
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EXCAVATION ON LAND AT
GIDDING ROAD,
SAWTRY,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE
(SAGR10)**

Work Undertaken For
Persimmon Homes Ltd.

May 2011

Report Compiled by
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



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1. SUMMARY

An open area archaeological excavation was carried out at Gidding Road, Sawtry, ahead of groundworks associated with residential development. This excavation focused upon an area previously identified as containing Romano-British deposits.

During the course of the excavation, late Iron Age and early Romano-British drainage features and clay extraction pits were identified. There was no evidence of settlement remains within the area. An isolated Romano-British human burial was uncovered. Two Bronze Age flints and two sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery were retrieved, indicating some limited activity in the area during these periods.

Subsoil, modern land drains and modern topsoil formed the latest deposits encountered on site.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Excavation

An archaeological excavation is defined as; “*a programme of controlled, intrusive fieldwork with defined research objectives which examines, records and interprets archaeological deposits. Features and structures and, as appropriate, retrieves artefacts, ecofacts and other remains within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. The records made and objects gathered during the fieldwork are studied and the results of that study published in detail appropriate to the project design*” (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Planning permission was granted for residential development at Gidding Road, Sawtry, Cambridgeshire (Application No. 0802855OUT; passed on appeal 0900006REFUSL). This application was subject to a condition requiring the

implementation of a scheme of archaeological works.

A programme of archaeological evaluation was carried out in 2008 (Jones 2008). During the course of these works, a concentration of archaeological remains was identified towards the eastern extent of the development area. It was concluded that these remains would be severely impacted upon by the proposed development. As a result, CAPCA requested that these remains be ‘preserved by record’ by means of an open area archaeological excavation focused upon the central eastern area of the development site. The excavation was undertaken between the 9th and 24th of November, 2010.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Sawtry lies 14km north west of Huntingdon and 15km south of Peterborough, in the Huntingdonshire district of Peterborough. The village lies on the edge of the Cambridgeshire Fens. The site lies on the western edge of the village, to the south of Gidding Road and west of the 1970s Westfield Road housing estate.

The site occupies part of a gentle southeast facing valley, falling from 15m OD at Giddings Road to 10m OD towards a small watercourse at the base of the slope.

The solid geology consists of mudstone and clays of the Peterborough member of the Oxford Clay Formation (Jones 2008). Post-Roman alluvium spreads out from brooks issuing off the high ground and covers earlier fen deposits (Hall and Coles 1994, 33). Local soils are calcareous clay soils of the Evesham 3 Association (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 189).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Prehistoric remains are largely absent in the immediate area of Sawtry. Neolithic activity is indicated by occasional finds of flint and stone implements (HER1313). Bronze Age activity in the vicinity is unknown at present. Iron Age settlement remains have been recorded to the east (MCB18242), closer to the Great North Road.

Sawtry lies immediately adjacent to the Roman road *Ermine Street*, otherwise identified as the Great North Road. *The Fenland Survey* (Hall 1987) identified a number of Roman sites in Sawtry, including two settlements. Several further sites, smaller in nature, appear to have developed along the road frontage. Within the village, the most significant Roman site identified so far is Toft Hill, c.1km to the north east of the development area, with another focus of Roman activity being located in fields 750m to the north (Richmond 2009).

Saxon sites are rare, although the present village had come into existence by the late Saxon period, and is recorded as *Saltrede* in the Domesday Book. At this point, the village was divided into three parishes, each with its own manor and church. To the west was Sawtry All Saints, the property of Ramsey Abbey. To the east lay Sawtry St. Andrew, whilst to the south was Sawtry Judith (Cambridgeshire Extensive Urban Survey).

Sawtry entered a decline in the late medieval and early post-medieval period; earthwork remains telling of settlement shrinkage are still visible, some incorporated within the protected area of Toft Hill, now a Scheduled Monument. Of the three churches founded within Sawtry, only All Saints now survives.

Archaeological evaluation of the development area revealed no major archaeological remains, although a single Romano-British ditch was identified, with

associated pottery and quern fragment. Additional, targeted trenching failed to locate the projection of this feature, which was probably the elongated pit [087], identified during excavation.

3. AIMS

The primary aim of the excavation was the preservation by record of the archaeological remains identified towards the eastern boundary of the site during evaluation. Included within this aim was the interpretation and reconstruction of the history of land use in this specific area during the prehistoric and Roman periods.

Artefacts recovered from archaeological evaluation indicated deposits derived from the Romano-British period. The greater understanding of the nature of land use and settlement, its continuity or change, on the Cambridgeshire claylands during this period was central to the aims of the excavation.

The investigation of small rural settlements and research on the impact of the adjacent Roman road was also identified as an aim of the intervention (Going and Plouviez 2000; 21-22).

The narrower objectives of the work were to:

- i. determine the date of the archaeological remains present on the site
- ii. determine the extent and spatial arrangement of archaeological remains present within the site
- iii. establish the character of archaeological remains present within the site
- iv. determine the extent to which surrounding archaeological remains extend into the site
- v. identify the way in which the

archaeological remains identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

4. METHODS

4.1 Excavation

An area 30m x 50m, within the central and eastern quadrant of the development, was investigated. This area had been shown to contain archaeological remains of Romano-British origin.

Prior to excavation, topsoil and other overburden were removed by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. Exposed surfaces were then cleaned by hand, if necessary, and inspected for archaeological remains (Plates 1 and 2).

Each deposit exposed during the excavation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled. Sections and plans were drawn at an appropriate scale. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

The location of the excavated area, as well as features identified therein, was surveyed by GPS in relation to fixed points on boundaries and existing buildings.

4.2 Post-excavation

Following excavation, all records were checked and ordered to ensure that they constituted a complete archive and a stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Context numbers are identified in the text by brackets. An equals sign between context numbers

indicates that the contexts once formed a single layer or feature. Phasing was based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Description of the results

Following post-excavation analysis, four broad phases of activity were identified:

Phase 0	Natural
Phase 1	Late Iron Age
Phase 2	Early Romano-British, 1 st -3 rd century
Phase 3	Anglo-Saxon
Phase 4	Post-Medieval/Recent

A number of features remain undated either by artefact dating or stratigraphic relationships and are discussed separately.

5.2 Natural

Amongst the earliest deposits encountered on site were (047) and (091), firm clays, varying from blue to mid red brown with blue streaks. Overlying these was (003)=(022)=(048)=(090), a stiff orange brown clay, with slight sand element. These were identified as being part of the mudstone and clays of the Oxford clay formation, which formed the geological horizon on site.

5.3 Late Iron Age

Towards the south west of site was NE-SW aligned ditch [057] (Fig. 5; Plate 3), greater than 2.7m long, 0.55m wide and 0.21m deep. A single, light brown sandy clay filled this ditch, from which two sherds of late Iron Age pottery were recovered. A single Bronze Age flint was also recovered from this deposit, although this is likely to be residual.

Another feature which yielded Iron Age pottery was [068], an oval pit 0.55m long, 0.43m wide and 0.12m deep. This was

located in the area of pits [064] and [066], but the relationship with these features had been removed by land drain [062].

5.4 Early Romano-British, 1st-3rd century

Towards the northeast of the excavated area was [017] (Fig. 6; Plate 5), an elongated oval pit, 3m long, 1.2m wide and 0.35m deep. This feature was filled by a number of clay deposits, most notably (021), an orange stiff clay, and (018), a black silty clay apparently containing evidence of burning. Sixty eight sherds of late second century Romano-British pottery was recovered from (018), as well as one sherd of 18-19th century pottery. This latter sherd, though, may be considered as intrusive as it is clearly anomalous within the group. Mid first-second century pottery was also recovered from deposit (021). This feature was probably one of a number of Romano-British clay extraction pits uncovered on site.

In the east of the site was ditch [014]=[024]=[034]. This feature was NE-SW aligned and 12.2m long, 0.9m wide and 0.22m deep. Second-fourth century Romano-British pottery was recovered from (036), one of the deposits filling this feature. A further ditch, [033]=[027], was identified as being a re-cut of [014]=[024]=[034], itself being 8m long, 0.75m wide and 0.15m deep in its surviving dimensions and NE-SW aligned. Sixty two sherds of late second-early third century pottery, Romano British roof tile, nails and a pin were recovered from (016), a filling deposit of this ditch. [033]=[027] was possibly cut by [029], an oval pit 1.15m long, 0.8m wide and 0.25m deep, although this relationship was tentative. Three sherds of Late Iron Age-early Romano-British pottery were recovered from the upper fill of [029], which was probably a small extraction pit. This was a tentative relationship and given the apparent

contradiction between this relationship and the dating evidence, may not stand up to scrutiny. Pit [029] did, however, truncate the upper fills of ditch [014]=[024]=[034], although the same problem applies to this relationship, perhaps implying that the Iron Age pottery recovered from [029] derived from an earlier feature.

In the same area as [014] and [017] was [037], a sub-rectangular pit, 2.7m long, 1.83m wide and 0.37m deep. This was interpreted as being a clay extraction pit. Two brown-grey clay deposits filled this feature, the upper fill (039) yielding sherds of mid second-third century Romano-British pottery. Pit [037] was cut by medieval furrow [042].

At the northeast extent of site was NE-SW aligned ditch [053]=[055] (Fig. 6; Plate 6), greater than 5m long, 0.4m wide and 0.9m deep. This was filled by a friable grey clay, from which ten sherds of second century Romano-British pottery was recovered.

An oval pit, [074] (Plate 4), was identified towards the southern extent of the excavated area. This feature was cut into the fills of a NE-SW aligned ditch, [013]=[071], and was greater than 0.5m long, 0.4m wide and 0.23m deep. Second-third century Romano-British pottery was recovered from the upper fill of this feature, which was probably a further clay extraction pit. Ditch [077], a NE-SW aligned feature greater than 3m long, 0.5m wide and 0.09m deep appeared to truncate [013]=[071], which was in turn truncated by [079], another NE-SW aligned feature greater than 12.6m long, 1.05m wide and 0.2m deep.

Grave [110] (Figs 6, 7; Plate 7), located just northeast of the centre of the excavated area, was a sub-rectangular feature, NE-SW aligned, 1.9m long, 0.6m wide and 0.15m deep. The grave contained a single individual, probably aged between

16 and 20 years at death. Poor preservation of the remains precluded detailed analysis. The burial was a supine inhumation, possibly contained by a shroud, with an iron knife, identified as a Manning Type 16 Romano-British blade (see Appendix 3).

5.5 Anglo-Saxon

Two features tentatively assigned to this period are [092] and [069], both being elongated oval pits, greater than 1.8m long, 1.7-1.8m wide and 0.3-0.48m deep respectively. Two sherds of Anglo-Saxon (fifth-eighth century) pottery were recovered from the fill of [069], the latest of the two pits, but the similarity in shape and filling deposits of these features suggests that they were both created for the same purpose, probably clay extraction, at around the same time. A furrow truncated both features towards the northwest.

5.6 Undated

Towards the eastern extent of the excavated area was [006], a NE-SW aligned ditch, greater than 14m long, 0.4m wide and 0.13m deep. Ditch [006] was filled by three clay deposits ranging from grey to orange in colour. One Bronze Age flint was the sole dateable artefact recovered from this feature, but on balance it seems likely that this feature is associated with Romano-British land use, the most prevalent activity identified on site. Ditch [006] was similar to a number of other features identified on site aligned on the same orientation, with similar dimensions and filling deposits.

One further similar ditch was [011], located just to the southeast of [006] and aligned NE-SW. This ditch was greater than 35m long, 0.4m wide and 0.16m deep. A grey brown clay deposit formed the single fill of [011]. No dateable artefacts were recovered from this feature.

In the northeast corner of site was [044], a ditch, slightly irregularly shaped in plan, curving to the west at its northern extent, then aligned NW-SE. This feature was greater than 5m long, extending beyond the excavation area to the north, 0.37m wide and 0.18m deep. Two clay deposits formed the fills of this ditch, from which no dateable artefacts were recovered.

Uncovered on the southern boundary of the excavated area was feature [049], an irregular depression greater than 1.4m long, 1.3m wide and 0.2m deep (Fig. 6). It is possible that this was the base of a clay extraction pit. The single fill of [049] appeared to consist largely of redeposited natural. No datable artefacts were recovered. The base of [049] was disturbed by [051]; this appeared to be an irregular feature, 0.2m long, 0.15m wide and 0.12m deep. This was interpreted as being of natural origin, either a burrow or root disturbance, although it is possible that this was a post hole cut into the base of a pit. No dateable artefacts were recovered from the single grey brown clay fill.

Towards the west of the excavated area, a cluster of pits was uncovered (Fig. 5). The relationships between these features had been partially removed by a modern land drain, but Iron Age pottery was recovered from [068], a shallow pit to the west of the land drain (see above, Phase 2). Two further pits, [066] and [064], to the east of the land drain were undated. The earliest of these was [066], an irregular feature 0.5m long, 0.38m wide and 0.2m deep. This was truncated by [064], a relatively shallow feature, 2.3m long, 1m wide and 0.26m deep. The purpose of these features was unclear.

In the centre and west of the excavated area was a further series of pits; [087], [096], [089] and [103]. These were intercutting features from which no dateable artefacts were recovered. The

earliest [087], an oval pit 18m long, 6.2m wide and 1.25m deep. This was probably a clay extraction pit. Truncating the upper fill of [087] was [096], a sub-circular pit with steep sides and concave base, 0.63m long, 0.57m wide and 0.28m deep. This was either a post hole or a small pit, the purpose of which was unclear. The upper fill of [087] was also cut by [089], a feature with vertical sides, 0.45m long, 0.4m wide and 0.35m deep. This appeared to be a post hole, possibly related to [096]. An amorphous feature, [103], truncated the fills of [089]. This feature was ill-defined but appeared to be 1m long and 0.2m deep. The purpose and shape of [103] was uncertain.

