



22 Taylors Lane, Swavesey, Cambridgeshire

Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

June 2019

Client: Stuart and Claire Thorne

OAE Report No: 2192
NGR: TL 3600 6902



Client Name: Stuart and Claire Thorne
Client Ref No: 21231
Document Title: 22 Taylors Lane, Swavesey, Cambridgeshire
Document Type: Monitoring and Recording Report
Report No: 2192
Grid Reference: TL 3600 6902
Planning Reference: S/1136/17/FL
Site Code: ECB5333
Invoice Code: SWATAY18
Receiving Body: Cambridgeshire County Council
Accession No: ECB 5333
OASIS No: oxfordar3 - 311678
OA Document File Location: X:\Active Projects_Use KT\Cambridgeshire\SWATAY18\Project Reports
OA Graphics File Location: X:\Active Projects_Use KT\Cambridgeshire\SWATAY18\Project Data\Graphics
Issue No: Version 2
Date: 17th June 2019
Prepared by: Paddy Lambert (Project Supervisor)
Checked by: Chris Thatcher (Project Officer)
Edited by: Chris Thatcher (Project Officer)
Approved for Issue by: Paul Spoerry (Regional Manager)
Signature:



Disclaimer:

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

OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford
OX2 0ES

t. +44 (0)1865 263 800

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridge
CB23 8SQ

t. +44 (0)1223 850 500

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane Mills
Moor Lane
Lancaster
LA1 1QD

t. +44 (0)1524 880 250

e. info@oxfordarch.co.uk
w. oxfordarchaeology.com

Oxford Archaeology is a registered Charity: No. 285627



22 Taylors Lane, Swavesey, Cambridgeshire

Archaeological Monitoring and Recording Report

Written by Paddy Lambert BA (Hons)

With contributions from Carole Fletcher BA HND ACIfA, Denis Sami PhD and Zoe Ui Choileain MA MSc BABAO

Illustrations by Gillian Greer BSc

Contents

List of Figures.....	v
List of Plates.....	v
Summary.....	vii
Acknowledgements.....	viii
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Scope of work.....	1
1.2 Location, topography and geology	1
1.3 Archaeological and historical background.....	1
2 MONITORING AND RECORDING AIMS AND METHODOLOGY	4
2.1 Aims.....	4
2.2 Methodology	4
3 RESULTS.....	5
3.1 Introduction and presentation of results	5
3.2 General soils and ground conditions.....	5
3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits.....	5
3.4 Archaeological Features	5
3.5 Finds summary.....	6
4 DISCUSSION	7
4.1 Reliability of field investigation.....	7
4.2 Interpretation	7
4.3 Significance.....	7
APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTION AND CONTEXT INVENTORY	8
APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS	9
B.1 Pottery Table	9
B.2 Assessment of Metalwork.....	9

APPENDIX C	ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS	10
C.1	Animal Bone	10
APPENDIX D	BIBLIOGRAPHY	11
APPENDIX E	OASIS REPORT FORM.....	12

List of Figures

- Fig. 1 Site location map
- Fig. 2 Site location map showing archaeological trench (red) within scheduled monument area (green), with nearby HER fieldwork entries (brown) and HER monument entries (blue)
- Fig. 3 Plan of trench, shown in conjunction with nearby OAE excavation of 12th century features (Gilmour 2019)
- Fig. 4 Selected sections

List of Plates

- Plate 1 Working shot looking north
- Plate 2 Metalled surface 4 looking south-east
- Plate 3 Detail of metalled surface 4
- Plate 4 Ditches **8** & **9** looking west
- Plate 5 Baulk section 1 looking east
- Plate 6 Foundation trench looking north
- Plate 7 Foundation trench looking south

Summary

Between 25th and 26th of February 2018, Oxford Archaeology East conducted a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording at the site of 22 Taylors Lane, Swavesey (centred TL 3600 6902), in advance of a development comprising a two storey extension, internal alterations and construction of a raised rear terrace.

The site is located within the 'Castle Hill' earthworks, comprising earthworks associated with a medieval castle and planned town, which are a scheduled monument under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (National Heritage List for England Entry No. 1006913; Cambridgeshire HER ref DCB337).

The investigation revealed evidence for the earthworks associated with the planned town, in the form of intercutting ditches, the latest of which is dated via ceramic evidence to between AD1300–1450, and from which a quantity of faunal remains was recovered, including horse, sheep/goat and pig. Additionally, a post-medieval metal surface was recorded sealing the ditches; its function and overall plan were not discernible.

Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology would like to thank Stuart and Claire Thorne for commissioning this project. Thank you to Sarah Poppy who monitored the work on behalf of Historic England for her advice and guidance.

