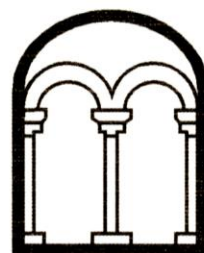


LAND EAST OF OLD NORTH ROAD
SAWTRY
CAMBRIDGESHIRE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION

Albion
archaeology



**LAND EAST OF OLD NORTH ROAD
SAWTRY
CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

Project: ST3347
CHER event no.: ECB5455
OASIS ref.: albionar1-319985

Document: 2019/69
Version 1.0

Compiled by	Edited by	Approved by
Allan King	Iain Leslie	Drew Shotliff

31st May 2019

Produced for:
Matrix Planning Ltd

On behalf of:
Spirotech Group



Contents

Preface	5
Acknowledgements	5
Version History	5
Key Terms	5
Non-Technical Summary	6
1. INTRODUCTION	7
1.1 Planning Background	7
1.2 Site Location and Description	7
1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background	7
1.4 Project Objectives	10
2. METHOD STATEMENT	11
2.1 Standards	11
2.2 Archaeological Trial Trenching	11
2.3 Archiving	12
3. RESULTS	13
3.1 Introduction	13
3.2 Overburden and Geological Deposits	13
3.3 Demolished 17th–18th-century Building	13
3.4 Furrows	14
3.5 Undated Ditch	14
4. DISCUSSION	15
4.1 Summary and Significance of the Archaeological Remains	15
4.2 Impact Assessment	15
5. BIBLIOGRAPHY	16
6. APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARIES	17
7. APPENDIX 2: OASIS SUMMARY FORM	28



List of Figures

Figure 1: Site location

Figure 2: All-features plan

Figure 3: Detailed plan, sections and photographs of Trench 1

Figure 4: Selected photographs of Trenches 1 and 4

Figure 5: Selected photographs of Trenches 5 and 7



Preface

All statements and opinions in this document are offered in good faith. This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and was prepared solely for the benefit of the client. This document should not be relied upon or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and the prior written authority of Albion Archaeology (a trading unit of Central Bedfordshire Council).

Albion Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for any other purpose than the purposes for which it was commissioned. Any person/party relying on the document for such other purposes agrees and will, by such use or reliance, be taken to confirm their agreement to indemnify Albion Archaeology for all loss or damage resulting therefrom. Albion Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for this document to any party other than the persons/party by whom it was commissioned. This document is limited by the current state of knowledge.

Acknowledgements

The project was commissioned by Matrix Planning Ltd on behalf of Spirotech Group, and was monitored on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by Kasia Gdaniec of Cambridgeshire County Council's Historic Environment Team (CHET).

The fieldwork was undertaken by Allan King (Project Supervisor) and Jonathan Nilsson (Archaeological Technician). The report has been prepared by Allan King with contributions Jackie Wells (Finds Officer). Figures were produced by Joan Lightning (CAD Technician). The project was managed for Albion Archaeology by Iain Leslie (Project Manager), under the overall management of Drew Shotliff (Operations Manager).

Albion Archaeology
 St Mary's Church
 St Mary's Street
 Bedford.
 MK42 0AS
 ☎: 0300 300 6867
 E-mail: h.cooper-reade@albion-arch.com
 Website: www.albion-arch.com

Version History

Version	Issue date	Reason for re-issue
1.0	31/05/2019	n/a

Key Terms

The following abbreviations are used throughout this report:

CBM	Ceramic building material
CI(A)	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
CHER	Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record
CHET	Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team
PDA	Proposed development area (for the planning application)
SA	Study area (for the purposes of the evaluation)



Non-Technical Summary

Matrix Planning Ltd, on behalf of Spirotech Group Ltd, submitted a planning application (18/01604/FUL) to Huntingdonshire District Council for the erection of industrial buildings on land to the east of Old North Road, Sawtry, Cambridgeshire.

Because of the high archaeological potential of the proposed development area (PDA), the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CHET) advised the applicant to provide information (by means of an archaeological evaluation of the site) on the potential impact of the proposed development on archaeological remains. This document presents the results of the evaluation.

The trial trenching was undertaken between 11th and 17th April 2019. It comprised the excavation of nine 30m x 1.8m trial trenches and an L-shaped trench measuring 42m x 1.8m. The trenching revealed evidence for medieval strip cultivation, a possible 17th–18th-century demolished structure or building and an undated ditch. The evidence for medieval strip cultivation suggests the site was part of a system of open fields in this period.

A demolition spread and two possible surfaces in Trench 1 suggest the presence of a former structure or building. Hand-made bricks suggest that it was most likely constructed in the 17th or 18th century, although the bricks may have been reused from an earlier building. The absence of artefacts suggests a non-domestic building function, possibly related to agricultural activities. This is consistent with the rough construction of the brick external surface, the lack of below-ground structural remains (such as footings, beamslots or post holes) and, to a certain extent, the structure's absence from historical maps.

The undated ditch contained no finds and most likely represents the remains of a field boundary.

Overall, the remains revealed by the trenching are of no more than local significance and have negligible potential to address regional research objectives. Construction of the proposed development will have a negative impact on the identified remains. However, the remains are of limited significance with negligible potential to address regional research objectives and, therefore, the impact of the development on archaeological remains is considered to be insignificant.

The project archive will be deposited with the Cambridgeshire County Store (Event no.: ECB5455). Details of the project and its findings will be submitted to the OASIS database (reference no. albionar1-319985) in accordance with the guidelines issued by Historic England and the Archaeology Data Service.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 *Planning Background*

Matrix Planning Ltd, on behalf of Spirotech Group Ltd, submitted a planning application (18/01604/FUL) to Huntingdonshire District Council for the erection of industrial buildings on land to the east of Old North Road, Sawtry, Cambridgeshire.