At the western extent of site was [101], an amorphous feature 0.67m long, 0.46m wide and 0.28m deep. This was filled by a firm grey clay deposit, from which no dateable artefacts were recovered. This may have been the base of a post hole.

A relatively large circular pit, [099], was uncovered towards the west of the site. This was 4.26m in diameter and 0.88m deep, truncated to both east and west by furrows. Three clay deposits filled this feature, which had steep, stepped sides and an irregular base. No dateable artefacts were recovered. This was probably an extraction pit.

A peripheral isolated feature, [097], was uncovered towards the eastern extent of site (Fig. 6). This was 0.35m long, 0.22m wide and 0.15m deep. A blue grey clay fill this feature, which may have been the remains of a post hole or small pit. No dateable artefacts were recovered.

Towards the southern extent of the excavated area was NE-SW aligned ditch [071]=[013] (Plate 4). This feature was 0.6m wide, 0.3m deep and extended across much of the exposed area. A series of clay

deposits filled this feature, from which one sherd of prehistoric pottery was recovered.

5.7 Post-Medieval/Recent

A number of agricultural furrows were uncovered during the stripping of topsoil and subsoil. These ran NE-SW and included [042] and [094]. The majority of these features were c. 1.5m wide and 0.1m deep, extending across the site. These were seen to truncate all of the archaeological deposits encountered upon site. The furrows were undated with the exception of [042], from which second century Romano-British pottery, almost certainly residual, and 16th-17th and 17th-18th century pottery was recovered.

Ploughmark [060] appeared to belong to a different, possibly later, phase of ploughing to the furrows. This was aligned NNW-SSE, was 1.45m wide and 0.05m deep. This was possibly a result of steam ploughing on a different alignment to all other furrows uncovered on site.

Sealing the furrows, ploughmark and the archaeological deposits was subsoil (002), a firm light brown clay deposit, 0.2m thick. This extended across the excavated area.

Truncating subsoil (002) were a number of modern land drains, including those assigned numbers [040], [062], [107], [104] and [108].

Topsoil (001) sealed the area and was composed of firm mid grey silty clay, 0.35m thick.

Only one feature was observed to disturb the topsoil deposit, [004], a modern feature containing a dog skeleton.

6. DISCUSSION

The earliest deposits encountered during the excavation were clay soils of the Oxford Clay formation. It was into these deposits that all of the archaeological remains were cut.

Two Bronze Age flints were recovered during the course of the excavation. These are significant in that, even though they do not directly date features, they are indicative of activity during this period somewhere in the environs.

Evidence of late Iron Age activity was present in the form of a NE-SW aligned gully and a clay extraction pit. These features fit well with the range of activity noted in the early Roman period, Phase 2. This, coupled with the pottery analysis (Appendix 2), which notes that the late Iron Age pottery recovered from site was abraded and fragmentary, may indicate that this material is residual and the features would more properly be placed within the Roman phase of activity. It is also possible that these, and the undated features identified on site, represent a continuation of occupation and land use from the late Iron Age to the late second century AD.

The Romano-British pottery recovered from the site indicates a date no later than AD200. A series of NE-SW ditches were identified as belonging to this phase, some are recut whilst others appear to be replacements. The clay natural and soils on site may have made land drainage a priority. The gullies appear to follow the topography of site, which falls towards the south where a modern watercourse may have had a prehistoric or Roman precursor, possibly indicating that these features were drainage gullies, perhaps relating to agricultural land use.

A number of pits, irregular in shape and size, are probably evidence of clay extraction pits, possibly for pottery production somewhere in the environs. This fits with the nature of the pottery retrieved from site, which was overwhelmingly coarse, locally produced material. The absence of Nene Valley colour coated wares reinforces the dating of this phase of activity, as these became the dominant local wares in the third century AD.

The relationship between the gullies and the clay extraction pits is complex. One type of activity does not appear to replace the other, but both seem to coexist, with gullies both preceding and post-dating the extraction pits. There was some limited intercutting of these features.

Pit [017] and ditch [033], towards the eastern margin of the excavation area, are notable in that they contain what are apparently dumps of burnt material, including charred cereal grains (Appendix 5), charcoal and clay, and substantial amounts of pottery, each containing over 60 sherds of second and third century material. These are the only features that appear to indicate settlement or occupation activity. Most other features have more limited evidence of this, which, coupled with the plentiful examples of undated features, suggests that the main focus of settlement and occupation activity was elsewhere.

A single, supine inhumation was uncovered. This was NE-SW aligned and was buried with an iron knife, identified as being Romano-British. An iron nail was also found in the grave fill but the narrow grave cut would seem to argue against a coffined burial. This burial ritual is in line with isolated pre-Christian Romano-British burials known elsewhere.

The undated features identified on site conform to those discussed above, consisting mainly of NE-SW gullies and extraction pits. These are probably contemporaneous with the Romano-British activity. It is also possible that these represent a continuation of activity from the late Iron Age through to the late second century.

Two features on site were identified as belonging to the Anglo-Saxon period, based on the presence of two sherds of fifth-eighth century pottery. These features were probably further clay extraction pits and may be indicative of continuing activity in the area during this period.

All of the archaeological deposits uncovered displayed significant levels of horizontal truncation, therefore many, if not all, of the features identified may have been more substantial than the surviving remains indicate. A number of features, particularly amongst those which were undated, could not be assigned an interpretation in terms of form or purpose. This may result from truncation, with only the remnants surviving, although it should also be noted that extraction pits are generally amorphous and irregular, with no standard form or size.

NE-SW aligned furrows were noted across the excavation area (Plates 1 and 2). Finds recovered from one of these features indicates a post-medieval date for this phase of agricultural activity. However, the longevity of many ridge and furrow systems and the fact that these features were not fully excavated may mean that an earlier origin is possible. The NE-SW alignment of these features may be reflective of a topographical issue, in common with late Iron Age and Early Romano-British gullies, or may even indicate a continuity of land division and arrangement from the Romano-British to the medieval period.

One feature, [060], interpreted as a ploughmark, may have been related to a later phase of agricultural activity, apparently arranged along a different alignment to the drainage gullies and furrows.

Subsoil sealed the archaeological remains and was cut by modern land drains. Modern topsoil sealed the area.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations at Gidding Road, Sawtry, have revealed drainage features and clay extraction pits in use from the late Iron Age to the late second century AD. Limited evidence for Bronze Age and Anglo-Saxon activity in the area was also identified.

The majority of features uncovered displayed little evidence of settlement and occupational activity. It seems clear that the main foci of such activities were located outside, perhaps to the east, of the archaeological excavation area throughout these periods.

The bulk of the pottery recovered during the investigations was early Romano-British coarse, local wares, possibly indicative of relatively low status activity.

Undated features may be assigned a late Iron Age-Early Romano-British date through association with dated features with broadly similar alignments and purpose.

The recovery of post-medieval pottery from [042] implies that the furrows are of post-medieval origin, as no medieval pottery was recovered from the site. However, ridge and furrow are often of very long duration and a bias in finds retrieval may allow a medieval origin for

these features. The orientation and uniformity of these furrows may provide an indication of the medieval land use in the area and is suggestive of a NE-SW aligned field system which was maintained over a long period.

All other deposits uncovered were of recent origin.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Persimmon Homes who commissioned the work. Steve Malone coordinated the project; Steve Malone and Tom Lane edited the report.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone
 Site Supervisor: Russell Trimble
 Site Assistants: Bob Hamilton, Bryn Leadbetter, Chris Moulis.
 Photographic reproduction: Katie Murphy
 CAD Illustration: Steve Malone and Katie Murphy
 Post-excavation Analyst: Katie Murphy

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists



Figure 1 General location map

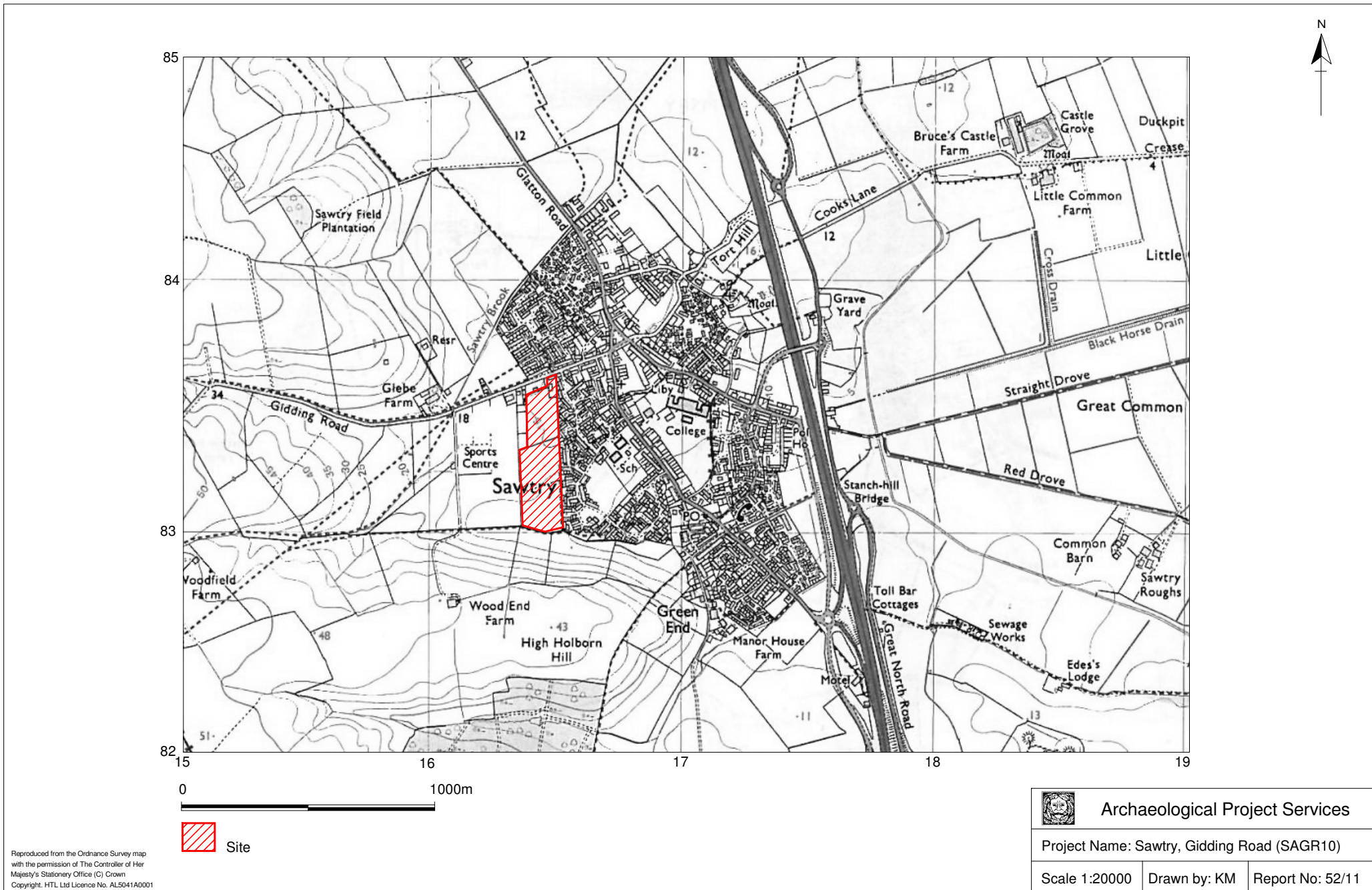


Figure 2 Site Location



Reproduced from Ordnance Survey mapping
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Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Sawtry, Gidding Road (SAGR10)

Scale 1:2500

Drawn by: SM

Report No: 52/11

Figure 3 Location of excavation area (showing earlier adjacent evaluation trenches)

