

CHEV/01



# LAND BETWEEN 199 AND 209 HIGH STREET, CHEVELEY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Archaeological Evaluation

commissioned by Lightdoor Ltd

July 2015



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## Archaeological Evaluation

commissioned by Cheffins Planning and Development  
on behalf of Lightdoor Ltd

13/01139/FUM

July 2015

project info

**HA JOB NO.** CHEV/01  
**NGR** TL 6848 6039  
**PARISH** Cheveley  
**LOCAL AUTHORITY** East Cambridgeshire District Council  
**OASIS REF.** headland4-217188

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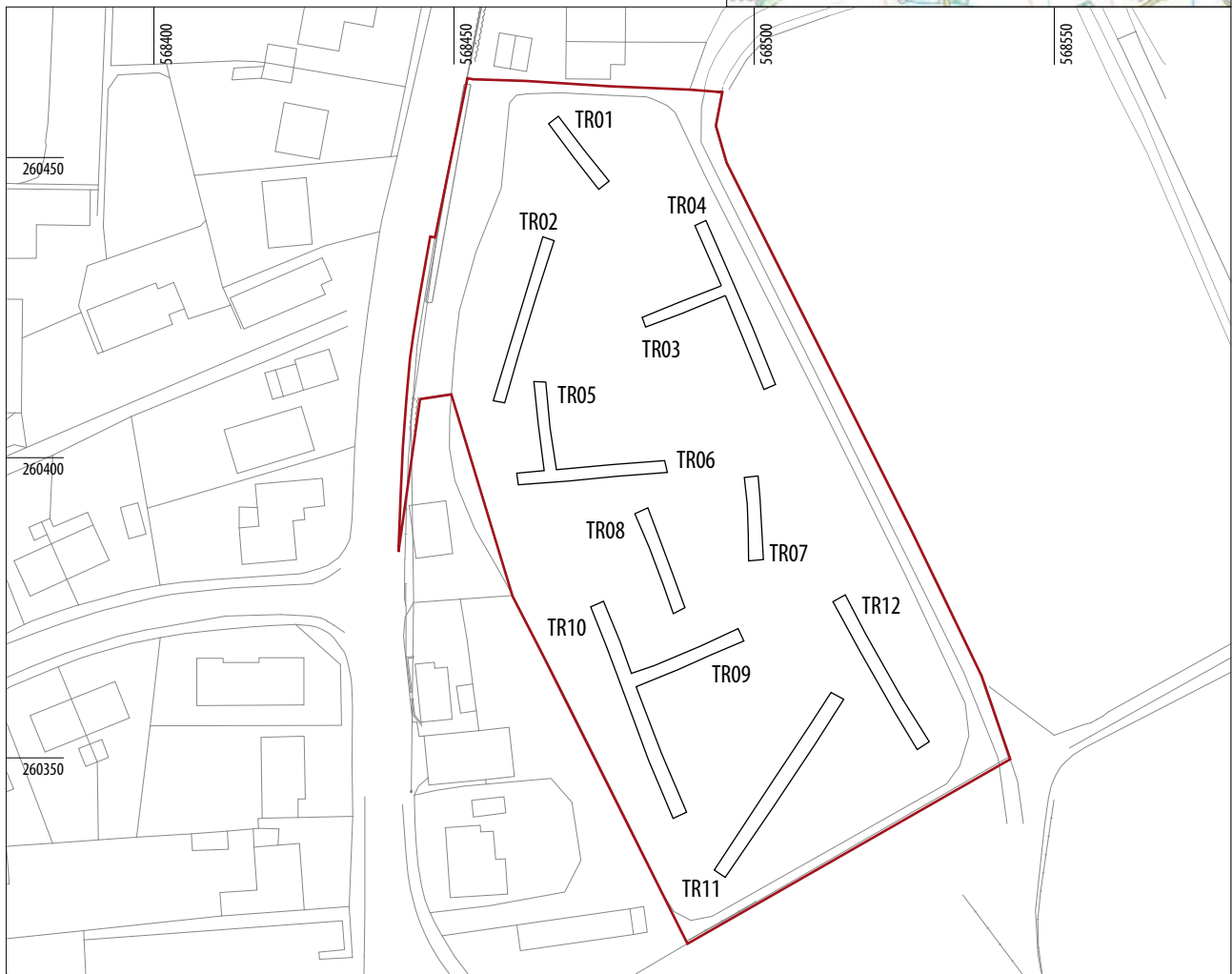
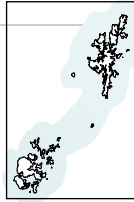
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**CHEVELEY (CHEV/01)**  
land adjacent to High Street  
Cheveley  
Cambridgeshire

0 200km



**KEY**  
 development boundary  
 trench location

0 50m  
  
 scale 1:1,200 @ A4

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**ILLUS 1**  
 Site location

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# LAND BETWEEN 199 AND 209 HIGH STREET, CHEVELEY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

## Archaeological Evaluation

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd undertook an archaeological evaluation of the land to the east of the High Street in Cheveley, Cambridgeshire, between 26th and 29th of May 2015. The work was commissioned by Cheffins Planning and Development on behalf of Lightdoor Ltd. Twelve trenches were excavated in the Development Area 5 of which contained archaeological remains. Three Heritage Assets were identified. These consisted of an area of prehistoric activity, medieval settlement remains and a modern field drainage ditch that may be cut into an earlier ditch.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 PLANNING BACKGROUND

Lightdoor Ltd have been granted planning permission for the construction of 15 houses and associated services on land at Cheveley, Cambridgeshire (East Cambridgeshire District Council planning reference number 13/01139/FUM). The site is centred at NGR TL 6848 6039. This land shall from now on be referred to as the Development Area (DA). Condition 10 States that 'No development shall take place within the area indicated until the applicant, or their agents or successor in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

This trial trench evaluation has been carried out in order to assess the extent, nature and survival of any archaeological features within the DA. This is to allow the Historic Environment Team (HET) at Cambridgeshire County Council to determine the significance of archaeological remains present and the impact of the proposed development on them. For this purpose, Cheffins Planning and Development, on behalf of Lightdoor Ltd, has commissioned Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd to carry out the trial trenching evaluation and produce a report on the results.

The scope of the archaeological evaluation was outlined in a project brief by the HET (2015) and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)

(Headland Archaeology 2015b) was prepared prior to undertaking the field work in partial fulfilment of the planning condition. This was approved by the HET. All evaluation works were carried out in agreement with the HET.

### 1.2 SITE DESCRIPTION

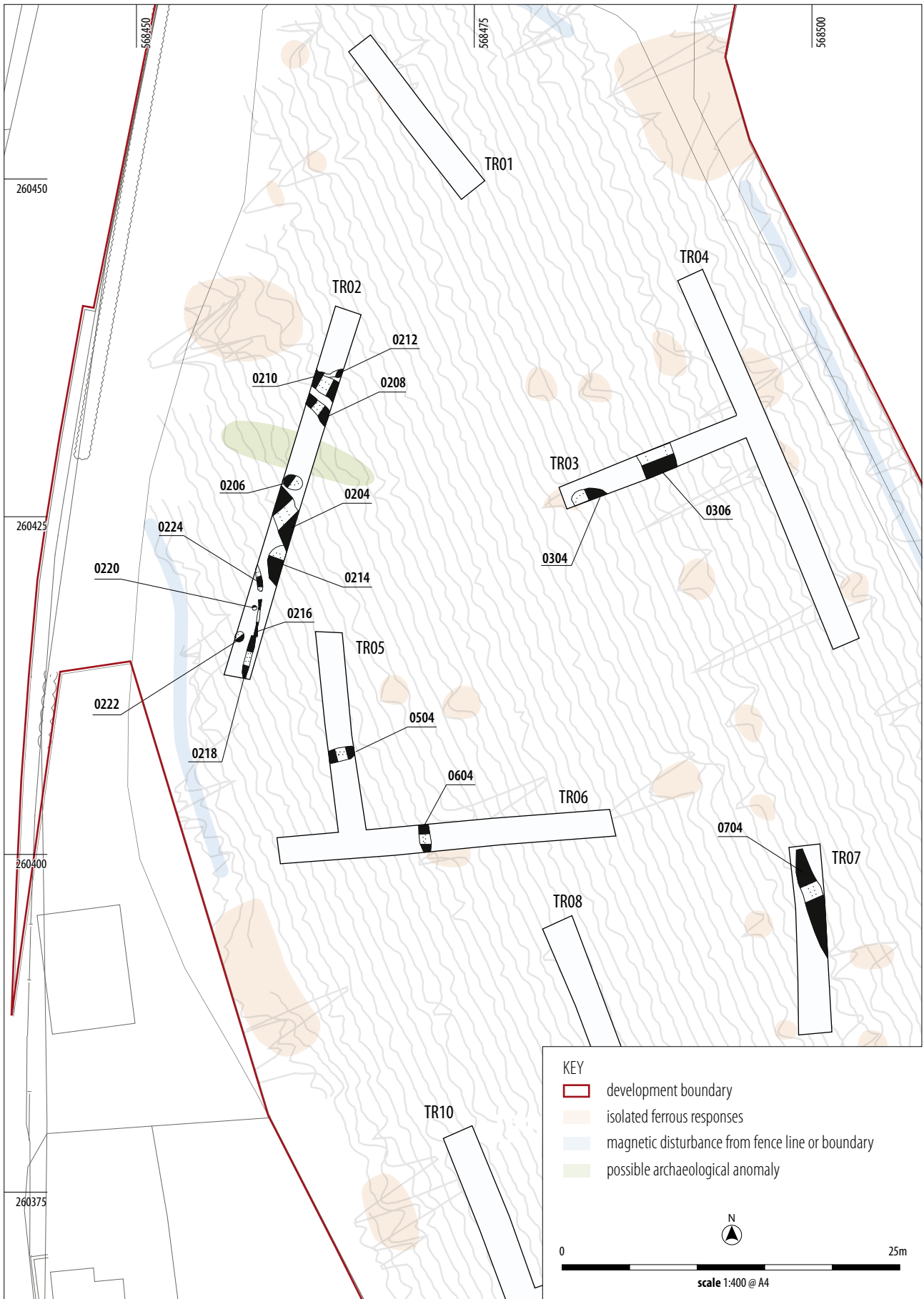
The DA comprises a field, currently under pasture. It is situated on the eastern side of Cheveley High Street, bounded to the east by plots of pasture and Cheveley village to the north, south and west. It is approximately 0.7ha in size is flat and sits at 105m OD.

The solid geology of the DA is mainly chalk of the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation. These sedimentary bedrocks formed approximately 84 to 94 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period when the area typically formed the seabed. Concentrations of superficial deposits are located to the north and east of the DA with alluvium in river channels to the north of the site and deposits of landslide and hill wash material to the east (British Geological Survey website; <http://www.bgs.ac.uk>).

