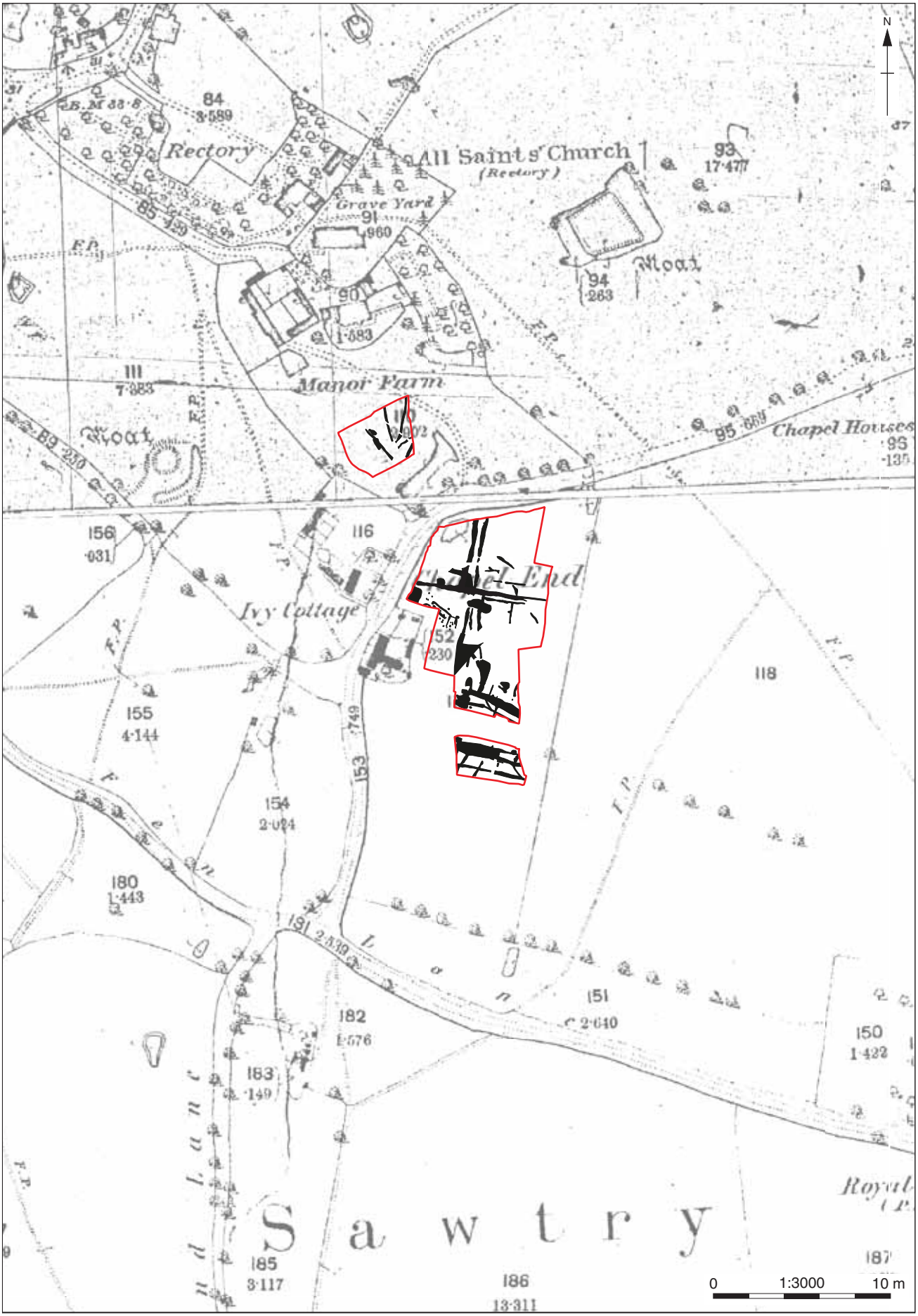


Figure 6: First edition OS map (1889) with approximate site location (red) and Phases 1-5 features

517200

517300

283800

283700

Area 3

Phases 1 and 2 in Area 1

608

S.214

597

599

265

349

S.150

347

Area 1

0 1:600@A3 20 m

Pond

Track

Chapel End

Tr.10

Tr.7

Baulk

Area 2

Baulk

[Sewer pipeline]