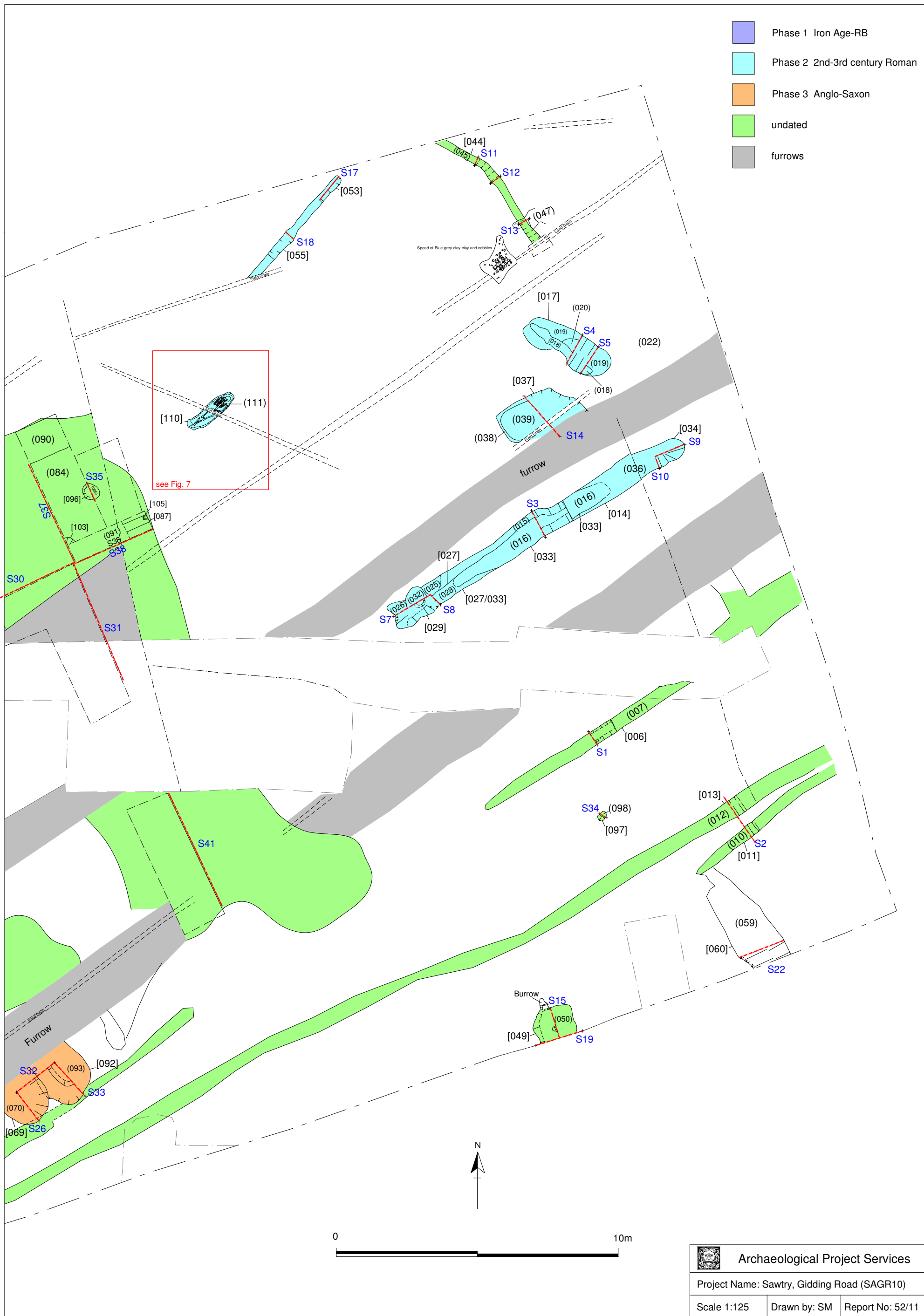
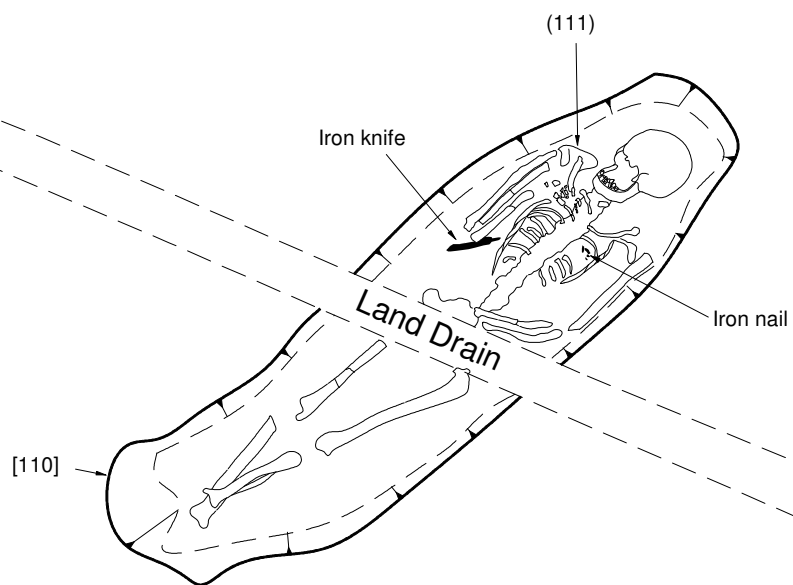


Figure 6 Excavation area plan (east)




	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Sawtry, Gidding Road (SAGR10)		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: SM	Report No: 52/11

Figure 7 Plan of burial (111)

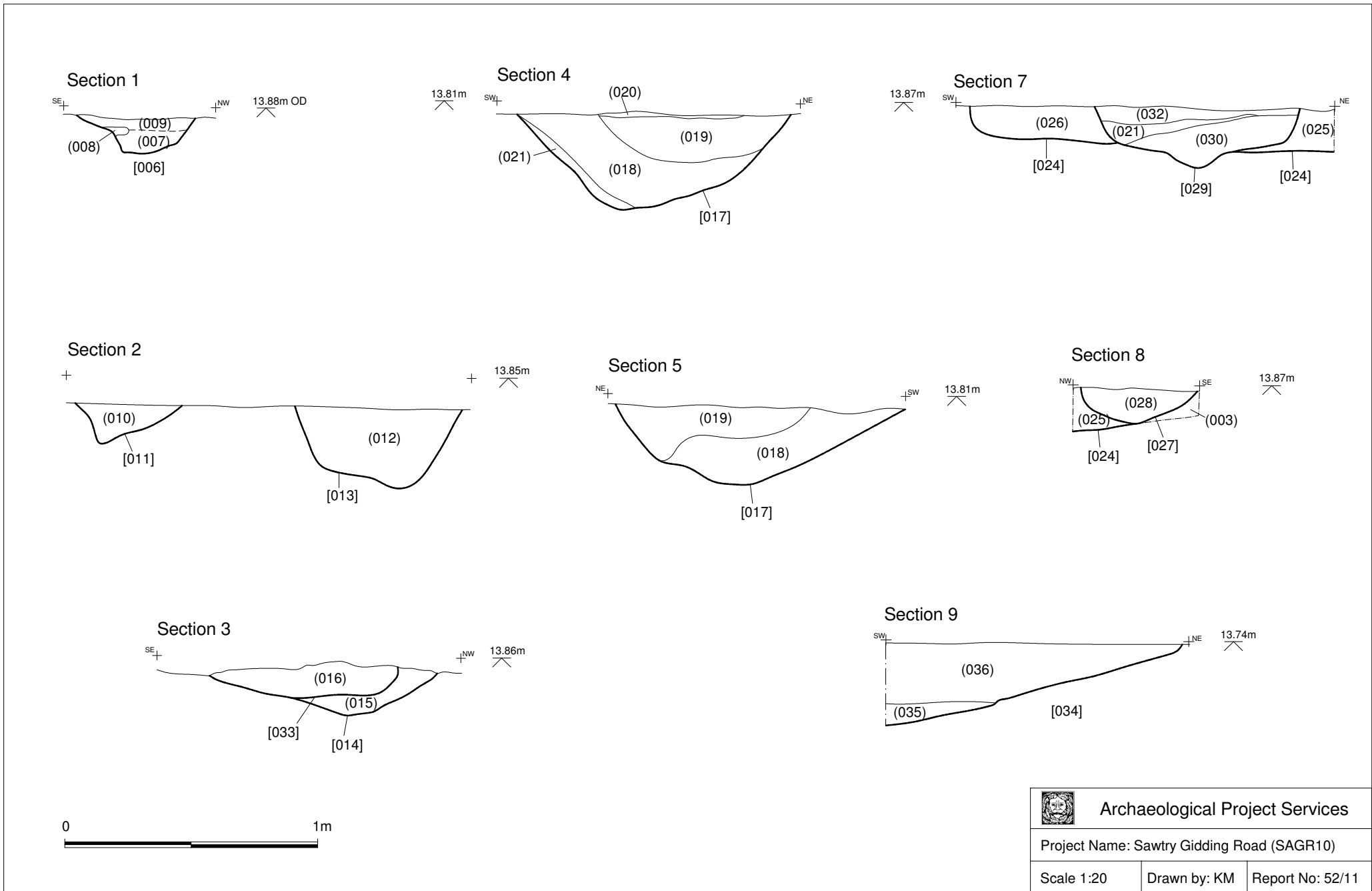
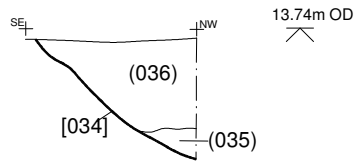
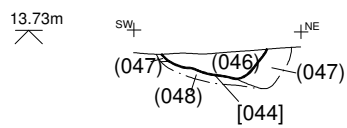


Figure 8 Sections 1-9

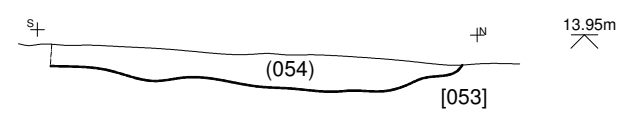
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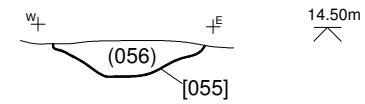
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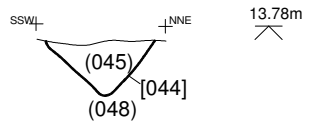
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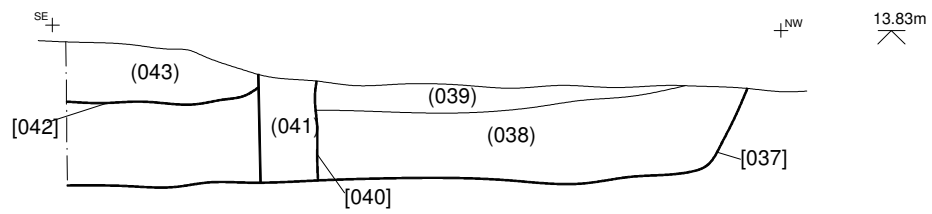
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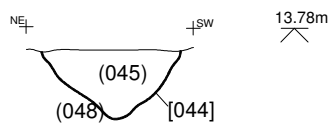
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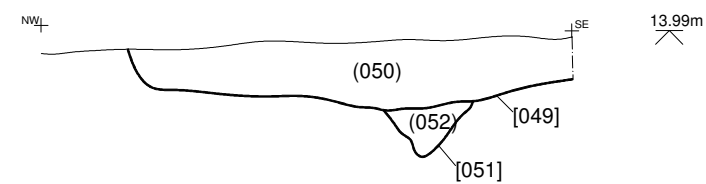
Section 14



Section 12



Section 15



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Sawtry Gidding Road (SAGR10)