### 1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

There was no known archaeological features within the DA. There are a number of crop-marks to the north and west of Cheveley, which are recorded on the Historic Environment Record as a series of small enclosures and possible henge monument (HER 09022). The evaluation team undertook the trial trenching aware that previously unknown archaeological features or objects could be found.





ILLUS 2

Plan of trenches showing the archaeological features



Two Romano-British brooches, an enamel disc brooch (PAS: BUC-30B0B3) and an early-1st century Hod Hill 'bar' brooch (PAS: BUC-316584), have been reported to the Portable Antiquities Scheme and are recorded within Cheveley Parish.

Cheveley village originated in the medieval period and is listed in the Domesday Book, with its land being divided between the King, Count Alan, and Aubrey de Vere (Williams & Martin 1992:520, 532, 542). The church was constructed in the 14th century (HER 10341, Pevsner 2002:319–20, Wareham & Wright 2002c). Cheveley Castle, built by Sir John de Pultney in the mid-14th century, lies to the north of the DA. The manor itself was established in the 14th century. A moated site survives around 700m to the south east, within the boundary of the Banstead Manor Stud. A second moated site is listed in the Historic Environment Record at Saxon Hall, approximately 3km to the southwest of the DA (HER 01190). The name 'Saxon Hall' may be an allusion to Saxon settlement near the site but the area was heavily wooded at this time (Wareham & Wright 2002b). It appears from documentary records that much of the area remained largely wooded throughout the medieval period (Wareham & Wright 2002a) with settlements consisting of clusters of hamlets (Williamson 2006:51).

The modern landscape is shaped by the proximity of the area to Newmarket racecourse and the horse stud industry that developed from the 17th century on (Whyte 1840).

## 1.4 PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

Previous archaeological evaluations undertaken in Cheveley have identified no archaeological features or objects (Ashworth 1998, Lyons 2012, Vaughan 2000, Zeepvat 1999).

The geophysical survey, undertaken as part of the planning process for these works identified two potential archaeological responses amongst ferrous anomalies and fences. These areas of archaeological potential were targeted during the testing programme (Headland Archaeology 2015a).

# 2 METHODOLOGY

## 2.1 OBJECTIVES

The methodology followed was outlined in the WSI (Headland Archaeology 2015b) and designed to meet the requirements of the HET project brief (2015).

Generally, the archaeological investigations were undertaken in order to:

- assess the extent, structure and date of any archaeological features and deposits of archaeological interest;
- place, where possible, the archaeological features within their local and regional context;
- establish any constraints to further fieldwork (e.g. services) and factors concerning the survival of archaeological remains (e.g. natural and human disturbance);

- place the findings of the investigation within the context of previous work undertaken within the vicinity of the site.

More specifically, the Research Framework for the Eastern Region (Medlycott & Brown 2008) and project brief (HET 2015) include the following research questions and topics that were incorporated into the WSI :

- Gathering evidence for the possible Saxon origins of Cheveley village (Medlycott & Brown 2008).
- Investigation of the forms farms take – range of buildings, size and shape of fields, relationship between urban and rural sites (Medlycott & Brown 2008).
- Investigation of any buried soils and the amount of truncation to them (HET 2015).
- Establishing the preservation of deposits (HET 2015).
- Examining site formation processes (HET 2015).
- Retrieval of charred plant macrofossils (HET 2015).
- Land molluscs and soil pollen analysis (HET 2015).

The resulting archive will be organised and deposited in the Cambridgeshire County Store (Event Number: ECB 4484) to facilitate access for future research and interpretation for public benefit (ClfA 2014a; Headland Archaeology 2015b). An online OASIS form has been completed and will be ultimately submitted with the approved version of the report (OASIS ID: headland4-217188).

## 2.2 METHODOLOGY

Trial trenching was carried out on 26th and 29th May 2015. In total twelve trenches were excavated within the DA. Trenches 01, 03, 05, and 07 were 15m in length, Trenches 08 and 09 were 20m in length, Trench 06 was 25 m in length, Trenches 02, 04 and 12 were 30m in length, Trench 11 was 36m in length and Trench 10 was 40m in length. All were 1.8m in width (**Illus 1**).

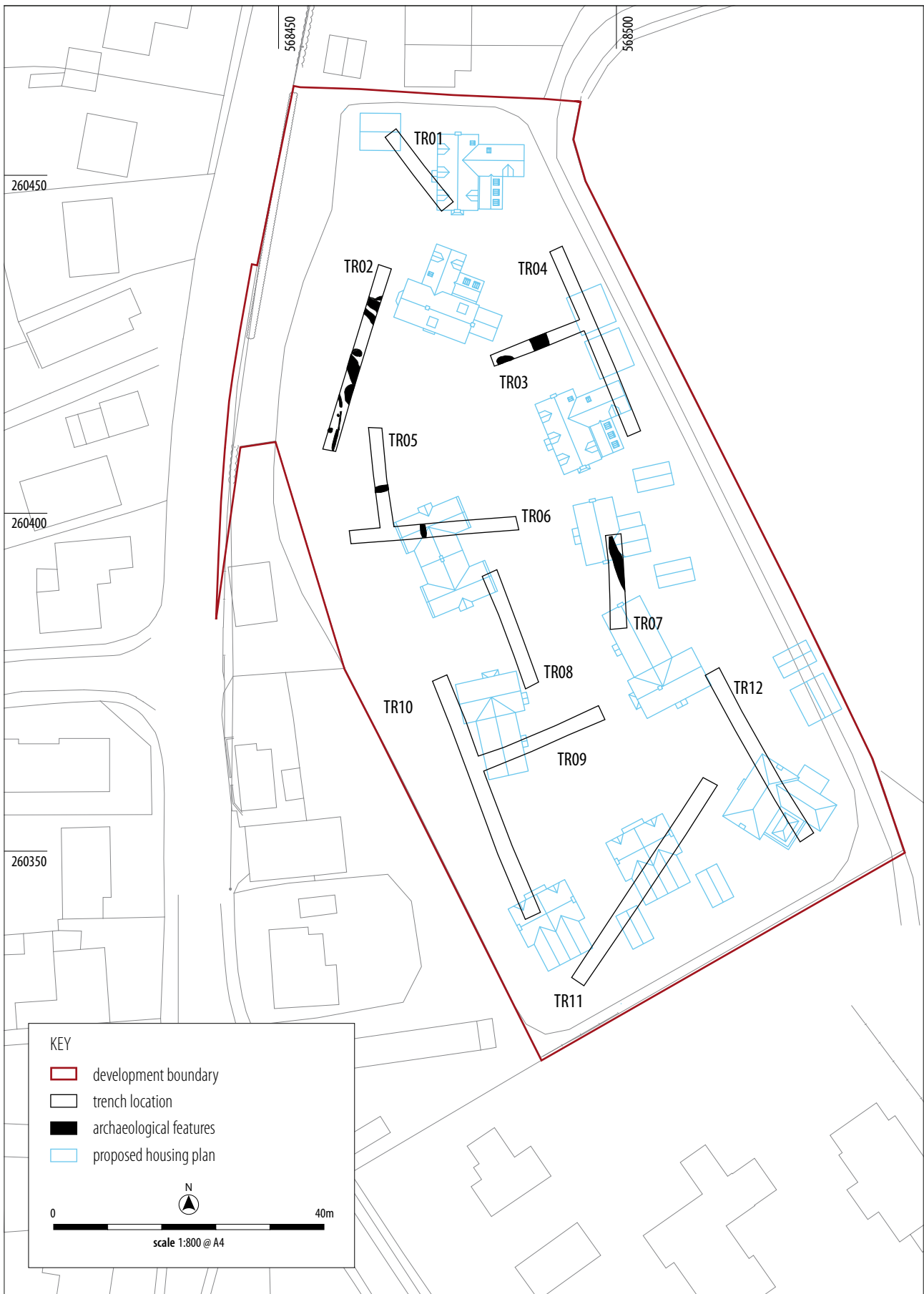
The trenches were set out in accordance with the agreed trench layout plan in the WSI using a Trimble GNSS device. Trench 08 was moved south due to the presence of an existing fence (see **Illus 1**).

A JCB equipped with a toothless ditching bucket was used to remove the overburden under direct archaeological supervision. Potential archaeological features were excavated by hand.

Investigation of archaeological remains was undertaken through hand excavation. A representative sample, sufficient to meet the objectives of the evaluation, of identified archaeological or potentially archaeological remains were investigated and recorded. The stratigraphy of each trench was recorded in full.

Sieving of a sample (90l) of topsoil from each trench was undertaken to attempt to characterise the artefact bearing potential of the ploughsoil.

Metal detecting was undertaken to aid the recovery of artefacts. The metal detector was not set to discriminate against iron.



ILLUS 3

Plan of proposed housing plan showing location of archaeological features

## 2.3 RECORDING

All recording followed the guidance laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014b) and was in line with the approved WSI (Headland Archaeology 2015b). All trenches and contexts were given a unique number. All recording was undertaken on pro forma recording sheets which conform to archaeological standards. All stratigraphic relationships were recorded.

A plan of the trenches and features across the entire site was recorded digitally using a GNSS device.

A full photographic record was taken using digital photography and incorporating black and white print photographs where appropriate. A metric scale was clearly visible in record photographs.

## 3 RESULTS

### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

Full trench descriptions, including dimensions, depths and orientations, are presented in Appendix 1.1. Full context descriptions are presented in Appendix 1.2. Contexts are identified numerically by trench (i.e. Trench 01: (0101), Trench 02: (0201)) with cuts indicated by square brackets and deposits by rounded brackets.

Archaeology was found in five of the twelve trenches and was focused in the north-west of the site and the results are detailed in section 3.2

The vast majority pottery dates from the 11th to 14th century. Some later medieval and post-medieval pottery was present in the topsoil.

Limited evidence for prehistoric activity in the area was recovered in the form of a collection of flakes and debitage. This is probably material disturbed during the medieval occupation.

### 3.2 TEST TRENCH RESULTS

A layout of the trenches can be seen in **Illus 1** and with archaeological features overlaid in **Illus 2** and **Illus 3**.

#### *Trench 01*

0.35 brown silty clay topsoil (0100), 0.2m light brown clayey silt subsoil (0101) and orangish brown silty clay natural (0102).

No archaeological features were present in this trench.

#### *Trench 02*

0.3m dark grey brown silty clay topsoil (0200), 0.2m brown clayey silt subsoil (0201) and orangish brown silty clay natural (0202).