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Chris Thatcher. The fieldwork was directed by Paddy Lambert. Survey and digitizing was carried out by Adele Lord and Dave Brown. Thank you to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the management of Natasha Dodwell. Katherine Hamilton prepared the archive.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Stuart and Claire Thorne to undertake a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording at the site of 22 Taylors Lane, Swavesey (Fig. 1; centred TL 3600 6902).
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission (planning ref. S/1136/17/FL). The development is situated within the designated 'Castle Hill' Earthworks, a Scheduled Ancient Monument (National Heritage List for England Entry No. 1006913; Cambridgeshire HER ref DCB337), comprising the earthworks associated with a Norman castle site and the defensive ditch of the medieval town.
- 1.1.3 Recent archaeological investigations conducted by OA East in 2014 at 24 Taylor's Lane uncovered archaeological features (pits and ditch alignments) dated to between the mid-12th to 14th centuries. These remains included a large ditch of mid-12th century date which may have formed part of the bailey ditch of Swavesey Castle. Furthermore, earthwork banks were surveyed and excavated which appear to be of 15th to 16th date and may relate to Swavesey Priory, located to the north of the site (Gilmour 2019). In 2018, further monitoring of ground works at 24 Taylor's Lane uncovered a further medieval pit and ditch (Cox 2018).
- 1.1.4 Due to the high archaeological potential the site, a brief was set by Cambridgeshire County Council and Historic England outlining the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process. A written scheme of investigation was produced by OA detailing the methods by which OA proposed to meet the requirements of the brief.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The site stands at c.4.5m AOD and is located in the village of Swavesey, approximately 13km north-west of Cambridge. The parish of Swavesey is in the south-western hinterland of the Fens, on a promontory of two 'islands'.
- 1.2.2 The site currently consists of an existing dwelling and its associated property.
- 1.2.3 The geology of the area is mapped as Ampthill clay overlain by terraced gravels (British Geological Survey online; 23/01/2018).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The following summary details the relevant archaeological and historical assets within the immediate vicinity of 22 Taylors Lane. This draws on data from the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER), the locations of selected sites, findspots and other heritage assets discussed here are plotted on Fig. 2.

Medieval

- 1.3.2 Swavesey is a large southern fen edge village 13km north of Cambridge and connected to the Great Ouse by its own medieval lode. Ravensdale identified Swavesey as a planned town, probably originating in the 13th century and probably by the de la

Zouche family. The settlement sits on a sequence of three pieces of dry land: two 'islands' jutting out into the Fenland where the Great Ouse valley enters this new environment, and an upland promontory to the south. This latter carries a routeway leading to the main road, originally of Roman date, between Cambridge and Huntingdon/Godmanchester. The most northerly island was the site of a late Saxon monastic cell and the main manor, whilst the southernmost may include the remainder of the settlement. In the mid-12th century a rectangular Anarchy period castle (Swavesey Castle; Fig. 2, DCB337) was constructed on the second island, interfering with previously established routeways, but acting as a spur for further development. The 13th-century planned town works consist of a semiregular street plan incorporating previously existing elements on the second island and surrounded by a re-working of what may have been partially pre-existing defensive circuit. The defensive ditch, being Fenland, is for much of its length a canal, and there are two or three hithes in different parts of the settlement incorporated within the system of lodes and ditches. At least one of the known hithes seems to be part of the planned development, although the others are probably earlier in origin.

- 1.3.3 The Anarchy Castle earthworks (Fig. 2, DCB337) comprise the remains of two adjacent rectangular enclosures. Only the north and west sides of the northernmost enclosure (c.90m by c.180m) are the remains of banks c.2.1m high from the bottom of the c.0.9m outer ditch. The bank which surrounded this enclosure has completely disappeared on the eastern side, and on the north and west sides vary in height, averaging from c.1.2m to c.1.8m from the level of the enclosure and from c.2.1m to c.2.75m above the water level in a marshy moat (c.3.65m wide) which extends around the outside. There appears to have been a second rectangular enclosure to the south, the western bank of which is parallel to and to the west of the northern enclosure. At the return of this bank towards the main enclosure lies a 3m high mound of obscure purpose. The area formerly enclosed by the banks is partially occupied by buildings on the eastern side, and to the west the ground is cut up by a number of shallow gravel diggings. All the works are made of gravel and this has contributed to their irregular and decayed state.