Stocks-Morgan 2013
ECB4067

Tr.4

Tr.3

Area 1

Limit of excavation
Evalaution Trench

Phasing

8: Modern
7: Post-medieval
6: "Disturbance"
5: High medieval
4: Early medieval
3: Late Saxon
2: Early-Mid Saxon
1: Roman
Unphased
Natural

0 1:600@A3 20 m

Figure 7: All features plan, with detail of Area 1 showing Phases 1 and 2: Roman

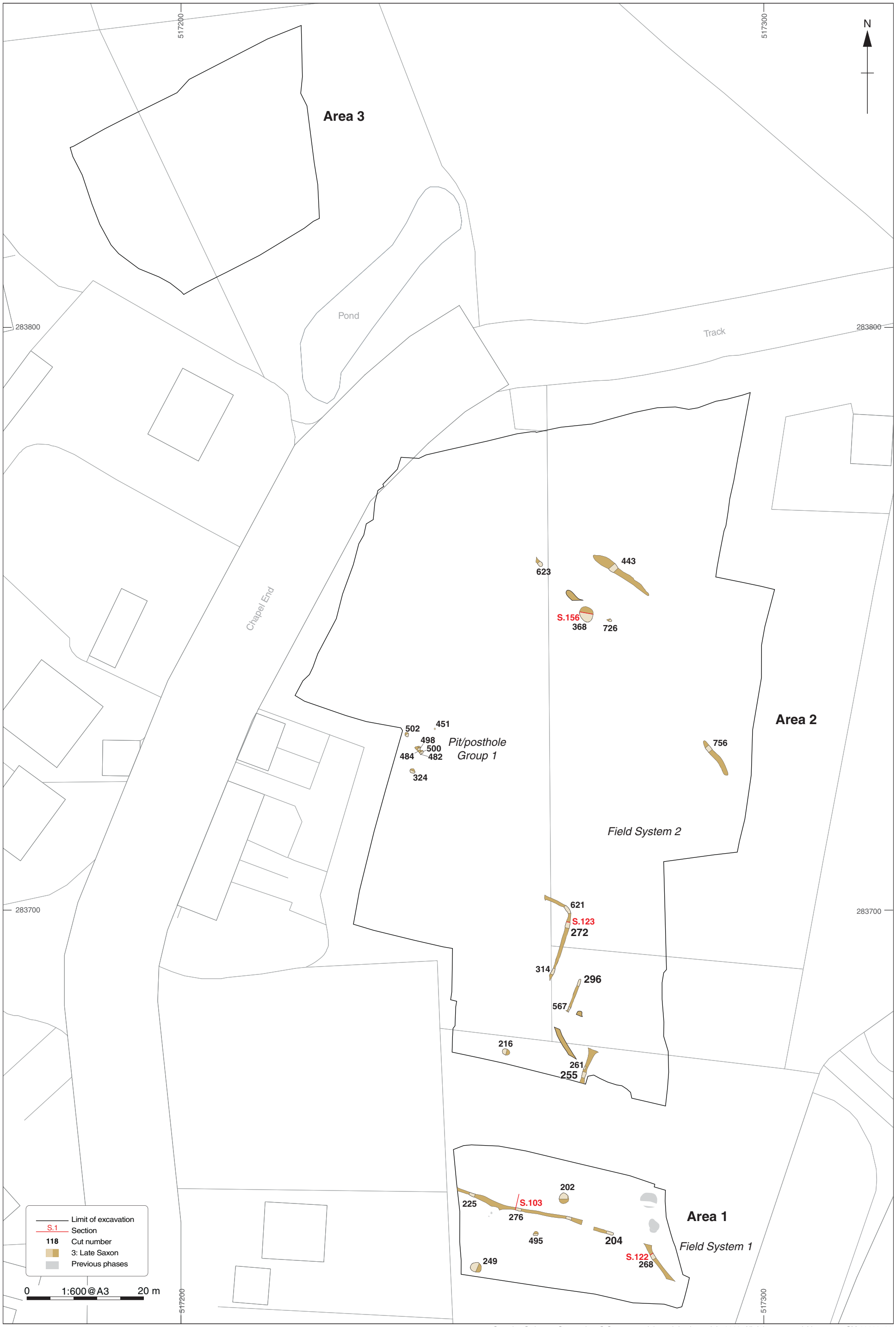


Figure 8: Phase 3: Late Saxon (AD 850-1066)