Because of the high archaeological potential of the proposed development area (PDA), the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CHET) advised the applicant to provide information (by means of an archaeological evaluation of the site) on the potential impact of the proposed development on archaeological remains.

The CHET, acting in the capacity of archaeological adviser to the local planning authority, issued a Design Brief for the archaeological evaluation, specifying geophysical survey (depending on ground conditions) and trial trenching (CHET 2018). Albion Archaeology was appointed to carry out the evaluation in accordance with the CHET's Design Brief.

A Written Scheme of investigation (WSI) (Albion Archaeology 2019) was prepared and agreed with the CHET. This document presents the results of the evaluation.

1.2 *Site Location and Description*

The PDA is located above the fen edge in the eastern part of Sawtry parish, to the east of the Old North Road and A1(M) (Figure 1). Land heights vary from *c.*8.5m OD in the north-west part of the PDA to *c.*5.5m OD in the south-east corner. The Middle Level Catchwater Drain defines the eastern boundary of the land parcel.

The study area (SA) for the evaluation was based on the PDA plus a 20m buffer to the south and east. The north-west corner of the site was not accessible for trenching due to the presence of vegetation, a waterlogged hollow and dumped refuse (cut vegetation, rubble, tarmac planings etc.). In total the SA comprised an area of *c.*2.65ha (Figure 1).

Oxford Clay forms the undulating hillocks in the area, and to the immediate south alluvial deposits and peats were seen in excavations for an industrial unit at the lowest part of the fen edge.

1.3 *Archaeological and Historical Background*

Selected records from the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record illustrate the character of known archaeological evidence around the PDA. This information was provided as part of the CHET Design Brief (CHET 2018) and pre-application archaeological advice; it is reproduced below.

1.3.1 *Iron Age and Roman*

A well-preserved Iron Age settlement is located at Black Horse Farm *c.*250m to the south of the PDA (Nordic House and units to the north. MCB18242, MCB16484). Excavations revealed the remains of middle to late Iron Age houses (*c.*350–50BC) set in deep-ditched enclosure boundaries that likely functioned as water management



features rather than as defensive enclosures. A partial stone wall survived in the largest house. Wooden objects and waterlogged plant remains indicated excellent preservation in spite of de-watering effects caused by a 19th-century principal drain cutting through the site (since re-routed as the Middle Level Catchwater Drain with the older drain culverted). Burials were present and were thought to be foundation deposits, typical of the period. Metalworking was in evidence at the site. The settlement was located at the fen edge and was prone to flooding, as seen in alluvial layers infilling the tops of ditches and within some of the houses. In the 1st-2nd centuries AD, during the Roman period, a field system was located in the area around the abandoned Iron Age village.

Roughly 430m to the north of the PDA is an area of dark soil with burnt stone, and Roman to medieval pottery sherds (MCB24693). A notable colour-coated sherd was found during road works on the A1 west of the site in 1959; it was painted with the figure of a spearman in white on a black ground, with beard brooch and other details picked out in red (MCB1716). No excavations occurred during this period to recover evidence of occupation in this area.

An evaluation of land adjacent to St Andrew's graveyard immediately north of the PDA revealed archaeological features dating from the Roman and medieval periods. The site lies close to Roman Ermine Street and south of a late Iron Age and Roman roadside settlement.

The Roman settlement at Tort Hill lies 1km north of the PDA and is a significant archaeological zone, last examined during the A1 widening scheme in 1996. This largely confirmed the character of the Roman roadside settlement located along Roman Ermine Street (MCB13710), finding remains of post-Conquest to 4th-century occupation, including boundary ditches, pits, surfaces, and ovens. It is believed that this area of settlement is a continuation of that on the west side of Ermine Street (MCB13711). Evaluation work along a pipeline to the east of Tort Hill found ditches and postholes with Roman and prehistoric pottery, iron objects, slag, coins and brooches. Cobbled areas, ovens and hearths were also found. The area is suggested to represent plots to the rear of the Roman roadside settlement along Ermine Street.

An evaluation of land adjacent to St. Andrew's graveyard revealed archaeological features dating from the Roman and medieval periods. The site lies close to Roman Ermine Street and south of a late Iron Age and Roman roadside settlement. Medieval remains are associated with the demolished church.

1.3.2 Medieval

The site of the former Sawtry medieval settlement and a moated manorial site lie 200m west of the PDA (DCB111 NHLE 1006817 MCB1708). Five hectares of the site are a designated scheduled monument. The 21m-square moat has a central platform raised 1.82m above the surrounding ground surface. The well-preserved moat is partly filled with water. Its outline is irregular and is approximately 10m wide at the broadest point.

Medieval remains of tracks and paddocks extend south of this site and were investigated ahead of construction for a new residential development. This excavation



also revealed Iron Age occupation evidence indicating that settlement from this period was relatively extensive in the area.

Bruce's Castle, a grand 13th-century medieval moated site enclosing at least 1 hectare, built by Bernard de Brus, is located just over 1km to the north-east of the PDA on a small rise of land; it too is scheduled (DCB255, NHLE1017844). It had vineyards and orchards, service yards and buildings (bake house, ale house, kitchen, stores etc.) and a chapel. Evidence of burning suggests its demise was due to an uncontrollable fire.

The scheduled remains of Sawtry Abbey (NHLE 1012280, DCB223) lie on a small knoll rising above the medieval fen 2km to the south-east of the PDA. They are mentioned here to indicate the importance of Sawtry parish in this period. This was a Cistercian monastery founded in 1147 by monks from Warden Abbey in Bedfordshire, on land granted by Simon de St Liz, Earl of Northampton and Huntingdon. It was served by Monk's Lode cut to bring stone for the abbey's construction.

Cultivation remains of ridge and furrow (MCB14652) within the medieval open field system show as widespread earthworks and cropmarks around Sawtry, including within the PDA.