Scale 1:20

Drawn by: KM

Report No: 52/11

Figure 9 Sections 10-18

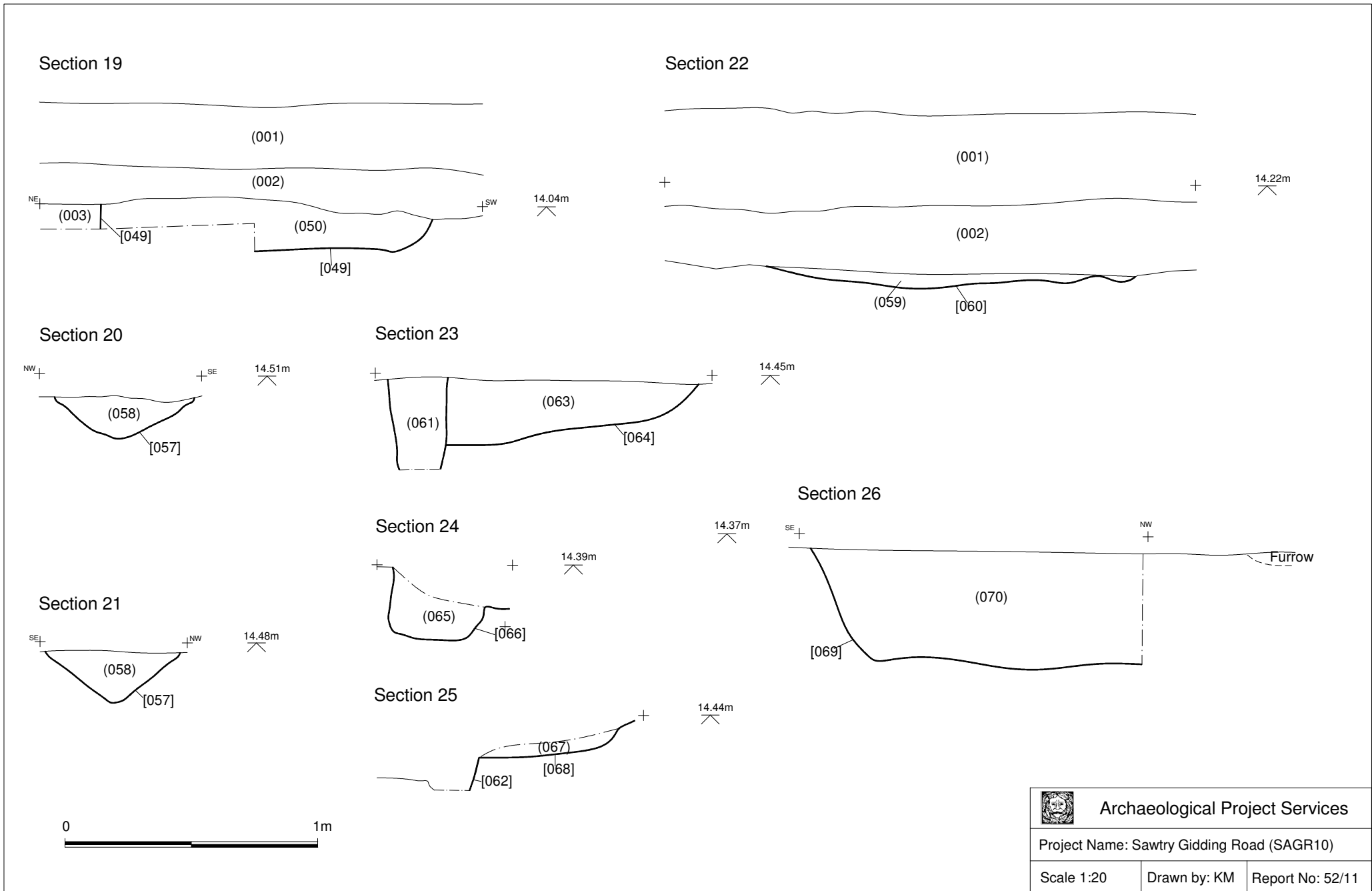


Figure 10 Sections 19-26

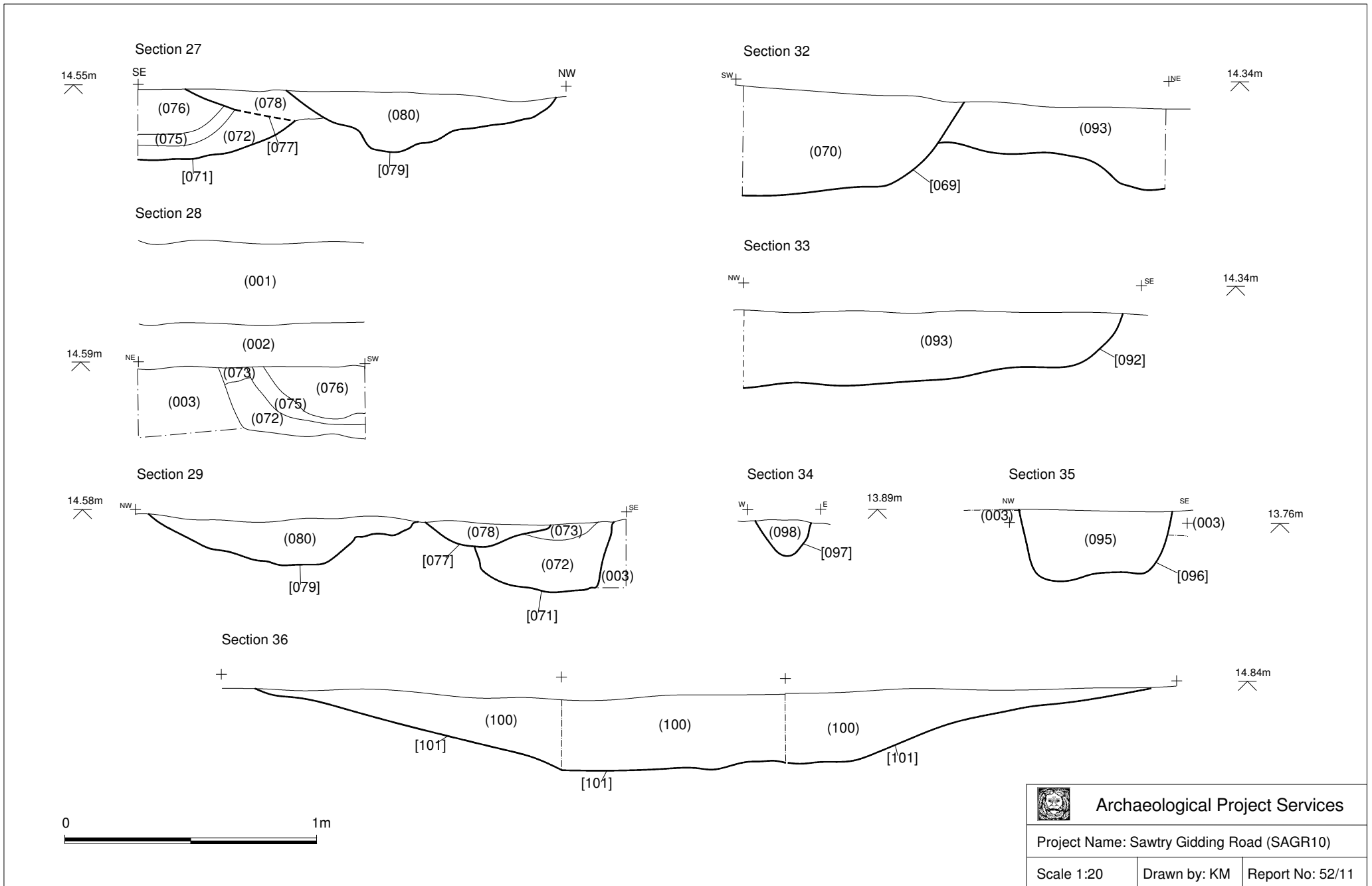

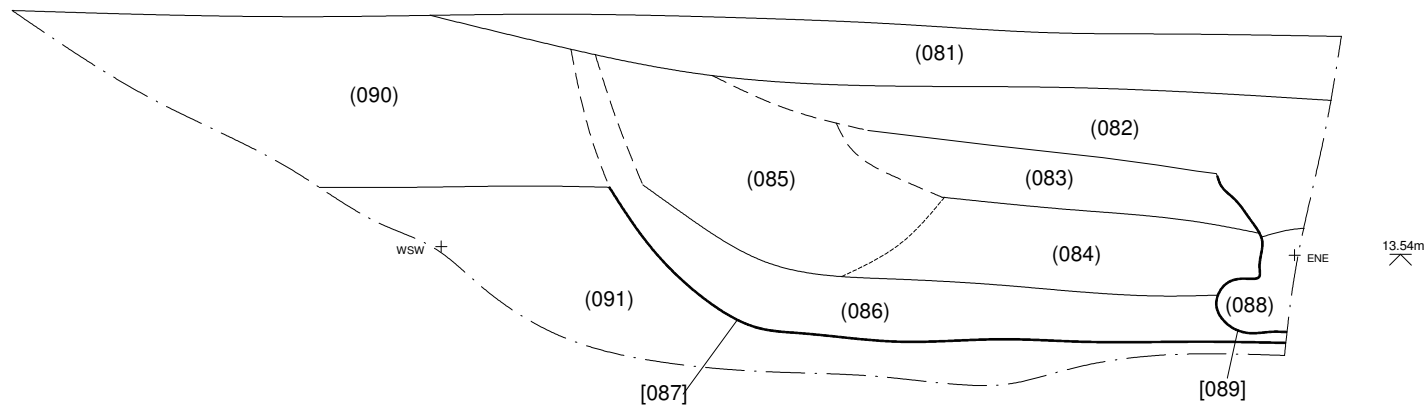


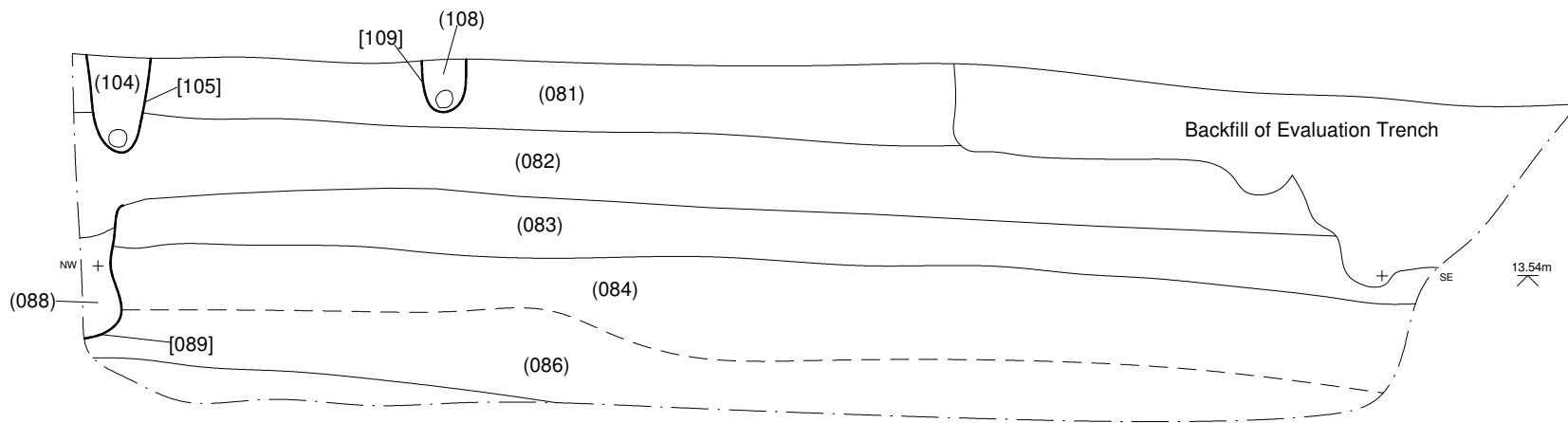
Figure 11 Sections 27-29 and 32-36

 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Sawtry Gidding Road (SAGR10)		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: KM	Report No: 52/11

Section 30



Section 31



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Sawtry, Giddings Road (SAGR10)

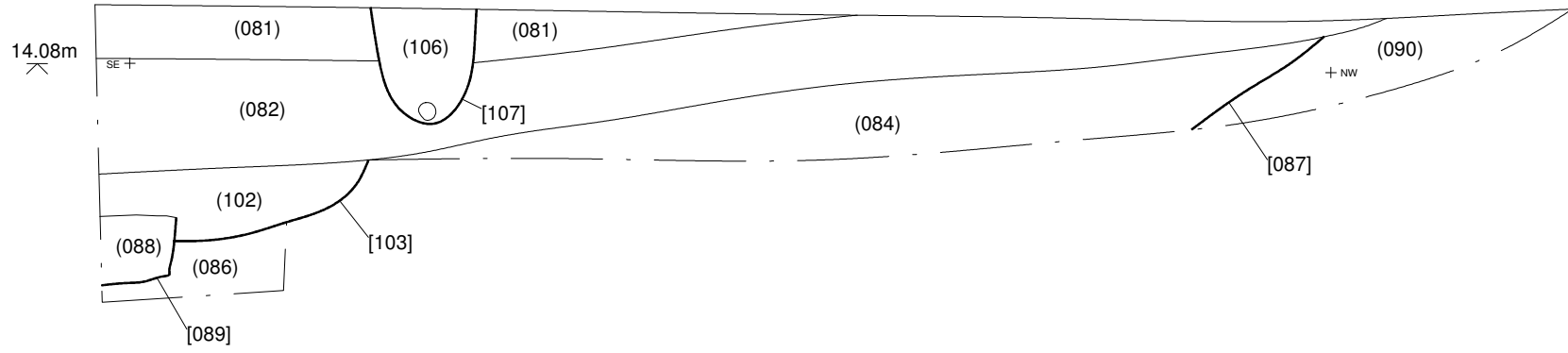
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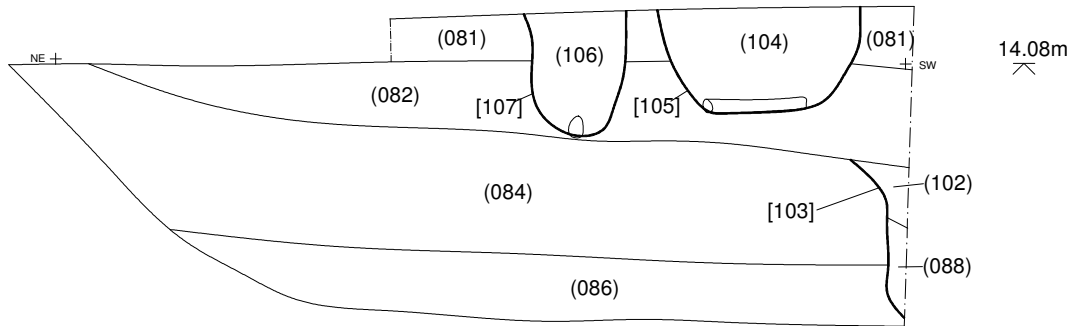
Report No: 52/11

Figure 12 Sections 30 and 31

Section 37



Section 38



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Sawtry, Gidding Road (SAGR10)

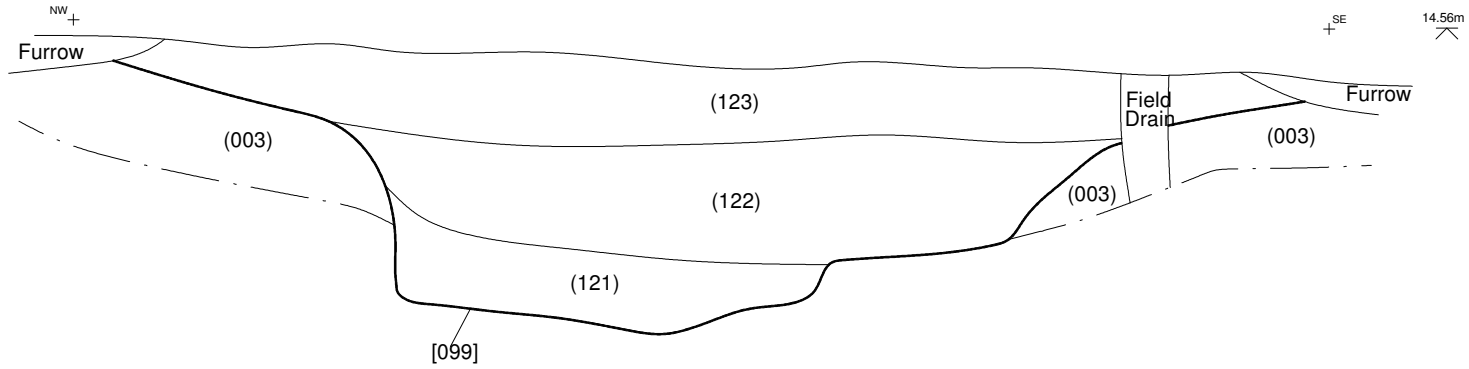
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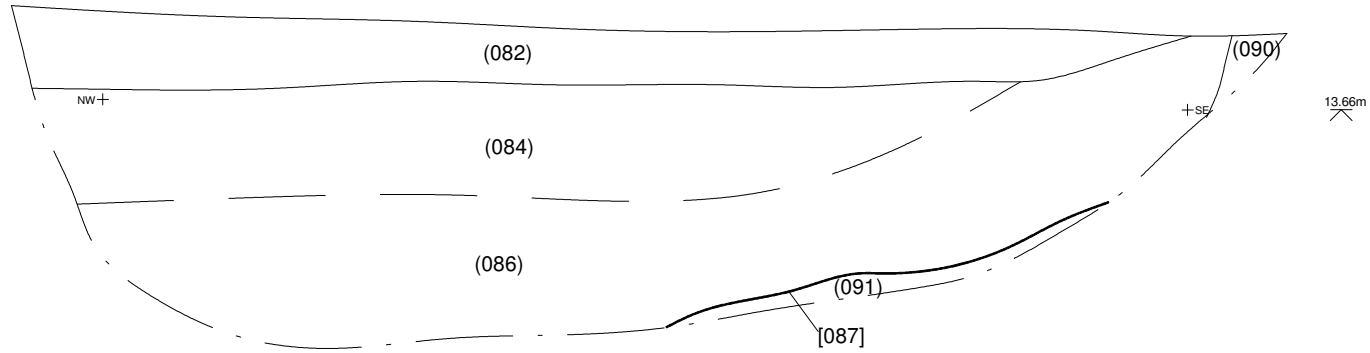
Report No: 52/11

