Archaeology South-East

ASE

Archaeological Evaluation

Land south of Fen Drayton Road
Swavesey, Cambridgeshire

ASE Project No: 160555
CHER Event Number: ECB4835

ASE Report No: 2016477

December 2016

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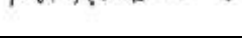
Reviewed and approved by:	Mark Atkinson	Project Manager	
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ABSTRACT

An archaeological trial trench evaluation was carried out at Land South of Fen Drayton Road, Swavesey, Cambridgeshire, in November 2016. It was undertaken, pre-application, by Archaeology South-East and commissioned by CgMs Consulting.

Located on the southwest periphery of the village, the settlement of Swavesey has its origins in the Late Saxon period and was a significant fen town with a castle, market, port and priory in the medieval period.

Twenty-eight evaluation trenches were excavated across the c.4.5ha site, of which eleven were found to contain below-ground archaeological remains. These comprised ditches, pits and a few possible layers that displayed a low density and low complexity scatter across the southwestern three-quarters of the site and a marked concentration and intercut complexity at its northeast end.

A low density of Roman, and possible Roman, pits and ditches was identified at either end of the site. These appear to denote a low level of land use at this time.

The majority of the recorded remains were medieval pits and ditches. These were scattered across the southwestern and central parts of the site, but displayed a marked concentration and intercut complexity at the northeast end of the site. It is possible that this concentration represents the western edge of a rural settlement outside the medieval town, of likely mid-11th to 13th, and possibly later, date.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL), undertook an archaeological evaluation on behalf of CgMs Consulting at Land south of Fen Drayton Road, Swavesey, Cambridgeshire.

1.1.2 The archaeological evaluation was carried out prior to planning determination for a proposed residential development.

1.2 Location, Topography and Geology

1.2.1 The village of Swavesey lies approximately 9 miles to the northwest of Cambridge and 10 miles to the east of Huntingdon; 2 miles north of the A14.

1.2.2 The site is located on the southwestern periphery of the village and is bounded to the northwest by Fen Drayton Road, to the south and southwest and southeast by Swavesey Village College and its entrance drive, and to the northeast by the rear boundaries of residential properties fronting Gibraltar Lane (Figure 1).

1.2.3 The broadly rectangular development site is *c.*4.50ha in extent and consists of agricultural land.

1.2.4 The site occupies generally flat ground, at *c.*8.50m AOD.

1.2.5 The underlying bedrock geology of the site is mapped by the British Geological Survey (BGS) as mudstone of the West Walton Formation and Ampthill Clay Formation. There are no superficial deposits recorded across the site area (British Geological Survey).

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 Cambridge County Council Historic Environment Team (CHET), in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, recommended that an archaeological trial trench evaluation be undertaken in order to determine the presence or absence of any archaeological remains within the development area and, where present, allow informed mitigation measures to be put in place. This advice is in line with guidance contained in the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012) and Planning Practice Guidance (PPG 2014).

1.3.2 Accordingly, following discussions between CgMs Consulting and CHET regarding the scope of work required, a brief of works was issued for the trial trench evaluation (CHET 2016).

1.3.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation was subsequently prepared (ASE 2016a) and approved by CHET prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

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1.4 Scope of Report

1.4.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken on Land south of Fen Drayton Road, Swavesey, Cambridgeshire, and assesses the archaeological potential and significance of the site.

1.4.2 The fieldwork was directed by Angus Forshaw with assistance from ASE archaeologists and carried out between 31 October and 02 December 2016. The fieldwork was managed by Darryl Palmer and post-excavation by Mark Atkinson and Jim Stevenson.

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2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The archaeological background of the site has been described comprehensively in previous documents (CgMs 2016; ASE 2016a) and is not repeated in detail here. The following is a summary of the most pertinent information taken from those earlier reports.

2.2 Prehistoric

2.2.1 Prehistoric activity within a 1km radius of the site is limited, restricted to a single possible Bronze Age round barrow 850m to the north-east of the site (CHER 03522).

2.2.2 The historic centre of Swavesey contains evidence of Iron Age settlement including evidence of pottery manufacture (CHER 01772A, 01772B). Further Iron Age settlement is recorded west of Blackhorse Lane (CB15288), where 'kiln bars' were recovered during archaeological excavations on the site.

2.3 Roman

2.3.1 There is no Roman settlement evidence recorded within the study area, with Roman finds limited to a number of coins near the centre of Swavesey and a general background record of pottery sherds.

2.4 Saxon and Medieval

2.4.1 Swavesey is recorded in Domesday, dated 1086, which states the presence of 65 households within Swavesey Manor, indicating a large settlement at this time.

2.4.2 Swavesey flourished during the medieval period with two centres developing on either end of the High Street. The main focus located around Castle Hill Earthworks (12th century), while possibly later development (15th century) at Boxworth End.

2.4.3 A Benedictine Priory was established in the later 11th century (CHER 03488) and survives in the form of the parish church, earthworks and possibly associated fish ponds (CHER 08897) 1km north of the site.

2.4.4 Archaeological excavation from within and adjacent to the Castle Hill Earthworks have indicated fairly extensive settlement activity throughout the 12th, 13th and 14th centuries (CHER 08897). It is likely that the defences at Castle Hill were linked to a defensive ditch around the settlement (CHER 03490).

2.4.5 The site lies outside the defensive settlement on a nearby clay outcrop. The agricultural usage during this period is unknown, though earthwork and cropmark evidence from aerial photographs (MBC 21454) show sub-circular extractive pits as well as a possible enclosure 50m east of the site.

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2.5 Post-Medieval

2.5.1 The site is shown to be in agricultural usage on the earliest surviving historic maps. The 1840 Tithe Map shows the site divided into linear fields aligned northeast/southwest and parallel with modern Fen Drayton Road.

2.5.2 The 1886/1887 Ordnance Survey the site is depicted as two fields, with multiple trees across the centre of the area. A small building and pond are shown towards the northeast of the field.

2.5.3 The site saw little change through to the late 1970s, although the small building is removed and the trees consolidated into several coverts. Following this date the remaining field boundary and remaining trees have been removed to leave a single field.

2.6 Recent investigations in the vicinity

2.6.1 An evaluation was undertaken in 2014 to the east of the site at a small residential development to the rear of 18 Gibraltar Lane (ECB 4212). Only remains of post-medieval land drains and tree-planting holes relating to the site's previous orchard usage were recorded (OA East 2014).

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3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Project Aims and Objectives

3.1.1 The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to determine the presence or absence of any archaeological remains and to establish their character, location, extent, date, quality and significance. Any archaeological remains uncovered by the evaluation were to be assessed against the wider background of previous fieldwork in the area.

3.1.2 Other specific aims of the fieldwork were to:

- Assess how activity on the site relates to and reflects the development of Late Iron Age settlement at Swavesey. Was the site subject to an organised farming regime?
- Assess whether activity on site relates to the Late Saxon and Medieval settlement of Swavesey
- Assess if the site contains any evidence for the drainage and cultivation of historic fenland.

3.1.3 In the event that significant discoveries were made, the significance and potential of the results were to be considered with reference to pertinent research themes and questions identified in *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000) and *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011).

3.2 Fieldwork Method

3.2.1 The archaeological evaluation method was conducted in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2016a) and Method Statement (ASE 2016b).

3.2.2 Twenty-eight evaluation trenches were excavated under direct archaeological supervision using a 360˚ tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. Twenty-seven of the trenches measured 30m long and 1.8m wide, and one trench measured 20m long and 1.8m wide. Mechanical excavation was undertaken to the depth of the natural stratum and/or the top of any archaeological deposits present. All spoil heaps were scanned visually for artefacts during machining of the trenches.

3.2.3 The trenches were arranged across the site area. All trenches were accurately located using Global Positioning System (GPS) survey equipment.

3.2.4 Standard ASE excavation, artefact collection and recording methodologies were employed throughout, with all work carried out in accordance with the CIfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) Code of Conduct (CIfA 2014a), *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014b) and in compliance with *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*

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(Gurney 2003).

3.2.7 All stratigraphy was recorded using the ASE context recording system, with all exposed archaeological features and deposits recorded and sample excavated, except obviously modern features and disturbances.

3.2.8 Where required, a 50% sample of all contained features was excavated. Post-medieval and modern features were excavated as necessary in order to establish their date and significance. Features were excavated using hand tools and planned by hand and using digital survey equipment.

3.2.9 The trenches were scanned with a metal detector prior to excavation, with spoil heaps and the bases of the trenches then scanned following excavation and prior to backfilling.

3.2.10 Where present, all finds were collected from all excavated deposits and retained for specialist identification and study.

3.2.11 Bucket samples of topsoil and subsoil were taken at each end of the trenches and hand sorted for artefacts in order to investigate the artefact content of these horizons across the site.

3.2.12 Bulk soil samples were collected for the purposes of the recovery of environmental material and small artefacts. Samples were taken from deposits from uncontaminated and potentially dated deposits judged to have the potential for the survival of plant macrofossils.

3.3 Archive

3.3.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited with the Cambridgeshire County Archive Facility in due course. The contents of the primary archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Description	Number	Type
Trench sheets	28	A4 paper
Context sheets	75	A4 paper
Plan and section sheets	7	Permatrace
Environmental sample register	1	A4 paper
Bulk sample sheets	8	A4 paper
Drawing register	2	A4 paper
Site photographic register	3	A4 paper
Digital images	190	Hi-res JPGS

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

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4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Archaeological remains were encountered in 11 of the evaluation trenches and are described in sections 4.3-4.13, below. Elsewhere, the evaluation generally revealed a straightforward sequence of topsoil and subsoil deposits overlying a variable undisturbed natural geology.

4.1.2 The results from the archaeologically negative trenches are briefly described in section 4.14 and further detail tabulated in Appendix 1.

4.1.3 Excavated trench positions are shown in Figure 2 and recorded features/deposits in Figures 3-13.

4.2 General Soil descriptions

4.2.1 An overlying topsoil deposit was recorded in all of the trenches and was generally formed of moderately compact dark brown silty clay between 0.08m and 0.60m thick, though averaging 0.20-0.30m. Underlying subsoil deposits were present within 12 of the trenches and consisted of compact light grey brown clay varying in thickness between 0.10m-0.24m.

4.2.2 The underlying geology was generally light blue grey clay, with areas of light orange clay. Small patches of gravel were also encountered within it.

4.2.3 All archaeological remains were encountered underlying the subsoil where present, or else directly under the topsoil where subsoil was not present, cutting directly into the underlying geological deposits.

4.2.4 Bucket sampling of topsoil and subsoil deposits in each trench recovered a quantity of artefacts. Where present, these are specified in the trench descriptions below.

4.3 Trench 2 (Fig.3)

Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.80m x up to 0.32m deep
Ground level: 8.34m AOD (SW), 8.07m AOD (NE)

Context	Type	Description	Length & Width (m)	Depth / Thickness (m)
2/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	0.25 – 0.27
2/002	Layer	Natural deposit	trench	-
2/003	Fill	Upper fill of 2/006	-	0.43
2/004	Fill	Middle fill of 2/006	-	0.41
2/005	Fill	Primary fill of 2/006	-	0.09
2/006	Cut	Ditch	2.5-3.0 x 1.8+	0.71

Table 2: Trench 2 list of recorded contexts

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4.3.1 Trench 2 was located in the southwestern part of the site and was aligned northeast/southwest. It contained a stratigraphic sequence of dark brown silt clay topsoil [2/001] directly overlying blue grey and orange clay natural.

4.3.2 Bucket sampling of overburden deposits retrieved a fragment of CBM from topsoil [2/001].

4.3.3 Ditch [2/006] ran northwest/southeast across the middle of the trench and measured an average of 2.75m wide and 0.71m in depth and had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Its primary fill [2/005] consisted of blue-grey compact clay and is likely a result of initial slumping and weathering. The middle fill [2/004] was comprised of compact mid grey clay which was overlain by upper fill [2/003], a mid grey silt clay which contained fragments of 13th century medieval pottery and bone.

4.3.4 The continuation of ditch [2/006] was not encountered in any of the trenches to its southeast.

4.4 Trench 3 (Fig. 4)

Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.80m x up to 0.39m deep
Ground level: 8.03m AOD (SE), 7.82m AOD (NW)

Context	Type	Description	Length & Width (m)	Depth / Thickness (m)
3/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	0.25 – 0.28
3/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	0.10 – 0.12
3/003	Layer	Natural deposit	trench	-
3/004	Cut	Ditch	2.0+ x 1.17	0.15
3/005	Fill	Single fill of 3/004	-	0.15

Table 3: Trench 3 list of recorded contexts

4.4.1 Trench 3 was aligned southeast/northwest and was located along the western edge of the site. The trench contained an overlying topsoil of compact dark grey brown silt clay and a shallow subsoil deposit of mid grey brown compact clay.

4.4.2 Bucket sampling of overburden deposits retrieved a single sherd of medieval (13th century) pottery from topsoil [3/001].

4.4.3 A shallow ditch [3/004] ran northeast/southwest across the southern end of the trench. The ditch measured 1.17m wide and 0.15m deep and had shallow straight sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill [3/005] of light grey-brown silty clay from which two sherds of pottery of Romano-British date were retrieved.

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4.5 Trench 7 (Fig. 5)

Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.80m x up to 0.43m deep
Ground level: 7.37m AOD (SE), 7.07m AOD (NW)

Context	Type	Description	Length & Width (m)	Depth / Thickness (m)
7/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	0.26 – 0.27
7/002	Layer	Natural deposit	trench	-
7/003	Cut	Pit	2.10+ x 1.2	0.11
7/004	Fill	Single fill of 7/003	-	0.11

Table 4: Trench 7 list of recorded contexts

4.5.1 Trench 7 was located in the north of the site and was orientated northwest/southeast. The trench contained dark grey brown silty clay topsoil [7/001] overlying a mid grey brown silty clay subsoil [7/002]. Compact orange brown and light grey clay natural was exposed across the base of the trench.

4.5.2 Bucket sampling of overburden deposits retrieved two sherds of medieval (mid 15th century) pottery and a fragment of animal bone from topsoil [7/001].

4.5.3 A probable elongated oval pit [7/003] extended beyond the northeast edge of the trench. The excavated slot measured 0.64m x 1.0m x 0.11m and contained a single fill of light grey brown silty clay including a single sherd of pottery of likely Romano-British date.

4.6 Trench 8 (Fig. 6)

Dimensions: 30m x 1.80m x up to 0.67m deep
Ground level: 7.10m AOD (SW), 6.97m AOD (NE)

Context	Type	Description	Length & Width (m)	Depth / Thickness (m)
8/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	0.12 – 0.29
8/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	0.12 – 0.24
8/003	Layer	Natural deposit	trench	-
8/004	Cut	Pit	5.0+ x 1.0+	0.22
8/005	Fill	Single fill of 8/004	-	0.22
8/006	Cut	Pit	1.0+ x 0.5+	0.27
8/007	Fill	Single fill of 8/006	-	0.27
8/008	Cut	Ditch	2.3+ x 4.55	0.42
8/009	Fill	Fill of 8/008	-	0.42
8/010	Fill	Fill of 8/008	-	0.11
8/011	Fill	Fill of 8/008	-	0.06
8/012	Cut	Ditch	2.2+ x 1.71	0.23

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8/013	Fill	Single fill of 8/012	-	0.23

Table 5: Trench 8 list of recorded contexts

4.6.1 Trench 8 was located in the northern corner of the site and was aligned northeast/southwest. Two land drains were noted to cross its northeastern end.

4.6.2 The trench contained very dark brown silty clay topsoil [8/001] over the entirety of the trench. Subsoil [8/002], of dark brown silty clay, was found directly underneath and overlying the natural which comprised blue-grey sterile clay with orange clay mottling. Four features were identified to be present.

4.6.3 Bucket sampling of overburden deposits retrieved a single sherd of medieval (late 12th century) pottery and two bone fragments from topsoil [8/001].

4.6.4 Pit [8/004] was a large, irregular feature that continued beyond the southeastern edge of the trench and was truncated by a land drain on its norther edge. The excavated slot established it to be 0.22m deep. It contained a single fill [8/005] of mid blue grey silty clay with occasional charcoal and gravel inclusions, from which medieval pottery was retrieved.

4.6.5 Pit [8/006] was a probably sub-circular feature extending beyond the northwestern trench edge that measured 1m in width and 0.27m deep. Its single fill [8/007] consisted of compact mid grey silty clay with occasional charcoal.

4.6.6 A ditch [8/008] measuring approximately 4.55m wide ran southeast/northwest across the approximate middle of the trench. A 2.6m-long slot was excavated from the northern edge of the ditch, to a depth of 0.42m; the base of the feature was not reached. Its northern side was gradual and stepped. The ditch contained a main fill [8/009] of compact mid grey clay, which was fairly similar to the natural deposits but containing occasional charcoal along with Late 12th century medieval pottery and bone. A thin deposit of very dark brown/black clay silt [8/010] containing common charcoal, measuring 0.11m deep and 1.14m wide, was located on the north-eastern edge of the ditch, over [8/009]. This was covered by friable mid orange sandy gravel [8/011] measuring 0.06m thick. Both these fills [8/010] [8/011] were restricted to this part of the ditch and are likely isolated incidents of dumping / final infilling. It is possible that the southeast continuation of this ditch was recorded in Trench 16 as [16/004].

4.6.7 A probably parallel, narrower, ditch [8/012] was located at the south end of the trench. It measured 1.71m wide and 0.23m in depth and contained a single fill [8/013] of compact mid orange clay with occasional gravels that contained no finds.

4.6.8 It is possible that the southeast continuation of this ditch was recorded some distance away in Trench 24 as [24/014].

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4.7 **Trench 9** (Fig. 7)

Dimensions: 30.00 m x 1.80m x up to 0.47m deep
Ground level: 8.67m AOD (NE), 8.94m AOD (SW)

Context	Type	Description	Length & Width (m)	Depth/Thickness (m)
9/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	0.25 – 0.30
9/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	0.10 – 0.15
9/003	Layer	Natural deposit	trench	-
9/004	Cut	Ditch	2.0+ x 2.64+	0.39
9/005	Fill	Primary fill of 9/004	-	0.22
9/006	Fill	Secondary fill of 9/004	-	0.23
9/007	Fill	Tertiary fill of 9/004	-	0.24
9/008	Fill	Single fill of 9/009	-	0.32
9/009	Cut	Ditch	2.0+ x 2.0	0.32

Table 6: Trench 9 list of recorded contexts

4.7.1 Trench 9 was on the southwestern edge of the site and was aligned northeast/southwest. The trench contained two linear features.

4.7.2 Bucket sampling of overburden deposits retrieved a single fragment of CBM from topsoil [3/001].

4.7.3 Part of a likely ditch [9/004] ran across the north-east end of the trench. The exposed part of the feature measured 2.64m wide and 0.39m deep. Its south side was moderately sloping down to a flat and even base; its north side was not established. The primary fill [9/005] comprised dark greyish-black silty clay that slumped down the south side of the feature moderate bone and a quantity of pottery of Romano-British date. The secondary fill [9/006] was a compact mid grey clay measuring 0.23m thick and occupying the middle of the ditch. The upper fill [9/007] was a light grey clay measuring 2.22m wide and 0.24m deep and contained no finds. It appeared to represent the final infilling of the feature.

4.7.4 Ditch [9/009] also ran southeast/northwest across the trench and measured 2m wide and 0.32m deep. The ditch contained a single mid yellow grey silty clay fill [9/008] containing occasional charcoal and rare pottery sherds.

4.7.5 Other vaguely similar linear patches were visible in plan running across the trench parallel to the excavated ditches. Excavation of these features showed them to be very shallow (0.02m) and irregular so were not recorded further. They were possibly simply slight undulations at the base of the subsoil, but their nature was not fully understood. A land drain was also noted to cross the trench amongst these.

4.7.6 Neither ditch was identified as continuing into other trenches to the north or south on the basis of projection of their alignments.

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4.8 Trench 10 (Fig. 8)

Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.80m x up to 0.45m deep
Ground level: 8.45m AOD (NW), 8.50m AOD (SE)

Context	Type	Description	Length & Width (m)	Depth / Thickness (m)
10/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	0.21 – 0.25
10/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	0.10 – 0.11
10/003	Layer	Natural deposit	trench	-
10/004	Cut	Pit	3.7+ x 0.97+	0.35
10/005	Fill	Single fill of 10/004	-	0.35

Table 7: Trench 10 list of recorded contexts

4.8.1 Trench 10 was located towards the south of the site and was aligned northwest/southeast. The stratigraphic sequence consisted of dark grey-brown topsoil [10/001] and mid grey-brown subsoil [10/002] overlying the natural deposit, which consisted of compact orange brown and light grey sterile clay.

4.8.2 Bucket sampling of overburden deposits retrieved two sherds of medieval (mid 15th century) pottery, four CBM fragments and a piece of post-medieval bottle glass from topsoil [10/001].