Previous archaeological works

- 1.3.4 The area around the castle has been subjected to archaeological investigation previously, most notably in 1990 (Evans 1990; ECB1540), and again in 1996 & 1997 (Cooper & Spoerry 1996 & 1997; ECB943 & ECB944), all of which reported extensive Anglo-Saxon and medieval activity in the area. Recent fieldwork undertaken by the Archaeological Field Unit (unpublished) has also located extensive prehistoric and Anglo-Saxon remains. An excavation through the Medieval ditch surrounding Swavesey provided an open section of ditch deposits suitable for environmental analysis. The site was found to contain a diverse range of sub-fossils (Haigh 1984: 45-53; ECB466). Subsequently two trenches confirmed the line of the ditch and associated bank and produced finds which suggested a 13th century date for its construction. The environmental evidence showed that the ditch had been kept fairly clean and normally held standing water. It may also have acted as a flood defence before being partly filled in during the fifteenth century. Further excavation in the "outer bailey" showed no signs of occupation (Evans 1990).

- 1.3.5 In 1996/97 investigations within the town defence and castle earthworks revealed a considerable density and complexity of features from the Late Iron Age, Late Saxon, Saxo-Norman and Medieval periods in the Northern part of the site. Other trenches in the S & W part of the site revealed a substantial ditch possibly a continuation of the defensive line of the castle bailey, which lies adjacent and to the north (Roberts 1998; ECB248).
- 1.3.6 In 2001 trial excavation carried out at 24 Taylor's Lane found major features of 11th to 13th century date. The high density of finds suggested occupation, though features possibly relating to a defensive enclosure were also found. At the westernmost side of Amen Corner field a well preserved agricultural landscape was found, including ponds, ridge and furrow and ditches (Whittaker 2001; ECB247).
- 1.3.7 Most recently an archaeological evaluation, excavation and monitoring has been carried out by OA East within the footprint of a new building on land to the west of the adjacent property (24 Taylor's Lane; Figs 1 and 2, ECB4234; Gilmour 2019). The evaluation comprised a topographic survey of the surviving earthworks coupled with three evaluation trenches followed immediately by excavation and subsequent monitoring of ground works (Figs 1 and 2, ECB4968; Cox 2019). The work demonstrated the presence of a large 12th century ditch along with other features dated to between the 12th and 14th centuries. In addition, earthwork banks dating from the 15th and 16th centuries were surveyed and excavated that probably relate to a complex system of earthworks known to the north of the site associated with Swavesey Priory.

2 MONITORING AND RECORDING AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The objective of this project was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.
- 2.1.2 When/if archaeology was encountered, the investigation had the following aims:
- i. To establish the nature, form, and purpose of any archaeological deposits
 - ii. Establish the impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking deposits (e.g. colluvial/alluvial deposits)
 - iii. Recover artefacts to assist in the development the dating of deposits.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The works entailed the monitoring of a single cut foundation trench in an 'H' shape configuration. This measured 1m wide and approximately 1.10m deep.
- 2.2.2 The machining was undertaken using an 8-ton mini excavator fitted with a 1m wide toothless bucket. All machining was monitored by the author.
- 2.2.3 Archaeological features were revealed via machine excavation and where possible were hand cleaned and recorded. A register was kept of the features, and photographs. All features, layers and deposits have been issued with unique context numbers. Each feature was individually documented on context sheets. Written descriptions were recorded on pro-forma sheets comprising factual data and interpretative elements.
- 2.2.4 Sections were drawn of relevant baulk sections at 1:20.
- 2.2.5 A suitable amount of documentary research was undertaken prior to the monitoring of works, in order to inform and expand on any archaeological information gained from the project.
- 2.2.6 Both the study area and the excavated spoil were scanned using a metal detector.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the monitoring and recording at 22 Taylors Lane are presented below, and include a stratigraphic description of the trench and its archaeological features. The full details of the foundation trench with dimensions and depths of all deposits are detailed in Appendix A. Finds data and spot dates are tabulated in Appendix B.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence in the foundation trench was fairly uniform in composition, only varying slightly across the trench. At the southern end of the trench, the natural geology of a silty clayey sand was overlain by a metalled surface, which in turn was overlain by a buried soil/collapsed banking material. Overlying this was a thin subsoil, in turn overlaid by topsoil. To the south-west, the subsoil was composed of made-ground deposits, overlain by a concrete hardstanding.

3.2.2 The northern half of the trench contained a notably different sequence. The metalled surface overlay a greenish brown silty clayey sand, believed to be the fill of a ditch or multiple ditches. This extended across the whole of the northern side of the trench and the natural geology was not observed.

3.2.3 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, and the trench remained dry throughout. A heavy bout of snowfall during the investigation did not adversely affect the ground conditions. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 The archaeological features in the development area included three ditches, a metalled surface or trackway, and a layer of buried soil. The presence of up to two further ditches is likely. These are presented below in stratigraphic order. Finds were recovered from the surface of the trackway (4) and from the fill of ditch 8.