1.3.3 Post-medieval

Given the intensity of known settlement in the Iron Age period at this south-west fen edge location, a northbound track is likely to have existed in some form in the period prior to its adoption and modification in the Roman period, when multiple tracks were straightened and improved by the Roman legions connecting garrison towns initially between London and York. The Roman Road was named Ermine Street in the 19th century. Its use continued for centuries after the withdrawal of Roman rule in Britain serving the Saxon and medieval settlements along its route, and became the Old North Road after being replaced by the London to York and Edinburgh Great North Road in the 17th century. This was a significant period of carriage transport and coaching inns with stables and turnpiked sections with toll booths developed along it. The modern A1 replicates the course of the earlier roads.

Immediately north of the PDA is the former site of the Parish Church of St Andrew (MCB1715), 400m east of the Parish Church of All Saints. St Andrew's church was pulled down in 1879 along with All Saints' Church, due to them being ecclesiastically joined in 1873 and civilly joined in 1886. A new church was built on the site of All Saints. St Andrew's consisted of chancel, nave, west tower and south porch. The walls were mainly of rubble and plaster-covered, with much alteration undertaken. Despite the destruction of the church, its grave-yard remains.

A row of five headstones in churchyard are designated heritage assets (DCB3616 NHLE 1130156).

The site of former Chapel Houses — a terrace of four properties now demolished — is recorded on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map from 1885 (MCB22009).

Significant modern heritage assets include a World War II pillbox (CB15202) situated at the A14 Conington crossing, 500m to the south-east of the PDA.



1.4 **Project Objectives**

The objective of the evaluation was to provide information on any archaeological remains present and, if warranted, to enable an appropriate mitigation strategy to be formulated.

In particular, the evaluation sought to establish:

- The presence/absence of palaeosols and old land surface soils/deposits;
- The character of deposits and their contents within negative features;
- The presence/absence of palaeochannels;
- General site formation processes.

This report examines the significance of the evaluation results with reference to regional research frameworks. Relevant research frameworks are *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011) and English Heritage has produced an extensive library of national guides covering a wide range of topics¹.

¹ <https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/latest-guidance/> [Accessed 15/06/2018].



2. METHOD STATEMENT

The methodological approach to the project is summarised below and detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Albion Archaeology 2019).

2.1 Standards

The project adhered throughout to the standards set out in the following documents:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Albion Archaeology 	<i>Procedures Manual: Volume 1 Fieldwork</i> (3rd ed., 2017).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ALGAO (East) 	<i>Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England</i> (Gurney 2003). Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cambridgeshire County Council 	<i>Deposition of archaeological archives in Cambridgeshire</i> (2017).
	<i>Design Brief for Archaeological Evaluation, Land east of Old North Road, Sawtry</i> (15 May 2018)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ClfA² 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Charter and By-law; Code of Conduct</i> (2014). <i>Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation</i> (2014). <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> (2014).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic England 	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) Project Managers' Guide</i> (2015).
	<i>Animal Bones and Archaeology: Guidelines for Best Practice</i> (2014).
	<i>Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation</i> (2011).
	<i>Geoarchaeology: Using earth sciences to understand the archaeological Record</i> (2015).
	<i>Human Bones from Archaeological Sites: A guideline for best practice for producing human osteological assessments and analytical reports</i> (2004).

2.2 Archaeological Trial Trenching

Ground conditions were not suitable for geophysical survey and therefore the project proceeded directly to trial trenching, as specified in the WSI (Albion Archaeology (2019)). The trial trenching was undertaken between 11th and 17th April 2019; it comprised the excavation of nine, evenly distributed, 30m x 1.8m trial trenches and an L-shaped trench measuring 42m x 1.8m, equating to a c.2% sample of the c.2.65ha SA (Figure 2).

² All ClfA codes, standards and guidelines are available at: <http://www.archaeologists.net/codes/ifa> .



The trenches were opened by a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-edged bucket. The machine was operated by an experienced driver, under the supervision of an experienced archaeologist. Overburden was removed down to the top of the archaeological deposits or undisturbed geological deposits, whichever was encountered first. All archaeological excavation and recording were carried out by experienced Albion Archaeology staff. Any potential archaeological features were cleaned, investigated by hand and recorded using Albion Archaeology's *pro forma* sheets. All features and deposits were assigned a unique context number commencing at 100 for Trench 1, 200 for Trench 2 *etc.* Each trench was subsequently drawn and photographed as appropriate.

A sample of 90 litres of both topsoil and subsoil from each end of every trench was hand-sorted for the recovery of finds. This provided a single sherd of pottery from Trench 7 (Section 3.2). Spoil heaps and excavated trenches were scanned by eye and metal detector.

The trenches were inspected by Kasia Gdaniec of the CHET prior to their backfilling.

2.3 Archiving

The project archive will be deposited with the Cambridgeshire County Store (Event no.: ECB5455). Given that the artefacts do not make a significant contribution to the understanding of the site, it is proposed that the negligible assemblage is not retained, following consultation with the CHET archaeologist. Details of the project and its findings will be submitted to the OASIS database (reference no. albionar1-319985) in accordance with the guidelines issued by Historic England and the Archaeology Data Service.



3. RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

All significant deposits and features found within the trial trenches are summarised below and shown on Figures 1–3. Context numbers in square brackets refer to cuts [***] and round brackets to fills or layers (***). Details of the very sparse finds assemblage is incorporated into the following summary, whilst details of all observed deposits and archaeological features are contained in Appendix 1.

3.2 Overburden and Geological Deposits

Overburden was fairly consistent across the site and comprised topsoil and subsoil. Topsoil was generally 0.2–0.3m thick and consisted of dark grey-brown clay silt. The subsoil comprised mid-grey-brown clay silt and silty clay, and ranged from 0.10–0.46m thick. The cumulative thickness of overburden was generally 0.3–0.5m across the site, reaching 0.75m at the SE corner of Trench 1. A single glazed red earthenware pottery rim sherd (19g) broadly dating from the mid-16th–19th centuries was recovered during hand-sorting of the topsoil from the NE end of Trench 7.