Figure 13 Sections 37 and 38

Section 39



Section 41



Archaeological Project Services

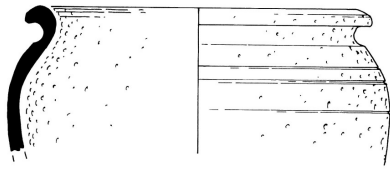
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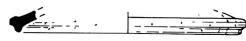
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Report No: 52/11

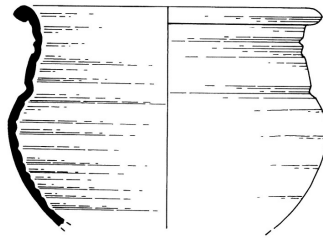
Figure 14 Sections 39 and 41



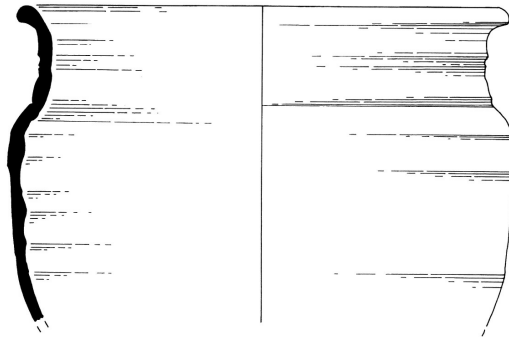
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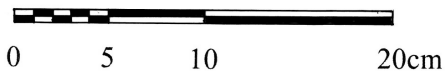
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3



4



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Sawtry, Gidding Road (SAGR10)

Scale 1:4

Drawn by: DH

Report No: 52/11

Figure 15 Pottery drawings

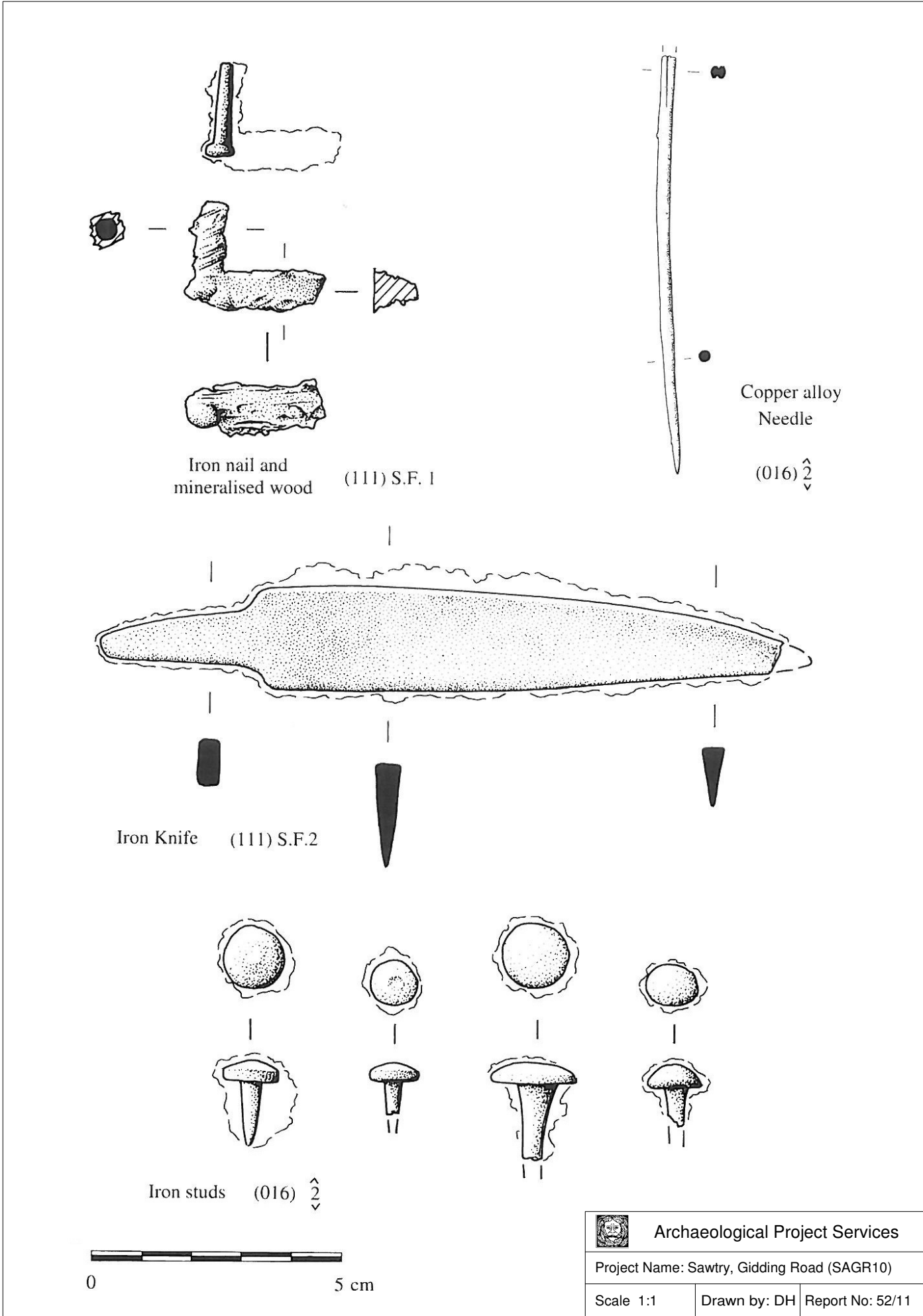


Figure 16 Artifact illustrations



Plate 1 General view of site,
looking NE



Plate 2 General view of site,
looking N



Plate 3 Late Iron Age ditch,
[057]



Plate 4 Intersection of features
[071], [074], [077] and [079]



Plate 5 Romano-British pit [017], showing evidence of burning



Plate 6 Romano-British ditch [055]



Plate 7 Romano-British burial,
[110]

Appendix 1

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Excavation

1 SUMMARY

1.1 *Archaeological excavations are required in advance of residential development on land to the south of Gidding Road, Sawtry, Cambridgeshire.*

1.2 *The site lies east of the village in an area of few known archaeological remains. Trial trenching revealed a single Roman ditch with associated pottery and quern fragment.*

1.3 *The archaeological work will comprise excavation of an area 50m x 30m centred on the findspot of the Roman material in the centre and east of the site.*

1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork an assessment report will be prepared outlining the results of the investigations and setting out priorities for a future programme of analysis leading to publication.*

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 This document comprises a method statement for archaeological excavations in advance of residential development on land at to the south of Gidding Road, Sawtry, Cambridgeshire. The works are located at National Grid Reference TL 1648 8335.

2.2 This document contains the following parts:

2.2.1 Overview.

2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.

2.2.3 List of specialists.

2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

3.1 Sawtry lies 14km north and west of Huntingdon and 15km south of Peterborough in the Huntingdonshire District of Cambridgeshire. The site lies on the western edge of the village to the south of Gidding Road and west of the 1970s Westfield Road estate.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1 Planning approval (0802855OUT; passed on appeal 0900006REFUSL) has been granted for residential development on the site subject to a condition requiring the implementation of a scheme of archaeological work. This is to comprise open area excavation targeted on the results of the evaluation.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 The site occupies part of a gentle southeast-facing valley side leading from the Gidding Road at 15m O.D. down to a small drainage watercourse at the base of the valley at 10m O.D. Local soils are calcareous clayey soils of the Evesham 3 Association, developed on Oxford Clay (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 189).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

6.1 Prehistoric remains are sparse within the vicinity of Sawtry. Neolithic activity is indicated by occasional finds of flint and stone implements (HER 1313); little is known of Bronze Age activity. Iron Age sites have been recorded further to the east closer to the Great North Road.

6.2 Sawtry lies immediately adjacent to the line of the Roman Ermine Street. The Fenland Survey identified a number of Roman sites in Sawtry, including two settlements, plus several other lesser sites that appear to have developed along the road frontage. Further Roman sites have been identified in and around the village, the most significant at Toft Hill, c. 1km to the northeast, with another focus identified in fields 750m to the north (Richmond 2009).

6.3 Saxon sites are rare but the village itself had come into existence by the late Saxon period and is recorded in the Domesday Book as *Saltrede*. At this time the village was divided into three parishes, each with its own manor and church. In the west was Sawtry All Saints, the property of Ramsey Abbey. Sawtry St Andrew lay in the east, whilst in the south was the parish and manor of Sawtry Judith. Sawtry entered a decline in the late medieval and early post-medieval period; earthwork remains revealing settlement shrinkage are still visible with earthwork remains at Toft Hill protected as a Scheduled Monument. Of the three churches only All Saints now survives.

6.4 Archaeological evaluation of the site revealed no major archaeology (Jones 2008). The only feature identified was a single Roman ditch with associated pottery and quern fragment. Additional trenching failed to find an extension to this feature which is interpreted as possibly an elongated pit rather than a ditch.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

7.1 The aims of the archaeological excavation will be to record and interpret the archaeological features likely to be damaged or destroyed by construction work on the site (preservation, or replacement, by record).

7.2 Archaeological remains at the site have potential to provide data to address a number of areas of research or ‘gaps in knowledge’ as defined in the published resource assessment and research agenda (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000). The site has the potential to contribute to the understanding of Roman settlement on the Cambridgeshire claylands.

7.3 It is anticipated that data collected in the course of excavation will contribute to a number of specific research themes, including:

- *Evidence for the character of Roman land-use and occupation in the area*

Although the main focus of settlement in the Roman period appears to lie closer to the line of Ermine Street, Roman remains recorded within the vicinity suggest more dispersed activity.

A number of relevant topics are identified within the research framework. These include the investigation of small rural settlements and research on the road network (Going & Plouviez 2000, 21-22).

7.4 Specific narrower objectives of the excavation will be to:

7.4.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;

7.4.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;

7.4.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features;

7.4.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site; and

7.4.5 Determine the extent to which surrounding archaeological features extend into the investigation area and how the remains identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General considerations

- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the archaeological monitoring and in accordance with the requirement of the main contractors.
- 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
- 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 The location of excavation area will be established using Differential GPS survey equipment and related to Ordnance Survey National Grid.
- 8.2.2 Modern deposits and overburden from the excavation area will be mechanically stripped using a tracked 360° excavator or similar, with a toothless ditching bucket. This will be undertaken under close archaeological supervision down to the first significant archaeological horizon. Trench sides will be stepped or supported where necessary for the safety of staff.
- 8.2.3 All exposed features and deposits will be cleaned by hand and investigated to establish their date, nature, function, relationship and significance., all Discrete features will be fully excavated where possible, and where safe to do so, but will in any case be at least 50% of the whole.
- 8.2.4 Linear features not directly associated with settlement will be sampled at 10m intervals in 1m wide sections (or sufficiently wide to allow their full depth to be explored) to allow an informed interpretation of their date and function. Junctions of linears and other features will also be excavated to determine stratigraphic relationships.
- 8.2.5 The excavation of linear features associated with settlement must be a minimum of 25%; this may increase depending on the nature of the physical evidence. Structural remains such as eaves drip gullies, beam slots and post-holes demonstrated to be part of a buildings construction will require total excavation. All industrial features including "domestic" ovens and hearths will be 100% excavated and sampled for analysis.
- 8.2.6 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn. Where stratified deposits are encountered a Harris Matrix will be compiled during the course of the investigation. Registers of plans, sections, photographs, samples, registered finds etc will be kept and cross-referenced to the context system.
- 8.2.7 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Burials will be drawn at 1:10 and should individual features merit it, they may also be drawn at a larger scale. If required, long sections to demonstrate overall site stratigraphy may be drawn at a smaller scale. Plans and sections will be annotated with absolute heights related to OS benchmarks.
- 8.2.8 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis. All finds will be retained from hand-excavated contexts unless of recent origin or of

limited intrinsic interest (in which case a sample may be retained). Unstratified objects from topsoil or modern deposits will not normally be retained. Metal-detecting equipment may be used where appropriate. Registered finds will be recorded in relation to the site grid and their height above OD.

8.2.9 Ecofactual evidence will be collected and treated in accordance with the guidelines set out in *Environmental Archaeology* (English Heritage 2002). A minimum of a standard 30 litre sample will be taken from as many single, datable contexts as possible. If extensive waterlogged deposits are encountered then a detailed sampling strategy will be formulated between CAPCA and the relevant specialists.

8.2.10 Throughout the duration of the field work a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour prints will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

- the site before the commencement of field operations.
- the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
- individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
- groups of features where their relationship is important.
- the site on completion of field work

8.2.11 Should human remains be located the appropriate licences will be sought before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 The site will be subject to an Archaeological Assessment as set out in *Management of Archaeological Projects II* (English Heritage 1991). On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the excavation will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting a Level II archive. A preliminary stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared, along with a site summary and summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

9.1.2 When the archive is complete a review of the quality, character and significance of the data will be carried out in association with period and materials specialists allowing priorities to be set for material to proceed to formal assessment. In the light of the limited findings of the evaluation it is expected that, barring unexpected major discoveries, work would proceed directly to Stage 3, production of an analytical report.