3.4 Archaeological Features

Ditches

3.4.1 Ditch 12 (Fig. 3) was aligned on a NE/SW axis and located at the south-eastern end of the trench. It measured 0.55m wide; its depth could not be ascertained in section, being only visible in plan. Its fill (13) comprised a dark greyish brown sandy silt and contained no finds. The ditch was truncated to the south-west by ditch 9.

3.4.2 Ditch 9 (Figs 3 & 4: S.2, Plate 4) was aligned on a NW/SE axis. It measured 1.20m wide and 0.48m deep, with gentle sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (10) comprising a mid-greyish brown sandy silt that contained no finds. Ditch 9 was truncated to the north-west by ditch 8.

3.4.3 Ditch 8 (Figs 3 & 4: S.2, Plate 4) was aligned on a NE/SW axis, measured 1.10m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.52m - its base was not exposed. It had gentle sides and contained a single dark greyish brown silty sand fill (5). The fill contained three

sherds of pottery dated to AD1300-1450, along with a single residual sherd dated to AD875-1100 (Appendix B.1). Animal bone (0.071kg) was also recovered from this fill (Appendix C.1).

Undated/Unconfirmed ditches

- 3.4.4 A homogenous layer (6) (Fig. 3) extended across the northern part of the foundation trench. This may have represented further ditching, but no definable edges were visible in section or plan, so this is unconfirmed.

Metalled surface

- 3.4.5 Overlying the ditches was a layer of metalling (4) (Fig. 4: S.1 & 2, Plates 2-5) that may indicate a surface or trackway. This extended across the whole of the trench, and measured between 0.10 and 0.16m thick. It was composed of an orange silty sand with compacted small and medium rounded stones. Pottery (0.003kg) and animal bone (0.290kg) was recovered from the surface of this layer. Four iron nails and a coin (SF1-5, respectively) were recovered from the surface (Plate 3).

Buried soil

- 3.4.6 Overlying the metalled surface was a thick layer of buried soil (3) that extended across the trench that may represent levelled banking material (Fig. 4: S.1). It comprised a dark brown sandy silt, 0.24m thick, with rare small rounded stone inclusions.

3.5 Finds summary

- 3.5.1 The faunal remains constituted the largest individual assemblage (totalling 0.37kg) and are discussed in Appendix C.1. Approximately 0.29kg were recovered from the metalled surface (4), 0.071kg was recovered from the fill of ditch 8.
- 3.5.2 A ceramic assemblage totalling 0.071kg was recovered. All ceramic evidence is tabulated in Appendix B.1. One rim sherd (0.043kg) from a large bowl was recovered from the fill of ditch 8. This is a moderately abraded, crushed shell tempered sherd of St Neots ware (T1 type), with a date range of *c.*AD875-1100. Additionally, 3 sherds (0.029kg), tentatively identified as Huntingdon late medieval Calcareous ware, dating to AD1300 -1450 (Fletcher, pers. comm) were also recovered from the fill of ditch 8.
- 3.5.3 One small abraded sherd of sandy ware (0.003kg) was recovered from the metalled surface (4) but is not closely dateable. It is likely to be medieval in date, between AD1300-1500 (Fletcher, pers. comm).
- 3.5.4 Four iron nails and a coin (SFs 1-5) were recovered from the metalled surface. These are discussed in Appendix B.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 4.1.1 The weather during the investigation was largely favourable with the monitoring and recording conducted in predominantly dry and overcast conditions. A bout of snowfall had no significant impact on the investigation.
- 4.1.2 The majority of the individual features were clearly identifiable both in plan and section. However, the narrow aperture of the trench and homogenous fills obscured any definable edges and this precluded definitive characterisation of features located in the northern end of the trench.

4.2 Interpretation

- 4.2.1 The archaeological monitoring and recording at 22 Taylors Lane confirmed the presence of a relatively dense concentration of archaeological features dated to the medieval and post-medieval periods. These are clearly linked with the remains recorded during the excavation at 24 Taylors Lane (Gilmour 2019) and in all likelihood relate to the castle and associated domestic activity in the immediate vicinity.
- 4.2.2 The latest ditch (8) in the sequence dated to between AD1300–1450, which is suggestive of occupation on site during the period of the planned settlement and castle. It was, in fact, probably a continuation of one of the ditches investigated in the southern part of the excavations to the west, at 24 Taylors Lane (Fig. 3).
- 4.2.3 The metalled surface may have represented a trackway. However, this interpretation cannot be verified as a result of the limited extent of the trench. It is highly likely to be post-medieval in date, as it overlay all the ditches. The ditches did not appear to have been deliberately backfilled, their fill sequences were more typical of silting over an extended period, suggesting that they had fallen out of use prior to the construction of the metalled surface.
- 4.2.4 The latest archaeological feature in the sequence was the buried soil, which was similar in form and composition to a deposit investigated during previous works at 24 Taylors Lane (Gilmour 2019). The buried soil is highly likely to represent bank material dispersed across the site when the medieval earthworks were levelled; perhaps to facilitate a change to a more agriculturally centred land use. Based upon the stratigraphic sequence recorded in the trench it is probable that this took place between the 17th and 19th centuries.