Undisturbed geological strata comprised light brown-grey clay with patches of mid-red-orange gravelly clay in the southern part of the SA and mid-brown-orange sandy clay in the northern part of the SA.

3.3 Demolished 17th–18th-century Building

The remains of a possible demolished structure or building were identified in Trench 1. The evidence predominantly comprised a demolition spread (101) directly beneath the topsoil throughout the length of the trench. It consisted of mid-brown-grey clay silt and brick rubble, and was up to 0.20m thick.

In the northern part of the trench, a layer of friable dark grey-black clay silt with frequent charcoal (106) underlay the demolition spread (101). It was 0.10m thick and extended for 6.8m across the full width of the trench (Figure 3). It is possible that this deposit may represent a floor surface. It was sampled to test for the presence of hammerscale but only one piece was recovered, suggesting that the deposit was not associated with metalworking.

The remains of a potential external surface (114) were identified in the western section of the trench, c.2m south of layer (106). It consisted of a single course of bricks laid flat, five bricks wide, with a total width of 1.3m (Figure 3). There was no bonding material present. The bricks were set into a <0.2m-thick levelling layer (113) of mid-red-grey silty clay with moderate inclusions of coal and brick fragments.

The bricks were hand-made, measured 210mm x 105mm x 55–60mm and are dated to between the 17th and first half of the 18th century. No other artefacts were recovered from these layers.

Research in Huntingdonshire Archives was conducted in an attempt to identify the presence of a structure or building on historical maps. Maps consulted included a 1612 map by William Senior (PM4/6A), the 1809 Inclosure map (CCS39) and the All



Saints' Estate map of 1820 (164/1-3). OS maps including the 1887 first edition 25-inch map were also consulted. None of these maps depicted a building in the location of Trench 1, although the pre-OS maps would not necessarily have shown the location of every building, even if one had existed at the time.

3.4 Furrows

A total of fourteen furrows on a NW-SE alignment were observed in Trenches 1–4 and 9. Each truncated the subsoil and had similar profiles, with shallow sloping sides and a flat to slightly concave base. They ranged in size from 0.55–2.4m wide and 0.04–0.15m deep, and were filled with mid-brown-grey sandy clay. No finds were recovered from any of these features. The furrows represent the remains of medieval strip cultivation and suggest the area was open fields during this period.

3.5 Undated Ditch

A NE-SW aligned, U-shaped ditch [109] was identified in Trench 1; it was c.1.4m wide, 0.3m deep and was filled with mid-brown-grey silty clay (Figure 3). No finds were recovered from this deposit.



4. DISCUSSION

4.1 *Summary and Significance of the Archaeological Remains*

Evaluation of the SA revealed evidence for medieval strip cultivation, a possible 17th–18th-century demolished structure or building and an undated ditch. The evidence for medieval strip cultivation suggests the SA was part of a system of open fields in this period.

The demolition spread and two possible surfaces in Trench 1 suggest the presence of a former structure or building. The hand-made bricks suggest a construction date in the 17th or 18th century, although it is possible that the brick was reused from an earlier building. The absence of artefacts suggests a non-domestic function, possibly related to agricultural activities. This is consistent with the rough construction of the brick external surface (114), the lack of below-ground structural remains (such as footings, beamslots or post holes) and, to a certain extent, the structure's absence from historical maps.

The undated ditch contained no finds and most likely represents the remains of a field boundary.

Overall, the remains revealed by the trenching are of no more than local significance and have negligible potential to address regional research objectives.

4.2 *Impact Assessment*

Construction of the proposed development will have a negative impact on the identified remains. However, the remains are of limited significance with negligible potential to address regional research objectives and, therefore, the impact of the development on archaeological remains is considered to be insignificant.



5. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Albion Archaeology 2017, *Procedures Manual for Archaeological Fieldwork*. 3rd edition.

Albion Archaeology 2019, *Land East of North Road, Sawtry, Cambridgeshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation*. Report 2018/94, v. 1.1

CHET 2017, *Design Brief for Archaeological Evaluation, Land east of Old North Road, Sawtry, Cambridgeshire*.

Medlycott, M. 2011, *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*. EAA Occasional Paper 24



6. APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARIES



Trench: 1

Max Dimensions: Length: 42.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.46 m. Max: 0.54 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 17588; Northing: 83861)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 17607; Northing: 83880)

Reason: To assess archaeological potential

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
100	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay silt occasional small-medium stones . 0.27m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
101	Demolition layer	Friable mid brown grey clay silt frequent small-large CBM, occasional flecks charcoal . 0.20m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
102	Subsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional small-medium stones . 0.29m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
103	Natural	Firm mid brown orange sandy clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
104	Furrow	Linear NW-SE sides: irregular base: flat dimensions: max breadth 2.12m, min depth 0.11m, min length 2.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
105	Fill	Firm mid brown grey sandy clay occasional small stones . 0.11m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
106	Layer	Friable dark grey black clay silt occasional small-medium CBM, frequent flecks charcoal, occasional small stones . Occasional coal inclusions. 0.10m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
107	Furrow	Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 1.84m, min length 2.m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
108	Fill	Firm mid brown grey sandy clay occasional small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
109	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.39m, max depth 0.28m, min length 4.5m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
110	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay occasional small-medium stones . 0.28m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
111	Furrow	Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.55m, max depth 0.04m, min length 6.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
112	Fill	Firm mid brown grey sandy clay occasional small stones . 0.04m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
113	Levelling layer	Firm mid red grey silty clay moderate small-large CBM, occasional small-medium stones . Moderate coal inclusions. 0.18m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
114	External surface	. Single course of bricks laid on their side, 5 bricks wide. 1.28m total width. Brick size: 210mm x 105mm x 55mm.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 2