4.8.3 The eastern edge of a probable large pit [10/004] was exposed toward the northwest end of the trench, extending beyond its western baulk. The feature measured in excess of 3.7m x 0.97m in plan and was 0.35m deep, with moderately sloping straight sides leading to a flat base. It contained a single compact fill [10/005] of mottled light and mid grey-brown silty clay from which a few sherds of pottery of 13th century medieval date was recovered.

4.9 Trench 13 (Fig. 9)

Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.80m x up to 0.36m deep
Ground level: 7.91m AOD (NE), 7.90m AOD (SW)

Context	Type	Description	Length & Width (m)	Depth / Thickness (m)
13/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	0.18 – 0.20
13/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	0.12 – 0.16
13/003	Layer	Natural deposit	trench	-
13/004	Cut	Ditch	2.0+ x 3.50	0.78
13/005	Fill	Primary fill of 13/004	-	0.26
13/006	Fill	Fill of 13/004	-	0.20
13/007	Fill	Upper fill of 13/004	-	0.40

Table 8: Trench 13 list of recorded contexts

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4.9.1 Trench 13 was located in the middle of the site and contained the same stratigraphic sequence of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural deposits. The trench was aligned northeast/southwest.

4.9.2 Ditch [13/004] crossed the trench on a northwest/southeast alignment and measured 3.50m wide and 0.78m deep. An initial slot was hand excavated before the ditch was excavated using a machine, due to its size and the compaction of the fills. Its south side was moderately sloping and north side stepped, down to a flat base. The primary fill [13/005] of dark grey brown silty clay measured 0.26m thick and contained pottery of 13th century medieval date along with rare flints and manganese mixed throughout the fill. The deposit was very similar to the natural other than its inclusions. The secondary fill [13/006] was mottled mid orange and grey-brown silt clay with small sub-rounded chalk fragments mottled throughout the fill. The fill measured approximately 2.20m wide and 0.20m thick and had ephemeral edges with the natural. The fill contained no dating material. The upper fill [13/007] was a compact mid grey-brown silty clay with rare charcoal that contained 13th century medieval pottery and animal bone. This fill measured 2.98m wide and 0.40m deep.

4.10 Trench 15 (Fig. 10)

Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.80m x up to 0.43m deep
Ground level: 7.46m AOD (NE), 7.57m AOD (SW)

Context	Type	Description	Length & Width (m)	Depth / Thickness (m)
15/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	0.22 – 0.24
15/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	0.13 – 0.16
15/003	Layer	Natural deposit	trench	-
15/004	Layer	Layer	7.2+ x 2.0+	0.19 – 0.22
15/005	Cut	Pit	0.96 x 0.75	0.37
15/006	Fill	Single fill of 15/005	-	0.37
15/007	Cut	Pit	3.75 x 1.25+	0.25
15/008	Fill	Single fill of 15/005	-	0.25

Table 9: Trench 15 list of recorded contexts

4.10.1 Trench 15 was located towards the north of the site and contained an overlying deposit of dark grey-brown silt clay topsoil. A subsoil deposit [15/002] of mid grey-brown silty sand was located across the northern half of the trench. A mid grey-brown silty clay deposit [15/004] was located in the southern 7.2m of the trench and lay beneath the topsoil directly overlying the natural. Features were found cut into the natural clays at the base of the trench and into deposit [15/004] in the south of the trench.

4.10.2 Two pits were found cut into the dark layer/spread deposit in the south of the trench. Large, probably sub-circular, pit [15/007] extended beyond the

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northern trench limit. It measured 3.75m wide and 0.25m deep, and had near vertical sides breaking gently into a flat base. It contained a single fairly organic fill of very dark brown clay silt [15/008] with rare sub-rounded stones, but no artefacts.

4.10.3 A smaller sub-circular pit [15/005] was cut through the fill of pit [15/007]. It measured 0.96m x 0.75m and 0.37m deep. The pit had steep straight sides and a flat base and contained a single very dark organic fill of clay silt [15/006] from which a single sherd of pottery, dated to the mid-11th century, was retrieved. A single very small sherd of glass, probably of post-medieval date, was also found in soil sample <3> collected from this fill. It is therefore likely to be intrusive in this context.

4.10.4 Two possible features were identified in the northern half of the trench but were not excavated. The upper fills of both were very similar to those in features in the surrounding trenches and it is likely that they are contemporary. A modern land drain crossed the northeast end.

4.11 Trench 16 (Fig.11)

Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.80m x up to 0.58m deep
Ground level: 7.29m AOD (NW), 7.43m AOD (SE)

Context	Type	Description	Length & Width (m)	Depth / Thickness (m)
16/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	0.33 – 0.41
16/002	Layer	Natural deposit	trench	-
16/003	Fill	Single fill of 16/004	-	0.16
16/004	Cut	Pit/Spread	2.0+ x 2.0+	0.16
16/005	Fill	Single fill of 16/006	-	0.07
16/006	Cut	Pit	1.25+ x 0.75	0.07
16/007	Fill	Secondary fill of 16/009	-	0.33
16/008	Fill	Primary fill of 16/009	-	0.17
16/009	Cut	Pit	2.0 x 1.14+	0.33
16/010	Fill	Single fill of 16/011	-	0.07
16/011	Cut	Ditch	2.2+ x 0.85	0.07
16/012	Fill	Single fill of 16/013	-	0.11
16/013	Cut	Pit/Spread	2.75+ x 1.13	0.11
16/014	Fill	Upper fill of 16/017	-	0.12
16/015	Fill	Secondary fill of 16/017	-	0.52
16/016	Fill	Fill of 16/017	-	0.36
16/017	Cut	Pit/Well	5.75+ x 2.0+	0.94
16/018	Fill	Upper fill of 16/019	-	-
16/019	Cut	Unexcavated pit	2.0+ x 5.75	-

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16/020	Fill	Upper fill of 16/021	-	-
16/021	Cut	Unexcavated pit	2.0+ x 1.0+	-
16/022	Layer	Subsoil	trench	0.15 – 0.17

Table 10: Trench 16 list of recorded contexts

4.11.1 The stratigraphy of Trench 16 was consistent with much of the site with dark grey-brown silty clay topsoil and mid grey-brown subsoil overlying natural strata. The trench was located in the northeast edge of the site and was aligned northwest/southeast.

4.11.2 Bucket sampling of overburden deposits retrieved a single sherd of medieval (mid 12th century) pottery and two conjoining fragments of limestone slab from topsoil [16/001].

4.11.3 A possible pit or shallow spread [16/004] was located at the northwestern end of the trench, extending beyond it. The feature had a very shallow straight south side and a flat base. It contained a single light grey silty clay fill including mid-12th century pottery and bone as well as fragments of slag.

4.11.4 A shallow elongated pit [16/006] measured over 1.25m x 0.75m wide, its tapering east end extending beyond the trench limit. At only 0.07m deep, it contained a single mid grey silty clay fill [16/005] with rare sub-rounded stones. There were no finds retrieved from this feature.

4.11.5 Elongated oval pit [16/009] extended beyond the southwestern edge of the trench. It was 2.0m long and over 1.14m wide, with rounded ends, steep straight sides and a flat base. At 0.33m deep, it contained two fills; a basal fill [16/008] of mid grey silt clay with frequent gravels and a secondary fill [16/007] of mid grey-brown silt clay with orange mottling. Both fills contained pottery sherds; a sherd retrieved from [16/007] is dated mid-11th century, but the two sherds from [16/008] are mid-15th century.

4.11.6 Possible pit [16/013] was fairly irregular in plan, with a seemingly bulbous south end and narrower northern part. It extended beyond the north-eastern trench limit. As exposed, it was in excess of 2.75m long and 1.1m wide. Where excavated, it had very shallow straight sides and a flat base and was only 0.11m deep. Its single fill [16/012] contained artefacts suggestive of a medieval date, including a quantity of late 12th century pottery.

4.11.7 The north end of [16/013] intersected with shallow linear [16/011], which ran across the trench on a northeast/southwest alignment. It measured 0.85m wide and only 0.07m deep and had an unclear relationship with possible pit [16/013] as their single light grey silty clay fills were identical. Ditch fill [16/010] contained rare pottery sherds of late 12th century date.

4.11.8 A substantial pit, or possibly a well, [16/017] was excavated at the southeastern end of the trench. Only a small portion of the feature was exposed, it clearly extending beyond the trench to the east, west and south. Its cut was in excess of 5.75m wide and more than 0.94m deep. The investigated northern side had a fairly even concave slope, splaying and shallow at the top. The base of the feature was not reached. The feature was

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not readily visible in plan as its upper fill [16/014] was a light grey sterile clay obscuring spread measuring 0.12m in thickness. The main fill of the feature [16/015] was a light grey-brown silty clay containing rare charcoal flecks as well as mid-15th century pottery and animal bone. This fill measured 0.52m in thickness and is likely a result of intentional backfilling. The lower fill [16/016] was a compact mid grey brown silty clay at least 0.36m thick.

4.11.9 Parts of two pits [16/019] and [16/021] were present within the central part of the trench. [16/019] appeared to be very large and perhaps linear, with parallel sides crossing the trench. [16/021] may have been rectangular, but the majority of it extended beyond the trench. Neither pit was excavated, but both contained moderately compact mid grey-brown silty clay fills. Finds were collected from the surfaces of their fills, including pottery of mid-12th century date from [16/021].

4.12 Trench 23 (Fig. 12)

Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.80m x up to 0.55m deep
Ground level: 7.75m AOD (NW), 7.88 AOD (SE)

Context	Type	Description	Length & Width (m)	Depth / Thickness (m)
23/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	0.20 – 0.30
23/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	0.11 – 0.20
23/003	Layer	Natural deposit	trench	-
23/004	Cut	Ditch	2.50+ x 1.50+	0.57
23/005	Fill	Fill of 23/004	-	0.23
23/006	Fill	Secondary fill of 23/004	-	0.34
23/007	Layer	Natural	trench	-
23/008	Fill	Spread/fill of 23/010	-	
23/009	Fill	Fill of 23/010	-	
23/010	Cut	Ditch	6.0+ x 0.90	

Table 11: Trench 23 list of recorded contexts

4.12.1 Trench 23 was located towards the northeast of the site and contained topsoil and subsoil overlying natural clay.

4.12.2 Bucket sampling of overburden deposits retrieved two CBM fragments from topsoil [23/001].

4.12.2 A large area of mid grey silty clay material was exposed across the northwest end of the trench. Its excavation identified two possible ditches. At the far northwestern edge was ditch [23/004] which was partially excavated and only its northern side established. Its upper slope was slightly undulating / stepped Its flat base was reached by machine excavation and was at 1.30m below ground level. The feature contained two fills; a basal fill [23/005] of dark grey compact clay, and a mixed grey-brown compact silt clay upper fill [23/006],

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measuring 0.32m thick and containing animal bone and late 12th century pottery. A lens of mid brown clay was seen in patches within the upper fill of the ditch.

4.12.3 Machine excavation to ascertain the depth of ditch [23/004] revealed a further feature immediately adjacent and cutting its infill. Ditch [23/010] was fairly ephemeral in plan but could be seen continuing northwest/southeast beyond the base of the machine slot at 1.30m below ground level. The feature was filled by dark grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecks [23/009]. To the south of this fill was a possible further fill, or else an earlier spread of lighter grey-brown silty clay [23/008]. This deposit had an edge 10.55m from the northwest end of the trench. It was incidentally investigated during the excavation of ditch [23/004], but its nature, depth and extent were not fully established. However, seven sherds of pottery of 13th century date were retrieved from it.

4.13 Trench 24 (Fig.13)

Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.80m x up to 0.65m deep
Ground level: 7.75m AOD (NE), 7.72m AOD (SW)

Context	Type	Description	Length & Width (m)	Depth / Thickness (m)
24/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	0.40 – 0.60
24/002	Layer	Natural deposit	trench	-
24/003	Fill	Single fill of 24/004	-	0.37
24/004	Cut	Ditch	1.25+ x 1.00	0.37
24/005	Fill	Single fill of 24/006		0.35
24/006	Cut	Ditch		0.35
24/007	Fill	Single fill of 24/008		0.21
24/008	Cut	Ditch		0.21
24/009	Fill	Single fill of 24/010		0.20
24/010	Cut	Ditch		0.20
24/011	Fill	Single fill of 24/012	-	0.33
24/012	Cut	Ditch	0.75m+ x 2.50	0.33
24/013	Fill	Single fill of 24/014	-	0.30
24/014	Cut	Ditch	2.2+ x 2.25	0.30

Table 12: Trench 24 list of recorded contexts

4.13.1 Trench 24 was located in the northeast corner of the site and was aligned northeast/southwest. The trench contained a relatively thick dark grey brown silty clay topsoil directly overlying the natural clay. The topsoil was much thicker than in other trenches, suggesting that it may have been built up in recent times in this corner of the site, or else may have perhaps been a headland deposit. The trench contained five linear features, some intercutting.

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4.13.2 Bucket sampling of overburden deposits retrieved a single sherd of medieval (late 12th century) pottery from topsoil [24/001].

4.13.3 At the northeast end of the trench was an northwest/southeast aligned ditch [24/014] running across the trench. Measuring 2.25m wide and 0.30m deep, the ditch had moderately steep sides leading to a concave base. It contained a single fill of mid orange grey silty clay [24/013] that included animal bone and pottery of late 12th century date.

4.13.4 Feature [24/012], toward the southwest end of the trench, could have been a northwest/southeast aligned ditch, or else a fairly large rectilinear pit. It was cut by [24/010] which obscured its identification. It measured 2.50m wide and 0.33m deep and certainly extended further northwards beyond the trench. It contained a single mid grey-brown compact fill of silty clay with very occasional small flint pebbles. A quantity of Romano-British pottery sherds was retrieved.

4.13.5 Ditch [24/008] ran parallel with [24/012] and was also cut by [24/010 and 24/006] and largely obscured by it within the trench. It was 0.80m wide and 0.21m deep, with moderate sloping sides leading to a concave base. It contained a single fill of mid grey silty clay that included occasional charcoal flecks but no dating evidence.

4.13.6 Further northwest/southeast aligned ditch [24/004] ran across the middle of the trench. It had a concave base and gradual sloping sides, and measured 1m in width and 0.37m in depth. It contained a single dark blue-grey silty clay fill that included occasional charcoal and late 12th century medieval pottery. This ditch had an unclear intercutting relationship with ditch [24/010 and 24/006], as such it was not established if it could have been contemporary with the parallel ditch [24/008] and ditch/pit [24/012] to its west.

4.13.7 A further northeast/southwest aligned ditches ran across the western half of the trench. It was excavated in two slots [24/006] and [24/010], where it was recorded to be 1.29m wide and 0.20-0.35m deep, with gradually sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a dark grey silty clay fill, with a quantity of mid-12th century pottery being retrieved from the fill of slot [24/006]. This ditch was established to cut across infilled features [24/008] and [24/012]. However, its relationship with [24/004] was not ascertained. It is perhaps as likely that it cut [24/004] too.

4.13.8 Two modern land drains crossed the trench, on differing alignments, between ditches [24/004] and [24/014].

4.14 Blank Trenches

4.14.1 A number of the evaluation trenches (Trenches 1, 4-6, 11, 12, 14, 17-22 and 25-28) contained no archaeological remains (Fig. 2). The detail of the basic deposit sequence recorded in each of these is presented in Appendix 1.

4.14.2 Trench 1 contained the same general stratigraphic sequence of topsoil and subsoil as the surrounding trenches. However, it also contained some

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patches of siltier material, which were investigated but demonstrated to be very shallow and irregular. These were judged to be natural changes as opposed to features and were not recorded.

4.14.3 Two parallel ceramic field drains were noted in Trench 4 and a further single drain in each of Trenches 5, 20 and 21.

4.14.4 The surface of the natural deposit was observed to be 'dirty' and was further excavated by machine to investigate whether this was a redeposited layer over archaeological remains in Trenches 4 and 5. Nothing was found.

4.14.5 Bucket sampling of overburden deposits in the following trenches retrieved small quantities of artefacts:

Trench 1. Subsoil [1/002] contained one Roman pottery sherd and four fragments of post-med brick.

Trench 4. Topsoil [4/001] contained one medieval pottery sherd (late12th century) and one clay tobacco pipe stem. Also one oyster shell in subsoil [4/002]

Trench 5. Topsoil [5/001] contained a post-medieval CBM fragment.

Trench 6. Topsoil [6/001] contained five sherds of medieval pottery (late 12th century) and one fragment each of bone and fired clay.

Trench 11. Topsoil [11/001] contained one Roman pottery sherd and three medieval pottery sherds (13th century). Also one Roman sherd in subsoil [11/002].

Trench 12. Topsoil [12/001] contained 1 sherd of medieval (late 12th century) pottery and two CBM fragments.

Trench 18. Topsoil [18/001] contained one sherd of medieval (late 12th century) pottery.

Trench 19. Topsoil [19/001] contained one sherd of medieval (late 12th century) pottery.

Trench 20. Topsoil [20/001] contained one sherd of medieval (mid 12th century) pottery.

Trench 25. Topsoil [25/001] contained one Roman pottery sherd and a fragment of Tudor brick.

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5.0 FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation. All finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context (Appendix 2). All finds have been packed and stored following CIfA guidelines (2014).

5.1.2 Two registered finds were recorded. These are detailed in section 5.11. No further conservation is required.

5.2 **Flintwork** by Karine Le Hégarat

The evaluation produced only two pieces of worked flint, weighing 18g. They consist of two flake fragments and were recovered from ditch fill [2/003] and pit fill/layer [16/003], and so were residual in medieval features. However, both proximal ends are absent, and it is unclear whether the flakes have been removed intentionally or accidentally. One exhibits a thin very smooth outer surface typical of gravel-derived flint. A small amount of unworked burnt flint fragments (32g) were also present in some environmental residues (samples <01>, <03> and <05>). The fragments measure between 10 and 25mm and are mostly reddish, indicating that they not been subject to a high level of heat.

5.3 **Roman, Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery** by Paul Blinkhorn

5.3.1 The pottery assemblage comprised 268 sherds with a total weight of 2,317g. It comprised a mixture of Romano-British, Anglo-Saxon and medieval wares, as follows:

Romano-British

5.3.2 The Romano-British assemblage comprised 70 sherds with a total weight of 887g. Over half of it came from a single context, ditch fill [9/005], and was mostly one vessel; a wheel-thrown sandy grog-tempered ware of 1st or 2nd century AD date. A few small sherds of shell-tempered ware were also present, along with five small fragments (105g) of box-flue tile in a sandy fabric. Most of the rest of the assemblage comprised sandy oxidized or reduced wares. A single fragment of residual box-flue tile (50g), in a soft, grog-tempered fabric, occurred in pit/well fill [16/015].

Post-Roman

5.3.3 The post-Roman assemblage comprised 198 sherds with a total weight of 1,430g. It was recorded using the system of codes and chronologies suggested by Spoerry (2016), as follows:

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BOND: Bourne 'D' Ware, 1430-1650. 1 sherd, 9g.

BOUB: Bourne 'B' Ware, 1150-1400. 2 sherds, 70g.

BRIL: Brill/Boarstall Ware, c. AD1200-?1600. 1 sherd, 2g.

CONM: Colne Medieval Ware, 1200-1350. 1 sherd, 47g.

DNEOT: Developed St Neots Ware, AD1050-1250. 44 sherds, 278g

GRIM: Grimston Ware, 13th – 15th century. 5 sherds, 52g.

HUNFSW: Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy Ware, 1175–1300. 76 sherds, 384g.

LMR: Late Medieval Reduced Ware, 1350-1500. 10 sherds, 82g.

LYST: Lyveden/Stanion 'B' Ware, AD1225-?1400. 1 sherd, 5g.

MEL: Medieval Ely Ware, 1150-1350. 15 sherds, 146g.

OOL: Oolitic ware, 1100-1400. 1 sherd, 8g.

OSW: Late Medieval Oxidized Sandy Wares, 1450-1550. 4 sherds, 49g.

SCAMSW: South-West Cambridgeshire Sandy Ware, 1050-1250. 6 sherds, 143g.

SHW: Shelly Coarseware, AD1100-1400. 7 sherds, 45g.

STAM: Stamford Ware, AD875-1200. 20 sherds, 81g.

THET: Thetford-type ware, 10th– mid 12th century. 3 sherds, 16g.

The following was also noted:

EMSAX: Sandy Ware, early/middle Anglo-Saxon. Moderate to dense sub-rounded quartz mostly less than 0.5mm, rare grains up to 2mm. 1 sherd, 13g.

5.3.4 The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Appendix 3. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The range of fabric types is typical of sites of the period in the region (Spoerry 2016). The bulk of the assemblage dates to the 12th–14th centuries, although a small amount of late medieval material was present, along with some possible Saxo-Norman material, although the paucity of Stamford and Thetford Wares indicates that there was not much activity before the beginning of the 12th century. All the Stamford Ware from ditch fill [24/005] was from a single vessel, a glazed pitcher with a fine white fabric typical of the later products of the industry (Kilmurry 1980).