A narrow linear feature was located towards the south of the trench. This was divided into three sections, [0216], [0218], and [0220].

[0218] was 3m long, 0.22m wide and 0.08m deep. It had near vertical sides, a flat base, and sharp breaks of slope at the top and bottom. It contained a single grey brown silty clay fill (0217). It was undated but was sealed by the subsoil.

[0216] was 2.5m long, 0.3m wide and 0.08m deep. It had near vertical sides, a flat base, and sharp breaks of slope at the top and bottom. It contained a single grey brown silty clay fill (0215). It was undated but was sealed by the subsoil. [0224] was 2m long 0.28m wide and 0.07m deep. It had near vertical sides, a flat base, and sharp breaks of slope at the top and bottom. It contained a single grey brown silty clay fill (0223). It was undated but was sealed by the subsoil.

This linear feature has no obvious archaeological interpretation. The possibility that it was the foundation trench for a structure was tested in the field. Once the northern section (0224) was found this became less likely because of the wide arcing curving nature of the features once they are put together but the structural interpretation must remain open because of the proximity of the feature to medieval occupation features.

Tree bole [0222] was located to the west of (0216). It was 0.65m long, 0.65m wide and 0.25m deep. It was sub-circular in plan, had irregular sides and an uneven base. It contained a single dark grey brown silty clay fill (0221) and was undated.

Possible post-hole [0220] was located directly to the west of [0216]. It measured 0.5m long, 0.4m wide and 0.1m deep. It was sub circular in plan, had steep sides, a concave base and sharp breaks of slope on all sides. It contained a single grey silty clay fill (0219) and was undated. It may also be the remains of a pit.

Medieval pit [0214] was located to the north of the gully on the eastern side of the trench. Within the trench it was 2.7m long, 0.85m wide and 0.6m deep. It was sub circular in plan, had steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single brown grey silty clay fill (0213). This fill contained one sherd of pottery dating its backfill to between the 12th to 14th centuries. This pit was cut through the natural and sealed by subsoil.

Medieval ditch [0204] ran northwest-southeast through the trench immediately to the north of pit [0214]. It measured 2.9m in length within the trench, was 1.9m wide and 0.33m deep. It had steep sides and a flat base. It contained a single brown grey silty clay fill (0203). This fill contained fifteen sherds of pottery dating it the 12th to 14th century. It also contained later prehistoric worked flint, slag and industrial waste (possible hammerscale) and daub. Also recovered from this fill were charred plant remains, cereal grain, molluscs, and a cattle metacarpal which had been split vertically and showed other cut marks. A Neolithic or Bronze Age scraper was found in the fill indicating that there was prehistoric activity at this location that was disturbed during the medieval period. This medieval finds and environmental assemblage indicates the dumping of domestic waste into the feature in the 14th century at the latest. The finds report concluded that they 'suggest wattle and daub structures as well as general domestic activity' in the vicinity.

[0204] was cut through the natural and was sealed by the subsoil. There may have been a stratigraphic relationship between ditch [0204] and pit [0214] but it was obscured by a modern land drain. Given its alignment it was expected that it would be found in Tr05 but it was not. It would have originally functioned as part of an enclosure, field or property boundary of some kind.





**ILLUS 4**

SSW facing view of possible gulley or beam slot [0216] and pit [0220]

**ILLUS 5**

N facing view of large ditch [0204]

Medieval pit [0206] was located slightly north of ditch [0204]. It was 1.6m long, 0.95m wide and 0.3m deep. It was sub-circular in plan, had steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single brown grey silty clay fill. This fill contained twelve sherds of pottery dating it to the mid-12th to 14th century. It also contained later prehistoric worked flint, industrial waste (possible hammerscale), and daub. Also recovered from the pit were charred plant remains, cereal grain, and molluscs and animal bone including sheep. This finds and environmental assemblage again indicates that there was some domestic and industrial activity going in the vicinity of Trench 02 in the medieval period.

Ditch [0208] running northwest-southeast was located to the north of pit [0206]. It was 2m long within the trench, 0.8m wide and 0.2m deep. It had steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single, dark grey brown silty clay fill (0207). This fill contained one sherd of pottery dating it to the late-12th to 14th century, an iron strip, and daub. This ditch was partially cut through subsoil, indicating subsoil was still forming when it was backfilled.

Ditch [0210] ran immediately to the north of, and parallel to, ditch [0208]. Within the trench, it measured 2.1m long 1.25m wide and 0.24m deep. It had steep sides, a concave base, and sharp breaks of slope on all sides. It contained a single dark grey brown silty clay fill (0209). This fill contained two sherds of pottery dating it to the 12th to 14th century. This ditch was also partially cut through subsoil, indicating subsoil was still forming when it was backfilled.

An area of rooting [0212] was located to the north of ditch [0210] and was cut by this ditch. Within the trench, it measured 0.6m long 0.55m wide and 0.28m deep (before excavation was discontinued due to its natural origin). It was irregular in plan, had undercut sides, and gradual breaks of slope on all sides. It contained a single grey brown silty clay fill (0211). This fill contained one sherd of pottery dated to the 12th to 14th century (although this was on the surface of the feature and does not securely date the feature). This feature was cut through the natural and sealed by the subsoil.

### *Trench 03*

0.3m grey brown silt clay topsoil (0300), 0.2–0.4m light brown clayey silt subsoil 0.2–0.4m (0301) and light orangish brown silty clay natural (0302).

Medieval pit [304] was located near the western end of the trench, running into the north-facing trench section. Within the trench, this was 2.55m long, 0.85m wide, and 0.3m deep. It was sub circular in plan, had steep sides and a slightly uneven flat base. It contained a single brown grey silty clay fill (0303). This fill contained significant quantities of pottery (38 sherds) dating it to the mid-12th to early-13th century. It also contained late prehistoric worked flint, slag and other industrial waste (possible hammerscale), daub and a possible fragment of quernstone. Also recovered from this fill were charred plant remains, cereal grain, and animal bone including cattle, sheep/goat, pig, large bird, small mammal, dog and fish. This is very similar to the type of finds and environmental remains from Trench 02 that were characterised as indicating medieval domestic and industrial activity in this part of the DA. The presence of prehistoric flint shows that there was also prehistoric activity that was disturbed in the medieval period. This pit was cut through the natural and sealed by subsoil.

Modern drainage ditch [0306] was located to the east of pit [0304] running northwest-southeast through the middle of the trench.. it was 1.8m long in the trench, 2.5m wide, and 0.4m deep . It had steep sides and sharp breaks of slope on the top and the bottom. It contained a single brown grey silty clay fill (0305) that contained five sherds of pottery dated to the late-11th-15th century. It also contained a machine-made iron nail, medieval or post-medieval tile, and animal bone. The ditch was capped by a backfill layer of grey brown silty clay containing frequent chalk and rubble fragments (0307). This ditch was cut through the subsoil. The drainage ditch is the same as [0704] in Trench 07 and the relationship was visible on the surface running between both trenches. It is possible that the drainage ditch was cut into the line of an earlier ditch.

#### *Trench 04*

0.25m grey brown silty clay topsoil (0400), 0.1m light brown clayey silt subsoil (0401) and yellowish brown silty clay (0402).

No archaeological remains were found in this trench.

#### *Trench 05*

0.3m greyish brown silty clay (0500), 0.2m light brown clayey silt (0501) and yellowish brown silty clay natural (0502).

Linear feature or shallow ditch [0504] ran east-west through the middle of the trench. It was 1.8m long within the trench, 0.6m wide and 0.18m deep. It had steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single dark brown grey silty clay fill (0503). This fill contained one sherd of pottery dating it to the late-11th to 13th century, and animal bone. This ditch was cut through the natural and was sealed by subsoil.

#### *Trench 06*

0.25 greyish brown silty clay topsoil (0600), 0.15m clayey silt subsoil (0601) and yellowish brown silty clay natural (0602).

Linear feature or shallow ditch [0604] ran north-south through the middle of the trench. It was 1.9m long within the trench, 0.7m wide and 0.2m deep. It had steep sides and a concave base.. It contained a single brown grey silty clay fill (0603). It was undated but in plan is at right angles to [0504], suggesting they were contemporary, as does the fact that they have similar dimensions. Both features also cut

through the natural and were sealed by subsoil. It did not extend as far as Trench 10 directly to the south.

#### *Trench 07*

0.2m greyish brown silty clay topsoil (0700), 0.3m light brown clayey silt (0701) and yellowish brown silty clay natural (0702).

Modern drainage ditch [0704] ran northwest-southeast through the trench. Within the trench it was 6m long, 1.28m wide and 0.37m deep. It contained a single grey brown sandy clay fill (0703). This fill contained five sherds of pottery dated to the late-11th to 13th century, and animal bone including sheep and pig. The ditch was capped by a backfill layer of grey brown silty clay containing frequent chalk and rubble fragments (0307). This ditch was cut through subsoil. The presence of medieval pottery does open up the possibility that the drainage ditch was cut into an earlier property boundary or ditch.

#### *Trench 08*

0.25m greyish brown silty clay (0800), 0.15m light brown clayey silt subsoil (0801) and yellowish brown silty clay natural (0802).

No archaeological remains were found in this trench.

#### *Trench 09*

0.2m greyish brown silty clay topsoil (0900), 0.2m light brown clayey silt subsoil (0901) and yellowish brown silty clay natural (0902).

No archaeological remains were found in this trench.

#### *Trench 10*

0.2 m greyish brown silty clay topsoil (1000), 0.2m light brownish clayey silt (1001) and yellowish brown silty clay natural (1002).

No archaeological remains were found in this trench.

#### *Trench 11*

0.2m dark greyish brown silty clay topsoil (1100), 0.2m light brown clayey silt subsoil (1101) and yellowish brown silty clay natural (1102).

No archaeological remains were found in this trench.

#### *Trench 12*

0.2m greyish brown silty clay topsoil (1200), 0.1m light brown clayey silt subsoil (1201) and yellowish brown silty clay (1202).

No archaeological remains were found in this trench.

### 3.3 BUCKET SAMPLING

The finds recovered through the sieving of topsoil included pottery dating to the medieval, post-medieval and modern periods, CBM (mostly modern), roof slate, glass, one nail, and 2 small prehistoric lithic flakes. These finds are combined with the finds recovered through metal detecting in table 2 and are discussed further in the finds report. Each sample was taken from the middle of the relevant trench. The results of the sampling mirror the pattern of archaeological activity found in the trial trenches.