Max Dimensions: Length: 30.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.46 m. Max: 0.53 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 17630: Northing: 83870)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 17630: Northing: 83840)

Reason: To assess archaeological potential

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
200	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay silt occasional small-medium stones . 0.24m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
201	Subsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional small-medium stones . 0.30m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
202	Natural	Firm mid brown orange sandy clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
203	Furrow	Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 2.37m, max depth 0.13m, min length 2.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
204	Fill	Firm mid brown grey sandy clay occasional small stones . 0.13m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
205	Furrow	Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 2.06m, min length 2.m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
206	Fill	Firm mid brown grey sandy clay occasional small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
207	Furrow	Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.46m, max depth 0.14m, min length 2.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
208	Fill	Firm mid brown grey sandy clay occasional small stones . 0.14m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
209	Furrow	Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 1.34m, min length 2.m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
210	Fill	Firm mid brown grey sandy clay occasional small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
211	Furrow	Linear NW-SE dimensions: min breadth 0.7m, min length 2.m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
212	Fill	Firm mid brown grey sandy clay occasional small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 3

Max Dimensions: Length: 30.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.33 m. Max: 0.5 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 17573; Northing: 83823)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 17602; Northing: 83829)

Reason: To assess archaeological potential

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
300	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay silt occasional small-medium stones . 0.22m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
301	Subsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional small-medium stones . 0.28m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
302	Natural	Firm mid brown orange sandy clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
303	Furrow	Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.62m, max depth 0.14m, min length 2.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
304	Fill	Firm mid brown grey sandy clay occasional small stones . 0.14m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
305	Furrow	Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.78m, max depth 0.12m, min length 2.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
306	Fill	Firm mid brown grey sandy clay occasional small stones . 0.12m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 4

Max Dimensions: Length: 30.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.38 m. Max: 0.46 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 17700: Northing: 83861)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 17679: Northing: 83839)

Reason: To assess archaeological potential

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
400	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay silt occasional small-medium stones . 0.22m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
401	Subsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional small-medium stones . 0.24m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
402	Natural	Firm mid brown orange sandy clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
403	Furrow	Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 2.03m, max depth 0.14m, min length 2.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
404	Fill	Firm mid brown grey sandy clay occasional small stones . 0.14m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
405	Furrow	Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 1.53m, min length 2.m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
406	Fill	Firm mid brown grey sandy clay occasional small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
407	Furrow	Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.31m, max depth 0.04m, min length 2.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
408	Fill	Firm mid brown grey sandy clay occasional small stones . 0.04m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 5

Max Dimensions: Length: 30.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.47 m. Max: 0.56 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 17666: Northing: 83790)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 17687: Northing: 83769)

Reason: To assess archaeological potential

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
500	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay silt occasional small-medium stones . 0.25m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
501	Subsoil	Firm mid grey brown silty clay occasional small-medium stones . 0.31m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
502	Natural	Firm light brown grey clay . Mixed with patches of mid red-orange gravelly clay.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 6

Max Dimensions: Length: 30.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.34 m. Max: 0.5 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 17662: Northing: 83732)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 17692: Northing: 83731)

Reason: To assess archaeological potential

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
600	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay silt occasional small-medium stones . 0.24m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
601	Subsoil	Firm mid grey brown silty clay occasional small-medium stones . 0.26m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
602	Natural	Firm light brown grey clay . Mixed with patches of mid red-orange gravelly clay.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 7

Max Dimensions: Length: 30.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.46 m. Max: 0.67 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 17681: Northing: 83698)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 17662: Northing: 83675)

Reason: To assess archaeological potential

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
700	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay silt occasional small-medium stones . 0.21m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
701	Subsoil	Firm mid grey brown silty clay occasional small-medium stones . 0.46m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
702	Natural	Firm light brown grey clay . Mixed with patches of mid red-orange gravelly clay.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 8

Max Dimensions: Length: 30.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.5 m. Max: 0.51 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 17591: Northing: 83704)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 17615: Northing: 83686)

Reason: To assess archaeological potential

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
800	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay silt occasional small-medium stones . 0.32m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
801	Subsoil	Firm mid grey brown silty clay occasional small-medium stones . 0.24m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
802	Natural	Firm light brown grey clay . Mixed with patches of mid red-orange gravelly clay.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 9

Max Dimensions: Length: 30.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.45 m. Max: 0.5 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 17619; Northing: 83742)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 17599; Northing: 83719)

Reason: To assess archaeological potential

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
900	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay silt occasional small-medium stones . 0.35m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
901	Subsoil	Firm mid grey brown silty clay occasional small-medium stones . 0.25m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
902	Natural	Firm light brown grey clay . Mixed with patches of light yellow-brown clay and mid red-orange gravelly clay.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
903	Furrow	Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: min breadth 1.23m, max depth 0.15m, min length 2.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
904	Fill	Firm mid brown grey sandy clay occasional small stones . 0.15m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 10

Max Dimensions: Length: 30.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.35 m. Max: 0.41 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 17611: Northing: 83789)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 17612: Northing: 83759)

Reason: To assess archaeological potential

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1000	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay silt occasional small-medium stones . 0.20m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1001	Subsoil	Firm mid grey brown silty clay occasional small-medium stones . 0.23m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1002	Natural	Firm light brown grey clay . Mixed with patches of light yellow-brown clay and mid red-orange gravelly clay.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