Area 3
689
691
S.242
705
703
Pond
Chapel End
Boundary Ditch 1
434
647
619
466
682
612
Enclosure 1
427
430
361
S.154
Backplot 1
S.173
S.149
342
489
Structure 1
(see inset)
407
411
762
S.161
718
Area 2
Field System 4
Bone
Skate
282
294
412
S.163
S.130
320
421
558
560
463
S.176
Baulk
552
524
243
233
245
Boundary Ditch 2
564
221
212
200
251
S.210
593
S.103
542
540
536
508
504
Field System 3
Area 1
517200
517300
283800
283700
Limit of excavation
S.1 Section
118 Cut number
4: Early medieval
Previous phases
0 1:600@A3 20 m

Section 139
NW SE
9.13m OD
313
312

Section 145
W E
9.15m OD
329
328

Section 184
SW NE
9.15m OD
497
496

0 Sections 1:25 1 m

Inset Plan
Structure 1
332
S.184
496
S.139
312
455
461
S.145
328
308
617
615
0 Plan 1:250 10 m

N

Figure 9: Phase 4: Early medieval (AD 1066-1200)

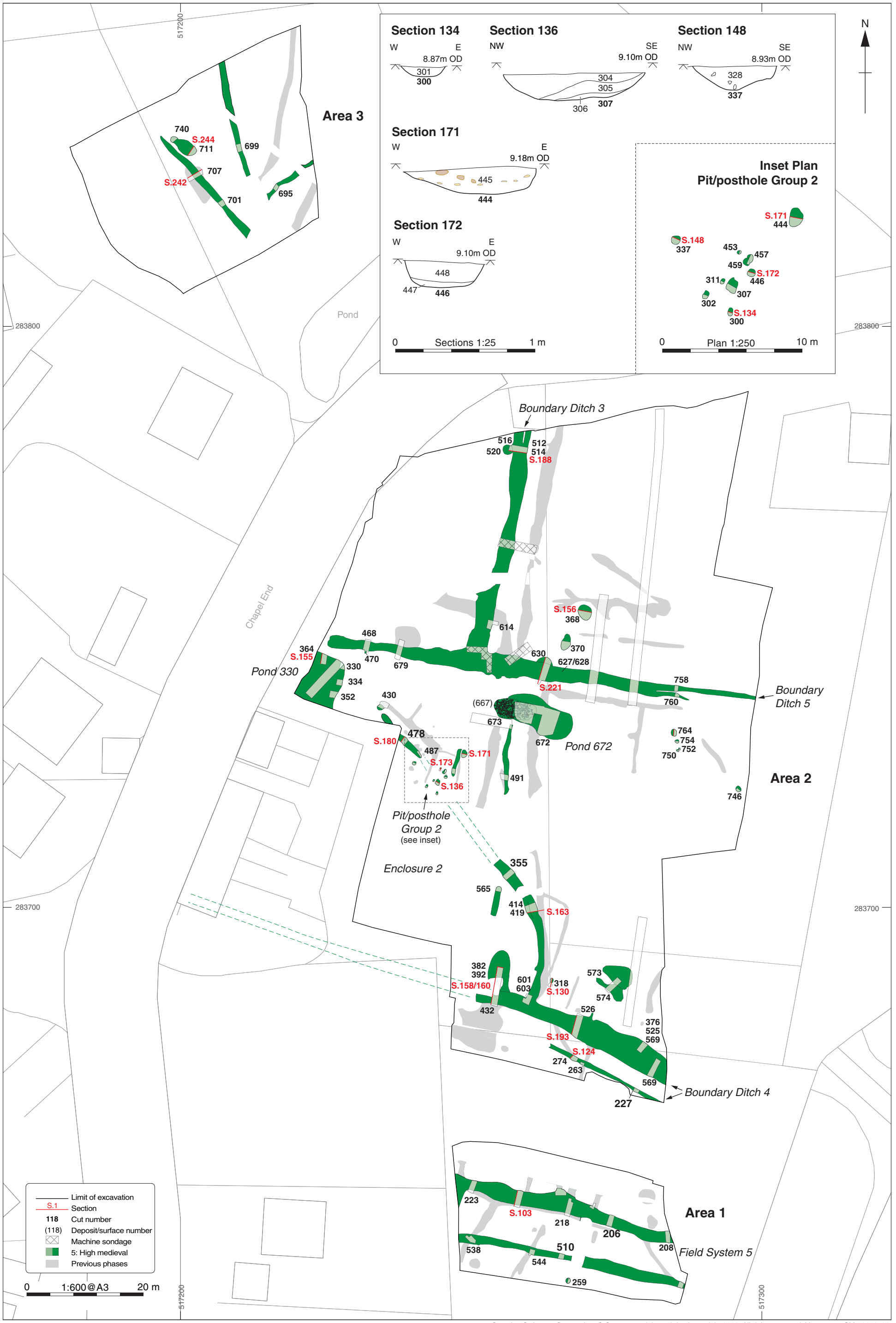
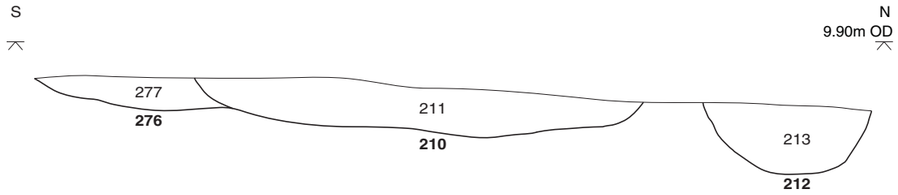