9.2 Stage 2

9.2.1 Assessment allows decisions to be made about the potential of the data and the nature of any future programme of analysis leading to publication. The Assessment Report will be prepared in association with period and materials specialists and will comprise:

- A statement of the research aims and illustrated summary of the results indicating to what extent the aims were fulfilled.
- A summary of the quantities and potential for analysis of each category of data.

- A list of the project aims as revised in the light of the results of the fieldwork and post-excavation assessment.
- A list of the methods to be used to achieve the research aims.
- A list of all the main tasks involved in achieving these aims, wherever possible linked to relevant method statements and indicating the personnel and person-days involved in each task.
- A provisional report synopsis giving detail of proposed chapters, section headings and sub-headings. The structure will reflect the research aims of the project.
- A list of the personnel involved indicating their qualifications for the tasks to be undertaken.
- A cascade or Gantt chart indicating tasks in sequence and relationships required to complete the project to publication.
- Provisional publication options indicating potential publishers and report format.

9.3 Stage 3

9.3.1 Analytical report. This will be produced with consideration of the regional research guidelines (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000) and will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
- Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.
- Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results
- A text describing the findings of the investigation.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Illustrations including plans, sections, and artefacts. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

10.1 An unbound draft copy of the report will be supplied initially to the County Archaeological Office for comment. Copies of the final report will be sent to: the client; the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Office (2 copies); and the Cambridgeshire County Historic Environment Record. Details of the project findings will be entered onto the OASIS online database.

11 ARCHIVE

11.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the evaluation will be sorted and ordered according to the procedures in the Society of Museum Archaeologists'

document *Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums* (1994), and any additional local requirements, for long term storage and curation. The archive will be deposited within an approved County store under the Cambridgeshire event number (to be obtained) as soon as possible after completion of the post-excavation and analysis.

11.2 Prior to the project commencing, the Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Office will be contacted to obtain their agreement to receipt of the project archive and to establish their requirements with regards to labelling, ordering, storage, conservation and organisation of the archive.

11.3 Upon completion and submission of the excavation report, the landowner will be contacted to arrange legal transfer of title to the archaeological objects retained during the investigation from themselves to the receiving museum. The transfer of title will be effected by a standard letter supplied to the landowner for signature.

12 PUBLICATION

12.1 A report of the findings of the investigation will be submitted for inclusion in the appropriate local journal. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* for medieval and later remains, and.

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with CAPCA. They will be given as much notice as possible of the start of works so that regular monitoring meetings can be agreed.

14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.

14.2 Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING

15.1 The work will be directed by Dr Steve Malone MifA, Project Manager, Archaeological Project Services. The archaeological works will be undertaken over a 2-3 week programme. Work will be supervised on site by a Project Officer assisted by supervisors and archaeological excavation staff.

15.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological project officer, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.

Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: Dr C Allen, independent specialist Roman: A Beeby APS with B Precious, independent specialist Anglo-Saxon and later: Dr A Boyle, APS
Lithics	Barry Bishop, independent specialist
Other Artefacts	V Fryer, independent specialist/G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	G Weston, Ossafreelance
Animal Remains Analysis	M Holmes, independent specialist
Environmental Analysis	V Fryer, independent specialist
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

17 INSURANCES

17.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000 and Professional Indemnity cover of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation are provided.

18 COPYRIGHT

18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.

18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

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Version 1, 21 October 2010

Appendix 2

Context Descriptions

Context	Description	Interpretation	Date
(001)	Firm mid grey silty clay, 0.35m thick	Top soil	Modern
(002)	Firm light brown clay, 0.20m thick	Subsoil	
(003)	Firm mid orangey brown clay	Natural geology	
[004]	Roughly oval cut, N-S aligned, length 0.50m, width 0.30m, depth 0.10m	Modern dog grave	Modern
(005)	Firm mid brown silty clay, 0.10m thick. Contained and articulated dog skeleton	Fill of dog grave [004]	Modern
[006]	Cut of NE-SW linear, length >14m, width 0.40m, depth 0.13m	Shallow ditch	
(007)	Firm mid greyish brown clay, 0.10m thick	Fill of ditch [006]	
(008)	Firm mid orangey grey clay, 0.05m thick	Redeposited natural from side slip in [006]	
(009)	Soft mid brownish grey clay, 0.04m thick	Fill of ditch [006]	
(010)	Firm brownish grey clayey silt, 0.16m thick	Fill of ditch [011]	
[011]	Cut of NNE-SSW linear, width 0.42m wide, 0.16m deep	Shallow ditch	
(012)	Firm brownish grey clayey silt, 0.32m thick. Possibly the same as (072).	Fill of ditch [013]	
[013]	Cut of NNE-SSW linear, 0.66m wide, 0.32m deep. Possibly the same as [071]	ditch	
[014]	Cut of slightly curved NE-SW linear, length 12.20m, width 0.90m, depth 0.22m. Same as [024] and possibly [034]	Ditch	Late 2nd – Early 3rd
(015)	Firm mid orangey grey clay, 0.10m thick	Redeposited natural from side slip in ditch [014]	Late 2nd – Early 3rd
(016)	Firm dark grey clay, 0.12m thick. Contained a large amount of pot.	Fill of ditch re-cut [033]	Late 2nd – Early 3rd
[017]	Cut of irregular NW-SE feature, length 3m, width 1.20m, depth 0.35m.	Pit	Late 2nd
(018)	Friable dark brownish black sandy clayey silt 0.35m thick	Fill of possible re-cut [023] - cut 023 void, this is therefore a fill of 017	Late 2nd
(019)	Firm mid brown clayey silt, 0.17m deep	Fill of feature [017]	Late 2nd
(020)	Firm dark brownish black silt and clay, 0.20m thick	Fill of [017]	Late 2nd
(021)	Firm light orangey brown clayey sand, 0.40m thick	Redeposited natural fill in feature [017]	
(022)	Firm orangey brown sandy clay	Natural geology	
(023)	Possible re-cut in feature [017], NW-SE aligned, 0.12m deep - VOID	Possible re-cut of [017] - VOID, after post-ex analysis it was clear that this was mis-excavated	
[024]	Linear terminus, NE-SW aligned, length 12.20m, width 0.80m, depth 0.32m. Same as [014] and possibly [034]	Terminal of ditch	Late 2nd – Early 3rd

(025)	Firm mid greyish orange sandy clay, 0.18m thick	Redeposited natural fill in terminus [024]	Late 2nd – Early 3rd
(026)	Firm light greyish brown clay, 0.16m thick	Fill of terminus [024]	Late 2nd – Early 3rd
[027]	Cut of NE-SW linear, length 8m, width 0.50m, depth 0.15m. Same as [033].	Re-cut of linear [024]	Late 2nd – Early 3rd
(028)	Firm mid brownish grey clay, 0.14m thick	Fill of ditch re-cut [027]	Late 2nd – Early 3rd
[029]	Cut of NW-SE oval pit, length 1.15m, width 0.80m, depth 0.25m	Pit, unknown function	
(030)	Soft mid orangey grey clay, 0.12m thick	Redeposited natural in pit [029]	
(031)	Firm mid greyish brown clay, 0.08m thick	Fill of pit [029]	Late 2nd – Early 3rd
(032)	Firm of mid grey clay, 0.07m thick	Fill of pit [029]	Late 2nd – Early 3rd
[033]	Cut of NE-SW linear, length 8m, width 0.75m, depth 0.15m. Same as [027]	Re-cut of linear [014]	Late 2nd – Early 3rd
[034]	Cut of NE-SW linear terminus, length 12.20m, width 0.80m, depth 0.32m. Possibly the same as [014] and [024]	Cut of ditch terminal	Late 2nd – Early 3rd
(035)	Firm black silty clay, 0.08m thick	Fill of ditch terminus [034]. Probably water-borne silting	Late 2nd – Early 3rd
(036)	Firm mid grey clay, 0.24m thick	Fill of ditch terminus [034]. Probably water-borne silting	Late 2nd – Early 3rd
[037]	Cut of SW-NE sub rectangular pit. Length 2.70m, width 1.83m, depth 0.37m.	Clay extraction pit?	
(038)	Firm light greyish brown clay, 0.24m thick	Backfill of extraction pit [037]	
(039)	Friable mid brownish grey clayey silt, 0.07m thick	Top soil accumulation in settling depression of (038)	Mid 2nd-3rd
[040]	Cut of NE-SW linear, width 0.15m, depth 0.40m	Field drain	Post medieval
(041)	Friable light greyish brown clay, 0.40m thick	Back fill of field drain [040]	Post medieval
[042]	Cut of NE-SW linear, width 1.60m, depth 0.15m	Furrow	Medieval
(043)	Friable mid greyish brown clay silt	Fill of furrow [042]	Medieval
[044]	Cut of curvilinear, running NW and curving to SE. Length >5m, width 0.37m, depth 18m.	Cut of ditch	
(045)	Firm mottled mid brown and orangey brown sandy silty clay, 0.18m thick.	Fill of ditch [044]	
(046)	Firm Bluish grey sandy clay with orangey brown patches. 0.08m thick.	Fill of ditch [044]	
(047)	Firm bluish grey clay, 0.10m thick.	Natural geology?	
(048)	Firm mid brown sandy clay with orangey brown mottling	Natural geology	
[049]	Cut of roughly oval NW-SE pit, length >1m, width 1.50m, depth 0.20m	Pit of unknown function	
(050)	Soft mottled mid grey and mid orange clay with the grey concentrated towards the edge of the fill. 0.20m thick	Deliberate backfill of pit [049] containing a large amount of redeposited natural	
[051]	Cut of irregular NW-SE feature, length 0.20m, width >0.15m, depth 0.12m	Probable root hole	
(052)	Firm mid greyish brown clay, 0.12m thick	Fill of root hole [051]	
[053]	Cut of N-S linear, length >5m, width 0.40m, depth 0.09m thick. Same as [055]	ditch	Early/Mid 2nd-Late 2nd

(054)	Friable mid brown grey silty clay with dark patches, 0.09m thick. Same as (056)	Fill of ditch [053]	Early/Mid 2nd-Late 2nd
[055]	Cut of N-S linear, length >5m, width 0.40m, depth 0.09m thick. Same as [055]	ditch	Early/Mid 2nd-Late 2nd
(056)	Friable mid brown grey silty clay with dark patches, 0.09m thick. Same as (054)	Fill of ditch [053]	Early/Mid 2nd-Late 2nd
[057]	Cut of NE-SW linear, width 0.55m, depth 0.21m	Cut of ditch	Late Iron Age
(058)	Firm light brown with orangey brown mottling sandy silty clay. 0.21m thick.	Fill of ditch [057]	Late Iron Age
(059)	Firm light brownish grey silty clay, 0.05m thick	Fill of plough mark [060]	
[060]	Cut of NNW-SSE linear, width 1.45m, depth 0.05m	Plough mark, possibly a result of steam ploughing, apparently later than NE-SW furrows.	
(061)	Firm mixed dark brownish grey and mid orange clayey sand, 0.45m thick	Fill of [062]	
[062]	Cut of E-W linear, width 0.25m, depth 0.45m thick	Field drain	Post medieval
(063)	Firm dark brownish grey sandy clayey silt with some dark orange mottles. 0.26m thick	Fill of field drain [064]	Post medieval
[064]	Cut of irregular oval pit, length 2.30m, width 1m, depth 0.26m	Pit, unknown function	
(065)	Firm brownish grey sandy clayey silt, 0.20m thick	Fill of feature (066)	
[066]	Cut of irregular sub-oval pit, length 0.50m, width 0.38m, depth 0.20m	Irregular or natural feature	
(067)	Firm dark brownish grey sandy clayey silt, 0.12m thick	Fill feature [068]	Iron Age
[068]	Cut of sub oval pit, length 0.55m, width 0.43m, depth 0.12m	Either shallow pit or natural disturbance	Iron Age
[069]	Cut of SE-NW sub oval pit. Length 1.80m, width 1.70m, depth 0.48m	Clay extraction pit?	5th – 8th
(070)	Soft light brown grey clay, 0.43m thick	Deliberate backfill of pit [069]	5th – 8th
[071]	Cut of NE-SW linear, width 0.60m, depth 0.30m	Cut of ditch	
(072)	Firm mid brownish grey clay, 0.25m thick	Fill of ditch [071]	
(073)	Firm mid greyish orange clay, 0.10m thick	Natural up cast from a nearby feature in ditch [071]	
[074]	Cut of NW-SE oval pit, length >0.50m, width >0.45m, depth 0.23m	Pit, unknown function	2nd – 3rd
(075)	Firm mid greyish orange clay, 0.05m thick	Fill of pit [074]	2nd – 3rd
(076)	Firm mid brownish grey clay, 0.18m thick	Fill of pit [074]	2nd – 3rd
[077]	Cut of NE-SW linear, length >3m, width 0.50m, depth 0.09m	Re-cut of ditch [071]	
(078)	Firm mid brownish grey clay, 0.09m thick	Fill of ditch re-cut [077]	
[079]	Cut of NE-SW linear, length >12.60m, width 1.05m, depth 0.20m	Cut of ditch	
(080)	Firm mid brownish grey clay, 0.20m thick	Fill of ditch [079]	
(081)	Firm mid brown clayey silt, 0.20m thick	Furrow fill?	
(082)	Firm brownish grey sandy clayey silt, 0.36m thick	Fill of pit/quarry [087]	
(083)	Stiff light grey silty clay, 0.24m thick	Fill of pit/quarry [087]	