7. APPENDIX 2: OASIS SUMMARY FORM

7.1 OASIS ID: *albionar1-319985*

Project details

Project name	Land east of Old North Road, Sawtry
Short description of the project	<p>Matrix Planning Ltd submitted a planning application (18/01604/FUL) to Huntingdonshire District Council for the erection of industrial buildings on land to the east of Old North Road, Sawtry, Cambridgeshire. Because of the high archaeological potential of the site, the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CHET) advised the applicant to provide information (by means of an archaeological evaluation of the site) on the potential impact of the proposed development on archaeological remains.</p> <p>Nine 30m x 1.8m trial trenches and an L-shaped trench measuring 42m x 1.8m were excavated. They revealed evidence for medieval strip cultivation, a possible 17th-18th-century demolished structure or building and an undated ditch. The evidence for medieval strip cultivation suggests the area was part of a system of open fields in this period. The absence of artefacts suggests a non-domestic function for the building, possibly related to agriculture. The undated ditch contained no finds and most likely represents the remains of a field boundary.</p>
Project dates	Start: 11-08-2019 End: 17-08-2019
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ST3347 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECB5455 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	DEMOLITION LAYER Post Medieval
Monument type	FURROWS Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Industrial
Prompt	Advice from CHET
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE HUNTINGDONSHIRE SAWTRY Land east of Old North Road, Sawtry



Study area	2.65 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 1763 8377 52.438839820554 -0.26933293019 52 26 19 N 000 16 09 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Albion Archaeology
Project design originator	Albion Archaeology
Project director/manager	Iain Leslie
Project supervisor	Allan King

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Cambs County Archaeological Stores
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambs County Archaeological Store
Paper Contents	"Ceramics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Drawing", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land East of Old North Road, Sawtry, Cambridgeshire: Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	'King. A'
Author(s)/Editor(s)	'Leslie, I'
Other bibliographic details	2019/69
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Albion Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Bedford
Entered by	Helen Parslow (hl.parslow@albion-arch.com)
Entered on	30 May 2019

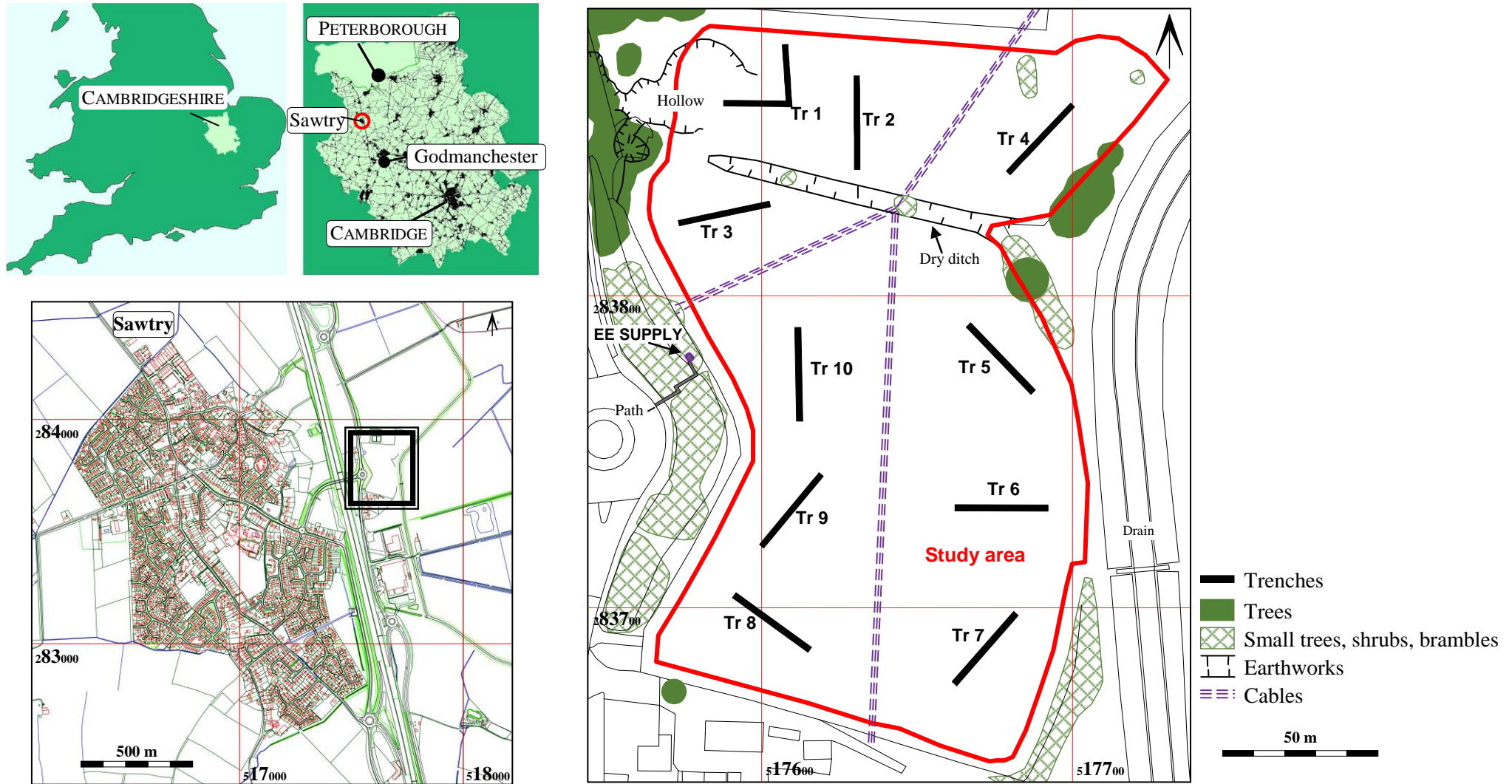


Figure 1: Site location

This map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Central Bedfordshire Council. Licence No. 100049029 (2011)