4.3 Significance

- 4.3.1 The archaeological remains revealed during these monitoring works make a valuable contribution to the results of previous investigations within the locality. Furthermore, they will aid in the interpretation and characterisation of the wider patterns of settlement and activity within this archaeologically significant locality.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTION AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Foundation Trench						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained three ditches and a metalled surface. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying banking material/buried soil overlying a metalled surface overlying natural geology of silty sandy clay					Length (m)	8.5
					Width (m)	1
					Avg. depth (m)	1.10
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
1	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	0.22	Buried soil/bank material	-	-
4	Layer		0.16	Metalled surface	Pot, bone, fe nails	Post-medieval
5	Fill	1.10	0.54	Ditch fill	Pottery	Early Medieval
6	Fill	-	0.44	Ditch fill	-	-
8	Cut	1.10	0.54	Ditch	-	-
9	Cut	1.20	0.52	Ditch	-	-
10	Fill	1.20	0.52	Ditch Fill	-	-
11	Layer	-	0.16	Concrete	-	Modern
12	Cut	0.55	-	Ditch	-	-
13	Fill	0.55	-	Ditch Fill	-	-
14	Layer	-	0.16	Made ground	-	Modern

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Pottery Table

Context	Cut	Feature type	Date (AD)	Form	Weight (kg)	Sherd Count
4		Layer	1300-1500	Abraded Sandy Ware	0.003	1
5	8	Ditch	1300 - 1450	Huntingdon late Medieval Calcareous ware	0.029	3
5	8	Ditch	875 - 1100	St Neots Ware – Type 1	0.043	1

B.2 Assessment of Metalwork

By Denis Sami

Factual Data

B.2.1 A total of five iron artefacts were recovered from context 4. The assemblage comprises four incomplete nails (SF1, 2, 3 & 5) and a poorly preserved coin (SF 4) all dating to the post-medieval or modern periods. All the finds are incomplete and present heavy encrustation.

B.2.2 Because of the limited variation in size, shape and forging technique through time, iron nails are generally difficult to date. However, the quality of the metal, the stratigraphic position and the associated ceramics suggests a post-medieval or most likely a modern date. SF 5 is a very poorly preserved modern low denomination coin made of an iron rich alloy.

Statement of potential

B.2.3 The metal work assemblage has a low potential to inform about the archaeology of the site. No further work is needed for these finds.

Methods statement

B.2.4 The study of medieval household finds by Egan (1998) has been used as main resentence for this assessment.

Catalogue

SF	Ctxt	Feature	Description	Date
1	4	Layer	Nail, incomplete. Long tapering stem with square cross-section and sub-quadrangular domed head. L: 43.7 mm; W: 6.4 mm; W (head):16 mm	Post-med/mod
2	4	Layer	Nail, incomplete. Long bended tapering stem with square cross-section and small sub-circular domed head. L: 52.5 mm; W: 5.7 mm; W (head):13.3 mm	Post-med/mod
3	4	Layer	Nail, incomplete. Tapering stem with square cross-section and small sub-circular domed head. L: 28.5 mm; W: 6 mm; W (head):18.3 mm	Post-med/mod
4	4	Layer	Coin. Unidentified very poorly preserved. Diam: 20.3 mm; Th: 2.4 mm	Post-med/mod
5	4	Layer	Nail, incomplete. An L shape nail with straight stem with square cross-section. L: 68.3 mm; W: 6.8 mm; W (head): 22 x 9.5 mm	Post-medieval to modern

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Animal Bone

By Zoe Ui Choileain MA MSc BBAO

Introduction

C.1.1 A small assemblage of animal bone weighing 380g and totalling fifteen countable fragments was recovered from the evaluation at 22 Taylors Road. Thirteen fragments were identifiable to species. Context 4 which is post-medieval in date contained cattle, sheep, pig and dog remains. Context 5 which is early medieval contained a mixture of horse, sheep, juvenile pig and large mammal. All bone was identified using Schmid (1972). Preservation condition was evaluated using the 0-5 scale devised by Brickley and McKinley (2004 14-15).