(084)	Firm light grey clay with orange brown mottles, 0.33m thick	Fill of pit/quarry [087]	
(085)	Firm reddish brown clay with patches of light grey, 0.90m thick	Fill of pit/quarry [087]	
(086)	Firm mottled orange brown and bluish grey sandy clay	Fill of pit/quarry [087]	
(087)	Cut of NE-SW sub oval pit, length 18m, width 6.20m, depth 1.25m.	Cut of pit or quarry	
(088)	Firm mid grey clayey silt, 0.35m thick	Fill of post hole [089]	
[089]	Vertically sided, undercut feature not visible in plan. Length 0.45m, width 0.40m, depth 0.35m	Cut of post hole?	
(090)	Stiff orange brown sandy silty clay with light yellowish brown patches, 0.55m thick	Natural geology	
(091)	Weakly cemented mid reddish brown clay with frequent greyish blue streaks, 0.53m thick	Natural geology	
[092]	Cut of sub rectangular NW-SE pit, length >2m, width 1.84m, depth 0.31m.	Cut of clay extraction pit?	
(093)	Soft light brown grey clay with occasional orange yellow patches	Backfill of extraction pit [092]	
[094]	Cut of furrow	Furrow	Medieval
(095)	Context sheet created during post-ex, therefore deposit details absent. 0.28m thick.	Fill of pit/posthole [096]	
[096]	Sub-circular cut with steep, straight sides and a concave base, deeper to the NW. 0.57m w x 0.63m l x 0.28m d	Cut of post hole/small pit	
[097]	Cut of sub oval N-S pit, length 0.35m, width 0.22m, depth 0.15m	Cut of post hole?	
(098)	Soft mid blue grey clay with dark grey patches, 0.15m thick	Fill of post hole [097]	
[099]	Sub-circular cut with shallow/irregular stepped sides and flattened, irregular base, truncated to NW and SE by furrows. 4.26m diam x 0.88m deep	Clay extraction pit?	
(100)	Firm greyish brown silty clay, 0.28m thick	Fill of pit [101]	
[101]	Kidney shaped pit, depth 0.28m	Pit, unknown function	
(102)	Firm mid grey sandy silty clay with reddish brown mottles, 0.24m thick	Fill of feature [103]	
[103]	Cut of uncertain shape in plan	Unidentified feature	
(104)	Firm mid brown clayey silt, 0.30m thick	Fill of land drain [105]	Post medieval
[105]	Cut of NE-SW linear, width 0.35m, depth 0.30m	Land drain	Post medieval
(106)	Firm mid brown clayey silt, 0.35m thick	Fill of land drain [107]	Post medieval
[107]	Cut of NW-SE linear, width 0.40m, depth 0.35m	Land drain	Post medieval
(108)	Firm mid brown clayey silt, 0.15m thick	Fill of land drain [109]	Post medieval
[109]	Cut of linear, width 0.15m, depth 0.15m	Land drain	Post medieval
[110]	Cut of rough rectangular NE-SW grave, length 1.90m, width 0.60m, depth 0.15m	Grave cut	

(111)	Human extended skeleton with an iron brooch and iron knife	Human skeleton in [110]	
(112)	Firm mid orangey brown clay, 0.15m thick	Backfill of redeposited natural in grave [110]	
(113)	Firm mid greyish brown clay, 0.15m thick	"Shadow" left by decayed human flesh? Fill of grave [110]	
114	void		
115	void		
116	void		
117	void		
118	void		
119	void		
120	void		
(121)	Soft, mid grey orange sandy clay with dark grey mottling, occasional unsorted flint inclusions, 0.22m thick	Primary fill of pit [099] – trample or re-deposited natural	
(122)	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with sandy patches. Moderate, unsorted flint fragments, 0.42m thick	Fill of pit [099]	
(123)	Friable, mid brown grey silty clay with sandy patches. Occasional inclusions of unsorted flint fragments, 0.30m thick	Upper fill of pit [099]	

Appendix 3

THE FINDS**IRON AGE AND ROMAN POTTERY***By Alex Beeby***Introduction**

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by Darling (2004), using the codes developed for the city of Lincoln archaeological unit (Darling and Precious, forthcoming). A total of 185 sherds from 47 vessels, weighing 1932 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Archive Catalogue 1, with a summary of fabric types in Table 2 and a summary of forms in Table 3 below.

Condition

Most of the pottery is in a very fragmentary condition and a remarkably high proportion of the material (74% of all vessels) are also burnt and/or abraded. The poor state of the material here is reflected in the very low sherd count of just 10.4 grams. Sherds from nine vessels are leached of calcareous inclusions, most probably due to soil conditions rather than usage with acidic contents. It is notable that the average weight of the pottery from every single context is low (see Table 1 below), even though many vessels are represented by multiple sherds. This suggests a mix of material including residual items as well as including some which became abraded during rubbish disposal activities before final disposition.

Several vessels show evidence of use, three are sooted internally and /or externally suggesting possible utilisation for cooking over a hearth or fire, whilst two further sherds from a single jar or beaker have an external scale or cress deposit. A single jar or bowl form has a black deposit adhered to a broken edge, perhaps the result of a repair attempted in antiquity.

Dating

Most of the material is late Iron Age or early Roman in date, with the vast majority of the post-conquest types belonging to the 2nd Century AD. Although there is some material which could be 3rd Century in date, there is none which can be securely placed after AD 200.

Table 1, Summary of Dating and Sherd Weight by Context

Context	Latest Date	Total NoS (All Dates)	W(g)	Av. Sherd Weight (g)
016	Mid 2nd-Mid 3rd Century (Probably Late 2nd-Early 3rd)	62	565	9.1
018	Late 2nd Century	68	928	13.6
021	Mid 1st-2nd Century	6	31	5.2
032	Late Iron Age-Early Roman	3	33	11
036	Roman (2nd-4th)	5	63	12.6
039	Mid 2nd-3rd Century	21	165	7.9
043	Early/Mid 2nd-Late 2nd Century (Post AD120)	3	9	3
056	Early/Mid 2nd-Late 2nd Century	10	103	10.3
058	Late Iron Age	2	5	2.5
067	Iron Age	1	1	1
076	2nd-3rd Century	1	10	10

078	Prehistoric	1	1	1
120	2nd Century	2	18	9
Total		185	1932	-

Results

A summary of the pottery fabric and form types recovered from SAGR10 is included in Tables 2 and 3 below. There is a mix of Late Iron Age and locally produced Romanised types.

Table 2, Summary by Fabric Type

Fabric	Cname	Full Name	NoS	NoV	W(g)
Samian	SAMCG	Central Gaulish Samian Ware	1	1	1
Reduced (Fine)	GMIC	Grey Fine Micaceous Ware	1	1	2
Reduced (Coarse)	BBT?	Black Burnished Type Ware?	1	1	1
	GREY	Miscellaneous Grey Ware	10	5	85
	GRFF	Fairly Fine Grey Ware	11	4	143
	IASA	Iron Age Sandy Wares	2	1	5
	NAT	Miscellaneous Native wares	1	1	1
	NVGW	Nene Valley Grey Ware	26	4	224
	NVGWC	Nene Valley Coarse Grey Ware	13	1	463
Oxidised (Fine)	BUFFIN	Fine Buff Fabrics	11	3	95
	OXF	Miscellaneous Fine Oxidised Ware	1	1	1
	PINKG	Fine Pink Fabrics	1	1	10
Oxidised (Coarse)	CR	Cream Flagon	36	4	313
	CRGRIT	Cream Gritty	3	1	38
	OX	Miscellaneous Oxidised Ware	1	1	10
	BUFFG	Buff Gritty Fabrics	3	2	14
	IAOX	Native Tradition Oxidised Ware	3	1	2
Shell/Shell?	IASH	Native Tradition Shell-Tempered	27	5	220
	SHEL	Undifferentiated Shell-Tempered	11	4	169
	VESIC	Vesicular Fabric	3	2	28
Flint	FLIN	Miscellaneous Flint Tempered	8	1	95
Grog	IAGROG?	Iron Age Grog Tempered Wares?	10	1	11
Misc	UID	Uncertain Fabric	1	1	1
Total			185	47	1932

Table 3, Summary of Forms Recovered

Cname	Form	Full Name	NoS	NoV	W(g)
FJ	Jar or Flagon Type	Unclassified Flagon Type or Jar	4	1	124
BK/BK?	Beaker	Unclassified Beaker/Unclassified Beaker?	7	4	67
CP	Cook Pot	Cook Pot	1	1	16
J/J?	Jar	Unclassified Jar/Unclassified Jar?	30	5	260
JBIF		Jar with Bifurcated Rim	3	1	38
JCUR		Jar with Curved Rim	7	1	87
JL/JL?		Large Jar	9	3	133
JNN		Narrow Necked jar	17	1	92
JWME		Wide Mouthed Jar	29	2	584

CLSD	Closed	Closed form	1	1	10
JBK	Jar/Beaker	Unclassified Jar or Beaker	2	1	12
JBKCAR?		Carinated Jar or Beaker?	10	1	11
JB	Jar/Bowl	Unclassified Jar or Bowl	20	5	165
JBWME/JBWME?		Wide Mouthed Jar or Bowl - Eastern England Type/Wide Mouthed Jar or Bowl - Eastern England Type?	12	5	164
JBCAR		Jar/Bowl with Carination	7	2	37
B/B?	Bowl	Unclassified Bowl/Unclassified Bowl?	6	3	61
BREED		Reeded Rim Bowl	2	1	11
OPEN	Open	Unclassified Open Form	1	1	1
LBR	Misc	Lid with Bifurcated Rim	1	1	3
U	Undiagnostic	Undiagnostic of Form	16	7	56
Total			185	47	1932

Provenance

Pottery was recovered from just ten individual features, these include ditches [033], [034], [053], [057] and [077] as well as pits [017], [029], [074] and possible pit [068]. Layer (039) and furrow [042] also produced material.

Range

The range is restricted and forms are dominated by utilitarian cooking jar and bowl types. These are suggestive of a relatively low status level of occupation. There are however four examples of beaker forms as well as a possible flagon, which may hint at the consumption of wine on the site.

Iron Age Type Pottery

There are at least nine vessels in Iron Age tradition fabrics, including types of probable pre- and post-conquest date. All except one of the vessels are abraded and have leached inclusion hollows. This group is fragmentary and probably residual, so it is quite possible that all of the material was recovered from features of Roman date. Fabrics represented include Iron Age sandy (IASA), Native Tradition Oxidised (IAOX), Native Tradition Shell Tempered (IASH), Iron Age Grog Tempered (IAGROG), and Miscellaneous Flint Tempered (FLIN) wares. Most of the material is too fragmentary to discern a vessel type, although a single, possible example of a carinated jar or beaker (JBKCAR?) in IAGROG from (018) is of note. Such vessels are common in the later Iron Age and this form continues into the Roman period.

Roman Pottery

The Roman material is dominated by coarse sandy fabrics all of which are common in this area of Cambridgeshire. These include reduced grey and fairly fine greywares (GREY, GRFF), cream (CR), cream gritty (CRGRIT) and buff gritty (BUFFG) types. A lid with bifurcated rim (Drawing 2) in this last fabric, from context (018), is an interesting piece as these are uncommon. There are just four vessels in Romanised undifferentiated shell tempered fabrics (SHEL), one of these a curved rim jar (JCUR) from (016) (Drawing 1) has an interesting profile with a high shoulder and slight bifurcation or lid seat along the lip of the rim.

It is of note that there are just four vessels from the Nene Valley industries here, including two wide mouthed jars in Nene Valley Grey Ware (NVGW) and Nene Valley Coarse Greyware (NVGWC). Neither of these items are likely to be later than the late 2nd century (Perrin, 1999, pg 82). There are no reduced types or Nene Valley Colour Coated wares which are likely to postdate this, their conspicuous absence here supporting the hypothesis that ceramic deposition had largely ceased in the investigated area by the time this industry had come to dominate the market in this area in the 3rd Century.

There are six examples of vessels in local fineware fabrics, these include fine grey micaceous (GFIN), fine buff (BUFFIN), fine oxidised (OXF) and fine pink (PINKF) fabrics.

A tiny fragment of central Gaulish Samian fineware (SAMCG) represents the only example of an imported fabric of any type within assemblage.

Potential

The assemblage should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long term storage. Four vessels are of intrinsic typological significance and have been illustrated (see Fig. 15); these are listed in Table 4 below.

Table 4, Illustrated Vessels

Dr	Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Form Code	Form Name	NoS	W (g)
1	018	SHEL	Undifferentiated Shell-Tempered	JCUR	Jar with Curved Rim	7	87
2	018	BUFFG	Buff Gritty Fabrics	LBR	Lid with Bifurcated Rim	1	3
3	018	NVGW	Nene Valley Grey Ware	JWME	Wide Mouthed Jar - Eastern England Type	16	121
4	016	NVGWC	Nene Valley Coarse Grey Ware	JWME	Wide Mouthed Jar - Eastern England Type	13	463

Summary

A small assemblage of pottery dating largely from the late Iron Age to the late 2nd Century was recovered during archaeological excavations at SAGR10. There is little evidence for activity after that date.

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Alex Beeby with Anne Irving

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001). The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005) which also cover surrounding counties. A total of 6 sherds from 5 vessels, weighing 68 grams, was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 5 below. The pottery ranges in date from the early to mid Saxon to the early modern period.

Condition

The condition of the pottery is mixed but generally fragmentary. There are no abraded or burnt pieces.

Results

Table 5, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Sub Fabric	Form	Dec	Part	Comment	Date	NoS	NoV	W(g)
018	ENPO	English Porcelain		Hollow	Moulded floral dec	BS		M18th-19th	1	1	11
043	BL	Black-glazed wares	Midlands Purple Type	Jar		BS		17th-18th	1	1	11
043	GRE	Glazed Red Earthen Ware		Bowl?		BS		16th-M17th	1	1	2
070	CHARN	Charnwood Wares		Jar or Bowl		BSS	Joining sherds; ?ID	5th-8th Century	2	1	39
116	GRE	Glazed Red Earthen Ware		Jar		BS	Misfired glaze	16th-M17th	1	1	5
Total									6	5	68

Provenance

Pottery was recovered from furrow [042] as well as pits [017] and [069].