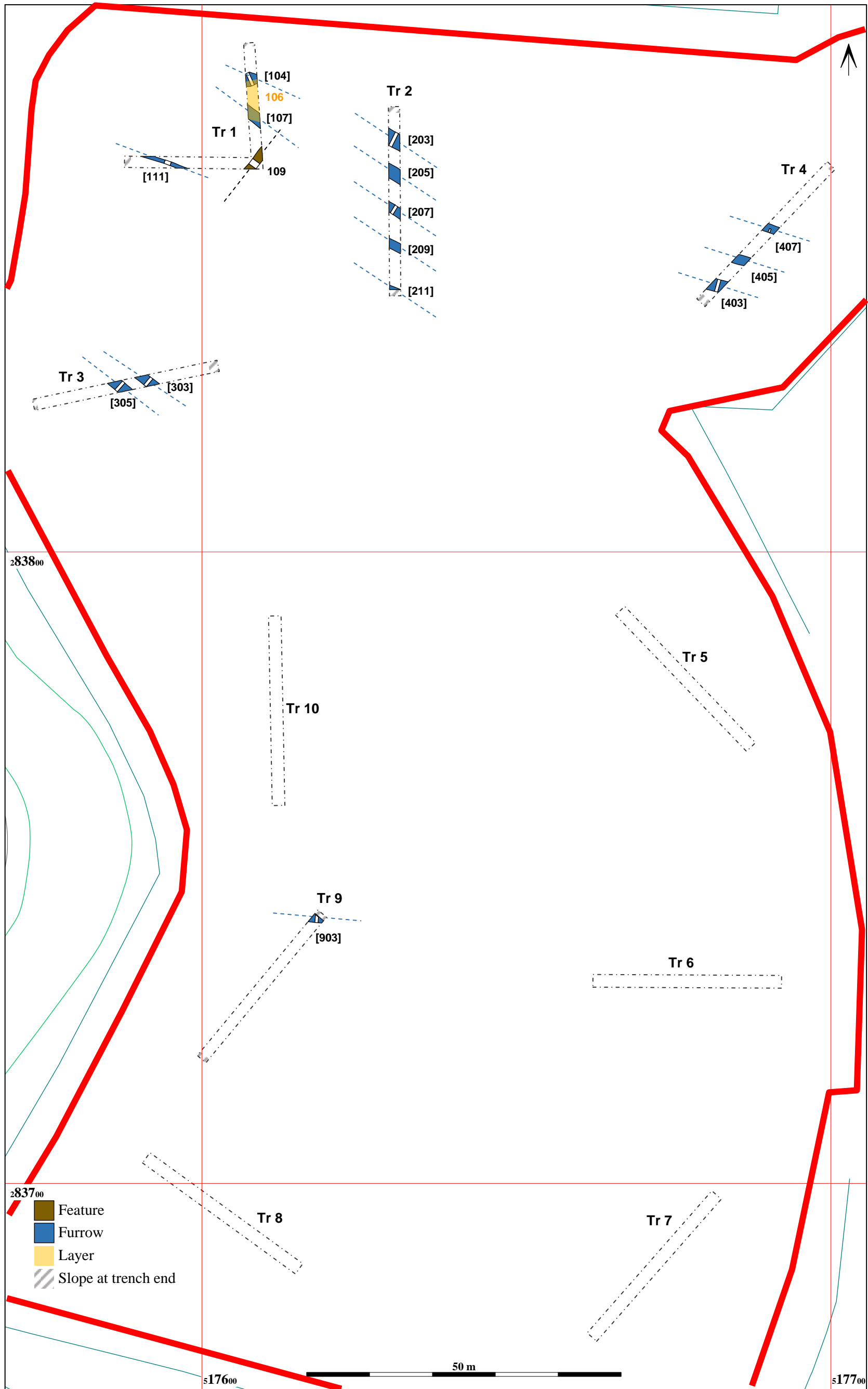


Figure 2: All-features plan

This map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Central Bedfordshire Council. Licence No. 100049029 (2011)