5.3.5 The range of vessel types is very typical of earlier medieval assemblages, comprising entirely jars, bowls and jugs, apart from a large fragment of a curfew (fire-cover) in fabric SCAMSW from pit [15/005].

5.3.6 In the main the assemblage comprised fairly small groups of small sherds, indicating that most of the material was the product of secondary deposition, although the sand-tempered wares were all in good condition, indicating that most of the material was reliably stratified. Most of the shelly wares had had their calcareous inclusions leached out, presumably due to the soil conditions.

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5.4 **Ceramic Building Material (CBM)** by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

5.4.1 A total of 32 pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 1479g were hand-collected from thirteen evaluation contexts. An additional eight pieces of unstratified CBM weighing 370g were also recovered from the evaluation trenches and will be considered alongside the stratified material. Despite the fairly modest size of the assemblage a range of fabrics and forms were present, the former of which are described in Table 13.

Fabric	Description
R1	Dense orange-red fabric with sparse quartz.
B1	Nearly sterile creamy-white fabric. Sparse grey quartz and fine oxide speckle. 'Suffolk white'/'Cambridgeshire buff' fabric.
B2	Red clay with moderate-to-common medium-to-very coarse quartz and sparse ferrous pellets up to 3mm.
B3	Cream and pink mottled fabric. Fine with few inclusions. Variation of B1?
B5	Fine red fabric with fine calcareous speckle. Only spall present.
T1	Tile version of B3.
T2	Dense orange fabric with sparse-moderate medium and coarse quartz and sparse white/calcareous inclusions (<1mm)
T3	Medium orange fabric with varying amounts of angular medium quartz, sparse-common calcareous material and sparse ferrous inclusions.
T4	Pinkish fabric with moderate medium quartz, pale silty streaks and sparse but often very large (5mm+) paler and cream silty deposits.

Table 13: CBM fabric descriptions

5.4.2 A large but very chipped piece of Roman tegula in R1, with associated spall fragments, was recovered from ditch fill/layer [23/008]. This represents the earliest dating CBM, and though the condition would generally suggest it to be residual, much of the CBM recovered from site was generally abraded or in otherwise poor condition and so in this instance it is less clear. A piece of brick in B2 retrieved from topsoil [25/001] is of a Tudor form (50mm thick) and a piece of brick spall in the same fabric was collected from pit fill [15/006].

5.4.3 Roof tile of later medieval or post-medieval date was the most commonly found CBM type, with fragments found in four distinct fabric types. Of these, T2 was the most frequent, but not particularly dateable which was not helped by the fact that the bulk of the T2 pieces were unstratified fragments from Trenches 11, 12 and 20. Tile fabric T1 was the equivalent of brick fabric B3 and is therefore likely to be coeval to it. Fragments of B3 brick were collected from subsoil [1/002] and topsoil [10/001] and the fabric type – which was of a type similar to B1, 'Suffolk white' / 'Cambridgeshire buff' – as well as the thickness (70mm) and even, sanded surfaces would indicate a date of later-18th or 19th century. The only example of B1, from topsoil [5/001], was considerably smaller and abraded, but dates to this period also.

5.4.4 The rest of the roof tile was too fragmentary for any date to be proposed, however fragments of ceramic land drain found in topsoil [23/001] and

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collected from Trench 20 (unstratified) appear extruded and therefore would be of mid-19th century date. Fragments of brick in a pink-red calcareous fabric (B5) were only found as spall and so cannot be dated, although would date no earlier than the medieval period.

5.4.5 A further two pieces of conjoining tile weighing 58g were recovered from pit fill [16/005] (these were originally classified as stone). Both pieces represent a rather worn flat tile measuring 17mm thick in a pale yellow very fine sandy fabric with common voids and occasional larger grains of white quartz. This is probably a residual Roman fragment.

5.5 Fired Clay by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

5.5.1 Eleven pieces of fired clay were hand-collected from four contexts: [06/001], [15/006], [16/003] and [23/006]. All of the clay was undiagnostic, although the clay from both topsoil [06/001] and pit fill [15/006] was reduced to a pale grey, and the fragment from ditch fill [23/009] had an oxidised exterior and reduced black core, suggesting exposure to a heat source. The clay from pit fill /layer [16/003] was vitrified to the point of being entirely crystalline. The clay cannot be dated, and there is no evidence of possible original function or form.

5.6 Geological Material by Luke Barber

5.6.1 Just three pieces of stone were recovered from the site. Topsoil [16/001] produced conjuring pieces of a 45mm thick cut slab in an off-white, slightly oolitic, fossiliferous limestone, probably one of the Lincolnshire oolitic limestones (950g). The slab was associated with 12th century pottery but could easily be residual. Pit fill/layer [16/003] contained a 43mm long fragment (38g) from a shaped square-sectioned whetstone in a mid/dark grey well cemented non-calcareous fine sandstone. The piece has notable wear polish on its surviving original faces. Such stones were used in both the Roman and medieval periods, though the current example is associated with 12th century pottery.

5.7 Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber

5.7.1 The evaluation recovered just five pieces of hand-collected slag as well as a small assemblage of material from the soil sample residues that was classified as slag and/or magnetic materials. The assemblage is fully listed in Table 14. Many contexts produced less than 1g, though these were rounded up to 1g where they occurred.

5.7.2 The hand-collected slag consists of small, but quite fresh, pieces of iron working waste. All is likely to derive from smithing; the few hammerscale flakes tends to reinforce this. The hand-collected material from Trench 16 is in association with 11th to 12th century pottery, though the hammerscale was from a context containing 15th century material. It is possible this waste is residual. Whatever the case, the material suggests some smithing in the vicinity during the Norman period though this need not have been on a large scale.

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Context	Sample	Slag type	No	Weight	Comments
8/010	2	Magnetic Fines	-	2g	Granules of ferruginous siltstone and sandstone. Some well rounded
9/005	1	Magnetic Fines	-	8g	
15/006	3	Magnetic Fines	-	2g	
16/003		Undiagnostic iron	3	118g	Grey, quite dense but aerated
16/003		Hearth lining	1	6g	Reduced sandy clay with vitrified surface
16/005		Iron smithing	2	120g	Grey/rusty brown. Quite aerated
16/015	4	Magnetic Fines	-	1g	
16/015	4	Hammerscale	-	1g	Flakes x4
16/016	5	Magnetic Fines	-	1g	
23/009	8	Magnetic Fines	-	1g	

Table 14: Summary of metallurgical remains by context

5.7.3 The remaining material consists solely of magnetic fines – granules of sub-rounded burnt clay and ferruginous stone that have had their magnetism enhanced through heating. These could derive from any heating event including domestic hearths.

5.8 Bulk Metalwork by Susan Chandler

5.8.1 A total of 10 iron objects were recovered during the works on site, weighing a total of 284.97g, the majority found by metal-detecting in advance or during machine excavation of the trenches. Only one of these objects is worth much note, a possible joiner's dog or L-shaped bracket from topsoil [14/001] which may be medieval or early post-medieval in date. The remaining objects are all largely more modern; such as a cast iron drainpipe fragment from [12/001], a hexagonal nut from [8/001] and a bolt fragment with nut and washer from [22/001]. Undiagnostic fragments were recovered from [12/001] and [16/003] and three square sectioned nail stems from [2/003].

5.8.2 Further to the iron objects, a distorted and squashed length of lead piping was recovered from topsoil [12/001]. It is too misshapen to determine its length and is broken at each end so was originally longer. It would be approximately 25mm in diameter and is 2mm thick. A bayonet lightbulb fitting was recovered from topsoil [8/001].

5.9 Clay Tobacco Pipe by Susan Chandler

5.9.1 A single fragment of clay pipe stem was collected from topsoil [4/001]. It is 43mm long, with an ovoid section, 6x7mm and an off-center hole, 2mm in diameter. It is post medieval in date, 18th or 19th century.

5.10 Glass by Susan Chandler

5.10.1 One fragment of glass was recovered by hand during the evaluation, from topsoil [10/001]. It weighs 7g and is part of a wine bottle, olive green in colour, and is post-medieval in date; likely 18th or 19th century. A second

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very small fragment (7mm x 4mm x 2mm thick) was collected during the processing of soil sample <3> from pit fill [15/006]. This is a sherd of clear glass, weighing 0.09g. It is too small to be diagnostic but is likely post-medieval in date.

5.11 Registered finds by Trista Clifford and Susan Chandler

5.11.1 The registered finds were given registered finds numbers (RF <0>) and recorded on pro forma sheets, as per standard practice. The objects discussed here are detailed in Table 15 below.

RF No	Context	Object	Material	Period
1	4/001	Coin	Copper alloy	Modern
2	16/001	Coin	Copper alloy	Post-medieval

Table 15: Registered Finds

5.11.2 The two registered coins, both found by metal-detecting, are fairly modern in date; RF<1> is a 2 pence piece from the 1970's and RF <2> is a possible token or George I Halfpenny.

5.12 Animal Bone by Hayley Forsyth

5.12.1 A small assemblage of faunal remains containing 151 fragments and weighing 1934g was recovered from the archaeological evaluation. The bones were hand-collected from twenty contexts and recovered from bulk soil samples <1>, <2>, <3>, <4>, <5> and <8>. The remains are in a moderate-good state of preservation with some signs of surface erosion evident, although no complete bones are present.

5.12.2 The assemblage has been recorded onto an Excel spreadsheet in accordance with the zoning system outlined by Serjeantson (1996). Wherever possible the fragments have been identified to species and the skeletal element represented. Elements that could not be confidently identified to species, such as long-bone and vertebrae fragments, have been recorded according to their size and categorised as large, medium or small mammal.

In order to distinguish between the bones and teeth of sheep and goats a number of identification criteria were used including those outlined by Boessneck (1969), Boessneck *et al* (1964), Halstead et al (2002), Hillson (1995), Kratochvil (1969), Payne (1985) and Schmid (1972). The identification of bird bone has been undertaken with reference to the criteria outlined by Cohen and Serjeantson (1996)

Age at death data has been collected for each specimen where observable. The state of epiphyseal bone fusion has been recorded as fused, unfused and fusing. The assemblage does not contain any measurable bones or ageable mandibles. Specimens have been studied for signs of butchery, burning, gnawing and pathology.

5.12.3 A limited range of taxa have been identified including domestic and wild fauna. The assemblage is dominated by domesticated species and includes

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horse, cattle, and sheep. High quantities of large and medium mammal bone fragments were also present due to the levels of preservation and taphonomic processes. A small number of bird and anuran remains are also present. From the total, 138 fragments have been identified to taxa (Table 16), of which 124 fragments were hand-collected. A further 80g of bone was retrieved from the bulk samples (<1>, <2>, <3>, <4>, <5>, and <8>), of which 20g of bone was charred and calcined. The bone from the samples comprises of small fragments, the majority of which are unidentifiable.

Taxa	**NISP**
Cattle	12
Horse	15
Sheep	4
Sheep/goat	1
Large Mammal	55
Medium Mammal	25
Small Mammal	8
Bird – Domestic Fowl	6
Bird	10
Anuran	2
Total	*138*

Table 16: Animal bone NISP (Number of Identifiable Specimens) count

5.12.4 The faunal remains were retrieved from 20 contexts. Possible Roman contexts [9/005] and [24/013], and Medieval contexts [2/003], [16/003], [16/015] and [23/006] produced the largest quantities of bone, consisting of fragments from horse, cattle, sheep/goat, and domestic fowl, as well as large and medium mammals.
The environmental residues produced a small quantity of identifiable faunal remains, retrieved from bulk samples <3> [15/006], <4> [23/006], and <8> [23/009] and including horse carpals, tarsals, phalanx and a molar, small mammal long bone fragments and anuran long bone fragments. A small amount of unidentifiable burnt bone was also recovered from bulk samples <1>, <2>, <3>, and <8>.

5.12.5 Gnawing was evident in cattle metapodials; single metatarsals from context [16/018] and [16/015] and a metacarpal from context [23/009]. A cattle metapodial from context [23/006] and calcaneus from [16/015] also exhibited signs of carnivore gnawing, possibly from canids based on the dentition indents. As well as large mammal long bone fragments, one from context [8/unstrat] and eight from context [24/013]. A large mammal pelvis fragment from context [23/009] also showed signs of being gnawed. No rodent gnawing was observed within the assemblage.

5.12.6 Age-at-death data using bone fusion rates was limited due to fragmentation levels. Although where fusion could be observed only adult remains were present within the assemblage and consisted of horse, cattle, sheep/goat and domestic fowl.

5.12.7 Evidence of butchery was observed in four bone fragments within the assemblage. Cut marks were present on a cattle metatarsal and chop marks

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on a cattle scapula from context [16/015] which suggests carcass portioning. A medium mammal long bone fragment from context [24/011] showed signs of splitting and heat-treating, possibly for marrow extraction. A further medium mammal long bone fragment from context [13/007] appeared to have been chopped/smashed. These butchery marks suggest that the dressing of carcasses occurred elsewhere, whereas carcass portioning and further bone reduction processes were carried out onsite. Gnawing was noted on one of the butchered bones.

5.12.8 The assemblage is dominated by meat-bearing bones, the taxa present suggests the bone derives from domestic waste. The butchery marks present suggest a domestic function, with discarded scraps possibly being fed to dogs. No evidence of pathology has been noted and no ageable mandibles or measurable bones were recorded.

5.13 Molluscs by Susan Chandler

5.13.1 A total of seven shell fragments were recovered during the works on site, weighing a total of 30.19g. The shell fragments are all small, fairly well worn and undiagnostic. Oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) was recovered from contexts [2/003], [4/001], [8/009] and [23/006]. A Common Garden Snail shell was also recovered from [8/009] and a small fragment of Mussel (*Mytilus edulis*) from soil sample <4>, context [23/006]. Where retrieved from dated deposits, the shell comes from Medieval features.

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6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES by Stacey Adams

6.1 Bulk Samples by Stacey Adams

6.1.1 Eight bulk soil samples were collected during the evaluation, from possible medieval ditch fills [9/005], [8/010], [2/004] and [23/004] and pit fills [15/006], [16/015], [16/016] and [8/005], for the recovery of environmental remains such as plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, fauna and Mollusca as well as to assist finds recovery. The following report details the preservation of the charred plant material and discusses its potential to inform on the diet, arable economy and local environment of the site as well as fuel selection and use.

6.1.2 Six of the eight bulk soil samples were subsequently selected for assessment. The flotation samples, from 20 to 40L in volume, were processed by flotation tank with a 250µm mesh for retention of the flot and a 500µm mesh for the heavy residue, before being air dried. The heavy residues were passed through graded sieves of 8, 4 and 2mm and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Appendix 4a). Artefacts recovered from the samples were distributed to specialists, and are incorporated in the relevant sections of this volume where they add further information to the existing finds assemblage. The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Appendix 4b). Provisional identification of the charred remains was based on observations of gross morphology and surface structure and quantification was based on approximate number of individuals. Nomenclature follows Stace (1997) for wild species and Zohary and Hopf (1994) for cereals.

6.1.3 Charcoal fragments recovered from the heavy residues and flots were fractured along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale & Cutler 2000). Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 500x to facilitate identification of the woody taxa present. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Hather, 2000; Schoch *et al.,* 2004; Schweingruber, 1990). Genera, family or group names have been given where anatomical differences between taxa are not significant enough to permit more detailed identification. Ten fragments were submitted for identification from pit fill [15/006] as the residue contained >3g of wood charcoal. Quantification and taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Appendix 4 and nomenclature follows Stace (1997).

Samples <1> [9/005], <2> [8/010], <3> [15/006], <4> [16/015], <5> [16/016] and <8> [23/009]:

6.1.4 The heavy residues from the flotation samples each contained animal bone and teeth, pottery fragments and magnetic material. A small amount of burnt bone was recovered from ditch [9/005]. Fire-cracked flint and fired clay was occasional in several samples and a small amount of glass was recovered from pit [15/006]. Wood charcoal fragments were only present in sufficient numbers (>3g from the heavy residue) for evaluation from pit [15/006].

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6.1.5 The flots were dominated by uncharred plant material mostly of roots, twigs and recent seeds of elder (*Sambucus* sp.), oraches (*Atriplex* sp.), goosefoots (Chenopodiaceae) and those from the daisy family (Asteraceae). Land snail shells were present in all of the flots excluding pit [15/006]. A small number of worm capsules were recorded from ditches [9/005] and [23/009] and pit fill [15/006], whilst lithics were noted in the flot from pit [16/015].

Charred Plant Macrofossils:

6.1.6 Charred plant macrofossils were present in all of the flots from Fen Drayton Road and overall preservation was moderate with a number of individuals identifiable to genus or species level. Charred plant remains were rare from ditch [23/009], occasional from ditch [9/005] and pits [16/015] and [16/016] and frequent within ditch [8/010]. Pit [15/006] contained abundant charred plant macrofossils.

6.1.7 Charred cereal grains were the most common plant type within the flots, a large proportion of which were identified as wheat (*Triticum* sp.). Hulled wheat grain was noted in ditch [9/005], although the absence of the more diagnostic chaff prevents identification to species level. The majority of the wheat grains displayed the short, round shape of free-threshing wheat and were likely of bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum*); a prevalent crop in southern medieval England (Giorgi, 2006). Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) grains were present in ditch [8/010] and pits [15/006] and [16/015] albeit in small numbers. The presence of oat (*Avena* sp.) was noted from pit [15/006] although no floret bases or pedicels were present to ascertain if it was of the wild or cultivated variety.

6.1.8 Large legumes (Fabaceae) were present in ditch [8/010] and pits [15/006], [16/015] and [16/016] and were likely of the cultivated variety due to their size. Several legumes from pit [15/006] were angular in shape and likely to be of either vetch or grass pea (*Vicia*/ *Lathyrus*) although the lack of testa makes it difficult to distinguish between the two.

6.1.9 Charred weed seeds were present in all flots, excluding pit [16/016] and ditch [23/009]. Wild grasses (Poaceae) were common whilst wild legumes were only recorded from pit [15/006]. Fat hen (*Chenopodium album*) indicates the cultivation of nitrogen-rich soils whilst the presence of cleavers (*Galium aparine*) suggests the crop may have been autumn-sown (Reynolds, 1981). Oraches, chess (*Bromus* sp.), docks (*Rumex* sp.) and possible knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*-type) were also noted within the flots.

Wood Charcoal:

6.1.7 The wood charcoal identified from pit [15/006] all belonged to oak (*Quercus* sp.) and was likely exploited for its high burning temperature or as structural timber. Six of the ten fragments were of roundwood indicating the exploitation of small branches and twigs, likely for use as firewood. Preservation of the wood charcoal fragments was good with all fragments identifiable and displaying little evidence of post-depositional damage.

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Discussion:

6.1.8 The recovery of well-preserved wood charcoal and moderately well-preserved cereal grains, weed seeds and legumes from Fen Drayton Road indicate the potential for further recovery of such remains if primary deposits are targeted during excavations. The presence of both wheat and barley may indicate the adoption of a mixed cereal economy and the cultivated legumes demonstrate the varied diet of the site's occupants. The weed seeds are able to inform on harvest times and cultivation conditions. The charred plant macrofossils from ditch [8/010] and pit [15/006] should be submitted for analysis if further work is permitted as they are present in large enough quantities to inform on the diet and arable economy of the site.

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7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

7.1.1 The majority of trenches revealed a similar sequence of undisturbed natural geological deposits overlaid by a 0.10m-0.24m thickness of subsoil deposits (present in 12 of the trenches) and/or topsoil of up 0.08-0.60m thickness, averaging at 0.20-0.30m.

7.1.3 The total thickness of overburden varied between 0.30m (Trench 2) and 0.65m (Trench 8) across the site.

7.1.4 Of the 28 trenches excavated, 11 contained archaeological features. These were encountered directly under subsoil where present, or else directly under topsoil, and cut into the natural deposit.

7.1.5 A low density, low complexity and limited variety of remains were present across the southwestern three-quarters of the site. An increased density and intercut complexity of remains were recorded at the northeast end of the site (Trenches 8, 15, 16, 23, 24).

7.1.6 The recorded remains comprised ditches, pits and a few layers or spreads. Cultural material was fairly sparse within the excavated fills and layers, and within the overlying subsoil and topsoil as established by the bucket sampling of them.

7.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

7.2.1 Intact topsoil and subsoil deposits were identified in 12 trenches. It is not clear whether the subsoil had been removed by truncation elsewhere. However, no significant disturbance of the tops of archaeological remains in these trenches was noted.

7.2.2 Land drains, some containing ceramic pipes, were encountered in some trenches. However, all were shallow and cut into the top of the natural and their impact upon archaeological remains appeared negligible.

7.2.3 Some very shallow linear striations in the surface of the natural were noted (e.g. Trench 1). No significant truncations or modern disturbances were observed.