Results

C.1.2 The surface condition of all bone was good; 1-2 on the scale devised by Brickley and McKinley (ibid). Weights per taxon are summarised for each context in the table below:

Context	Cut	Feature type	Period	Taxon	weight	NISP
4		Layer	Post-med	Cattle	198	6
4		Layer	Post-med	Sheep/goat	28	2
4		Layer	Post-med	Pig	24	1
4		Layer	Post-med	Dog	13	1
4		Layer	Post-med	large mammal	27	1
5	8	Ditch	Early Med	Horse	37	1
5	8	Ditch	Early Med	Sheep/goat	12	1
5	8	Ditch	Early Med	Pig	3	1
5	8	Ditch	Early Med	Large mammal	19	1

Table 1: Weight and NISP (Number of Identifiable Specimens) per context.

C.1.3 The majority of the bone was adult with the exception of a juvenile pig radius from context 4. This represents a pig below one year of age at death (Silver 1969) and may suggest that animals were reared on site. A single chop mark was observed on a cattle radius from context 5.

Recommendations and Conclusion

C.1.4 The preservation of material is good and should any further excavation take place there is high potential for information on diet, butchery practice and further investigation of whether animals were being reared on or off site. Currently however this assemblage is too small to provide any significant information regarding the nature of the site. The material from context 5 represents domestic animals common in the medieval time period. If no further excavation is planned this material is recommended for dispersal.

APPENDIX D BIBLIOGRAPHY

Brickley, M., & McKinley, J., (eds.), 2004. *Guidelines to The Standard for Recording Human Remains*. IFA Paper 7 (Reading: IFA/BABAO)

Cooper, S and Spoerry, P, 1996, *Late Saxon & Medieval Activity between School Lane and Blackhorse Lane, Swavesey*, AFU Report 130

Cooper, S & Spoerry, P, 1997, *Late Saxon & Medieval Activity at the Barwell's Engineering Site, Blackhorse Lane, Swavesey*, AFU Report 136

Cox, N, 2019, *Extension at 24 Taylor's Lane, Swavesey, Cambridgeshire*, OA East Report 2196

Egan, G. 1998, *The Medieval Household*. Daily Living c. 1150-c. 1450, Medieval Finds from Excavations in London, London

Evans, C, 1990, *Archaeological Investigations at Swavesey, Cambridgeshire*, Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report 004

Gilmour, N., 2019, *24 Taylor's Lane, Swavesey, Cambridgeshire: medieval earthworks and remains adjacent to Swavesey Castle*, OA East Report 1808

Haigh, D. 1984. *Excavation of the Town Ditch at Swavesey*, 1984. PCAS 73: 45-53

Lord, A, 2018, *22 Taylors Lane Swavesey Written Scheme of Investigation*, Oxford Archaeology East unpublished document

Roberts, J. 1998. *Iron Age and Medieval activity at Blackhorse Lane, Swavesey*. CCC Archaeological Field Unit Report 151

Schmid, E. 1972. *Atlas of Animal Bones* Elsevier Publishing Company

Silver, I. A. 1969. 'Ageing Domestic Animals' in Brothwell, D. R., Higgs, E. S. and Clark, G Science in archaeology: a survey of progress and research. Thames and Hudson, 283 – 302

Whittaker, P. 2001. *An archaeological evaluation at 24 Taylor's Lane, Swavesey, Cambridgeshire*. Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report 415

APPENDIX E OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3 - 311678		
Project Name	22 Taylors Lane, Swavesey		
Start of Fieldwork	25/02/18	End of Fieldwork	26/02/18
Previous Work	No	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	SWATAY18	Planning App. No.	S/1136/17/FL
HER Number	ECB5333	Related Numbers	

Prompt	Pre-application
Development Type	Residential
Place in Planning Process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography – interpretation | <input type="checkbox"/> Grab-sampling | <input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new | <input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-core | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch | <input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning | <input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording of Fabric/Structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Augering | <input type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors | <input type="checkbox"/> Test Pits |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search | <input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling | <input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking | <input type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography | |

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Ditch	Medieval (1066 to 1540)	Pottery	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Metalled Surface	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	Nail	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)

Insert more lines as appropriate.