Figure 10: Phase 5: High medieval (AD 1200-1350)

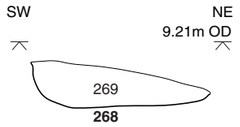
Figure 11: Phases 6, 7 & 8: late medieval to modern (AD1350-present)

AREA 1

Section 103



Section 122



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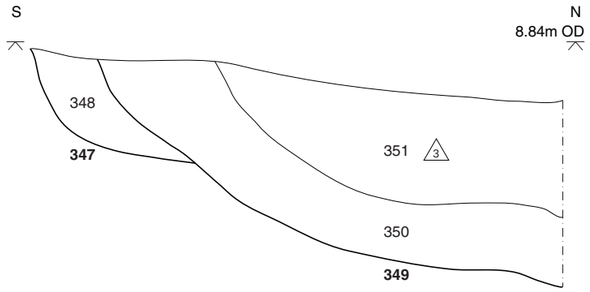

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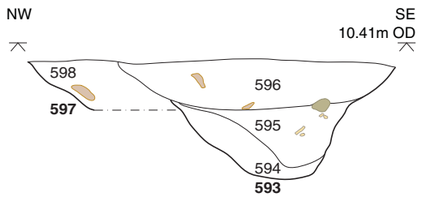

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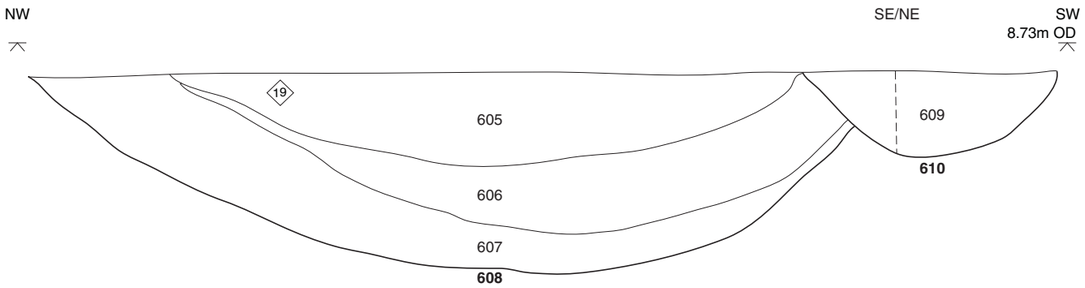
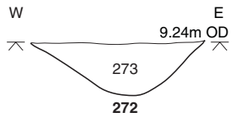


Key

- Cut
- Cut uncertain
- Deposit horizon
- Deposit horizon uncertain
- Top of surface/natural
- Limit of excavation
- Break in section/limit of section
- Stone
- Gravel
- Chalk
- **118** Cut number
- 117 Deposit number
- 1 Small find
- 18.45m OD Ordnance datum