7.3 Discussion of the archaeological remains by period

Prehistoric

7.3.1 The evidence for prehistoric land use activity is negligible. No features of this date were identified and the only diagnostic artefacts retrieved, two worked flints, are residual in later features.

Late Iron Age and Roman

7.3.2 No diagnostically Late Iron Age features or artefacts have been found by the

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evaluation.

7.3.3 A small quantity of Roman ditches and pits, in Trenches 3, 9, 24 and possibly 7, indicate a low level of land use in this period. Scattered across the southwest and northeast ends of the site, these features contain only very low quantities and limited variety of types of Roman artefact and provide no cohesive patterning.

Anglo-Saxon

7.3.4 A single sherd of Early/Middle Saxon pottery, residual in a medieval feature in Trench 8, hints at a presence in the landscape at this time. The fact that its location at the northeast end of the site coincides with the perceived concentration of medieval activity (see below) may or may not be coincidental. It is possible that this later activity has such early origins.

Medieval

7.3.5 The majority of the dated pits and ditches contain pottery of mid-11th – 13th century date. These medieval remains are lightly scattered across the southwest and central parts of the site (Trenches 2, 10 and 13), but also markedly concentrated at the northeast end (Trenches 8, 15, 16, 23 and 24).

7.3.6 The pits, ditches and possible layers in the northeast of the site display a relatively high density and intercut complexity that is indicative of a multi-phase rural medieval site. The retrieved pottery, although of modest quantity, indicates a Saxon-Norman origin for this activity (although note 7.3.4) continuing until at least the 13th century. The incidence of features containing mid-15th century pottery in Trenches 16 and 24 may suggest that this continued longer.

7.3.7 The recovered artefacts from the medieval features also includes animal bone, marine shell, a whetstone and apparent metalworking waste. Along with the pottery, this collective finds assemblage may hint that these remains are associated with a rural settlement site. The distribution of the northeastern features may define its western extent, while the scattered remains beyond may relate to agricultural field systems and a low level of activity within them. However, no structural remains have been identified in the northeastern trenches that might indicate the presence of a farmstead complex. The metal-detected material provides no further insights into the nature and extents of this medieval activity, though sherds of diagnostic pottery were collected from topsoil in Trenches 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 1618, 19, 23, 24 and 25.

Post-medieval and modern

7.3.8 No post-medieval features or deposits were identified. A number of land drains cross some of the trenches and are of likely late 19th century, or later, date.

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Undated

7.3.9 All of the undated features are located in trenches at the northeast end of the site and are likely to be of the same date range as the diagnostically medieval remains amongst which they occur.

7.4 Consideration of research aims

7.4.1 The evaluation has successfully identified the presence/absence, type, date and distribution of archaeological remains within the development site, as has been described in section 7.3.

7.4.2 No evidence has been found that relates to the development of Late Iron Age settlement. The recorded remains have no potential to contribute to the understanding of land use in this period, including the implementation of organised farming regimes. The small number of Roman period features encountered does, however, indicate a low level of land use post-dating the Late Iron Age.

7.4.3 The recorded remains are predominantly of mid-11th to 13th century date and as such the activity that they represent relates to the Late Saxon and Medieval settlement of Swavesey. It is possible that these remains constitute the western periphery of a rural settlement, such as a farmstead, with Saxo-Norman origins. Activity here may continue as late as the mid-15th century. The topic of *rural landscape and settlement* in both the Saxon and Medieval periods is identified as meriting further research (Medlycott 2011, 58 and 70) and the relationship of this site to the town of Swavesey could be usefully explored in terms of economic inter-dependence.

7.4.4 The site is essentially dryland. While presumably functioning as boundaries and as open drains, the ditches investigated by the evaluation did not contain fills suggestive of a particularly wet or fen-like environment. The site therefore has little significance for study of the drainage and cultivation of historic fenland.

7.5 Conclusions

7.5.1 This evaluation has demonstrated the presence of below-ground archaeological features in 11 of the 28 excavated trenches. These remains mainly comprise ditches, pits and a few possible layers that display a low density and low complexity scatter across the southwestern three-quarters of the site and a marked concentration and intercut complexity at its northeast end.

7.5.2 There is a low density of Roman, and possible Roman, pits and ditches at either end of the site. These appear to denote a low level of land use at this time.

7.5.3 The majority of the dated remains are medieval. These are scattered across the southwestern and central parts of the site, but display a marked concentration and intercut complexity at the northeast end of the site. It is possible that this concentration of remains denotes the western edge of a

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rural settlement of likely mid-11th to 13th, and possibly later, date.

7.5.4 The recorded archaeological remains survive below c.0.30-0.65m of overburden deposits. It is judged that any development of this site involving the significant excavations, landscaping and plant movement will have the potential to impact upon these remains.

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Appendix 1: Summary of archaeologically blank trenches

Trench	Context	Description	Depth/thickness	Height (m AOD)
1	1/001	Topsoil	0.25 – 0.30	8.56
	1/002	Subsoil	0.03 – 0.15	-
	1/003	Natural deposit	-	8.28
4	4/001	Topsoil	0.24 – 0.27	7.52
	4/002	Natural deposit	-	7.22
	4/003	Subsoil	0.14 – 0.17	-
5	5/001	Topsoil	0.21 – 0.26	7.51
	5/002	Natural deposit	-	7.20
6	6/001	Topsoil	0.20 – 0.25	7.36
	6/002	Natural deposit	-	7.03
11	11/001	Topsoil	0.25 – 0.28	8.09
	11/002	Natural deposit	-	7.70
12	12/001	Topsoil	0.23 – 0.30	7.85
	12/002	Natural deposit	-	7.59
14	14/001	Topsoil	0.24	7.69
	14/002	Subsoil	0.07 - 0.12	
	14/003	Natural deposit	-	7.30
17	17/001	Topsoil	0.10 – 0.27	8.95
	17/002	Subsoil	0.10 – 0.15	
	17/003	Natural deposit	-	8.73
18	18/001	Topsoil	0.08 – 0.14	8.53
	18/002	Subsoil	0.09 – 0.11	-
	18/003	Natural deposit	-	8.22
19	19/001	Topsoil	0.22 - 0.28	8.31
	19/002	Natural deposit	-	8.09
20	20/001	Topsoil	0.27 - 0.29	8.18
	20/002	Natural deposit	-	8.01
21	21/001	Topsoil	0.23 – 0.27	8.01
	21/002	Natural deposit	-	7.82
22	22/001	Topsoil	0.25 – 0.26	7.84
	22/002	Natural deposit	-	7.59
25	25/001	Topsoil	0.24 – 0.36	8.64
	25/002	Natural deposit	-	8.44
26	26/001	Topsoil	0.31 – 0.34	8.52
	26/002	Natural deposit	-	8.30
27	27/001	Topsoil	0.25 – 0.29	8.24
	27/002	Natural deposit	-	8.05
28	28/001	Topsoil	0.24 – 0.36	8.04
	28/002	Natural deposit	-	7.76

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Appendix 2: Finds quantification

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Other Building Material	Weight (g)	Other	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
1/002			1	4	11	296																		
2/001					1	16																		
2/003	1	2	18	104	2	42					3	10			11	10							2	6
3/001			1	48																				
3/005			3	10																				
4/001			1	<2	1	4																		
4/002																							1	6
5/001																			1	424				
6/001			3	18											1	2	1	8						
7/001			2	7											1	4								
7/004			1	8																				
7/006			7	102																				
8/001			1	4							1	24			2	30					1	12		
8/005			7	24																				
8/009			26	84											4	10							2	4
9/001					1	20																		
9/005			0	600											28	110								
9/008			2	16																				
10/001			2	40	4	210																		

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Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Other Building Material	Weight (g)	Other	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
10/005			4	42																				
11/001			4	44	1	26																		
11/002			1	8	3	184																		
12/001			1	1	2	110					1	100	1	120										
13/005			2	20																				
13/007			7	42																				
13/001											1	28												
14/001											1	50												
15/004			2	134																				
15/006			1	16	1	6											9	28						
16/001			1	10			2	948																
16/003	1	14	12	68			1	40	4	124	2	36			8	16	1	12						
16/005			2	10					2	120					4	192								
16/007			1	4	1	2																		
16/010			5	22											6	16								
16/012			11	94																				
16/015			29	246			2	58							26	646								
16/016			7	22																				
16/018			2	20											1	42								
16/020			2	12																				

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Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Other Building Material	Weight (g)	Other	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
18/001			1	<2																				
19/001			1	6																				
20/001			1	40	2	78																		
22/001											1	42												
23/001					2	86																		
23/006															11	208							1	18
23/008			7	68	3	220																		
23/009			3	20											11	262	1	4						
24/001			1	2																				
24/005			34	196											4	28								
24/008			8	64											2	4								
24/011			7	60											1	4								
24/013			10	116											10	138								
25/001			1	58	1	148																		
Total	*2*	*16*	*255*	*2522*	*37*	*1452*	*5*	*1046*	*6*	*244*	*10*	*290*	*1*	*120*	*131*	*1722*	*12*	*52*	*1*	*424*	*1*	*12*	*6*	*34*

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Appendix 3: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

		RB		THET		STAM		DNEOT		SCAMSW		SHW		OOL		BOUB		MEL		HUNFSW		CONM		GRIM		LMR		BOND		OSW		
Tr	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
1	2	1	4																													RB
2	3***																	4	33	11	47			2	22							13thC
3	1																					1	47									13thC
3	5	2	10																													RB
4	1																			1	1											L12thC
6	1																			3	18											L12thC
7	1																									1	1			1	6	M15thC
7	4	1	7																													RB
7	6	5	101																													RB
8	1																			1	2											L12thC
8	5											1	2	1	8			1	13	5	10											L12thC
8	9*	3	6			1	3	15	46											4	14											L12thC
9	5	37	479																													RB
9	8	2	16																													RB
10	1																													2	40	M15thC
10	5	3	36																					1	6							13thC
11	1	1	19																	2	7			1	19							13thC
11	1	1	8																													RB
12	1**																			1	1											L12thC
13	5	1	14									1	6																			13thC
13	7											2	15							3	17			1	5							13thC
15	5	1	11							1	124																					M11thC
16	1																	1	9													M12thC
16	3			2	9	1	16	2	3									5	38													M12thC
16	5							2	9																							M11thC
16	6											1	1					1	3	5	17											M12thC
16	7							1	3																							M11thC
16	8																									1	17			1	3	M15thC

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		RB		THET		STAM		DNEOT		SCAMSW		SHW		OOL		BOUB		MEL		HUNFSW		CONM		GRIM		LMR		BOND		OSW		
Tr	**Cntxt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**Date**
16	10							1	1			1	5							3	12											L12thC
16	12	3	46					3	41	2	3									1	4											L12thC
16	15							1	4	1	7					1	55			14	58					8	64	1	9			M15thC
16	20																	2	11													M12thC
18	1																			1	1											L12thC
19	1																			1	3											L12thC
20	1																	1	39													M12thC
23	5							2	17											1	3											L12thC
23	8			1	7			1	13			1	16							4	36											13thC
24	1																			1	2											L12thC
24	3							6	49											2	15											L12thC
24	5					18	62	6	49	2	9					1	15			7	59											M12thC
24	11	7	59																													RB
24	13	1	14					4	43											5	57											L12thC
25	1	1	57																													RB
		70	887	3	16	20	81	44	278	6	143	7	45	1	8	2	70	15	146	76	384	1	47	5	52	10	82	1	9	4	49	

* = residual EMSAX sherd occurred in this context.
**:= residual sherd of LYST occurred in this context
***= single sherd of BRIL occurred in this context

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Appendix 4a: Environmental soil sample residues

Residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Other (eg pot, flint, cbm) (presence/ weight)
1	9/005	Ditch	40	*	<1				**	35	*	5	**	5	**	2					FCF (**/15g) Pot (*/30g) Mag.Mat >2mm (***/4g) Mag.Mat <2mm (****/6g)
2	8/010	Ditch	20						*	<1	*	<1									Pot (*/5g) Mag.Mat >2mm (*/<1g) Mag.Mat <2mm (***/2g)
3	15/006	Pit	40	**	7	**	1	*Quercus* (10) [RW:6]	*	<1			*	<1	*	<1	*	<1			FCF (*/15g) Fired Clay (**/17g) Pot (*/4g) Glass (*/<1g) Mag.Mat >2mm (**/5g) Mag.Mat <2mm (****/4g)
4	16/015	Pit	40	*	<1	**	<1		*	46							*	<1	*	<1	Fired Clay (*/3g) Pot (*/8g) Mag.Mat >2mm (**/<1g) Mag.Mat <2mm (***/<1g)
5	16/016	Pit	40	*	<1	**	1		*	15											Pot (*/4g) FCF (*/8g) Mag.Mat >2mm (**/2g) Mag.Mat <2mm (***/1g)
8	23/009	Ditch	40	*	<1	*	<1		**	9					*	<1	*	<1			Pot (*/5g) Mag.Mat >2mm (**/<1g) Mag.Mat <2mm (***/<1g)

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Appendix 4b: Environmental soil sample flots

Flot quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

Sample Number	Context	Weight (g)	Flot volume (ml)	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, worm capsules etc.	Land Snail Shells	Lithics
1	9/005	3	25	90	5	Chenopodiaceae*				**	Hulled *Triticum* Rounded *Triticum*	++	*	*Galium aparine* Poaceae *Atriplex* sp. Polygonaceae	++				*	*	
2	8/010	2	25	80	5	*Sambucus**			*	***	*Hordeum vulgare* Rounded *Triticum*	++	**	Poaceae *Galium aparine* *Bromus* sp. *Rumex* sp. *Polygonum aviculare*-type	++	*	Fabaceae (large)	+		**	
3	15/006	40	280	75		Chenopodiaceae*	*	***	****	****	*Triticum* sp. FTW *Hordeum vulgare* *Avena* sp.	++	**	Fabaceae (small) Poaceae *Chenopodium album*	++	*	*Vicia/ Lathyrus* Fabaceae (large)	++	*		
4	16/015	3	10	80		Chenopodiaceae**				**	Rounded *Triticum* *Hordeum vulgare*	++	*	Poaceae	+	*	Fabaceae (large)	++		***	*
5	16/016	12	22	80	15	*Sambucus** *Atriplex* sp.*				**	Rounded *Triticum*	++				*	Fabaceae (large)	++		**	
8	23/009	5	30	85	5	Asteraceae**** Chenopodiaceae*		*	**	*	Rounded *Triticum*	++							*	*	

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Appendix 5: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-271403	
Project details	
Project name	Land south of Fen Drayton Road, Swavesey
Short description of the project	Twenty-eight evaluation trenches were excavated across the c.4.5ha site, of which eleven were found to contain below-ground archaeological remains. A low density of Roman, and possible Roman, pits and ditches was identified at either end of the site. These appear to denote a low level of land use at this time. The majority of the remains were medieval pits and ditches. These were scattered across the southwestern and central parts of the site, but displayed a marked concentration and intercut complexity at the northeast end of the site. It is possible that this concentration represents the western edge of a rural settlement outside the medieval town, of likely mid-11th to 13th, and possibly later, date.
Project dates	Start: 31-10-2016 End: 02-12-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Assoc project reference codes	160555 - Contracting Unit No. ECB4835 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	PIT Roman DITCH Roman PIT Medieval DITCH Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman POTTERY Early Medieval POTTERY Medieval WHETSTONE Medieval JOINERS DOG Uncertain
Methods & techniques	'"Sample Trenches"'
Development type	Rural residential
Position in the planning process	Pre-application
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE SWAVESEY Land south of Fen Drayton Road
Postcode	CB24 4RS
Study area	4.5 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 35812 68281 52.295435922064 -0.008260793253 52 17

	43 N 000 00 29 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 7.03m Max: 8.73m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team
Project design originator	CgMs Consulting
Project director/manager	Darryl Palmer
Project supervisor	Angus Forshaw
Type of /funding body	Consultant
Name of funding body	CgMs Consulting
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Archive Facility
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Industrial","Metal","Worked stone/lithics","Animal Bones"
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Archive Facility
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Glass", "Industrial" ,"Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Archive Facility
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones" ,"Ceramics" ,"Environmental", "Glass" ,"Industrial","Metal","Stratigraphic","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Miscellaneous Material","Plan","Report","Section"
Project bibliography	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation. Land south of Fen Drayton Road, Swavesey, Cambridgeshire
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Forshaw, A.
Other biblio details	ASE rep 2016477
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
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Entered by	Mark Atkinson (mark.atkinson@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	15 December 2016

Appendix 6: Written Scheme of Investigation

Archaeology South-East

ASE

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation: Land to the south of Fen Drayton Road Church End Swavesey Cambridgeshire CB24 4RS

NGR: TL 358 683

Planning Ref: N/A

ASE Project no: 160555

CHER Event Number: TBC

October 2016

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Archaeology South-East

ASE

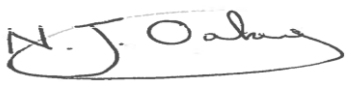
Written Scheme of Investigation
For Archaeological Evaluation:
Land to the south of Fen Drayton Road
Church End
Swavesey
Cambridgeshire
CB24 4RS

NGR: TL 358 683

Event No: TBC

ASE Project no: 160555

October 2016

Prepared by:	Niall Oakey BA MA MCIfA	Project Manager	
Reviewed and approved by:	Darryl Palmer BA MCIfA	Senior Project Manager	
Date of Issue:	3rd October 2016		
Revision:	12th October 2016		

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Archaeology South-East (ASE) on behalf of CgMs Consulting Ltd for a programme of archaeological evaluation in advance of a planning application for a proposed housing development to the south of Fen Drayton Road, Church End, Swavesey, Cambridgeshire.

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Site Description and Location

2.1.1 The block of land (centred on NGR TL 358 653 and hereafter referred to as "the Site") is located on the south-western edge side of the village of Swavesey and is bounded to the north-west by Fen Drayton Road, to the south-west by the entrance drive to Swavesey Village College, to the south-east by agricultural land and to the north-east by the rear boundaries of properties fronting Gibraltar Lane (Figure 1).

2.1.2 The site lies on bedrock of mudstone of the West Walton Formation and Ampthill Clay Formation. No superficial deposits are recorded (BGS 2016). It forms the north-western portion of a large arable field and is general level at *c.*8.50m AOD.

2.2 Reasons for Project

2.2.1 The evaluation is being carried out to provide information in support of a future planning application.

2.2.2 In their capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CHET) produced a *Brief for Archaeological Evaluation* (August 26th 2016) to represent a first phase of archaeological work to assess the nature and potential of the site. Subsequent discussion has resulted in changes to the size of the area to be evaluated. Nevertheless this Written Scheme of Investigation represents a specification of works to address the general requirements of the brief (CHET 2016).

2.3 Historical and Archaeological Background

2.3.1 The following is based upon the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment (CgMs 2016) and a search of the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER).

2.3.2 Although no previous archaeological investigation has taken place, the Site is located within CHER reference ECB2698, aerial photograph analysis. The earliest evidence recovered from this analysis is from the medieval and post-medieval period (MCB 21455, see below 2.3.7).

2.3.3 Evidence for activity within 1km of the Site before the Iron age is restricted to a single possible Bronze Age round barrow 850m to the north—east CHER 03522). Iron Age settlement and pottery production have been recorded within the area of the historic core of Swavesey (CHER 01772A, 01772B and CB15288). This is located on a hillock of raised ground, contrasting with the surrounding lower ground which includes the Site. Only scattered artefacts of Roman date have been found within 1km of the Site and no sign of structures or settlement.

2.3.4 Swavesey flourished in the medieval period, with one (12th century) focus around the Castle Hill earthworks at the northern end of the High Street and a later (possibly 15th century) around Boxworth End at the southern end of the High Street (CgMs 2016, 12). Settlement was established in the late Saxon period, as suggested by an entry in Domesday Book recording 65 households in Swavesey Manor, and confirmed by archaeological evaluation at Blackhorse Lane in the 1990s (CHER 11949).

2.3.5 A Benedictine Priory was established in the later 11th century (CHER 03488) and survives in the form of the parish church, earthworks in its vicinity (all scheduled) and possibly associated fish ponds (CHER 08897) 1km north of the Site.

2.3.6 Castle Hill Earthworks (also scheduled) have undergone partial archaeological evaluation and other observations and evidence for settlement in the late Saxon, Saxo-Norman and Medieval periods has been recovered

(CHER 01772). Probably, the defences at Castle Hill were linked to a defensive ditch around the settlement (CHER 03490).

2.3.7 The Site is not within the defended settlement, but on a nearby clay outcrop. The agricultural regime (or if there was an agricultural usage) at this period is unknown, but earthwork (1947) and cropmark (2013) evidence from aerial photographs (MCB 21454) shows sub-circular extractive pits and a possible enclosure 50m east of the eastern edge of the Site, to the rear of Gibraltar Lane. Cropmarks of several large rectangular enclosures were noted 120m to the north in 2013 (MCB 21455), together with a group of sub-circular pits in a group with spoil heaps. The features survived as earthworks in 1947.