**ILLUS 6**

N facing view of large ditch [0204] in Trench 02



**ILLUS 7**

NW facing view of ditch [0208] which contained pottery, bone and slag



**ILLUS 8**

NNW facing view of pit [0304] in Trench 03 which contained a large amount of pottery

Research objective or aim	Potential of the site to address research aim
Gathering evidence for the possible Saxon origins of Cheveley village (Medlycott & Brown 2008)	Low potential: no features or artefacts were found dating to the Saxon period
Investigation of the forms farms take – range of buildings, size and shape of fields, relationship between urban and rural sites (Medlycott & Brown 2008)	Moderate potential: the layout of the field/property boundaries and pits allows preliminary characterisation of the nature of medieval farming practices on the outskirts of medieval Cheveley
Investigation of any buried soils and the amount of truncation to them (HET 2015)	Low potential: no buried soils were identified during the trial trenching
Establishing the preservation of deposits (HET 2015)	Moderate potential: the archaeological deposits have survived well beneath the subsoil
Examining site formation processes (HET 2015)	Moderate potential: further work could gain a greater understanding of the formation of the different soils across the site
Retrieval of charred plant macrofossils (HET 2015)	Moderate potential: the fills of medieval features contained charcoal, hazel nuts and charred cereal grains
Land molluscs and soil pollen analysis (HET 2015)	Mixed potential: the calcareous nature of the soil has preserved the mollusc assemblage well, but the pollen assemblage is likely to have been affected negatively

TABLE 1

Potential of the site to address the original research framework

### 3.4 METAL DETECTING

The modern metalwork recovered through metal detecting consisting mostly of nails but included a rod, an awl or drill bit, a chain and a buckle. These finds are combined with the finds recovered through bucket sieving in Table 2 and are discussed further in the finds report.

### 3.5 RESEARCH FRAMEWORK

The original research objectives and specific aims of the project laid out by the Historic Environment Team mentioned above are laid out in Table 1, alongside the potential for this project to address them.

### 3.6 FINDS

JULIE FRANKLIN, PAUL BLINKHORN &amp; JULIE LOCHRIE

The finds assemblage numbered 180 sherds (1.25kg) of pottery, 117 sherds (1.1kg) of ceramic building material, 17 iron finds, three of glass, 35 finds of chipped stone, four coarse stone finds and small quantities of industrial waste and mortar. Other than the flints, all finds are of medieval and later date. The finds are quantified by trench in Tables 2 and 3. The assemblage has been split between stratified finds (Table 2) and finds from the topsoil (Table 3) to show more clearly the dating of archaeological features found. Medieval sherds retrieved from sample retents have not been subject to

specialist assessment but have been included in quantifications as unidentified medieval wares. A complete catalogue of all the finds is given at the end of the report.

#### *Medieval pottery*

The medieval pottery assemblage comprised 169 sherds with a total weight of 1.167kg. The fabric types noted are shown in Table 4. All the medieval wares are fairly common finds in the region and suggest that activity at the site was largely limited to the 12th and 13th centuries. All the sherds were fragments of jars, other than a piece of a handle of an Ely Ware (ELY) jug in ditch [0306] (0305). Some of the groups, particularly the material from ditch [0204] (0203), and pits [0206] (0205) and [0304] (0303) comprises large, well preserved and refitting sherds, indicating that they are mainly primary deposits. The large collection from pit [304] (303) means this can be particularly well dated and was probably backfilled between the mid-12th and early-13th centuries. Three later medieval sherds (LMT) of 15th century or later date were all found in the topsoil and suggest that activity during this period was lower level, probably agricultural.

#### *Post-medieval to modern pottery*

The later pottery comprised 11 sherds (83g). The types are shown in Table 5. All were found in the topsoil in Trenches 05, 09, 10, 11 and 12. They suggest that the low level activity continued in the area through from the late medieval period to the recent past.

Trench	Pottery (Medi)		CBM		Iron count	Lithics count	Stone count	Ind Waste Wgt	Dating
	Count	Wgt	Count	Wgt					
02	32	247g	67	75g	1	24	–	178g	M12th–13th
03	125	826g	11	47g	2	7	1	1g	M12th–13th
05	1	17g	–	–	–	–	–	–	L11th–13th
07	5	16g	1	506g	–	–	–	–	Medi, Mod
11	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	PH
<b>Total</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>1106g</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>628g</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>179g</b>	<b>–</b>

TABLE 2

Quantification of stratified finds by trench





Trench	Pottery (Medi)		Pottery (PM-Mod)		CBM		Iron count	Glass count	Lithics count	Stone count	Ind Waste Wgt	Mortar Wgt	Dating
	Count	Wgt	Count	Wgt	Count	Wgt							
01	3	26g	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11g	13th-15th
02	1	20g	—	—	5	93g	1	—	—	—	13g	—	Medi, Mod
03	—	—	—	—	22	317g	1	—	—	1	—	—	Mod
04	—	—	—	—	1	19g	3	—	—	—	—	—	Mod
05	—	—	1	46g	1	26g	—	—	—	—	—	—	Mod
06	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	Mod
08	—	—	—	—	1	9g	1	—	—	—	—	—	Mod
09	2	15g	2	14g	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	Medi, Mod
10	—	—	1	2g	1	7g	—	—	—	—	—	—	Mod
11	—	—	3	12g	1	3g	1	—	2	2	—	—	PM, Mod
12	—	—	4	9g	6	13g	4	2	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>61g</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>83g</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>487g</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13g</b>	<b>11g</b>	<b>—</b>

**TABLE 3**  
Quantification of topsoil finds by trench

Fabric code	Fabric name	Description	Sherds	Wgt	Dating
CHK	Chalk-tempered Ware	Hard sandy ware with sparse fragments of sub-angular chalk up to 2mm. Similar to material from an unpublished kiln at Mildenhall, Suffolk.	1	24g	12th–14th century
ELY	Ely Ware	Generic name for a quartz sand and calcareous tempered group of pottery fabrics mainly manufactured in Ely, but also with a second possible source in the Huntingdonshire Fenland. Jars, bowls and jugs dominate the assemblage. Earlier vessels hand-built and turntable finished, later vessels finer and usually wheel-thrown. Wide distribution, including King's Lynn, where it was originally identified as 'Grimston Software' (Spoerry 2008).	1	32g	mid–12th – 15th century
EMW	Early Medieval Ware	A range of quartz-tempered coarsewares that are found throughout the east Midlands and East Anglia.	16	126g	Late–11th – 13th century
GSW	Grey Sandy Ware	Fine grey sandy ware with sparse to moderate quartz. Similar wares known throughout the region (e.g. Cotter 2000, 91).	14	163g	12th – 14th century
HG	Hertfordshire Grey Ware	Reduced sandy wares, probably from a number of sources (Turner-Rugg 1993).	11	171g	Mid–12th – 14th century
LMT	Late Medieval Ware	Hard reddish-orange pottery with sand visible in the clay body, from a number of East Anglian sources (e.g. Anderson et al 1996). Pale orange and dark green glazes, wide range of utilitarian vessel types.	3	19g	1400 – 1550
SHD	Shell-Dusted Ware	Hard sandy ware with the outer surfaces lightly dusted with powdered shell (Cotter 2000, 39–41).	7	213g	Late–11th – early–13th century
SN	St. Neots Ware type T1(2)	Wheel-thrown. Fabric as other types, although inclusions tend to be sparser, larger and more ill-sorted, surfaces usually weak to strong red, reddish-brown or black. Vessels usually jars, some with thumb applied strips, 'Top Hat' vessels, large, upright rimmed bowls, lamps and (rarely) pitchers. (Denham 1985).	18	170g	11th–12th century
U/I	Unidentified medieval wares	Found in sample retents in contexts (0203), (0205) and (0303).	98	249g	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>1,167g</b>	<b>—</b>

**TABLE 4**  
Medieval pottery type series

Fabric Code	Fabric Name	Description	Sherds	Wgt	Dating
GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	Fine sandy earthenware, usually with a brown or green glaze, occurring in a range of utilitarian forms. Such 'country pottery' was first made in the 16th century, and in some areas continued in use until the 19th century (Brears 1969).	3	56g	16th–19th century
MB	Midland Blackwares	Hard, brick-red fabric with sparse to moderate quartz up to 0.5 mm. Glossy black glaze, usually on both surfaces. Distributed throughout the south midlands of England. Manufactured in a range of utilitarian forms, particularly mugs and tygs (Brears 1969).	1	4g	AD 1580–1700
MOD	Miscellaneous 19th and 20th century wares	Mass-produced white earthenwares, stonewares etc.	6	21g	19th–present
SWSG	Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Hard, white fabric with a distinctive white 'orange peel' textured glaze. Range of fine tablewares such as mugs, tea bowls and plates (Mountford 1971).	1	2g	AD1720–1780
<b>Total</b>	–	–	<b>11</b>	<b>83g</b>	–

**TABLE 5**

Post-medieval and modern pottery type series

*Ceramic building material*

The ceramic building materials numbered 117 sherds and fragments (1.115kg). The earliest type present were fragments of probable daub (78 fragments, 108g). Most were stratified in ditches [0204] (0203), [0208] (0207), [0210] (0211), [0216] (0215) and in pits [0206] (0205) and [0304] (0303) and most were associated with medieval pottery. It is likely that these sherds represent the remains of medieval wattle and daub structures. Two different fabrics were noted. Most were of a hard fabric containing moderate to dense rounded chalk up to 5mm (DF2). Two fragments were of a fine sandy texture with few visible inclusions except for rare chalk and red grog up to 1mm (DF1). These fragments were found in the topsoil of Trench 02 and may in fact be of recent origin.

Three sherds (47g) of roof tile are of medieval or post-medieval date. These were of a hard, red fabric with a sandy texture (TF2). Both were found in Trench 03, one stratified in ditch [0306] (0305) where it is associated with a few sherds of medieval pottery.

Other roof tile and brick sherds are clearly all of modern origin. The tiles (19 sherds, 275g) were of a fine, smooth buff fabric with few visible inclusions and moderate rounded voids. The brick assemblage (17 sherds, 685g) consisted mainly of small fragments of uncertain date. A single larger piece (506g) is 62mm thick, and retains a fragment of a frog, indicating it is of modern date. It has a similar fine sandy fabric to all the other fragments, indicating that they are all of a similar date. The large piece was found in the remains of a land drain (0705), the other fragments all derived from the topsoil.

*Iron*

There were 17 iron finds, most found in the topsoil and of modern origin. A nail found on the surface of ditch fill [0305] [0306] is also clearly modern. A knife found in the subsoil in Trench 03 (0301) is potentially of some age. It has a whittle tang and typologically could date anywhere between the medieval period and present day. It is in reasonably good condition which suggests a more recent origin, but equally could be contemporary with the medieval activity seen in this area. The only iron find stratified in a medieval feature was a small undiagnostic piece of narrow strip from ditch [0208] (0207).