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Address (including Postcode) 22 Taylors Lane Swavesey Cambridgeshire CB24 4QN
District	South Cambridgeshire	
Parish	Swavesey	
HER office	Cambs	
Size of Study Area	0.002 Hectares	
National Grid Ref	TL 3600 6902	

Project Originators

Organisation	OA East
Project Brief Originator	Gemma Stewart
Project Design Originator	Adele Lord
Project Manager	Chris Thatcher

Project Supervisor

Paddy Lambert

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	Cambs CC stores (Deepstore)	ECB5333
Digital Archive	OA EAST	SWATAY18
Paper Archive	Cambs CC stores (Deepstore)	ECB5333

Physical Contents
Present?
**Digital files
associated with
Finds**
**Paperwork
associated with
Finds**

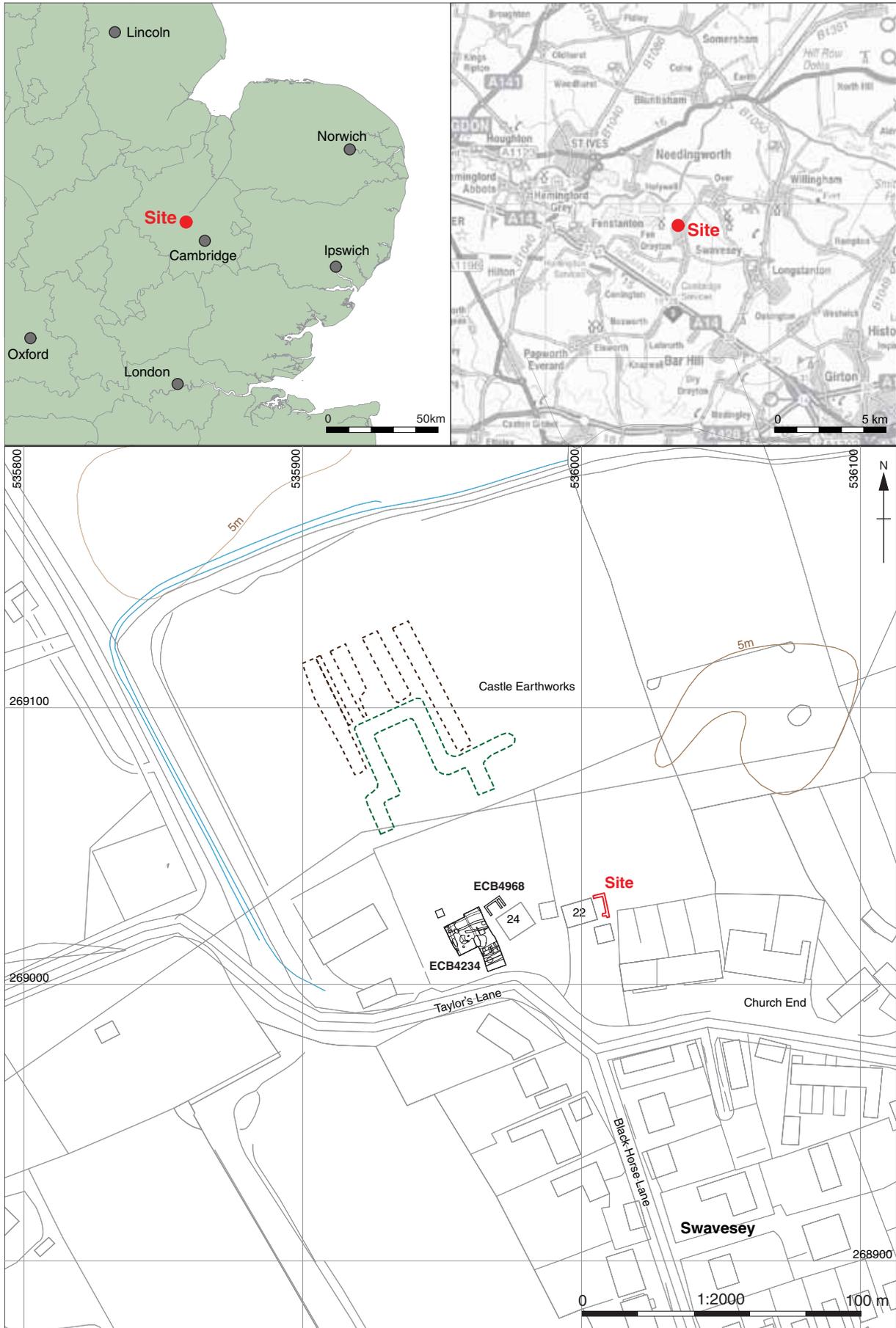
Animal Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Remains	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media

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

Paper Media

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



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2019. All rights reserved. Centremaps reference 10001998.