2.3.8 The Site has been in agricultural usage from the earliest surviving maps. The Ordnance Survey Drawing of 1811 depicts it as within arable fields, although the 1840 Tithe Map is more detailed and shows the Site divided into six linear fields, aligned north-east/south-west, parallel to modern Fen Drayton road. They have the appearance of consolidate strips from an open field. A small stack yard existed on the northern edge. By the First Edition Ordnance Survey (1886/7), most of the Site is within a single field, but a pond and building are shown to the north-east. Trees are also present. This situation pertained until at least the late 1970s, although the building had disappeared and the trees consolidated into several coverts. Since the 1970s the trees and field boundary have been removed, to leave a single field.

3 RESEARCH AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims

3.1.1 The archaeological works are principally concerned with the potential impact of the proposed residential development to the south of Fen Drayton Road and the initial aim of the archaeological work will be to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition and significance of any surviving remains with the footprint of the extension.

3.2 Research Objectives

3.2.1 Specific research objectives will be to investigate, record, and assess any evidence for:

- How does activity on the Site relate to and reflect the development of Late Iron Age settlement at Swavesey? To what extent was the Site subject to an organised farming regime?
- How does activity on the Site relate to and reflect the development of the Late Saxon and Medieval settlement of Swavesey? To what extent was the Site subject to an organised farming regime?
- At what date was the Site drained and cultivated and does it contain evidence which will contribute to our understanding of Fenland drainage and enclosure? (Medlycott 2011, 85).

3.2.2 The above research objectives relate to regional and national research questions and themes identified in *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000) and *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011).

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Requirements

4.1.1 An HER Event Number will be obtained from the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record. This number will used on any documentation prepared for the project, including the final report and project archive. An OASIS record will also be initiated for the project and key fields on Details, Location and Creators forms completed.

4.1.2. The evaluation will comprise a 4% sample of the area of 4.8ha and will involve the excavation of twenty-seven 30m x 1.8m trenches and one 20m x 1.80m trench, as shown in Figure 2 (precise locations may vary according to on-site conditions).

4.2 Standards

4.2.1 ASE will adhere to the CI*f*A Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation, and Code of Conduct (CI*f*A 2014a & 2014b), and the ALGAO Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003) throughout the project. ASE is a Registered Organisation with the CI*f*A.

4.3 Excavation and Recording

4.3.1 Machining will be carried out to ASE standards under the supervision of an experienced archaeologist. The removal of modern overburden and topsoil will be performed by a tracked excavator equipped with a toothless bucket. Machine-excavation of each trench will stop at the uppermost archaeological surface, and will create a clean and level surface for further excavation and recording by hand.

4.3.2 In areas where subsoil exists between soil/overburden and clean natural, subsoil stripping will take place under archaeological supervision. Any subsoil excavated will be stored separately from topsoil. All trenches will be backfilled, with subsoil deposited first, and then topsoil.

4.3.3 The trenches and any spoil heaps generated will be visually scanned and checked with a metal detector. The metal detector will not be set to discriminate against iron

4.3.4 In order to investigate artefact contents of ploughsoil and lower soil horizons, bucket samples of 90 litres of topsoil and subsoil will be taken at each end of every trench so that they can be hand sorted for artefacts.

4.3.5 In the event that important archaeological remains are identified a site meeting will be held with the client and the CHET monitoring officer to discuss the significance of the remains and decide whether contingency trenching or any other variations to the evaluation strategy are appropriate.

4.3.6 All exposed archaeological features and deposits will be recorded and investigated, except obviously modern features and disturbances.

4.3.7 Standard ASE methodologies will be employed. All stratigraphy will be recorded using the ASE context recording system.

4.3.8 An overall plan related to the site grid and tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid will be drawn in addition to individual plans showing areas of archaeological interest. Any features identified will be hand-excavated and

planned using GPS by an ASE Surveyor. The Surveyor will plot excavated features and record levels in close consultation with the site Supervisor and/or the excavators. Where it is deemed necessary (for example in the event of detailed structural features or burials), features will be hand planned at a scale of 1:20 and then digitised.

4.3.9 Site plans will be at 1:20 unless circumstances dictate otherwise. Plans at other scales will be drawn if appropriate (e.g. cremation burials at 1:10). Sections will be drawn at 1:10.

4.3.10 Datum levels will be taken where appropriate. Sufficient levels will be taken to ensure that the relative height of the archaeological/subsoil horizon can be extrapolated across the whole of the development area.

4.3.11 Archaeological features and deposits will be excavated using hand tools, unless they cannot be accessed safety or unless a machine-excavated trench is the only practical method of excavation. Any machine-excavation of archaeologically significant features will be agreed with the CHET monitoring officer in advance.

4.3.12 With the exception of modern disturbances, normally a minimum of 50% of all contained features will be excavated. Modern disturbances will only be excavated as necessary in order to properly define and evaluate any features that they may cut. Normally 10% (or at least a 1m-wide segment) of linear features will be excavated. Further discussion and agreement on the approach to the excavation of complex areas may be requested during the project.

4.3.13 The CHET monitoring officer will be informed immediately of the discovery of any human remains. All articulated human remains, graves and cremation vessels/deposits will receive minimal excavation to define their extent and establish whether they are burials or not. Generally all graves and cremation burials will be recorded and their positions noted without full excavation, only surface cleaning. A decision would then be made on future treatment of the human remains in consultation with the client/ their agent and the CHET monitoring officer, and the coroner would be informed. Graves and cremation

burials would only be excavated if they have already been disturbed, or if it is decided that a small sample of the burials need be evaluated to assess their condition and preservation. If removal of buried human remains is deemed essential an exhumation licence will be requested from the Ministry of Justice.

4.3.14 A full photographic record comprising colour digital images will be made with monochrome prints of significant features/feature groups or in-situ artefacts only. The photographic record will aim to provide an overview of the excavation and the surrounding area. A representative sample of individual feature shots and sections will be taken, in addition to working shots and elements of interest (individual features and group shots). The photographic register will include: film number, shot number, location of shot, direction of shot and a brief description of the subject photographed.

4.4 Finds/Environmental Remains

4.4.1 In general, with the exception of obviously modern material, all finds from all features will be collected.

4.4.2 Finds will be identified, by context number, to a specific deposit or, in the case of topsoil finds, to a specific area of the site.

4.4.3 All finds will be properly processed according to ASE guidelines and the CI*f*A Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (2014c). All pottery and other finds, where appropriate, will be marked with the site code and context number.

4.4.4 If appropriate, environmental samples will be taken from well-stratified, datable deposits that are deemed to have potential for the preservation/survival of ecofactual material. Bulk soil samples (minimum 40 litres or 50% of context) will be taken for wet sieving and flotation, and for finds recovery. ASE's environmental consultant is Karine Le Hegarat (ASE) and, if necessary, the Historic England regional science advisor will be consulted. In all instances deposits with clear intrusive material shall be avoided.

4.4.5 If encountered, buried soils and associated deposits will be inspected by a suitably qualified geoarchaeologist who will advise on whether soil micromorphology or other analytical techniques will enhance understanding of depositional processes and transformations of the soil. If appropriate, a sampling strategy will be put into action.

4.4.6 Any finds believed to fall potentially within the statutory definition of Treasure, as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, amended 2003, will be excavated and removed to a safe place. They shall be reported to the Cambridgeshire County Council Finds Liaison Officer, the client and the CHET monitoring officer. Should the find's status as potential treasure be confirmed the Coroner will also be informed. A record shall be provided to all parties of the date and circumstances of discovery, the identity of the finder, and the exact location of the find(s) (OS map reference to within 1 metre, and find spot(s) marked onto the site plan).

4.4.7 See above and Appendix 1 for information regarding specialist consultants

5.0 PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

5.1 Client Report

5.1.1 Within 4 weeks of the completion of fieldwork a report will be produced containing the following information:

- SUMMARY: A concise non-technical summary
- INTRODUCTION: General introduction to project including reasons for work and funding, planning background.
- BACKGROUND: to include geology, topography, current site usage/description, and what is known of the history and archaeology of the surrounding area.
- AIMS AND OBJECTIVES: Summary of aims and objectives of the project
- METHOD: Methodology used to carry out the work.
- FIELDWORK RESULTS: Detailed description of results. In addition to archaeological results, the depth of the archaeological horizon and/or subsoil across the site will be described. The nature, location, extent,

date, significance and quality of any archaeological remains will be described.

- SPECIALIST REPORTS: Summary descriptions of artefactual and ecofactual remains recovered. Brief discussion of intrinsic value of assemblages and their more specific value to the understanding of the site.
- DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS: Overview to include assessment of value and significance of the archaeological deposits and artefacts, and consideration of the site in its wider context.
- APPENDICES: Context descriptions, finds catalogues, contents of archive and deposition details, HER summary sheet.
- FIGURES: to include a location plan of the archaeological works in relation to the proposed development (at an Ordnance Survey scale), specific plans of areas of archaeological interest (at 1:50), a section drawing to show present ground level and depth of deposits, section drawings of relevant features (at 1:20). Colour photographs of the more significant archaeological features and general views of the site will be included where appropriate.

5.1.2 An unbound hard or digital copy of the report, clearly marked DRAFT, will be submitted to the CHET monitoring officer in the first instance, for comment/ approval. Following the incorporation of any comments, a digital copy of the report will be supplied to the CHET monitoring officer for planning purposes and inclusion in the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER).

5.1.3 Copies of the report will also be submitted to the County Archive Facility as part of the project archive.

5.1.4 A form will be completed for the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) at http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/ in accordance with the guidelines provided by Historic England and the Archaeological Data Service.

5.2 Publication

5.2.1 A summary report will be submitted for publication in the annual fieldwork round-up in the *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society*.

5.3 Archive

5.3.1 Guidelines contained in the CIfA *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (2014d) and the requirements of *Deposition of archaeological archives in Cambridgeshire* CHET 2014) will be followed for the preparation of the archive for deposition in the County Archive Facility.

5.3.2 Finds from the archaeological fieldwork will be kept with the archival material.

5.3.3 Subject to agreement with the legal landowner ASE will arrange with the County Archive Facility for the deposition of the archive and artefact collection. Any items requiring treatment will be conserved. The landowner will be asked to donate the finds to the County Archive Facility by *transfer of title*.

6 HEALTH AND SAFETY

6.1 Site Risk Assessment and Safety Measures

6.1.1 ASE's Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) system covers most aspects of excavation work and ensures that for most sites the risks are adequately controlled. Prior to and during fieldwork sites are subject to an ongoing assessment of risk. Site-specific risk assessments are kept under review and amended whenever circumstances change which materially affect the level of risk. Where significant risks have been identified in work to be carried out by ASE a written generic assessment will be made available to those affected by the work. A copy of the Risk Assessment is kept on site.

6.2 Site risk assessment and safety measures

6.2.1 An initial appraisal of risk suggests that adherence to ASE's RAMS system should adequately control identified risk. Assessment of risk is an ongoing process and should circumstances demand additional risk assessments will be carried out prior to and during archaeological work.

6.2.2 ASE staff will liaise with the client and/ or their agent and will follow any additional Health and Safety instructions that are given/agreed.

6.2.3 Archaeology South-East is insured against claims for: public liability to the value of £50,000,000 any one occurrence and in the aggregate for products liability; professional indemnity to the value of £10,000,000 any one occurrence; employer's liability to the value of £50,000,000 each and every loss.

7 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

7.1 Staffing and Equipment

7.1.1 The archaeological works will be undertaken by an Archaeologist with support from a surveyor and two Assistant Archaeologists.

7.1.2 The lead Archaeologist for the project will be responsible for fieldwork, post-excavation reporting and archiving in liaison with the relevant specialists and under the overall direction of the fieldwork project manager (Niall Oakey) and the post-excavation project manager (Mark Atkinson).

7.1.3 The CHET monitoring officer will be notified of the Archaeologist assigned to the project prior to start of works and should any subsequent change of personnel occur. CVs of all key staff are available on request.

7.1.4 Specialists who may be consulted are listed in Appendix 1.

7.1.5 Other specialists may be consulted if necessary. These will be made known to the monitoring office for approval prior to consultation. Similarly, any changes in the specialist list will be made known to the monitoring office for approval prior to consultation.

7.2 Timetable and Programme

7.2.1 The works are provisionally programmed to commence in late October 2016, dependent upon ground and weather conditions, and will take six working days to complete, dependent upon the level of discoveries and whether contingency trenching is required.

8 MONITORING

8.1 The CHET monitoring officer will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project.

8.2 Any variations to the specification will be agreed with the CHET monitoring officer prior to being carried out.

8.3 The CHET monitoring officer will be kept informed of progress throughout the project and will be contacted in the event that significant archaeological features are discovered. Arrangements will be made for the monitoring officer to inspect any archaeological features revealed before trenches are backfilled.

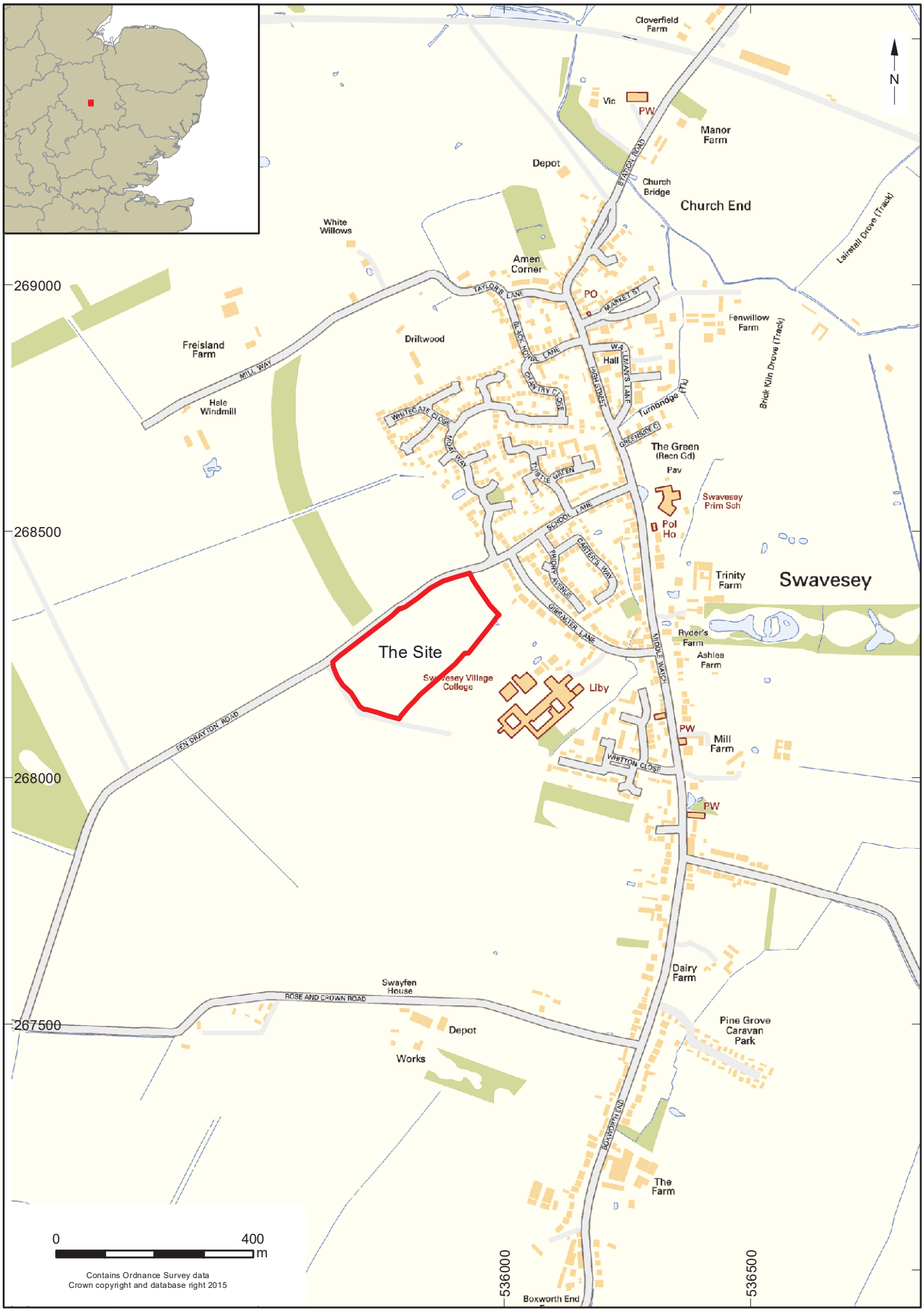
BIBLIOGRAPHY

Brown, N. and Glazebrook, J.	2000	*Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy*, E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Paper 8
BGS	2016	British Geological Survey, Geology of Britain Viewer, accessed on 03/10/2016 http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html
CgMs	2016	*Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment. Land off Fen Drayton Road, Church End, Swavesey, Cambridgeshire*
CHET	2014	*Deposition of archaeological archives in Cambridgeshire.* Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team
CHET	2016	*Brief for Archaeological Evaluation; Land to the south of Fen Drayton Road, Swavesey.* Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team
CIfA	2014a	*Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation (revised).* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
CIfA	2014b	*Code of Conduct (revised).* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
CIfA	2014c	*Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
CIfA	2014d	*Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*
DCLG	2012	*National Planning Policy Framework*. HMSO
Gurney, D.	2003	*Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Paper **14**
Medlycott, M.	2011	*Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Paper 24

APPENDIX 1

Specialists to be used as necessary:

Prehistoric and Roman pottery	Louise Rayner & Anna Doherty (ASE)
Prehistoric	Nick Lavender (external: Essex region)
Post-Roman pottery	Luke Barber (external: Sussex, Kent and London)
Post-Roman pottery (Essex)	Helen Walker (external: Essex)
CBM	Sue Pringle & Luke Barber (external)
Fired Clay	Elke Raemen & Trista Clifford (ASE)
Clay Tobacco Pipe	Elke Raemen (ASE)
Glass	Elke Raemen (ASE)
Slag	Luke Barber, Lynne Keyes (external); Trista Clifford (ASE)
Metalwork	Trista Clifford (ASE)
Worked Flint	Karine Le Hégarat (ASE); Hugo Anderson-Whymark (external)
Geological material and worked stone	Luke Barber (external)
Human bone incl cremated bone	Lucy Sibun (ASE)
Animal bone incl fish	Gemma Ayton (ASE)
Marine shell	Elke Raemen (ASE); David Dunkin (external)
Registered Finds	Elke Raemen & Trista Clifford (ASE)
Coins	Trista Clifford (ASE)
Treasure administration	Trista Clifford (ASE)
Conservation and x-ray	Fishbourne Roman Villa or UCL Institute of Archaeology
Geoarchaeology	Dr Matt Pope & Liz Chambers (ASE)
Geoarchaeology (incl wetland environments)	Kristina Krawiec (ASE)
Macro-plant remains	Dr Lucy Allott & Karine Le Hégarat (ASE)
Charcoal & Waterlogged wood	Dr Lucy Allott & Dawn Elise Moony (ASE)



© Archaeology South-East		Land to the south of Fen Drayton Road, Church End, Swavesey	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 160555	Oct 2016	Site location	
Report No: WSI	Drawn by: APL		

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Drain

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535950, 268250

Pond

Pond

Fenland Squas

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Sports Court

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L Twrs

Sports Court

L Twrs

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© **Archaeology South-East**		Land to the south of Fen Drayton Road, Church End, Swavesey	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 160555	12th Oct 2016	Proposed trench locations	
Report Ref: WSI	Drawn by: APL		

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email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.archaeologyse.co.uk