AREA 2

Section 123



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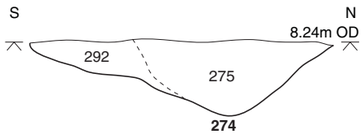
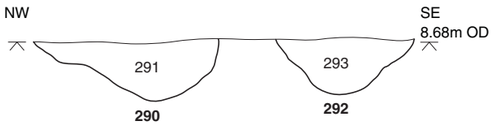


Section 130



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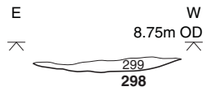

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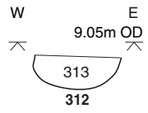

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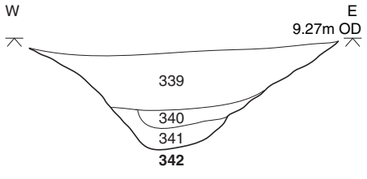

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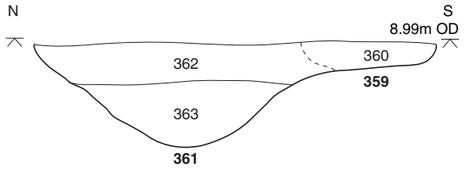

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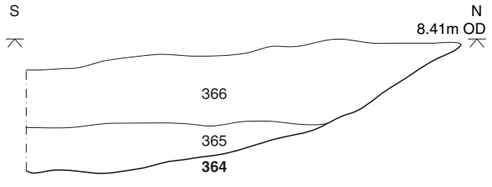

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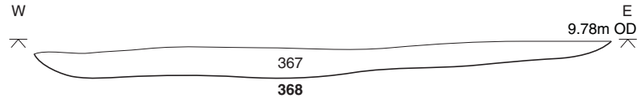
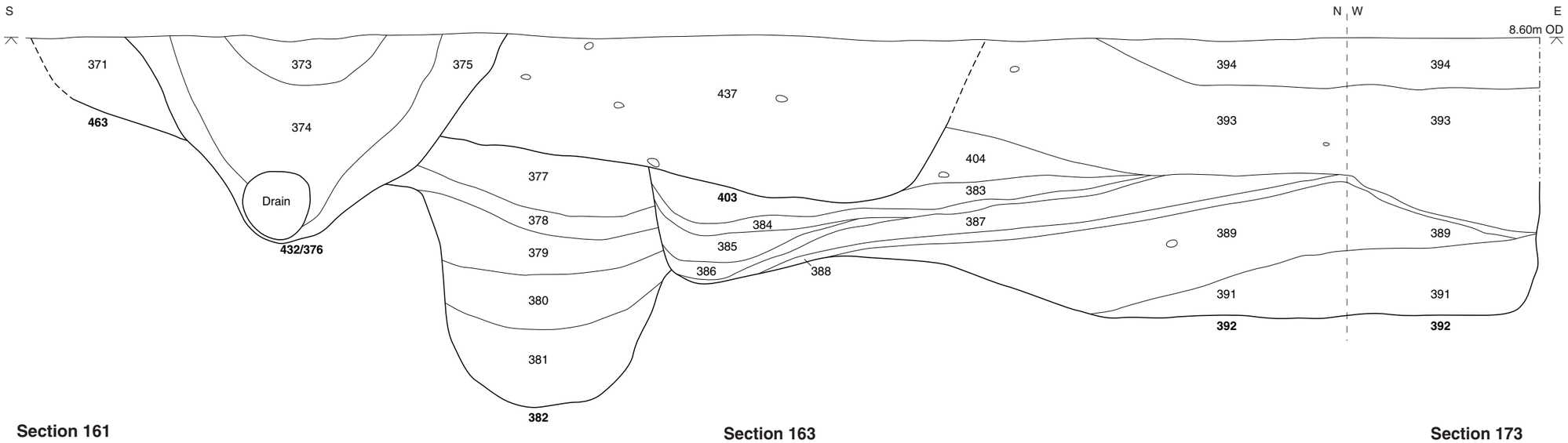