Figure 1: Site location map. Scale 1:2000



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2019. All rights reserved. Licence no. CM-00699310

Figure 2: Site location map showing archaeological trench (red) within scheduled monument area (green), with nearby HER fieldwork entries (brown) and HER monuments entries (blue)



Figure 3: Plan of trench, shown in conjunction with nearby OAE excavation of 12th century features (Gilmour 2019)

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2018. All rights reserved. Licence no. CM-00699310

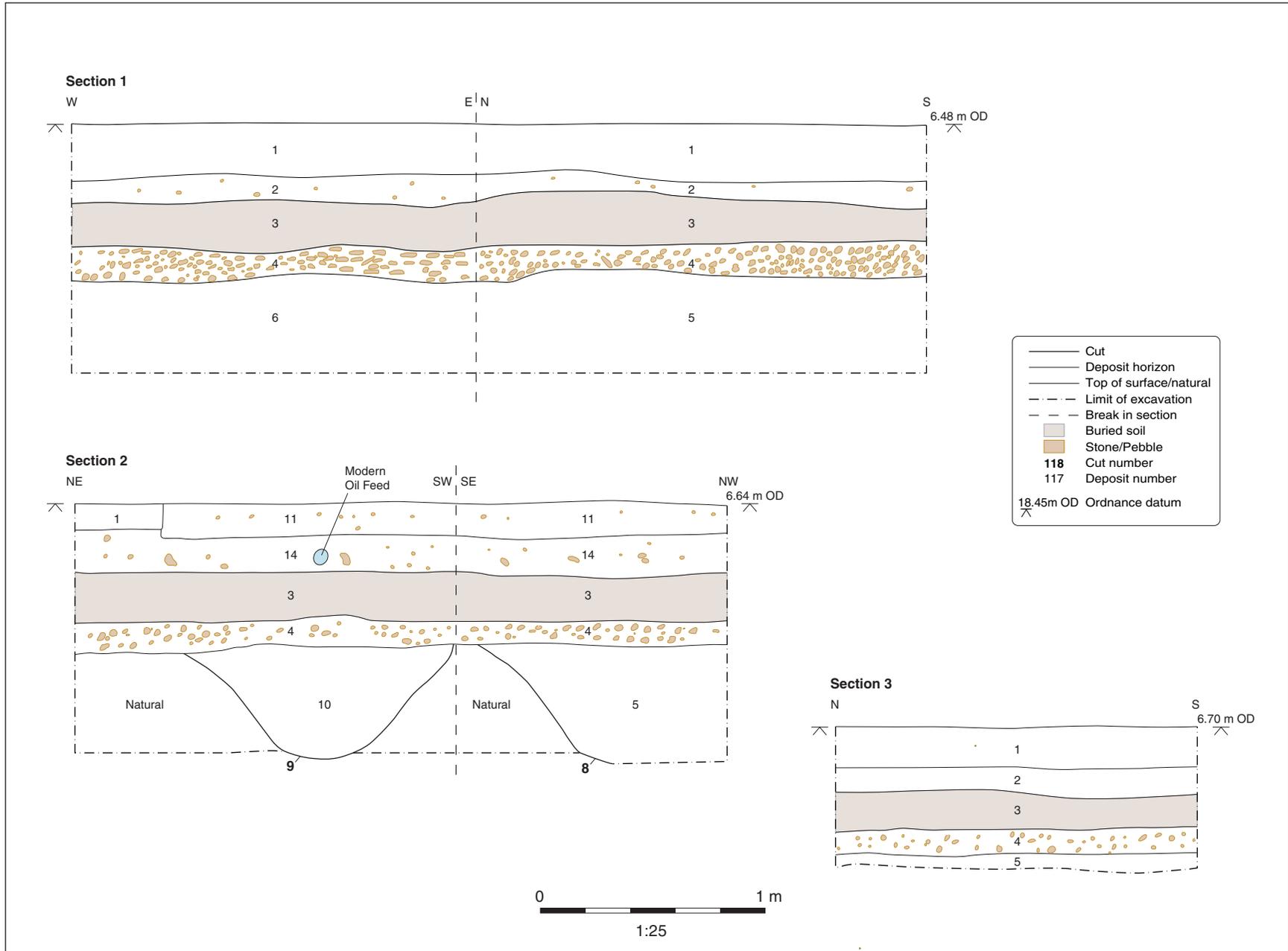


Figure 4: Selected sections



Plate 1: Working shot looking north



Plate 2: Metalled surface 4 looking south-east



Plate 3: Detail of metalled surface 4



Plate 4: Ditches 8 & 9 looking west



Plate 5: Baulk section 1 looking east



Plate 6: Foundation trench looking north



Plate 7: Foundation trench looking south



**Head Office/Registered Office/
OA South**

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

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

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1QD

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

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
e: [oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com)
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>



Director: Gill Hey, BA PhD FSA MCIfA
*Oxford Archaeology Ltd is a
Private Limited Company, N^o: 1618597
and a Registered Charity, N^o: 285627*