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UCL Institute of Archaeology
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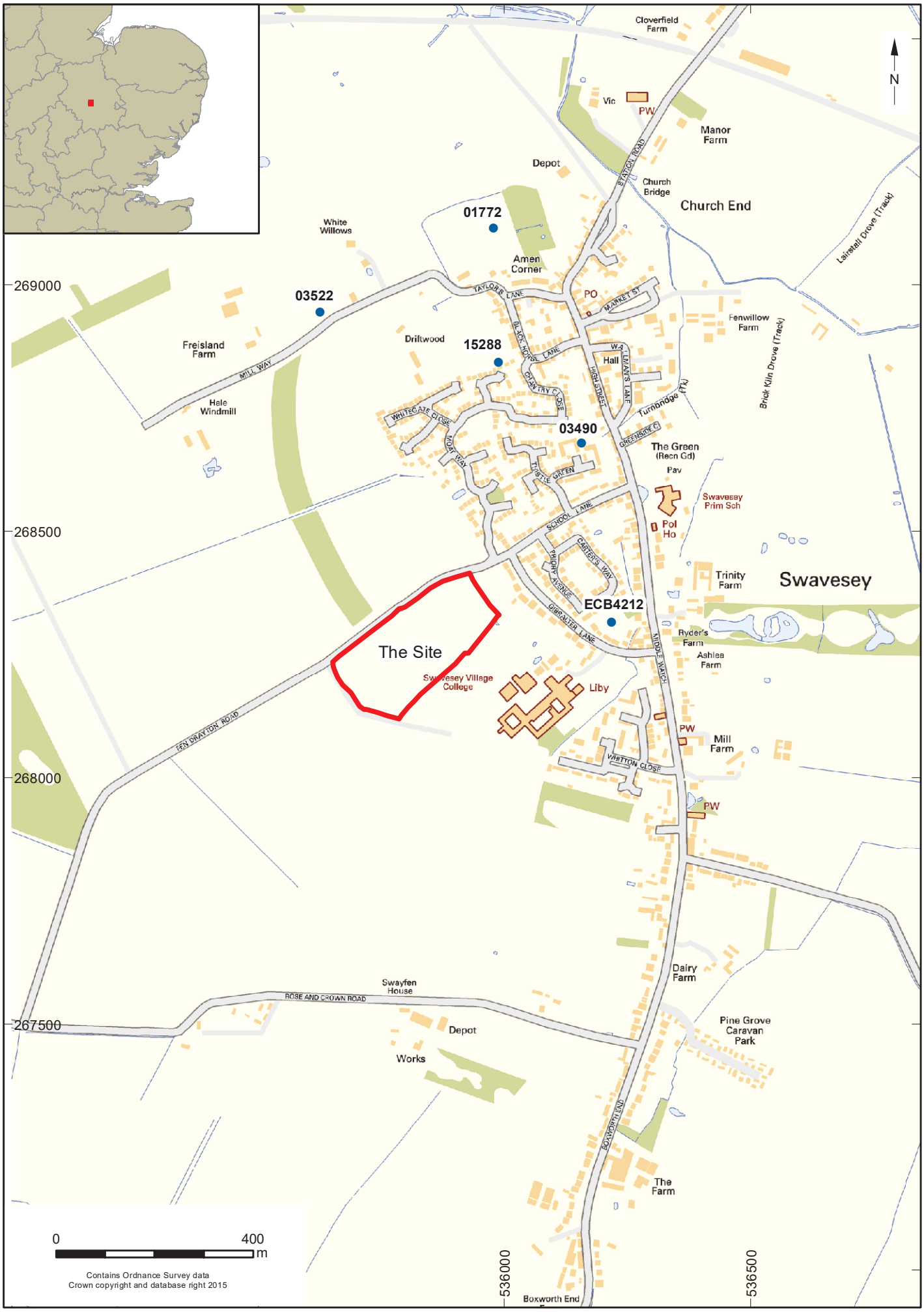
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.ucl.ac.uk/caa



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© Archaeology South-East		Land to the south of Fen Drayton Road, Church End, Swavesey	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 160555	Dec 2016	Site location	
Report No: 2016477	Drawn by: APL		

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7.9m

535650, 268300

535950, 268250

Drain

Pond

Pond

Fenland Squas

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Sports Court

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Sports Court

L Twrs

L Twrs

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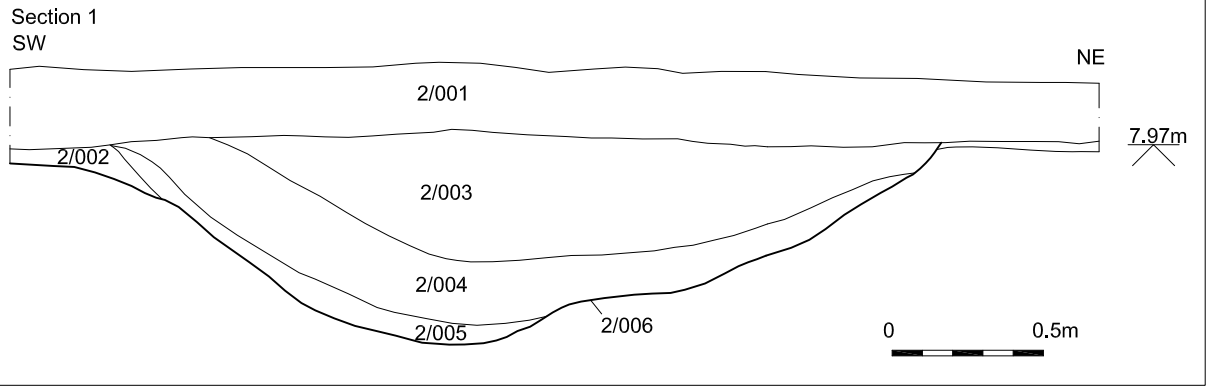
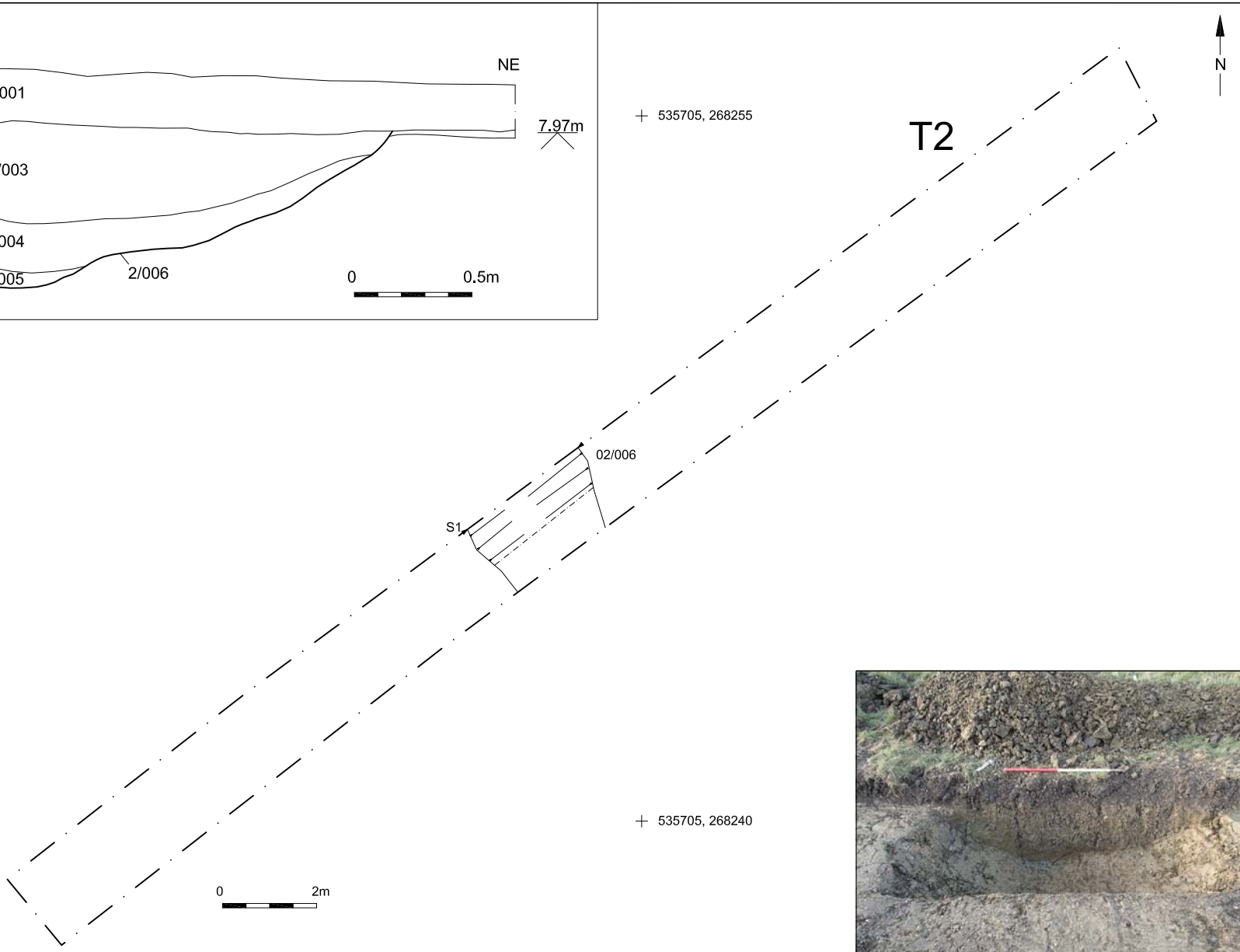
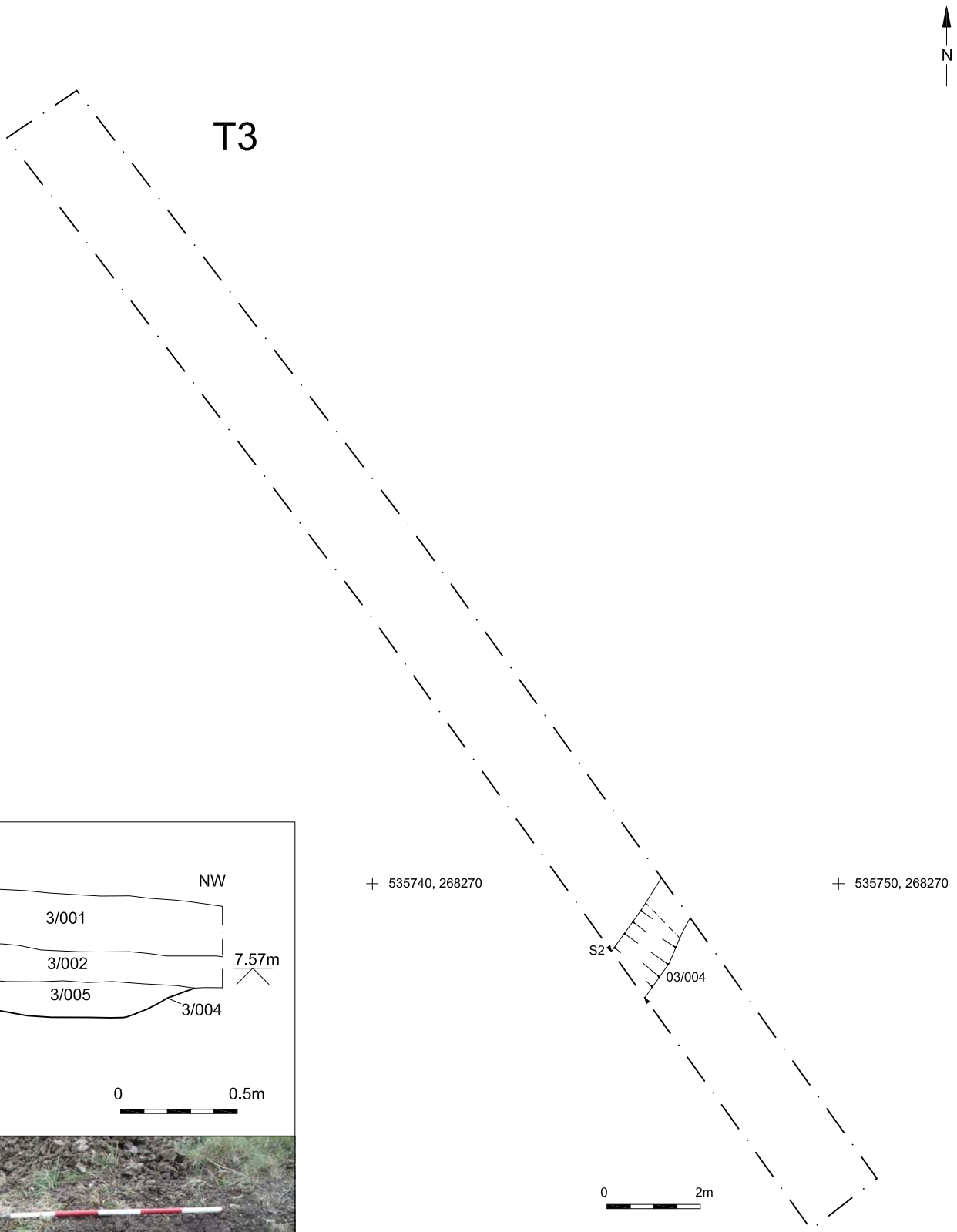
© **Archaeology South-East**		Land to the south of Fen Drayton Road, Church End, Swavesey	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 160555	Dec 2016	Trench locations	
Report Ref: 2016477	Drawn by: APL		

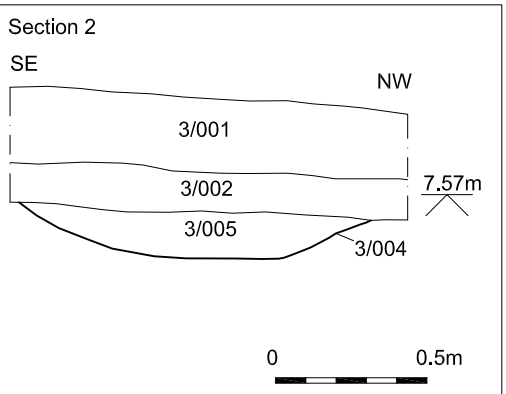




Ditch 02/006, 1m scale

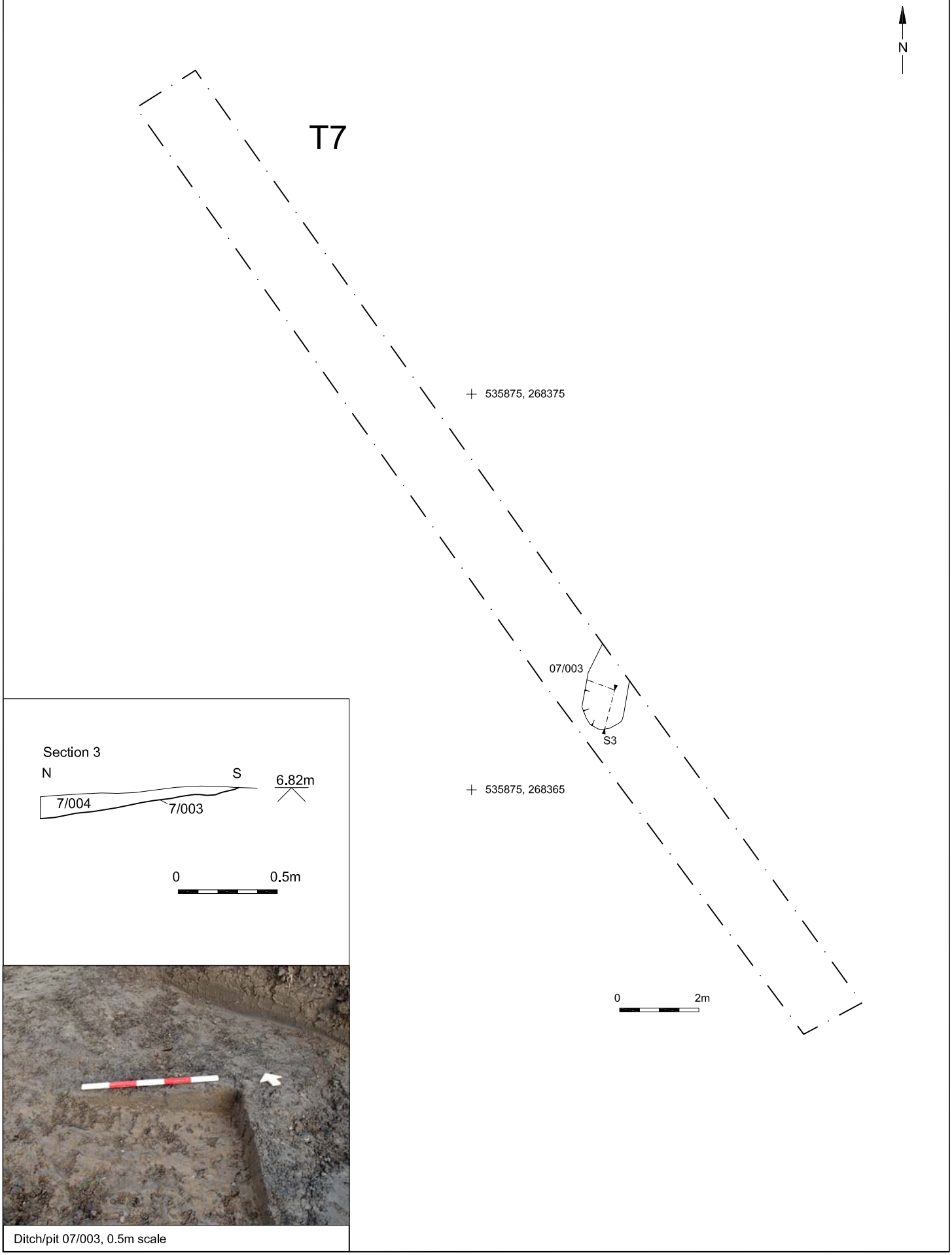
© **Archaeology South-East**		Land to the south of Fen Drayton Road, Church End, Swavesey	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 160555	Dec 2016	Trench 2 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2016477	Drawn by: APL		





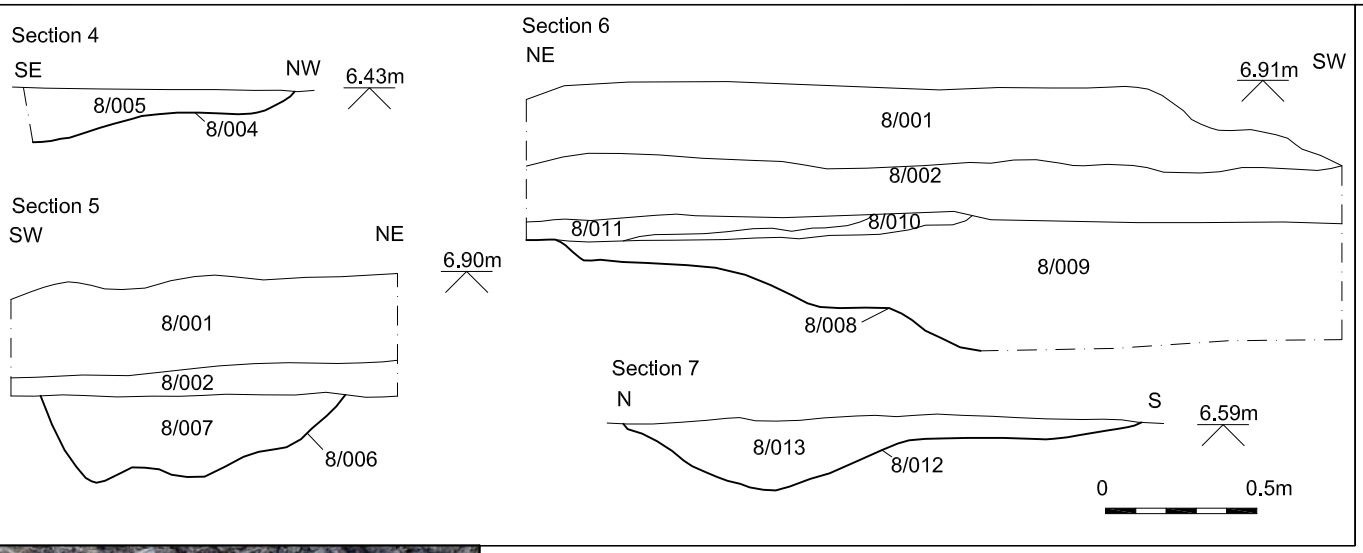
Ditch 03/004, 1m scale

© Archaeology South-East		Land to the south of Fen Drayton Road, Church End, Swavesey	Fig.4
Project Ref: 160555	Dec 2016	Trench 3 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2016477	Drawn by: APL		



Ditch/pit 07/003, 0.5m scale

© Archaeology South-East		Land to the south of Fen Drayton Road, Church End, Swavesey	Fig.5
Project Ref: 160555	Dec 2016	Trench 7 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2016477	Drawn by: APL		