*Glass*

Three fragments (4g) of window glass were found in the topsoil of Trenches 09 and 12. They are of recent origin.

*Lithics*

The 35 finds of chipped flint are a mix of small flakes and chips and fragmentary or heavily abraded pieces that give little indication of industry or date. A scraper found in ditch [0204] (0203) is Neolithic or Bronze Age and the rest of the assemblage is not inconsistent with this date. These finds are concentrated in medieval features in Trenches 02 and 03 with further pieces from the topsoil and subsoil in Trench 11. They indicate some prehistoric activity in this area, probably disturbed during the medieval period.

*Stone*

Four stone finds (139g) were found. The only stratified find was a fragment of possible quern stone found in pit [0304] (0305), though it is too small to identify with any certainty. Other finds were found in the topsoil of Trenches 03 and 11 and include two fragments of possible roof slate and a small cylindrical stone, probably a fossil.

*Industrial waste*

This was in the form of 192g of slag and <1g of magnetic residues. All appear to relate to ironworking. Finds are concentrated (178g) in ditch [0204] (0203) where they are associated with medieval pottery. They imply that ironworking was happening in the vicinity of the ditch during this period.

*Mortar*

Mortar fragments (11g) were found in the topsoil of Trench 01. They are likely to relate to modern activity in the vicinity.

*Discussion of the finds assemblage*

The earliest evidence from the site are lithics dating to the Neolithic or Bronze Age remains, though no features could be tied to this period.

It seems clear that pits and ditches found in Trenches 02 and 03 are medieval in date and were probably backfilled between the mid-12th and early-13th centuries. Dating relies solely on the pottery but associated finds of daub and ironworking waste, ironwork and



a possible quern fragment suggest wattle and daub structures and blacksmithing in the vicinity as well as general domestic activity.

From the late medieval period to the present, activity seems to have been at a lower level. Finds of pottery, ceramic building material and latterly also, glass, ironwork and mortar, were mainly confined to the topsoil and suggest general agricultural land use.

### 3.7 ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT

LAURA BAILEY & TIM HOLDEN

Three, 20 litre, samples taken during archaeological works were received for palaeoenvironmental assessment. The site comprised ditches and pits dating to the medieval period. The aims of the assessment were to assess the presence, preservation and abundance of any environmental remains in the samples and to characterize the assemblage as far as possible.

Bulk samples were subjected to flotation and wet sieving in a Siraf-style flotation machine. The floating debris (the flot) was collected in a 250 µm sieve and, once dry, scanned using a binocular microscope. Any material remaining in the flotation tank (retent) was wet-sieved through a 1mm mesh and air-dried. All samples were scanned using a stereomicroscope at magnifications of x10 and up to x100. Identifications, where provided, were confirmed using modern reference material and seed atlases including Cappers et al. (2006).

#### *Results*

Results of the assessment are presented in appendices. Material suitable for AMS (Accelerated Mass Spectrometry) radiocarbon dating is shown in the tables.

#### *Wood charcoal*

A small amount of heavily abraded wood charcoal was present. Where preservation allowed the charcoal was categorized as either oak or non-oak. The majority of charcoal appeared to be non-oak.

#### *Cereal grain*

Cereal grain was present in small numbers in all samples. The grain was generally very heavily abraded and could not be identified to species in many cases. The largest number of cereal grains (c 7 grains) were recovered from the fill (0203) of ditch [0204]. Where identifiable, bread/crumb wheat (*Triticum* c.f. *aestivum*-*compactum*) was the most common cereal.

#### *Hazelnut shell*

Single, very small fragments of charred hazel nutshell were present in all samples.

#### *Molluscs*

Several well-preserved shells from terrestrial molluscs were present in varying quantities in all samples. The largest number of molluscs were present in the fill (0203) of ditch [0204]. The excellent preservation of the molluscs was undoubtedly due to the calcareous soil conditions. The species were probably living on the sides of the ditch and therefore represent the local conditions in the segments of the ditch from where they were recovered.

#### *Bone*

Several fragments of animal bone, including elements of domestic animals, herring and bird, were present in the retents and are discussed in the bone report (section 3.8).

#### *Other finds*

Finds including pottery, daub and lithics, are discussed in the finds report (section 3.6).

#### *Discussion of the environmental evidence assemblage*

The environmental assemblage together with the animal bone assemblage offers some insight into site economy. The assemblage indicates that the inhabitants had a varied diet consuming domestic animals, bread, birds, fish, and nuts.

The wheat grains were heavily abraded and are therefore unlikely to relate to the original function of the features from which they were recovered. In many cases animal bone and finds including pottery, were recovered from the deposits, suggesting that the grains were the result of incidental small scale losses perhaps during food processing, and later discarded with other domestic waste.

Although the terrestrial and freshwater molluscs provide information on the micro-environment in the areas from where they were recovered, they are unlikely to provide further information on the wider environment.

### 3.8 ANIMAL BONE REPORT

#### *Introduction*

A small amount of fragmented animal bone was recovered from a total of 12 contexts. 103 items of bone were recovered, of which 26 were identified to species and skeletal element. The majority of bone was recovered from topsoil and the fill (0303) of pit [0304], a deposit containing medieval pottery. Most of the unidentifiable material was in the form of small (<8mm maximum dimension) abraded bone fragments. A summary of the assemblage is provided in Table 6.

#### *Methodology*

The aims of the assessment were to provide a basic quantification of the available data and to characterize the assemblage as far as possible. Numbers of identifiable fragments were recorded together with the preservation and any signs of modification. Where possible fragments were identified to species level using Schmid (1972). However, where bone was very heavily fragmented and not possible to identify it was marked as indeterminate.

#### *Results*

##### *Domestic animals*

Heavily fragmented elements of pig, cow, and sheep were recovered. Elements of sheep, including mandible fragments, cattle and pig were present in the fill (0303) of pit [0304]. A single cow metacarpal was present in the fill (0203) of ditch [0204]. The shaft was vertically and axially split, possibly for marrow extraction. Deep cut marks were also visible on the distal metacarpal, suggesting that the skin may also have been removed. The sieved samples from the fill (0303) of pit [0304] yielded dog metapodials and phalanx.

Context	Weight (g)	Non-identified (*=estimate)	Sheep/goat	Cattle	Pig	Sheep	Rabbit	Other
(0100)	29	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
(0203)	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
(0203)	6.9	20	–	–	–	–	–	1
(0203)	60	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
(0205)	<0.1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
(0205)	7.5	18	–	–	–	1	–	–
(0300)	2.9	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
(0303)	143.9	9	–	–	2	2	–	2
(0303)	35.7	20	3	1	–	–	–	7
(0303)	<0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(0305)	15.4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
(0400)	1.6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
(0503)	5.2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
(0703)	22	1	–	–	1	1	–	–
(0900)	17.2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
(1200)	1.7	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
(1100)	5.8	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>

**TABLE 6**

Summary of animal bone

**Non-domestic species**

The sieved samples from the fill (0303) of pit [0304] also contained herring bones, comprising two tiny vertebral centra, and carpo-metacarpus from a large bird. Fragments of rabbit skull recovered from the topsoil (0300) in Trench 03 are likely to be relatively recent.

**Burnt bone**

Deposits (0203), (0205) and (0303) contained tiny fragments of indeterminate burnt animal bone.

*Discussion of the animal bone assemblage*

The animal bone assemblage provides limited information on site economy. The majority of animal bone was recovered from the topsoil together with fragments of pottery, brick, tile and iron nails which suggests that it may have been deposited during manuring, and therefore may not directly relate to site activity. However, elements of the three main domesticates, cattle, sheep and pig were present in small quantities, in the fills of the various ditches and pits. Part of the shaft from the cow metacarpal was axially and vertically split, possibly for marrow extraction. Several deep cut marks were also apparent on the distal metacarpal suggesting that the animal may have been skinned.

Fragments of bird bone, and herring vertebrae were also present in small quantities in the fill (0303) of pit [0304], together with elements of sheep and cow, suggesting that the inhabitants had a varied diet.

The well preserved nature of the surface of the bone suggests that conditions on site are optimal for bone preservation.

## 4 DISCUSSION AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Evidence for activity in three different phases was identified on site. Neolithic or Bronze Age activity is worked flint recovered from medieval features and the topsoil evidence for medieval activity comprises of ditches and pits backfilled with material that indicates that domestic and industrial activity was taking place. A single modern drainage ditch was also found that may have been cut into the line of an earlier ditch. These are the Heritage Assets (HA) identified on site as outlined in Table 7.

### 4.1 PREHISTORIC ACTIVITY

35 chipped flints were recovered from the site, dated to the Neolithic or Bronze Age. The majority of these, including a scraper, were recovered from Trenches 02 and 03. Four flakes, including a blade, all of indeterminate date were recovered from Trench 11. Almost all of the flints (30 out of 35) were recovered through flotation sampling of the ditch fill [0204] and pit fills [0206] and [0304], the remaining were hand recovered from the fill of [0214] and from the topsoil



or subsoil of Trench 11. The discovery of these flints demonstrates the existence of some later prehistoric activity within the vicinity of the site, the nature of which cannot be determined at present. This activity is designated Heritage Asset 1. It is important to note that there are no features associated with these finds. HA 1 may be a flint scatter that was cut into and disturbed in the medieval period.

## 4.2 MEDIEVAL ACTIVITY

Five linear features/ditches and three pits, dating to the medieval period, were excavated across the site. Four of the ditches and all the pits contained pottery dating from between the 11th and 14th century. All are located in the western part of the site, in Trenches 02, 5, and 6, with a single pit in Trench 03 to the east.

All of the ditches [0204], [0208], [0210], [0504] and [0604] are the remains of property boundaries of different kinds. Based very crudely on their size the first three may be field or enclosure boundaries, [0504] and [0604] are similar in size to each other and if they are contemporary with each other then they are set at right angles. It is possible to project out from these trenches to make a small paddock or strip field running to the west. It is possible that drainage ditch [0306] and [0704] were cut into an earlier and possibly medieval linear feature or field boundary.

The function of the linear feature in Trench 02 defined by 0218, 0220 and 0224 is more ambiguous. It looked like a beam slot for a structure initially. This was discounted in the field when it started to arc to the west along section [0224]. The presence of so many indicators of domestic activity in the finds assemblage, including daub means that the interpretation that this is the remains of a structure must remain open.

Pits [0206], [0214] and [0304] all contained a mixture of finds and environmental remains that show that they were backfilled with domestic refuse of different kinds. The same was true of the fills of the larger medieval ditches. These medieval settlement features Trenches 02, 03, 05, 06 and 07 make up Heritage Asset 2.

## 4.3 MODERN ACTIVITY

The drainage ditch running across site through Trenches 3 and 7 is modern in date but the drain may have been cut into an earlier, and possibly medieval, ditch.