0 1:25 1.50 m

Figure 12a: Selected sections, Areas 1 and 2

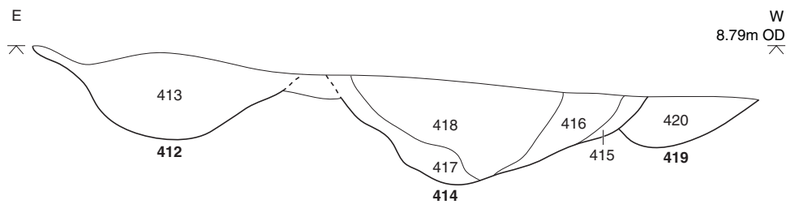
AREA 2

Section 158/160

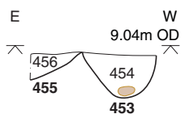


Section 161

Section 163



Section 173



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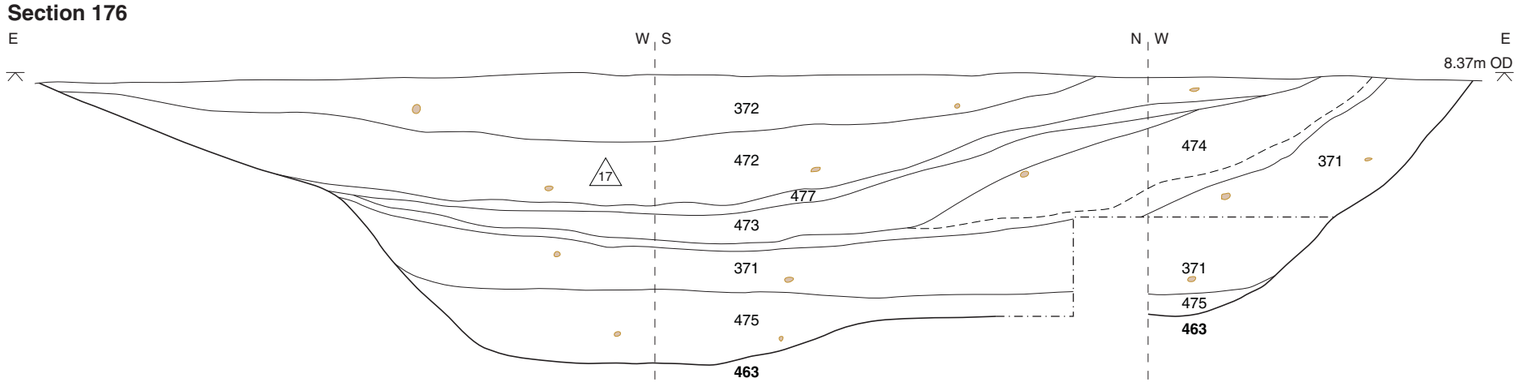


Key

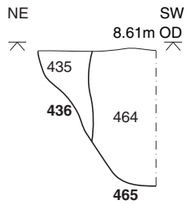
- Cut
- Cut uncertain
- Deposit horizon
- Top of surface/natural
- Limit of excavation
- Break in section/limit of section
- Stone
- Pottery
- Bone
- Field drain
- **118** Cut number
- 117 Deposit number
- 18.45m OD Ordnance datum

0 1:25 1.50 m

Figure 12b: Selected sections, Area 2 (sheet 1 of 2)

AREA 2 (continued)

Section 177



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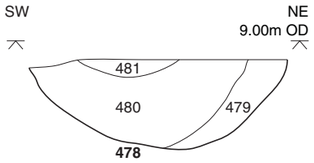

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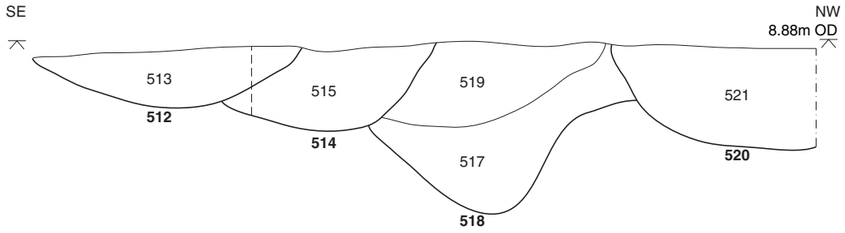