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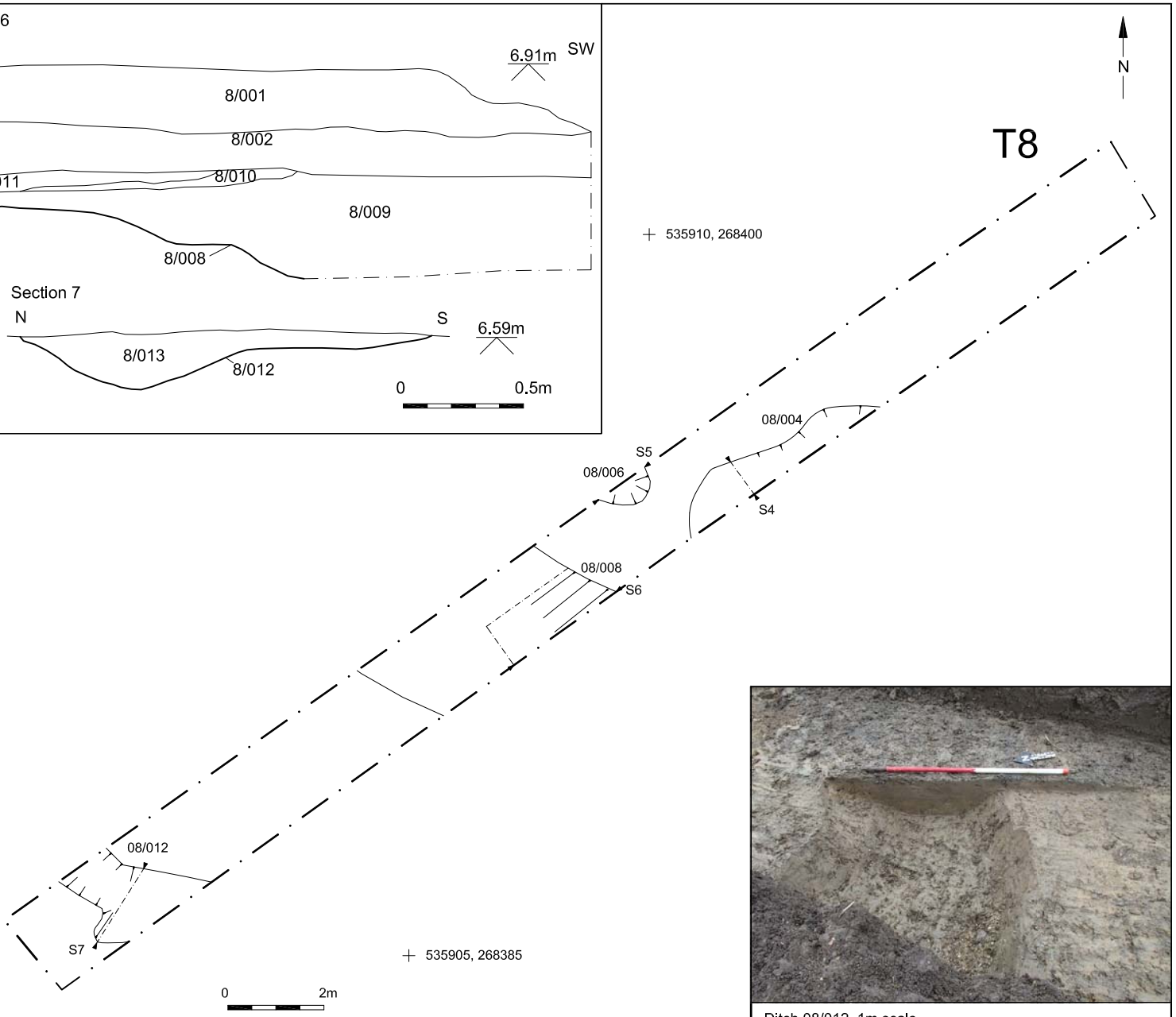

Ditch 08/012, 1m scale

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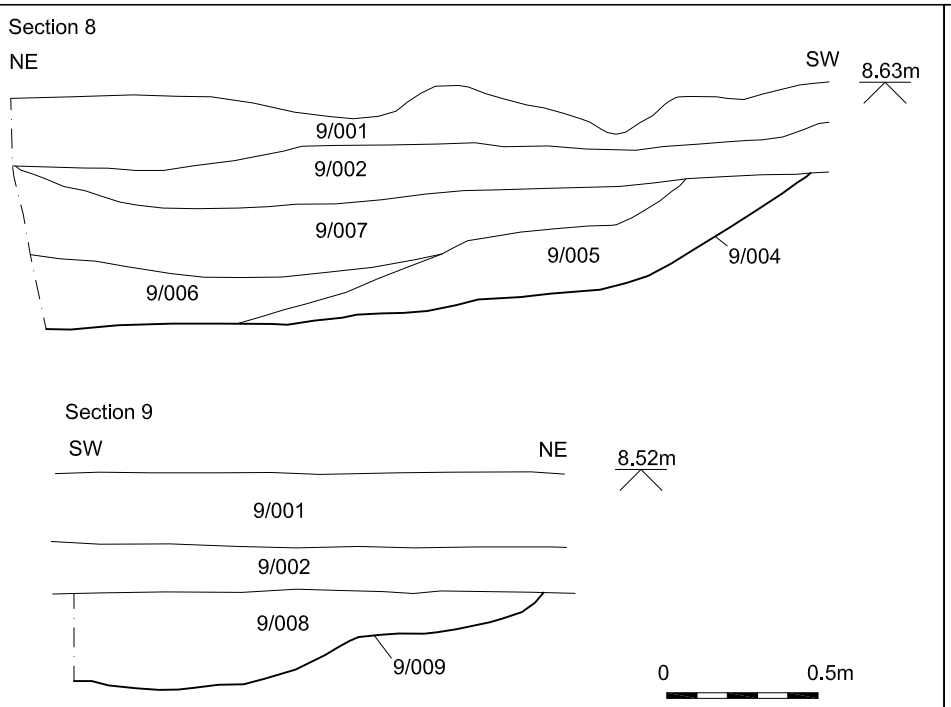
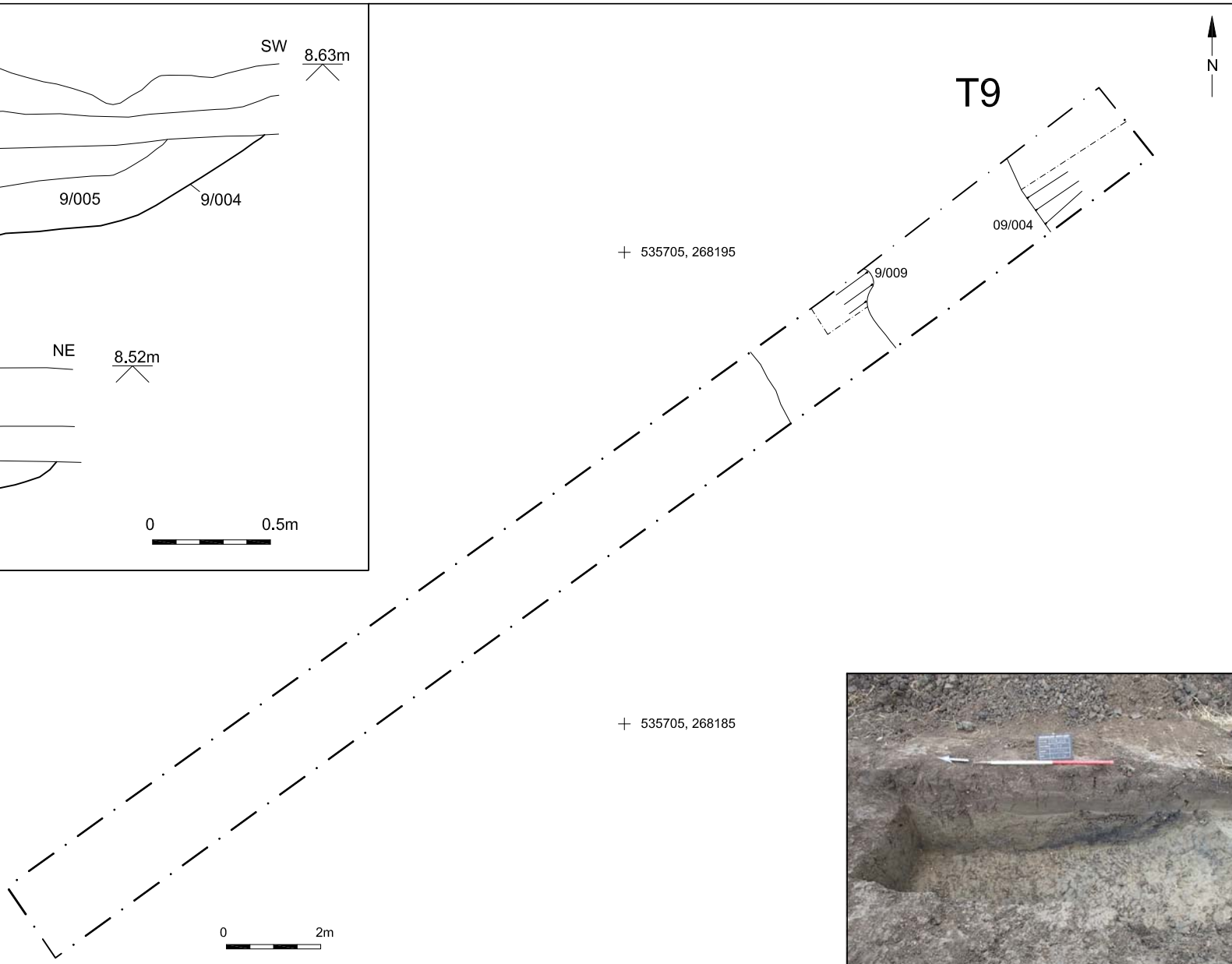
Project Ref: 160555	Dec 2016	Trench 8 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2016477	Drawn by: APL		





Ditch 09/004, 1m scale

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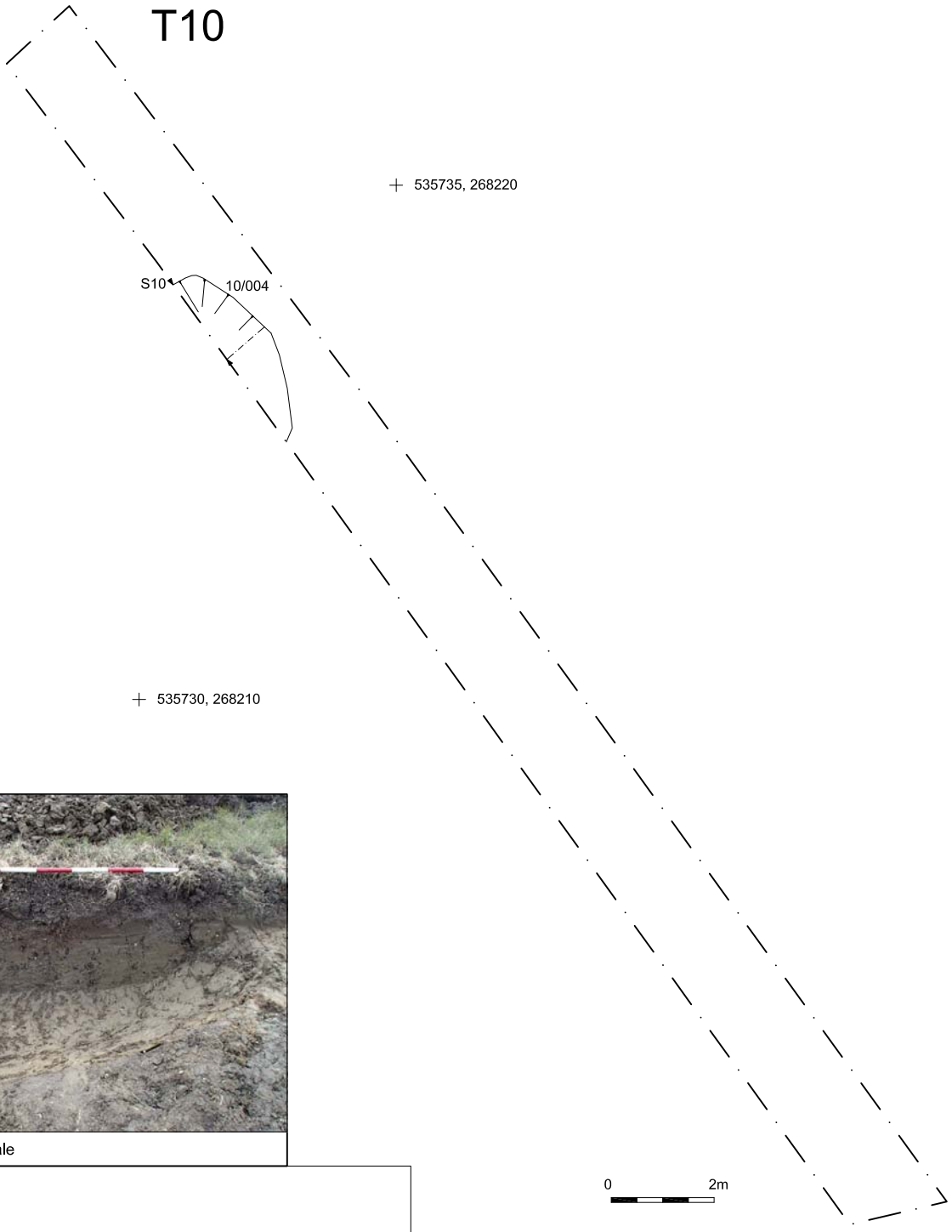
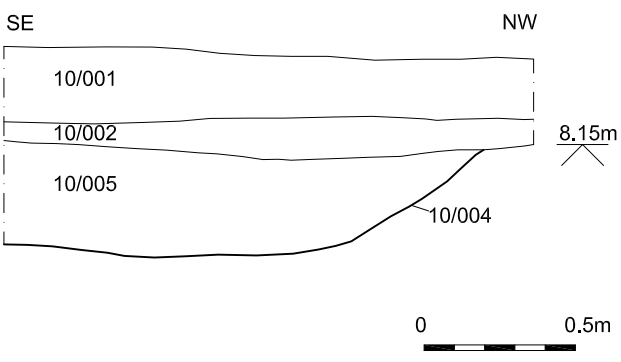
Project Ref: 160555	Dec 2016	Trench 9 plan, sections and photograph	
Report Ref: 2016477	Drawn by: APL		



Ditch 10/004, 1m scale

Section 10



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Project Ref: 160555	Dec 2016	Trench 10 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2016477	Drawn by: APL		

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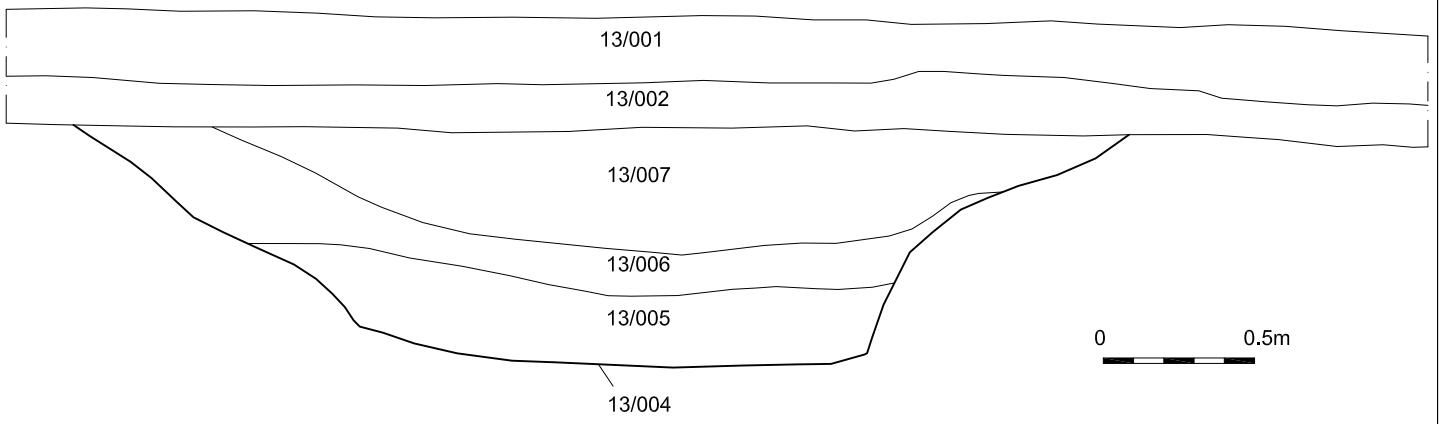
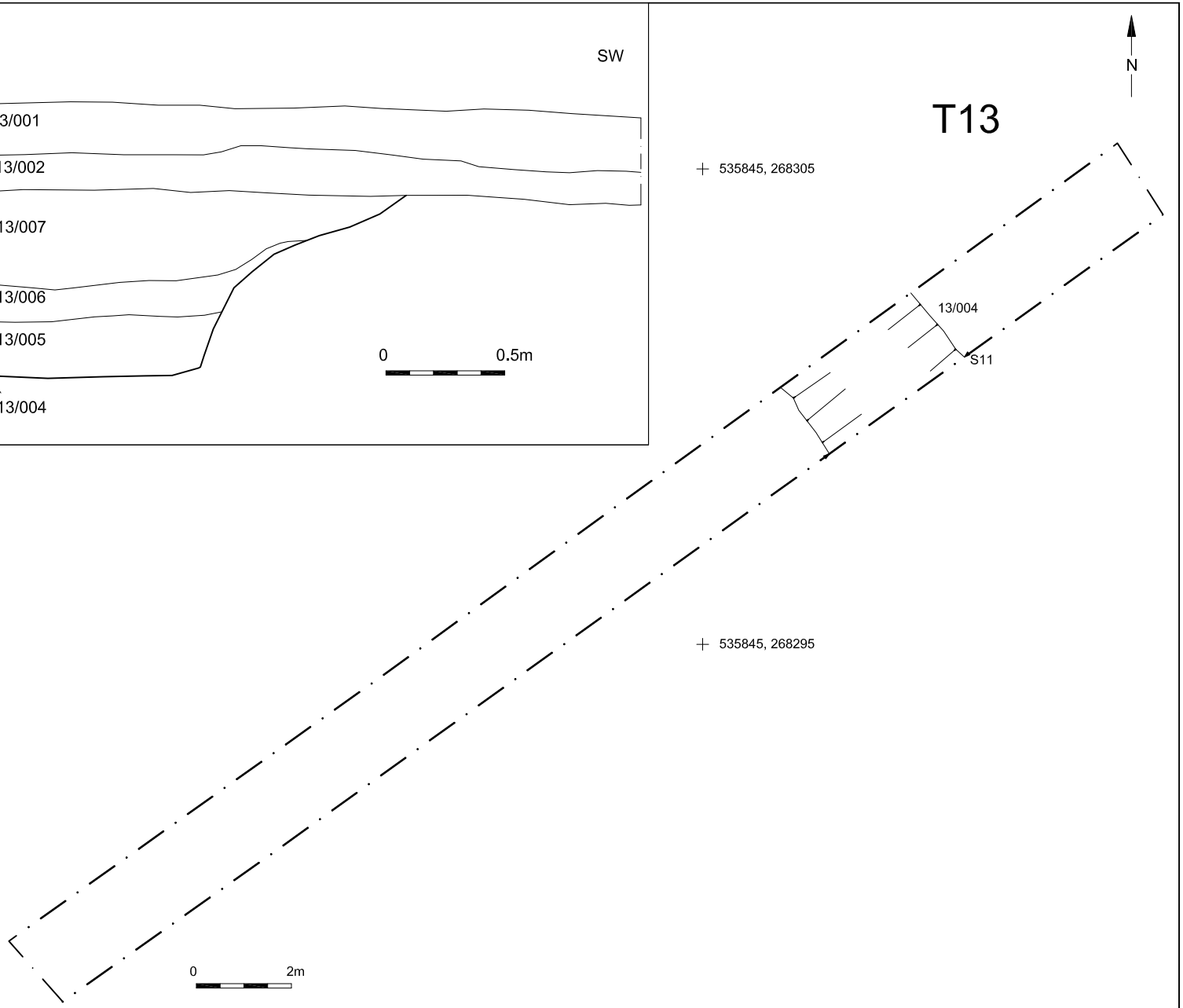


Ditch 13/004, 1m scale



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Project Ref: 160555	Dec 2016	Trench 13 plan, section and photograph	
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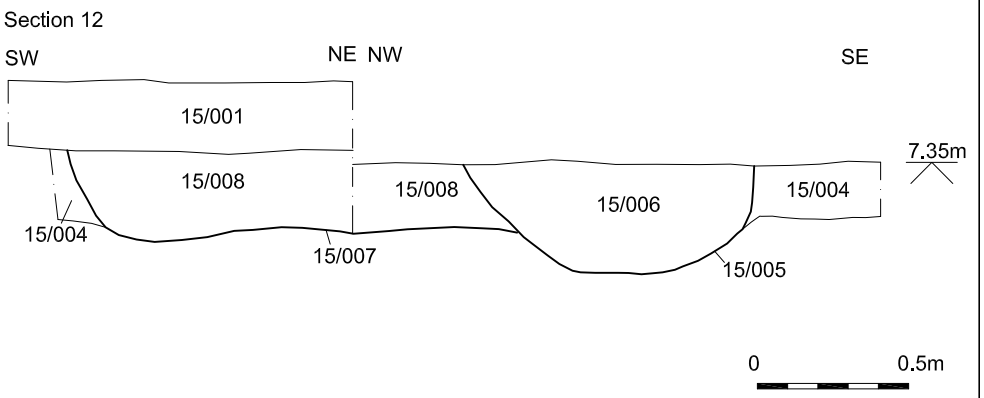