## 4.4 DESCRIPTION OF HERITAGE ASSETS AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The impact assessment is based on **Illus 3** where the archaeological features are overlain onto the development site layout plan. No archaeological features were found in the southern part of the DA and therefore no impacts are predicted in this part of the DA.

HA1 comprises the evidence for prehistoric activity that is best defined as a flint scatter. This consisted of the flint tools and debitage which were recovered mainly from the medieval features and but also from the overburden. This is considered to have medium

significance of local interest and there will be a direct impact on it during construction.

HA2 is the evidence for medieval occupation and comprises property boundaries of different kinds and rubbish pits. This is considered to have medium significance of local and regional interest and there will be direct impacts on different elements of it during construction. Features [0208] and [0210] may be impacted by the construction of the house to the east, and there will be a direct impact on linear feature [0604] during the construction of a house. The other medieval features may also be impacted on by other activities associated with the development, including the insertion of services and construction of roads and driveways.

HA3 is the modern ditch [0306]–[0704] which runs between trenches 03 and 04. This is considered to have low significance of local interest and will be directly impacted on by the construction of the houses.

Description of HA	Trench	Feature	Significance of HA (Low, Medium, High) and of local, regional, national, international interest
HA1: Prehistoric activity	02, 03, 11	[0204], [0206], [0304]	Medium significance of local interest
HA2: Medieval features	02, 03, 05, 06	[0204], [0206], [0208], [0210], [0214], [0216], [0218], [0220], [0222], [0224], [0304], [0504], [0604]	Medium significance of local and regional interest
HA3: Modern ditch	03, 07	[306], [704]	Low significance of local interest.

TABLE 7

Description of Heritage Assets

## 5 CONCLUSION

Three Heritage Assets have been identified within the development area and direct impacts on some features within them have been predicted. It is possible that there may be other impacts on features that have not been identified during trial trenching.

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## 7 APPENDICES

### APPENDIX 1 SITE REGISTER

#### Appendix 1.1 Trench register

Trench	Orientation	Depth	Description	Length
01	NW-SE	0.6m	Topsoil (0100) over subsoil (0101) over natural geological deposit (0102). No archaeological features.	15m
02	NNE-SSW	0.55m	Topsoil (0200) over subsoil (0201) over natural geological deposit (0202). Two pits [0206] and [0214], two parallel ditches [0208] and [0210], one large ditch [0204]; one post-pit [0220], one tree-hole [0222], and one segmented gully [0216], [0228] and [0224].	30m
03	WSW-ENW	0.45m	Topsoil (0300) over subsoil (0301) over natural geological deposit (0302). One pit [0304] and one ditch [0306].	15m
04	NNW-SSE	0.45m	Topsoil (0400) over subsoil (0401) over natural geological deposit (0402). No archaeological features.	30m
05	N-S	0.55m	Topsoil (0500) over subsoil (0501) over natural geological deposit (0502). One ditch [0504].	15m
06	E-W	0.5m	Topsoil (0600) over subsoil (0601) over natural geological deposit (0602). One ditch [0604].	25m
07	N-S	0.45m	Topsoil (0700) over subsoil (0701) over natural geological deposit (0702). One ditch [0704].	15m
08	NNW-SSE	0.45m	Topsoil (0800) over subsoil (0801) over natural geological deposit (0802). No archaeological features.	20m
09	NE-SW	0.45m	Topsoil (0900) over subsoil (0901) over natural geological deposit (0902). No archaeological features.	20m
10	NW-SE	0.45m	Topsoil (1000) over subsoil (1001) over natural geological deposit (1002). No archaeological features.	40m
11	NE-SW	0.45m	Topsoil (1100) over subsoil (1101) over natural geological deposit (1102). No archaeological features.	36m
12	NW-SE	0.4m	Topsoil (1200) over subsoil (1201) over natural geological deposit (1202). No archaeological features.	30m

#### Appendix 1.2 Context register

Context	Trench	Description	Dimensions
(0100)	01	Topsoil. Grey-brown silty clay deposit with frequent rooting. Also contains occasional clinker, chalk fragments, slate fragments, flints, and CBM fragments.	0–0.35m
(1010)	01	Subsoil. Light brown clayey-silt with occasional small-moderate pebbles, rooting, and chalk flecks.	0.35–0.55m
(0102)	01	Natural. Orange-brown silty-clay with chalk flecks.	0.55m+
(0200)	02	Topsoil. Dark grey-brown silty clay deposit, with occasional flints, CBM, and chalk flecks.	0–0.3m
(0201)	02	Subsoil. Light brown clayey-silt with rooting and occasional chalk flecks.	0.3–0.5m
(0202)	02	Natural. Orange/yellow-brown silty-clay with chalk flecks.	0.5m+
(0203)	02	Single fill of ditch [0204]. Friable brown-grey silty-clay with occasional small-large stones and very occasional charcoal and chalk flecks. Depression at northern end of slot. Contained pottery, bone, and slag. Dated to 12th to 14th century.	2.9m+ (N–S) X 1.9m X 0.35–0.7m
[0204]	02	Cut of N-S aligned ditch. Steep sharp sides with flat base at southern end and concave base at northern end. Substantial depression at northern end. Sealed by subsoil. Cut by land-drain. Dated to 12th to 14th century.	2.9m+ (N–S) X 1.9m X 0.35–0.7m
(0205)	02	Single fill of pit [0206]. Friable brown-grey silty-clay with occasional small-large stones and occasional charcoal and chalk fragments. Contained pottery dated to 12th to 14th century.	1.6m X 0.95m X 0.3m
[0206]	02	Cut of elongated sub-circular pit. Steep sharp sides with concave base. Sealed by subsoil. Dated to 12th to 14th century.	1.6m X 0.95m X 0.3m
(0207)	02	Single fill of ditch [0208]. Friable dark grey-brown silty-clay with occasional small-medium stones and occasional charcoal flecks. Contained pottery, CBM, and iron object. Dated to 12th to 14th century.	2m+ (NW–SE) X 0.8m X 0.2m
[0208]	02	Cut of NW-SE aligned ditch. Steep sharp sides with concave base. Cut through subsoil. Dated to 12th to 14th century. Parallel to [0210].	2m+ (NW–SE) X 0.8m X 0.2m



Context	Trench	Description	Dimensions
(0209)	02	Single fill of ditch [0210]. Friable dark grey-brown silty-clay with occasional small-medium stones and occasional charcoal flecks. Contained pottery dated to 12th to 14th century.	2.1m+ (NW–SE) X 1.25m X 0.24–0.44m
[0210]	02	Cut of NW–SE aligned ditch. Steep sharp sides with concave base. Cut through subsoil. Dated to 12th to 14th century. Parallel to [0208].	2.1m+ (NW–SE) X 1.25m X 0.24–0.44m
(0211)	02	Area of disturbance next to ditch [0210]. Friable grey-brown silty-clay with infrequent small-medium stones. Contained pottery and CBM dated to 12th to 14th century.	0.6m+ X 0.55m X 0.28m
[0212]	02	Area of disturbance next to ditch [0210]. Irregular shape and gradual sides. Sealed by subsoil. Burrowing / rooting? Dated to 12th to 14th century.	0.6m+ X 0.55m X 0.28m
(0213)	02	Single fill of pit [0214]. Friable brown-grey silty-clay with occasional small-medium stones and charcoal. Contained pottery dated to 12th to 14th century.	2.7m X 0.85m+ X 0.6m
[0214]	02	Cut of sub-circular pit. Steep sharp sides and concave base. Sealed by subsoil. Dated to 12th to 14th century.	2.7m X 0.85m+ X 0.6m
(0215)	02	Single fill of gully [0216]. Stiff grey-brown silty-clay with occasional small stones.	2.5m X 0.3m X 0.08m
[0216]	02	Cut of N–S aligned gully. Sharp near-vertical sides with flat base. Associated with [0218] and [0224].	2.5m X 0.3m X 0.08m
(0217)	02	Single fill of linear [0218]. Stiff grey-brown silty-clay with occasional small stones and charcoal.	3m+ X 0.22m X 0.08m
[0218]	02	Cut of N–S aligned gully. Sharp near-vertical sides with flat base. Associated with [0216] and [0224].	3m+ X 0.22m X 0.08m
(0219)	02	Single fill of post-pit. Firm light grey silty-clay with occasional small charcoal fragments. Undated. Adjacent to [0216].	0.5m X 0.4m X 0.1m
[0220]	02	Cut of oval-shaped post-pit. Gently-sloping sides and gently-concave base. Adjacent to [0216]. Undated.	0.5m X 0.4m X 0.1m
(0221)	02	Single fill of pit [0222]. Compact dark grey-brown silty-clay with frequent small charcoal flecks and occasional chalk flecks. Lots of rooting. Undated.	0.65m X 0.65m X 0.25m
[0222]	02	Cut of irregular-shaped pit. Irregular sides and undulating base. Undated. Probable tree-bole.	0.65m X 0.65m X 0.25m
(0223)	02	Single fill of gully [0224]. Friable grey-brown silty-clay with occasional small stones.	2m+ X 0.28m X 0.07m
[0224]	02	Cut of N–S aligned gully. Sharp near-vertical sides with flat base. Associated with [0216] and [0218]. Partly masked by rooting disturbance.	2m+ X 0.28m X 0.07m
(0300)	03	Topsoil. Grey-brown silty clay deposit. Contains chalk flecks, slate, and occasional CBM flecks.	0–0.3m
(0301)	03	Subsoil. Light brown clayey-silt with occasional small pebbles, chalk, and flints.	0.3–0.4m
(0302)	03	Natural. Yellow-brown silty-clay with flints and chalk flecks.	0.4m+
(0303)	03	Single fill of pit [0304]. Friable brown-grey silty-clay with occasional small-medium stones. Contained pottery dated to 12th to 14th century.	2.55m X 0.85m+ X 0.3m
[0304]	03	Cut of sub-circular pit. Steep sharp sides with flat slightly uneven base. Partially in trench. Sealed by subsoil. Probable rubbish pit. Dated to 12th to 14th century.	2.55m X 0.85m+ X 0.3m
(0305)	03	Single fill of ditch [0306]. Overlain by capping/levelling deposit [0307]. Friable brown-grey silty-clay with occasional small stones and charcoal.	2m+ (NE–SW) X 1.5m X 0.35m
[0306]	03	Cut of NE–SW aligned ditch. Steep sharp sides. Base not reached. Cut through subsoil. Same as ditch [0704] which contained a land-drain in base. Post-medieval.	2m+ (NE–SW) X 1.5m X 0.35m
(0307)	03	Ditch fill. Same as (0705). Firm dark grey / white sandy-clay, chalk, and brick, with occasional cinders and flint fragments. Levelling of cut [0306]– modern land drain.	2m+ (NE–SW) X 1.5m X 0.15m
(0400)	04	Topsoil. Grey-brown silty clay deposit.	0–0.25m
(0401)	04	Subsoil. Light brown clayey-silt.	0.25–0.35m
(0402)	04	Natural. Yellow-brown clay with occasional flints and chalk flecks.	0.35m+
(0500)	05	Topsoil. Grey-brown silty clay deposit with occasional small pebbles, CBM, and chalk flecks.	0–0.3m
(0501)	05	Subsoil. Light brown clayey-silt with occasional chalk flecks and CBM fragments.	0.3–0.5m
(0502)	05	Natural. Yellow-brown silty-clay with chalk flecks and flints.	0.5m+