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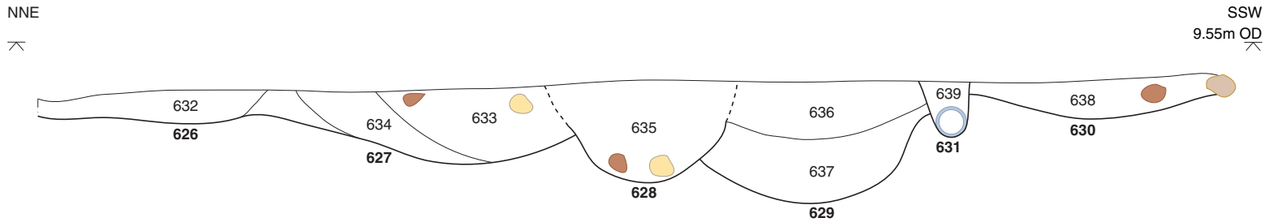

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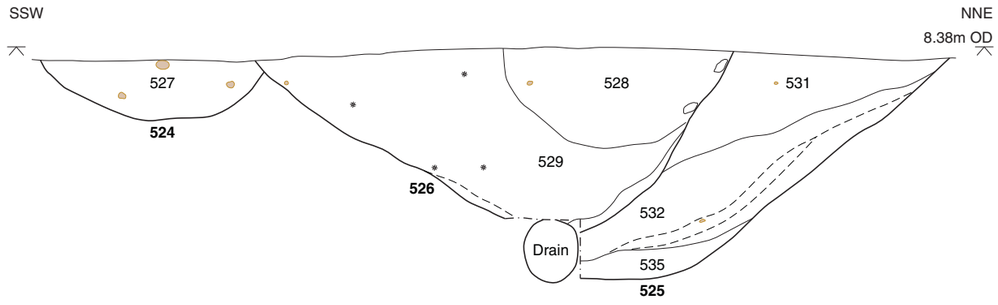
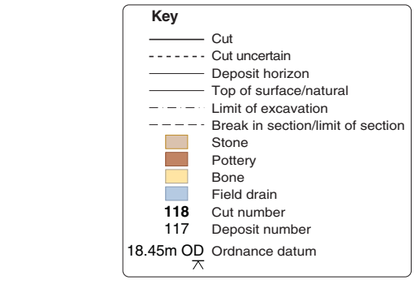
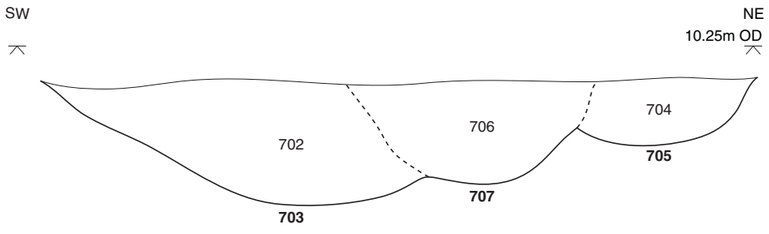




AREA 3

Section 242



Section 244

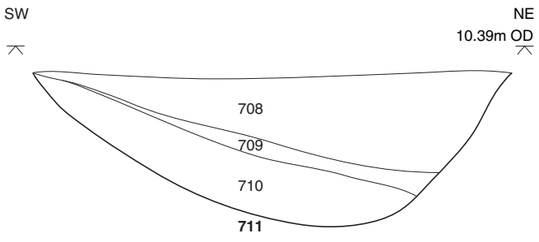


Figure 12c: Selected sections, Areas 2 and 3

Figure 13: Site in relation to the medieval topography of Sawtry, based on the 1612 map and aerial photographic evidence

Plate 1: View of site, looking south (showing ridge and furrow)

Plate 2: View of site, looking south (showing Area 1 during excavation)