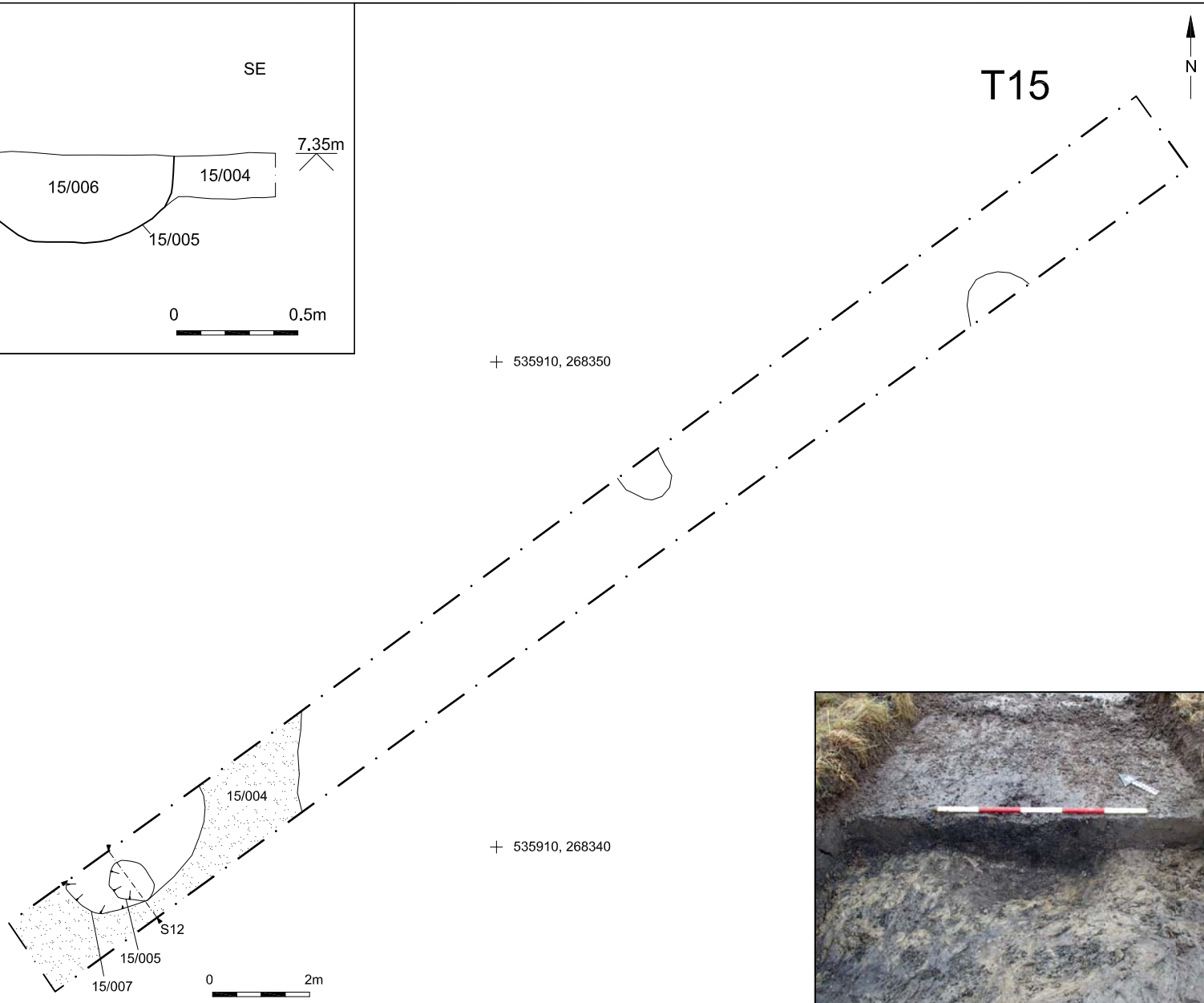

Ditch 15/005, 1m scale

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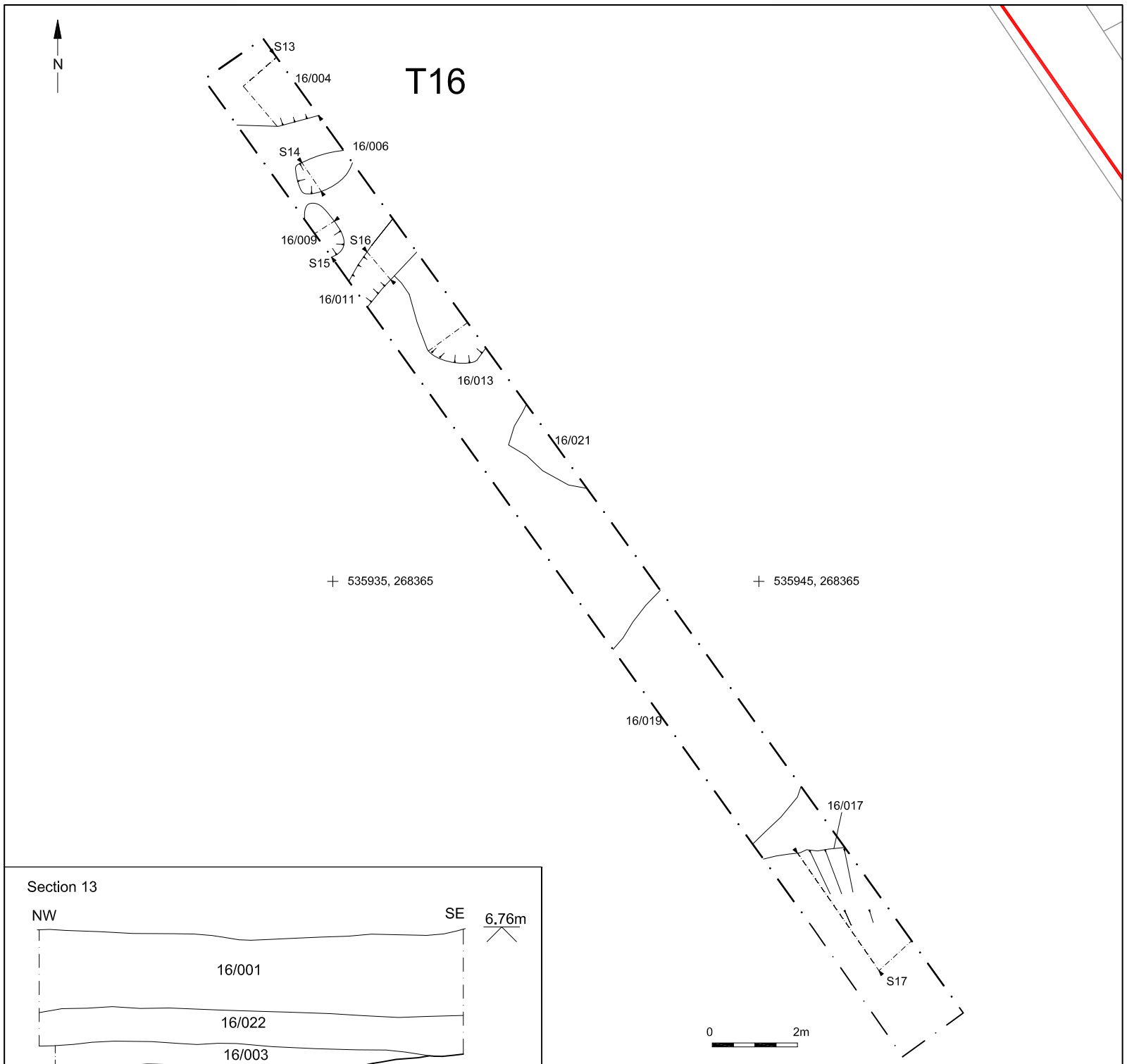
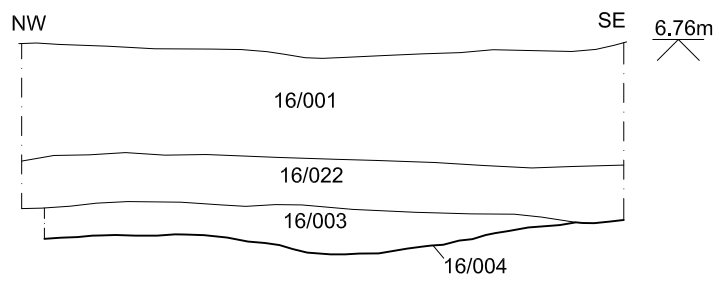
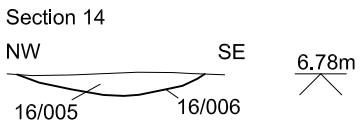
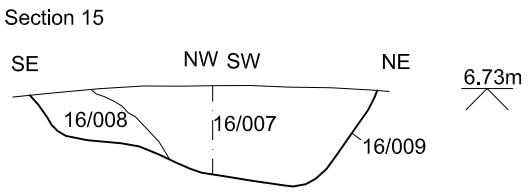
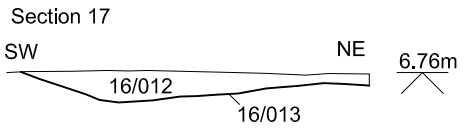
Project Ref: 160555	Dec 2016	Trench 15 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2016477	Drawn by: APL		

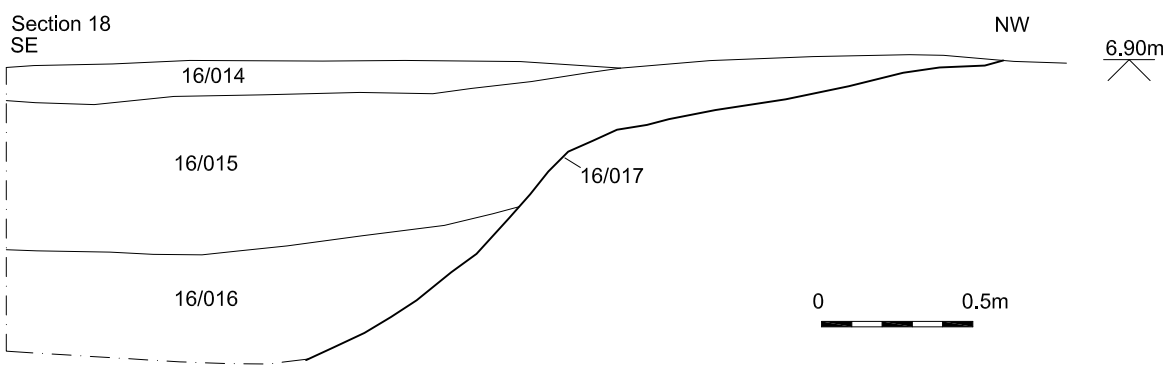












Pit 16/017, 1m scale

Layer 16/004, 1m scale

Pit 16/009 and ditch 16/011, 1m scale

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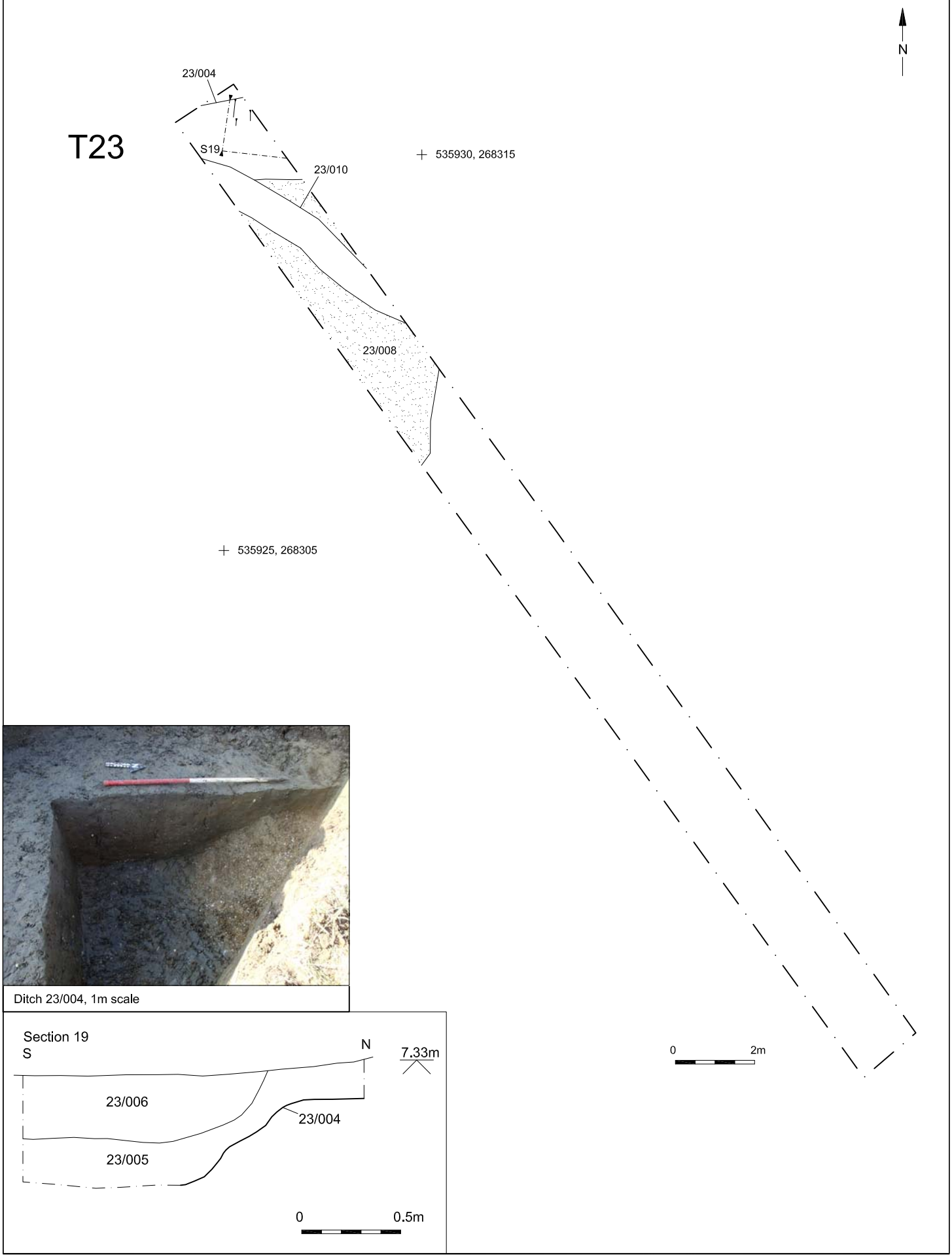
Project Ref: 160555	Dec 2016	Trench 16 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2016477	Drawn by: APL		



Ditch 23/004, 1m scale

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Project Ref: 160555	Dec 2016	Trench 23 plan, section and photograph	
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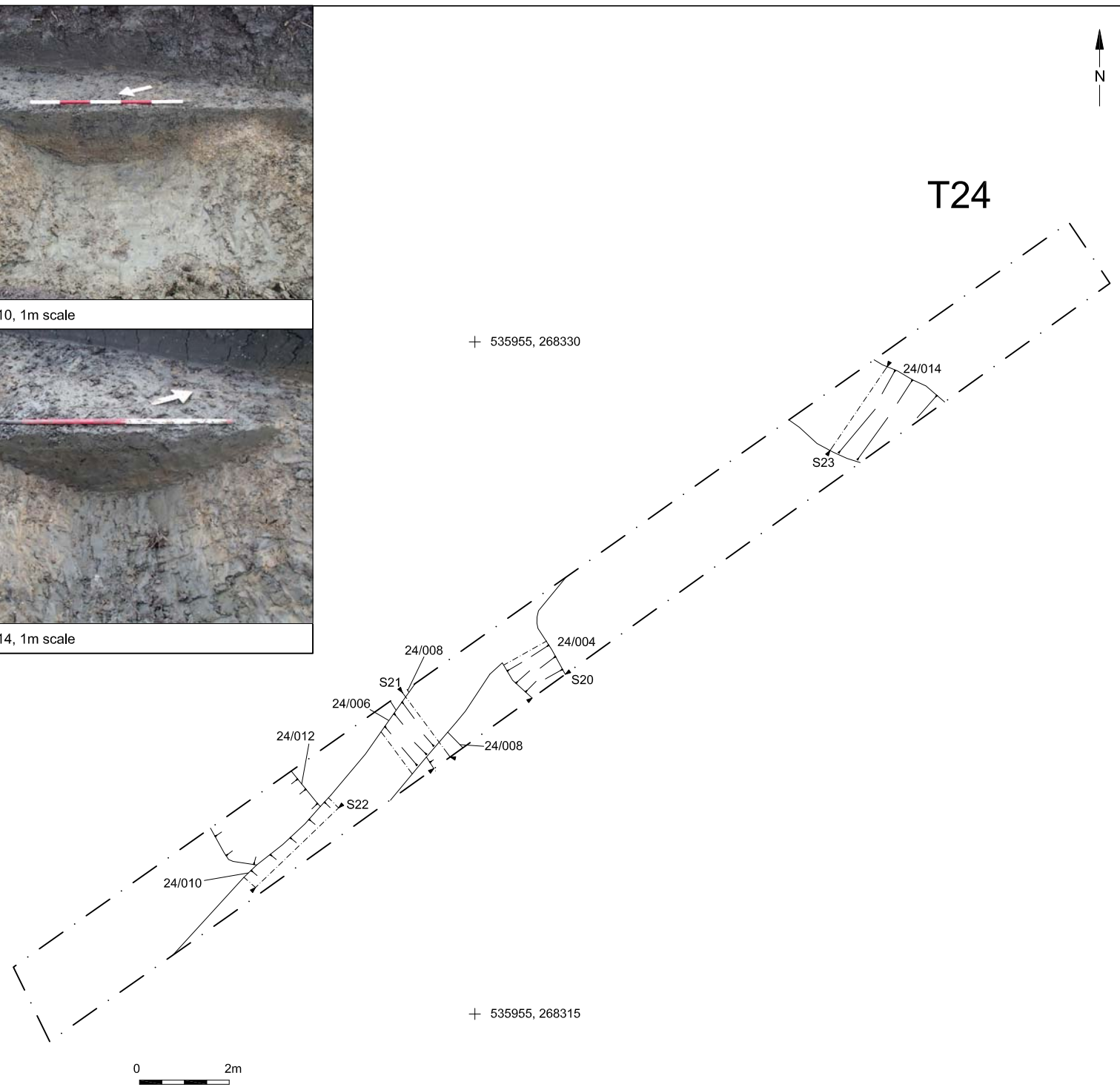
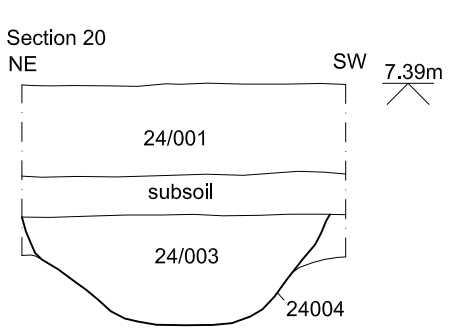
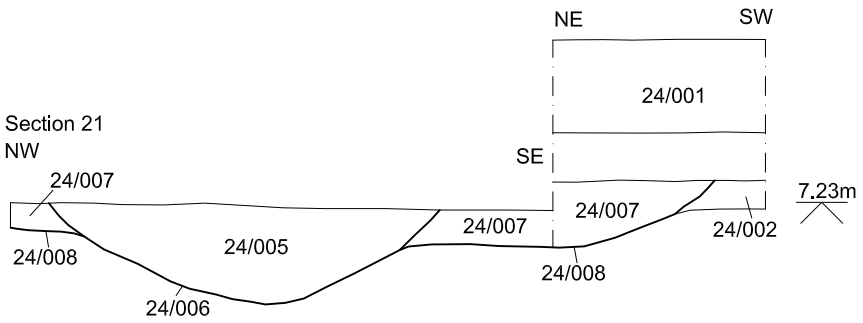
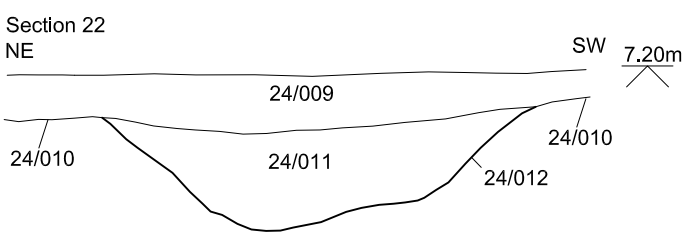
Ditch 24/010, 1m scale

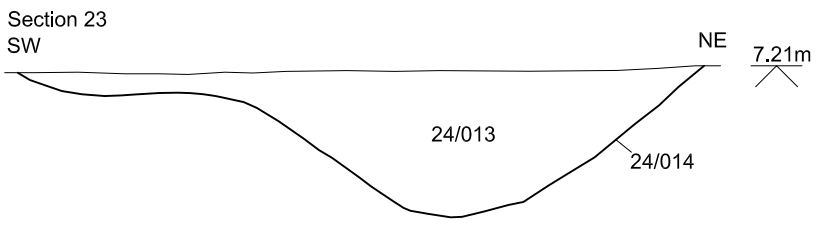
Ditch 24/014, 1m scale











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Project Ref: 160555	Dec 2016	Trench 24 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2016477	Drawn by: APL		

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