Context	Trench	Description	Dimensions
(0503)	05	Single fill of ditch [0504]. Firm dark grey silty-clay with frequent charcoal flecks and CBM. Similar to [0208] and [0210]. Contained pottery dated to 11th to 13th century.	1.8m+ (E–W) X 0.6m X 0.18m
[0504]	05	Cut of E–W aligned ditch. Regular gently-sloping sides with slightly concave base. Perpendicular to road. Cut by later land drain. Sealed by subsoil. Dated to 11th to 13th century.	1.8m+ (E–W) X 0.6m X 0.18m
(0600)	06	Topsoil. Dark grey-brown silty deposit with occasional clinker, slate, CBM, and flints.	0–0.3m
(0601)	06	Subsoil. Light brown clayey-silt with occasional small pebbles.	0.3–0.4m
(0602)	06	Natural. Yellow-brown silty-clay with flints and chalk.	0.4m+
(0603)	06	Single fill of ditch [0604]. Friable brown-grey silty-clay with infrequent small stones and charcoal flecks. Undated.	1.9m+ (N–S) X 0.7m X 0.2m
[0604]	06	Cut of N–S aligned ditch. Steep sharp sides with concave base. Sealed by the subsoil. Undated.	1.9m+ (N–S) X 0.7m X 0.2m
(0700)	07	Topsoil. Grey-brown silty deposit with frequent flints, occasional CBM fragments and chalk flecks, and slate.	0–0.2m
(0701)	07	Subsoil. Light-brown clayey-silt with small pebbles and chalk flecks.	0.2–0.4m
(0702)	07	Natural. Yellow-brown silty-clay with occasional chalk flecks and flints.	0.4m+
(0703)	07	Single fill of ditch [0704]. Firm grey-brown sandy-clay with frequent flints and chalk fragments. Sealed by levelling deposit (0705).	6m+ (N–S) X 1.28m X 0.37m
[0704]	07	Cut of N–S aligned ditch. Sharp sides. Levelled with (0705). Ceramic land-drain in base. Line of disturbed vegetation can be seen on the ground connecting up to [0306].	6m+ (N–S) X 1.28m X 0.37m
(0705)	07	Compact chalk, brick, and topsoil mix. Occasional coal fragments and clinker. Levels off land-drain. Visible in section. Follows line of land-drain cut.	6m+ (N–S) X 1.28m X 0.2m
(0800)	08	Topsoil. Dark brown silty deposit with CBM fragments, chalk, and flints.	0–0.25m
(0801)	08	Subsoil. Light brown clayey-silt with occasional chalk flecks and pebbles.	0.25–0.4m
(0802)	08	Natural. Yellow-brown silty-clay with flints.	0.4m+
(0900)	09	Topsoil. Dark brown silty deposit with CBM, flints, small stones, and some rooting.	0–0.2m
(0901)	09	Subsoil. Light brown clayey-silt.	0.2–0.4m
(0902)	09	Natural. Yellow-brown silty-clay with flints.	0.4m+
(1000)	10	Topsoil. Dark grey-brown silty deposit with rare clinker, slate, and CBM, and chalk, flints and small stones.	0–0.2m
(1001)	10	Subsoil. Light brown clayey-silt with occasional small stones and chalk flecks.	0.2–0.4m
(1002)	10	Natural. Yellow-brown clay with occasional medium-large flints and chalk flecks.	0.4m+
(1100)	11	Topsoil. Dark brown silty deposit with occasional chalk and flints.	0–0.2m
(1101)	11	Subsoil. Light brown clayey-silt with frequent chalk and CBM fragments.	0.2–0.4m
(1102)	11	Natural. Yellow-brown silty-clay with occasional moderate-large flints.	0.4m+
(0200)	12	Topsoil. Grey-brown silty deposit with flints, chalk, rare CBM and clinker fragments.	0–0.2m
(1201)	12	Subsoil. Light brown clayey-silt with chalk flecks and occasional small pebbles.	0.2–0.3m
(1202)	12	Natural. Yellow-brown clay with flints.	0.3m+

### Appendix 1.3 Photographic register

Photo	Digital	Facing	Description
001	1980	NW	Trench 01
002	1981	SE	Trench 01
003	1982	NW	Trench 01
004	1983	SE	North-facing section through ditch [0204]

Photo	Digital	Facing	Description
005	1984	NW	NE-facing section through pit [0206]
006	1985	NW	SE-facing section through pit [0206]
007	1986	NW	SE-facing section through pit [0206]
008	1987	NW	SE-facing section through pit [0206]

Photo	Digital	Facing	Description
009	1988	SE	NW-facing section through ditch [0208]
010	1989	SE	NW-facing section through ditch [0208]
011	1990	NW	SE-facing section through ditch [0208]
012	1991	NW	SE-facing section through ditch [0208]
013	1992	NW	SE-facing section through ditch [0210]
014	1993	SE	NW-facing section through ditch [0210]
015	1994	SE	NW-facing section through ditch [0210]
016	1995	SSW	Trench 02
017	1996	SSW	Trench 02
018	1997	NNE	Trench 02
019	1998	ENE	Trench 03
020	1999	SSE	Trench 04
021	2001	NNW	Trench 04
022	2002	SSE	Trench 05
023	2003	ENE	Trench 06
024	2004	WSW	Trench 06
025	2005	ENE	WSW-facing section through pit [0304]
026	2006	SSE	NNW-facing section through pit [0304]
027	2007	ESE	Pit [0304]
028	2008	S	Trench 07
029	2009	SSE	Trench 08
030	2010	WSW	Trench 09
031	2011	NNW	Trench 10
032	2012	NE	Trench 11
033	2013	SE	Trench 12
034	2014	SW	Trench 11 SW extension
035	2015	N	Trench 12 N end
036	2016	E	Trench 07 western section
037	2017	SSW	NNE-facing section through pit [0214]
038	2018	SSW	NNE-facing section through pit [0214]
039	2019	SSW	NNE-facing section through pit [0214]
040	2020	SSW	NNE-facing section through linear [0218]
041	2021	SSW	NNE-facing section through linear [0218]
042	2022	SSW	NNE-facing section through linear [0218]
043	2023	NNE	SSW-facing section through linear [0216]
044	2024	NNE	SSW-facing section through linear [0216]
045	2025	NNE	SSW-facing section through linear [0216]
046	2026	NNE	SSW-facing section through linear [0216]

Photo	Digital	Facing	Description
047	2027	NNE	SSW-facing section through post-pit [0220]
048	2028	NNE	SSW-facing section through post-pit [0220]
049	2029	NNE	SSW-facing section through post-pit [0220]
050	2030	NNE	SSW-facing section through linear [0216]
051	2031	SSW	NNE-facing section through linear [0218]
052	2032	SSW	NNE-facing section through linear [0218]
053	2033	NNE	SSW-facing section through linear [0216]
054	2034	S	N-facing section through pit [0222]
055	2035	N	S-facing section through ditch [0604]
056	2036	N	S-facing section through ditch [0604]
057	2037	E	W-facing section through ditch [0504]
058	2038	SW	Drain in base of [0704]
059	2039	NW	SE-facing section through ditch [0704]
060	2040	S	Trench 07
061	2041	NNW	SE-facing section through ditch [0306]
062	2042	NNW	SE-facing section through ditch [0306]
063	2043	N	Line of [0704] on the ground
064	2044	N	Line of [0704] on the ground
065	2045	Overhead	Slot through [0218]
066	2046	SSW	Terminal end of [0218]
067	2047	Overhead	Linear [0216] and post-pit [0220]
068	2048	S	Terminal end of [0216]
069	2049	Overhead	Linear [0216] and post-pit [0220]
070	2050	SE	Terminal end of linear [0224]

## Appendix 1.4 Sample register

Sample	Context	Description
001	(0203)	Fill of ditch [0204]
002	(0205)	Fill of ditch [0206]
003	(0303)	Fill of pit [0304]



## APPENDIX 2 FINDS CATALOGUE

Context	Sample	Qty	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Description	Conservation	Spot date	Period
100	—	2	11	Mortar	Fragments	—	—	—	—
100	—	2	22	Pottery (Medi)	EMW	Early Medieval	—	L11th-13th	Medi
100	—	1	4	Pottery (Medi)	LMT	Late Medieval Transitional Ware	—	15th-M16th	Medi
200	—	3	81	CBM	Brick BF1	—	—	Mod	Mod
200	0	2	12	CBM	Daub DF1	Fine sandy	—	—	—
200	—		13	Industrial Waste	Slag	Small dense and heavy lump	—	—	—
200	—	1	15	Iron	Augur bit	drill bit/tool end, pointed at one end, spooned at other	—	—	Mod
200	—	1	20	Pottery (Medi)	SHD	Shell-Dusted Ware	—	L11th-E13th	Medi
203	1	21	21	CBM	Daub	—	—	—	—
203	1	—	0	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	possible hammerscale	—	—	—
203	—	—	11	Industrial Waste	Slag	Two small light vesicular fragments	—	—	—
203	1	—	66	Industrial Waste	Slag	mixed fragments of dense slag and light vitrified pieces	—	—	—
203	—	—	101	Industrial Waste	Slag	Large fairly dense lump	—	—	—
203	1	14	898	Lithics	Core, Debitage & Tool	Flint, grey, patinated and fresh nodules, possibly used as cores, small core fragment, circular scraper, nine flakes and an indeterminate piece	mixed	—	PH
203	—	1	11	Pottery (Medi)	EMW	Early Medieval	—	L11th-13th	Medi
203	—	8	79	Pottery (Medi)	GSW	Grey Sandy Ware	—	12th-14th	Medi
203	1	6	32	Pottery (Medi)	U/I	—	—	—	Medi
205	2	40	34	CBM	Daub	—	—	—	—
205	2		0	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	possible hammerscale	—	—	—
205	2	9	61	Lithics	Core & Debitage	Flint, grey brown and grey. Multi-platform core, three flakes, an indeterminate pieces and four chips	mixed	—	PH
205	—	2	28	Pottery (Medi)	HG	Hertfordshire Greyware	—	M12th-14th	Medi
205	2	10	13	Pottery (Medi)	U/I	—	—	—	Medi
207	—	3	12	CBM	Daub DF2	Chalky	—	—	—
207	—	1	3	Iron	Strip	wider at one end	—	—	—
207	—	1	13	Pottery (Medi)	GSW	Grey Sandy Ware	—	12th-14th	Medi
209	—	1	20	Pottery (Medi)	EMW	Early Medieval	—	L11th-13th	Medi
209	—	1	35	Pottery (Medi)	GSW	Grey Sandy Ware	—	12th-14th	Medi
211	—	1	7	CBM	Daub DF2	Chalky	—	—	—
211	—	1	7	Pottery (Medi)	GSW	Grey Sandy Ware	—	12th-14th	Medi
213	—	1	0	Lithics	Debitage	Flint, grey brown. Inner blade	fresh	—	PH
213	—	1	9	Pottery (Medi)	GSW	Grey Sandy Ware	—	12th-14th	Medi
215	0	2	1	CBM	Daub DF2	Chalky	—	—	—
300	—	4	53	CBM	Brick BF1	—	—	Mod	Mod
300	—	17	243	CBM	Tile TF1	Fine buff	—	Mod	Mod
300	—	1	21	CBM	Tile TF2	Red sandy	—	Med-PM	Medi/PM