Plate 3: View of site, looking west

Plate 4: View of site, looking north-west

Plate 5: Open Day April 11th 2017

Plate 6: Pits **347** and **349** (Phase 1), Area 1 looking south-west

Plate 7: Field system 1-3 ditches in Area 1 (Phases 3-5), looking west

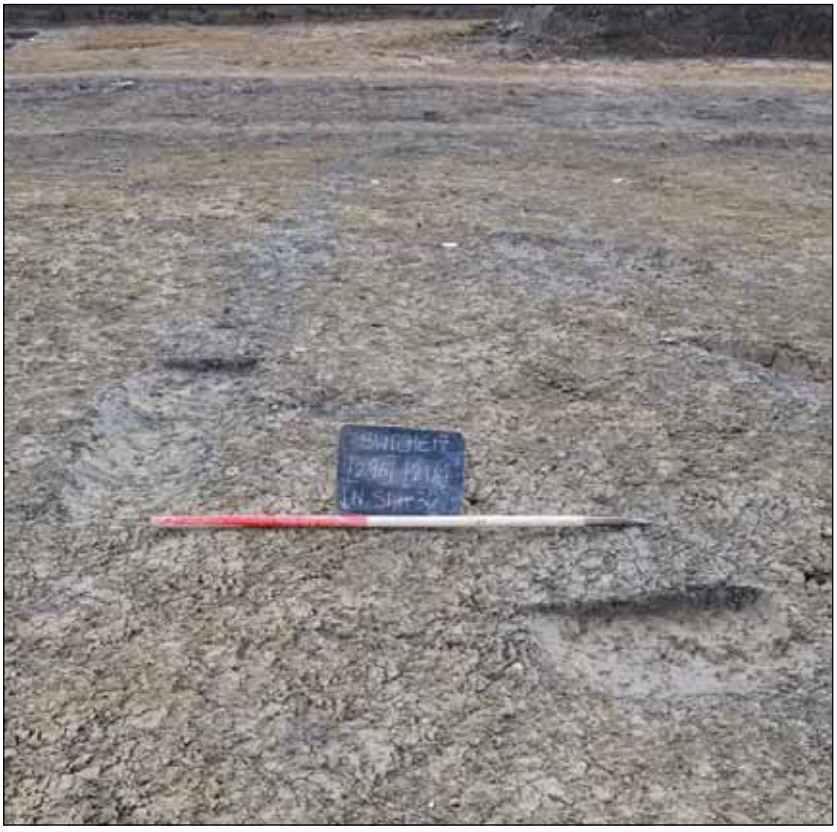


Plate 8: Ditch **296** and **218**, Field Systems 2 and 5 (Phases 3 and 5) showing levels of truncation, looking south

Plate 9: Beamslot **617**, Structure 1 (Phase 4), looking north

Plate 10: Post-hole **308** (Phase 4), looking north

Plate 11: Pit/quarry **463** (Phase 4), looking south-west

Plate 12: Enclosure 2 (Phase 5) ditches **478** & **487**, looking west

Plate 13: Pond **672** (Phase 5) showing Phase 6-7 infill, looking west

Plate 14: Detail of pond **672** (Phase 5), showing brick and stone rubble backfill

Plate 15: Quarry pit **392** (Phase 5), looking south-west

Plate 16: Intercutting quarry pits **573** & **574** (Phase 5), looking north-west

Plate 17: SFs 27, 28 and 29: Lead spindle whorls, AD 1350-1550

Plate 18: SF30: Head of cast lead figurine, post-medieval/modern

Plate 19: SF6: Cast copper-alloy buckle, 17th-18th century

Plate 20: SF7: Copper-alloy strap loop, post-medieval

Plate 21: SF8: Copper-alloy hooked clasp, AD 1500-1650

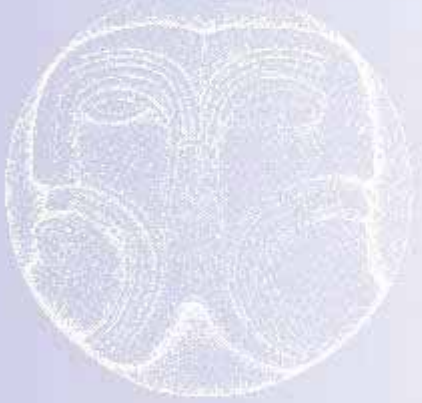
Plate 22: SF26: Copper-alloy crotal bell, late 18th century

Plate 23: SF25: Bronze Age spearhead tip

Plate 24: SF35: Iron slide key from Phase 5 quarry pit **392**, medieval/post-medieval

Plate 25: SF42: Iron key from later backfill of Phase 5 pond **364**, post-medieval

Plate 26: Bone skate from Field System 4 ditch **282** (Phase 4)



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