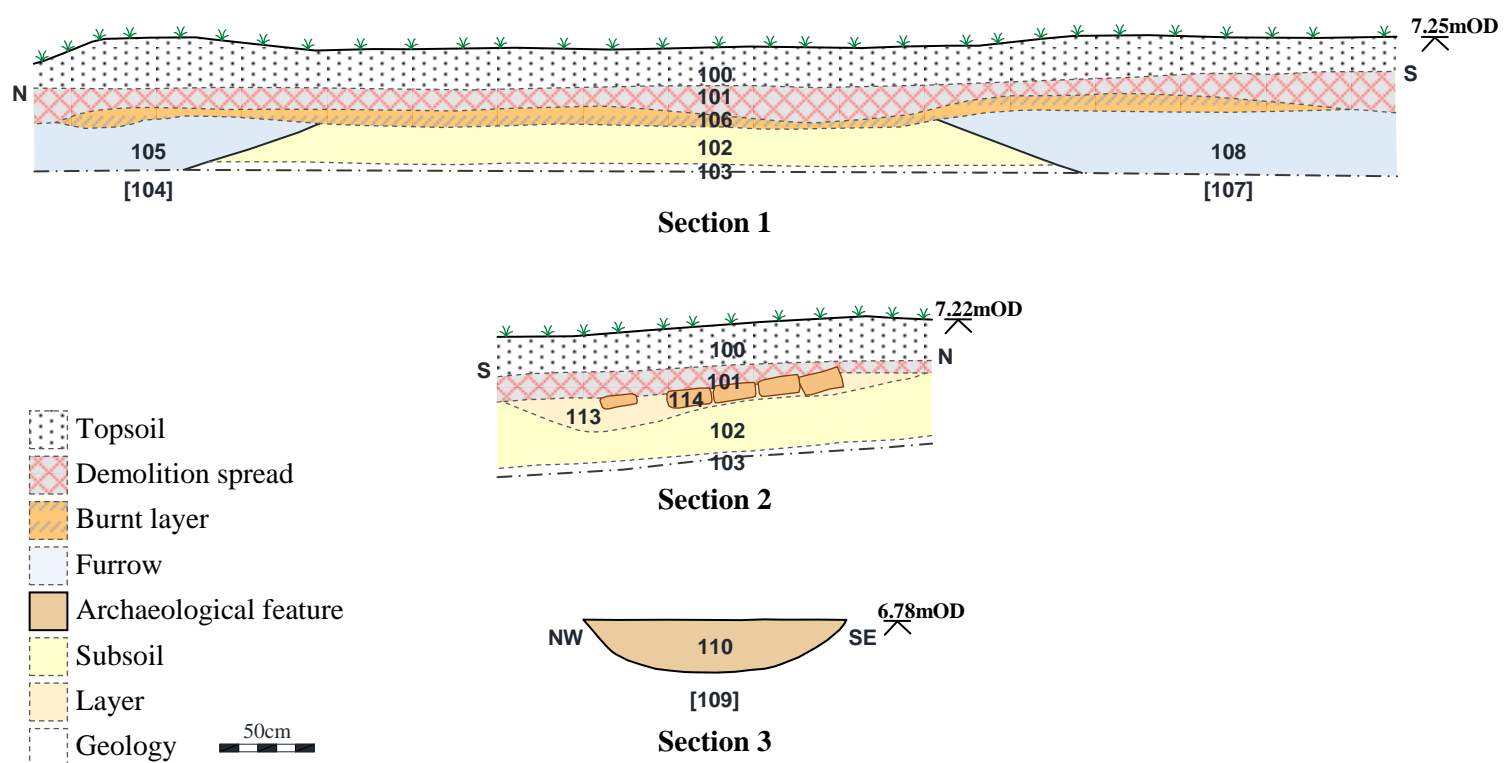
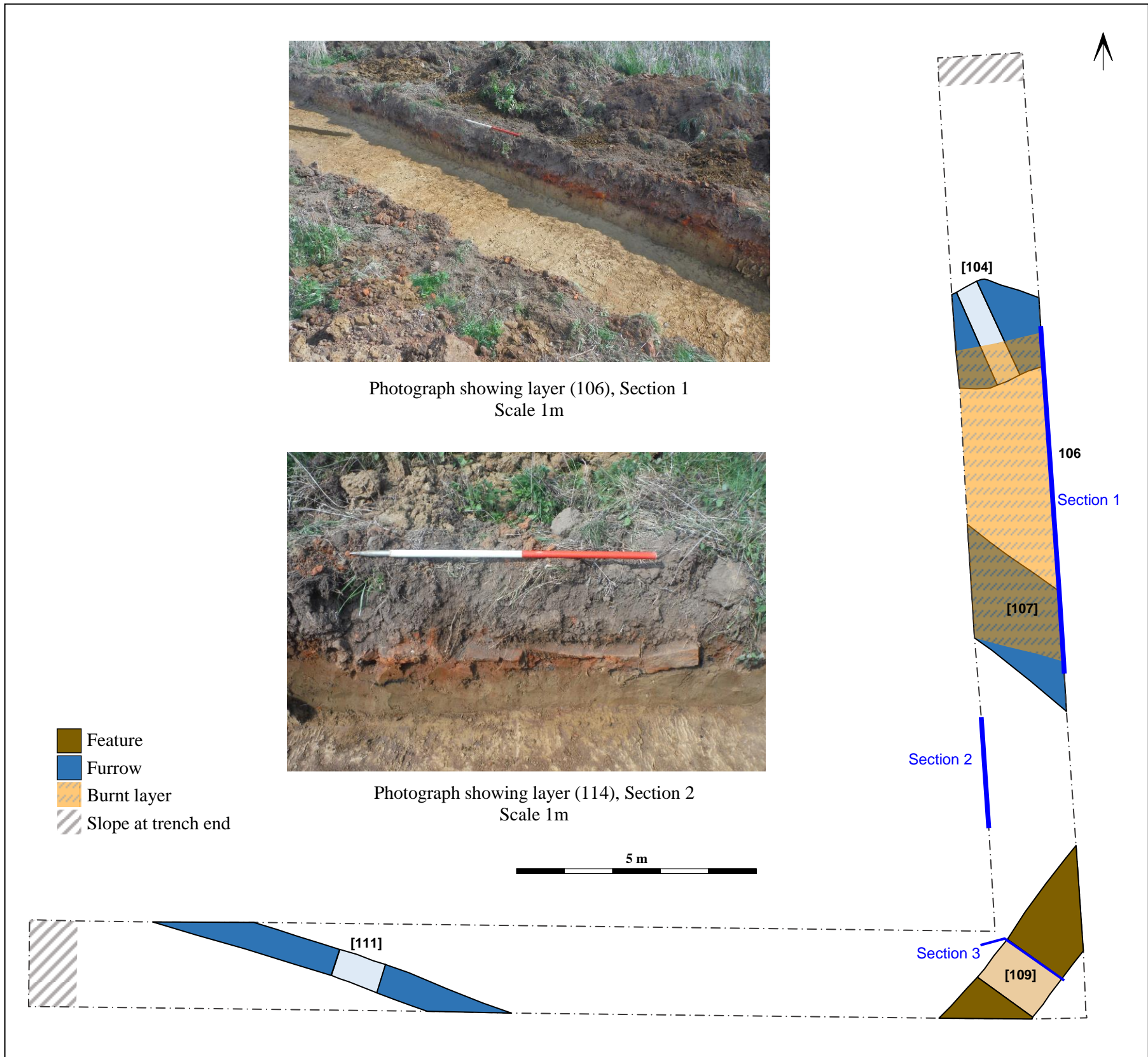


Figure 3: Detailed plan, sections and photographs of Trench 1

This map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Central Bedfordshire Council. Licence No. 100049029 (2011)



Trench 1, looking N



Trench 4, looking NE

Figure 4: Selected photographs of Trenches 1 and 4



Trench 5, looking SE



Trench 7, looking NE

Figure 5: Selected photographs of Trenches 5 and 7

Central
Bedfordshire

Albion
archaeology



Albion Archaeology
St Mary's Church
St Mary's Street
Bedford
MK42 0AS

Telephone 01234 294000
Email office@albion-arch.com
www.albion-arch.com