Context	Sample	Qty	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Description	Conservation	Spot date	Period
300	—	1	7	Iron	Buckle?	part of buckle frame, or possibly curving shaft	—	—	—
300	—	1	6	Stone	Slate	fragment, roof slate?	—	—	—
301	—	1	38	Iron	Knife	whittle tang knife blade and tang, missing tip of blade and tang	—	—	—
303	3	6	1	CBM	Daub	—	—	—	—
303	—	3	20	CBM	Daub DF2	Chalky	—	—	—
303	—	—	0	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	possible hammerscale	—	—	—
303	3	—	1	Industrial Waste	Slag	Small vitrified fragments	—	—	—
303	3	7	49	Lithics	Core & Debitage	Flint, grey and grey brown. Possible core, three flake and three chips	mixed	—	PH
303	—	1	24	Pottery (Medi)	CHK	Chalk-tempered Ware	—	12th–14th	Medi
303	—	6	40	Pottery (Medi)	EMW	Early Medieval	—	L11th–13th	Medi
303	—	8	139	Pottery (Medi)	HG	Hertfordshire Greyware	—	M12th–14th	Medi
303	—	5	184	Pottery (Medi)	SHD	Shell-Dusted Ware	—	L11th–E13th	Medi
303	—	18	170	Pottery (Medi)	SN	St Neots Ware	—	11th–12th	Medi
303	3	82	204	Pottery (Medi)	U/I	—	—	—	Medi
303	—	1	105	Stone	Tool?	stone fragment with one worn surface, possibly a fragment of quern or millstone or fragment of paving.	—	—	—
305	—	2	26	CBM	Tile TF2	Red sandy	—	Med-PM	Medi/PM
305	—	1	30	Iron	Nail	machine-made	—	—	Mod
305	—	1	32	Pottery (Medi)	ELY	Ely Ware	—	M12th–15th	Medi
305	—	2	20	Pottery (Medi)	GSW	Grey Sandy Ware	—	12th–14th	Medi
305	—	1	4	Pottery (Medi)	HG	Hertfordshire Greyware	—	M12th–14th	Medi
305	—	1	9	Pottery (Medi)	SHD	Shell-Dusted Ware	—	L11th–E13th	Medi
400	—	1	19	CBM	Brick BF1	—	—	Mod	Mod
400	—	1	4	Iron	Nail	machine-made	—	—	Mod
400	—	1	77	Iron	Rod	long round sectioned rod, distorted	—	—	Mod
400	—	1	10	Iron	Shaft	round sectioned shaft, curving at one end	—	—	—
500	—	1	26	CBM	Tile TF1	Fine buff	—	Mod	Mod
500	—	1	46	Pottery (PM)	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	—	16th–19th	PM/Mod
503	—	1	17	Pottery (Medi)	EMW	Early Medieval	—	L11th–13th	Medi
600	—	1	4	Iron	Nail	small head	—	—	Mod
600	—	1	553	Iron	Spike & chain	large spike with loop head and oval-linked chain attached – presumably gate fitting	—	—	Mod
703	—	5	16	Pottery (Medi)	EMW	Early Medieval	—	L11th–13th	Medi
705	—	1	506	CBM	Brick BF1	—	—	Mod	Mod
800	—	1	9	CBM	Brick BF1	—	—	Mod	Mod
800	—	1	6	Iron	Nail	machine-made	—	—	Mod
900	—	1	1	Glass	Window	laminating sherd, colourless	—	—	PM/Mod
900	—	1	6	Iron	Shaft	square sectioned shaft, rake tooth?	—	—	—
900	—	2	15	Pottery (Medi)	LMT	Late Medieval Transitional Ware	—	15th–M16th	Medi



Context	Sample	Qty	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Description	Conservation	Spot date	Period
900	—	2	14	Pottery (Mod)	MOD	Modern Wares	—	19th–20th	Mod
1000	—	1	7	CBM	Brick BF1	—	—	Mod	Mod
1000	—	1	2	Pottery (Mod)	SWSG	White Salt-glazed Stoneware	—	18th	Mod
1100	—	1	3	CBM	Brick BF1	—	—	Mod	Mod
1100	—	1	3	Iron	Nail	shaft	—	—	Mod
1100	—	2	10	Lithics	Debitage & Tool	Flint, grey brown. Short wide secondary flake with small quantity of abrupt retouch to the left distal corner. And an indeterminate piece	lightly patinated	—	PH
1100	—	1	1	Pottery (Mod)	MOD	Modern Wares	—	19th–20th	Mod
1100	—	1	7	Pottery (PM)	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	—	16th–19th	PM/Mod
1100	—	1	4	Pottery (PM)	MB	Midland Blackware	—	L16th–17th	PM
1100	—	1	2	Stone	Fossil?	small cylindrical stone with one hollow end	—	—	—
1100	—	1	26	Stone	Slate	fragment, roof slate?	—	—	—
1101	—	2	3	Lithics	Debitage & Tool	Flint, grey brown. Inner medial blade section and broken edge retouched secondary flake. The edge retouched flake is a wide hard hammer flake with pronounced bulb and missing distal end. The retouch takes the form of abrupt inverse retouch to the left lateral	fresh	—	PH
1200	—	5	7	CBM	Brick BF1	—	—	Mod	Mod
1200	—	1	6	CBM	Tile TF1	Fine buff	—	Mod	Mod
1200	—	2	3	Glass	Window	natural coloured sherds, good condition	—	—	Mod
1200	—	1	13	Iron	Nail/Bolt	head, thick shaft	—	—	—
1200	—	2	6	Iron	Nails	machine-made	—	—	Mod
1200	—	1	22	Iron	Strap	—	—	—	Mod
1200	—	3	6	Pottery (Mod)	MOD	Modern Wares	—	19th–20th	Mod
1200	—	1	3	Pottery (PM)	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	—	16th–19th	PM/Mod

## APPENDIX 3 ENVIRONMENTAL TABLES

### Appendix 3.1 Flotation table

Context	Sample	Feature	Total flot Vol (ml)	Wheat	Cereal indet.	Molluscs	Material available for AMS	Comments
0203	1	Fill of ditch [0204]	50	++	+	+++	Yes	Cereal grain heavily abraded
0205	2	Fill of pit [0206]	50	++	—	+	Yes	Cereal grain heavily abraded
0303	3	Fill of pit [0304]	80	—	—	+	No	—

Key: + = rare (1–5), ++ = occasional (6–15), +++ = common (16–50) and ++++ = abundant (>50)

NB charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating

## Appendix 3.2 Residue table

Context	Sample	Sample Vol (l)	Ceramic		Stone	Industrial Waste		Burnt bone	Unburnt bone		Shell	Charred plant	Charcoal		Material available for AMS Dating	Comments
			Pottery	CBM	Lithics	Fe slag	Mag res	Mammal	Mammal	Fish	Terrestrial		Qty	Max size (mm)		
				Daub												
0203	1	40	+	++	+++	+++	+++	+	++	–	++	+	+++	11	Yes	Charred hazel nutshell (1 fragment <1g). Charcoal non-oak
0205	2	40	++	+++	+++		++	+	++	–	++	+	++	10	Yes	Charred hazel nutshell (1 fragment <1g) and cereal grain
0303	3	40	+++	+	+++	+	+	+	+++	+	–	+	++	8	Yes	Charred hazel nutshell (1 fragment <1g) and cereal grain

Key: + = rare (0-5), ++ = occasional (6-15), +++ = common (15-50) and ++++ = abundant (&gt;50)

NB charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating

## APPENDIX 4 ANIMAL BONE CATALOGUE

Context	Trench	Sample	Description	Weight (g)	Non-identified (* = estimate)							Butchery	Age- indicators	Total IDed	Comments
						Sheep/goat	Cattle	Pig	Sheep	Rabbit	Other				
0100	01	–	Topsoil	29	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
0203	02	1	Fill of ditch [204]	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Burnt heavily fragmented bone
0203	02	1	Fill of ditch [204]	6.9	20	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–
0203	02	–	Fill of ditch [204]	60	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	Deep cut marks distal metacarpal. Vertically split	–	1	Distal metacarpal
0205	02	2	Fill of pit [206]	<0.1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Burnt heavily fragmented bone
0205	02	2	Fill of pit [206]	7.5	18	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
0300	03	–	Topsoil	2.9	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
0303	03	–	Fill of pit [304]	143.9	9	–	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	6	Large bird - Carpo metacarpus
0303	03	3	Fill of pit [304]	35.7	20	3	1	–	–	–	7	–	–	11	Small mammal. 2 Fish vertebrae, Dog metapodials x 2 and phalanx
0303	03	3	Fill of pit [304]	<0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Burnt heavily fragmented bone
0305	03	–	Fill of ditch [306]	15.4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
0400	04	–	Topsoil	1.6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Rib fragment
0503	05	–	Fill of ditch [504]	5.2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
0703	07	–	Fill of ditch [704]	22	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	Vertically split pig molar	–	2	–
0900	09	–	Topsoil	17.2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Distal tibia unfused	1	Distal tibia
1200	12	–	Topsoil	1.7	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1100	11	–	Topsoil	5.8	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	Dog
<b>Total</b>				<b>356</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>–</b>









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