Range

Of special interest are two sherds from Charnwood ware jar or bowl. The presence of this vessel suggests activity on or near the site in the early to mid Saxon period (5th to 8th Century). In addition there are two sherds of post medieval glazed red earthen ware (GRE) and single pieces of early modern English porcelain (ENPO) and Blackware (BL). These are commonly found, mass produced types.

Potential

The Saxon pottery should be retained and would be worth further consideration if any other work is carried out close by. The remainder should be retained as part of the site archive but is little further interest.

Summary

A single piece of Early to mid Saxon Charnwood ware was recovered during investigations. Other material of post Medieval and early modern date was also retained.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001). A single fragment of ceramic building material, weighing 380 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out, viewed and then weighed. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 6 below.

Condition

The fragment is fairly fresh.

Results

Table 6, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	NoF	W(g)	Description	Date
043	BRK	Gault	1	380	Struck upper with kiss mark; slop moulded; knife trimmed base; 66m thick; abraded	16th-18th

Provenance

The ceramic building material was recovered from furrow [042]

Range

There is a single piece from a brick in a light firing Gault clay. This type, which is dated to the post medieval period, is common in this area.

Potential

There is limited potential for further work. The item should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long term storage.

Summary

A single fragment from a brick dated to from the 16th-18th century was recovered during the excavation.

FIRED CLAY*By Alex Beeby***Introduction**

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001).

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments of fired clay were counted and weighed within each context. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the fired clay is included in Table 7 below.

Condition

The assemblage comprises small, abraded, surfaceless and largely shapeless pieces.

Results*Table 7, Fired Clay Archive*

Cxt	Classification	Fabric	Comment	Date	NoF	W(g)
016	Fired Clay	Oxidised; various	shapeless surfaceless abraded flakes; mostly fine or medium sandy fabrics; sample 2	Undated	63	27
016	Fired Clay	Irregular firing; Fine	poorly mixed clay; surfaceless abraded; sample 2	Undated	1	4
016	Fired Clay	OX/R/OX; coarse sandy	shapeless; surfaceless piece of fired clay; inclusion hollows - poss organic?; flint	Undated	1	10
018	Fired Clay	OX/R; fine	shapeless surfaceless abraded flakes; probably pieces of pot or CBM; sample 1	Undated	18	7
018	Fired Clay	Reduced: fine to fine sandy	shapeless surfaceless abraded flake; sample 1	Undated	1	1
018	Fired Clay	Oxidised; various	shapeless surfaceless abraded flakes; sample 1	Undated	5	1
Total					89	50

Provenance

Fired clay was recovered from ditch [033] and pit [017].

Range

There are 89 pieces of fired clay, the majority of which came from samples. The 18 fragments in a fine oxidised/reduced fabric recovered from sample 1 may derive from an item of CBM or pottery.

Potential

There is limited potential for further work. The material should pose no problems for long term storage and should be retained.

Summary

89 fragmentary, abraded pieces of fired clay were recovered during the archaeological investigations. All but one of these fragments came from either sample number 1 or 2.

FAUNAL REMAINS*By Paul Cope-Faulkner***Introduction**

A total of 129 (286g) fragments of animal bone were recovered from stratified contexts.

Provenance

The bone was retrieved from pits [017], [087] and [096], ditch [033] and furrow [042].

Condition

The overall condition of the remains was good to moderate.

Results

Table 8, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Number	W (g)	Comments
016	sheep/goat	humerus	1	8	
016<2>	fish	vertebra	1	<1	small fish include calcined fragments
	medium mammal	long bone	3	6	
	medium mammal	scapula	1	2	
	medium mammal	rib	1	2	
	medium mammal	metacarpus	1	2	
	unidentified	unidentified	68	10	
	bird	unidentified	1	1	
018	cattle	humerus	9	189	chalky, most join
018<1>	unidentified	unidentified	29	2	
	small mammal	vertebra	1	<1	
043	cattle	tibia	2	21	
082	large mammal	skull	3	28	
	cattle	incisor	1	12	
084	sheep/goat	astragalus	1	3	
095<3>	small mammal	vertebra	1	<1	
	medium mammal	unidentified	3	<1	

Summary

As a small assemblage the animal bone does not warrant detailed analysis. If further work happens at the site, the animal bone may warrant re-examination in light of further discoveries.

GLASS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Six glass items weighing a total of were recovered.

Condition

Although naturally fragile all the glass is in good condition and all of the items are complete.

Results

Table 9, Glass Archive

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
118	Colourless flat prismatic bottles, embossed, early-mid 20 th century	2	191	Early-mid 20 th century
	Colourless and light green preserve jars, late 19 th -mid 20 th century	2	623	
	Pale green bottle, embossed, late 19 th -early 20 th century	1	475	
	Pale green rectangular bottle, late 19 th century	1	504	

Provenance

The glass was recovered from a post-medieval pit 119.

Range

The two flat bottles are both embossed. One bears the marks: THE CAMBRIDGE LEMONADE, CHIVERS & SONS L^{TD}, HISTON, CAMBRIDGE. The second flat bottle is marked: VENO'S LIGHTNING COUGH CURE. There is another embossed bottle of normal cylindrical form. This is marked: H. J. Goggs, CHEMIST, HUNTINGDON. All of the glass vessels are complete and range in date from the late 19th to the mid 20th century.

Potential

As fairly recent objects the glass is of limited potential other than providing some dating evidence. In addition, the nature of the assemblage, with all of the pieces being complete, indicates they are from a bottle dump and were little disturbed after being deposited. Moreover, the glass dates from the late 19th to mid 20th century, suggesting there was gradual deposition over this time.

WORKED FLINT

By Tom Lane

Introduction

Two worked flints were recovered during excavations. Two other flints collected were not worked and have been discarded.

Condition

Both worked items are abraded. Neither require any conservation

Results

Table 10, Worked Flint Archive

Cxt	Description	No	Wt (g)	Date
009	Squat Flake. 24 x 20 x 4mm	1	2	Bronze Age
058	Core Fragment. 40 x 36 x 20mm	1	32	?Bronze Age
	Natural unworked flake. Discarded	1	1	
080	Natural unworked Flake. Discarded	1	2	

Range

The items, a flake and a core fragment, both date from the Bronze Age and are the result of core preparation and working.

Potential

Other than indicating a presence in the area at some point in the Bronze Age the flints have little potential for furthering knowledge of the prehistoric use of the area.

OTHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Eleven other finds weighing a total of 1720g were recovered.

Condition

The other finds are in good condition, though the metal is corroded and encrusted.

Results

Table 11, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
016	stone	Possible roof tile, very smooth on 1 face, perhaps reused as hone, 16mm thick, Roman?	1	107	Roman
	stone	Flint cobbles, natural, though 1 has small area of localised polish	2	1589	
016<2>	iron	nails	6	14	
	Copper alloy	Pin, Roman	1	2	
018	iron	Nail, rectangular shaft	1	11	
111	iron	Knife blade, Manning type 16?, Roman?	1	50	Roman?
	iron	Nail/tack, has mineralised wood impressions	1	1	

	iron	Unidentified fragments	3	3	
--	------	------------------------	---	---	--

Provenance

The other finds were recovered from a ditch fill (016), a pit (018) and a burial (111).

Range

There are several pieces of metal, mostly iron nails. A group of these were found in ditch fill (016) and, although small, do not appear to be hobnails.

There is a knife from grave (111). This appears to be a Manning Type 16, or possibly 15, form with the short tang at the midpoint of the blade, the back quite straight and the edge curved and drawing to a point. Similar knives have been found at the Roman town of Aldborough in Yorkshire (Bishop 1996, fig 47). There is a small nail or tack and a few unidentified iron fragments from the same context.

There is also the shaft of a copper alloy pin of probable Roman date, though the head is missing, which restricts definitive identification of the object (see illustrations, Fig. 16).

Several of the other finds are of stone. One is perhaps a piece of roof tile, later reused as an ad hoc hone. Two of the other pieces are large flint cobbles. These appear to be natural, though one has a small area of distinct polish. Although probably natural, stone does not occur in the Sawtry area and thus these are likely to have been imported.

Potential

Some of the metal finds are of moderate potential and the knife should be X-rayed and then drawn. However, as some of the other material is undated, and probably natural, the remainder of the assemblage of other finds is of limited potential.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 12] is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 12. Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
016	Mid 2nd – Mid 3rd	Prob Late 2nd –Early 3rd
018	Late 2nd (see comment)	Also contained single sherd dated M18th-19th – intrusive?
021	Mid 1st - 2nd	
032	Late Iron Age - Early Roman	
036	Roman	2nd-4th
039	Mid 2nd-3rd	
043	17th-18th	Also contained single fragment of Post Medieval CBM
056	Early/Mid 2nd-Late 2nd	
058	Late Iron Age	
067	Iron Age	Based on a single sherd
070	5th – 8th	
076	2nd – 3rd	Based on a single sherd
078	Prehistoric	Based on a single sherd
111	Roman?	Based on 1 metal
116	16th – Mid 17th	Based on a single sherd
118	Early-Mid 20th	Based on glass
120	2nd	

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
LHJ	Lower Handle Join
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
TR	Trench
W (g)	Weight (grams)

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Archive catalogue 1, Roman Pottery

Cxt	Cname	Form	Dec	NoV	Alter	Dr	Comments	NoS	W (g)
016	BBT?	B?	WM?	1			BS; SAMPLE 2	1	1
016	CR	JNN		1	BURNT?; ABR		RIM NECK; BSS; POSS ABRADED NVGWV; SL MICACEOUS; V CALCAREOUS; SLIGHTLY SANDY; MOTTLED APPEARANCE; STANGROUND 1966 PIT FIG 16#60-61 AND 67	17	92
016	CR	FJ	BG	1	BURNT		BSS; BASE; STRING; J; INCL 2 PEICES FROM SAMPLE 2	4	124
016	GREY	JBWME		1			RIM	1	8
016	GREY	JBK		1	ABR; BURNT; SCALE OR CESS EX		BSS; J	2	12
016	GREY	U		1	BURNT?		BSS; OXID CORE; SAMPLE 2	2	2
016	IASH	JB	HM	1	ABR; LEACH		BSS; IA; FRIABLE	5	99
016	IASH	U	HM	1	ABR; LEACH		BSS; IA; FRIABLE	6	22
016	IASH	J?	HM	1	ABR' LEACH		BSS; IA; FRIABLE	3	23
016	IASH	JB	BG; WF?	1	ABR; LEACH		BSS; SAMPLE 2; FEINT GROOVES AT SHOULDER; SEEMS TO BE HM	10	43
016	NVGW	BK		1	ABR		FTM; CLAY PELLE	1	45
016	OXF	BK		1	BURNT?		BS; SAMPLE 2	1	1
016	SHEL	JCUR	WF	1	LEACH	1	RIM NECK; BSS; V HIGH SHOULDER; LIA-EROM; SLIGHT BIFURCATION OR LID SEAT?; J	7	87
016	VESIC	U	HM	1	V ABR; LEACH		BS BASAL; BS; IA; FRIABLE; SOME LEACHED SHEL?	2	6
016	ZDATE						M2-M3C		
016	ZZZ						MIX OF 2-3C AND LIA TYPES; MIX OF CONTEXTS?; PROBABLY L2-E3		
018	BUFFG	BREED		1	SOOT		RIM	2	11
018	BUFFG	LBR		1	BURNT; ABR	2	RIM	1	3
018	BUFFIN	B?		1	ABR		BS	4	58
018	CRGRIT	JBIF		1	SOOT RIM		RIMS; J; BS	3	38
018	FLIN	J		1	ABR; LEACH; BURNT O BREAK		BSS; CRUDE HANDMADE VESSEL; PROB LEACHED SHELL; MICA; CLAY PELLE; IA	8	95
018	GMIC	B		1			BS; BLACK FAB WITH GREY SANDWICH CORE AS PART	1	2
018	GRFF	JBWME?		1	SL ABR		BS; CALCAREOUS GRITS AND	1	50

Cxt	Cname	Form	Dec	NoV	Alter	Dr	Comments	NoS	W (g)
							MICA		
018	IAGROG?	JBKCAR?		1	V ABR; LEACH		BSS; PROB CARINATED; FINE CLAY PELL AND CALCAREOUS GRITS INCL; V RARE SHELL; PROB VLIA; SAMPLE 1	10	11
018	IAOX	U		1	ABR; LEACH		BSS; LOW FIRED FABRIC; FINE VESSEL; V FINE FERRUGINOUS CLAY PELL; SAMPLE 1	3	2
018	NVCR	JWME	CORD S	1	SL ABR	3	RIM TO UWALL; BSS; RIMS; J; CARINATED AND CORDONED; CF THOMPSON FORM 24; FRENCH 1994 FIGS 63 AND 64 #21-24; NO LATER THAN AD175	16	121
018	NVGW	JBWME	CORD S	1	RESIN DEP-REPAIR?		RIMS NECK; BS; SLIGHTLY SANDIER THAN USUAL; UPPER NV?; INCL 1 PIECE RECOVERED FROM SAMPLE 1	5	39
018	NVGWC	JWME	CORD S NECK	1	SL ABR	4	RIM TO LWALL; JPRS8 FIG 57#41; L2 AT FENGATE	13	463
018	SHEL	JL		1	ABR;		BS; ABUN PB	1	35
018	ZDATE						L2C		
021	BUFFIN	JBCAR	BG	1	V ABR		BSS; CA; CARINATED VESSELS IN SIM FABRIC IN FRENCH 1994 FIG 63	6	31
021	ZDATE						M1-2C		
032	IASH	J	HM	1			BSS; FRESH; ABUN PB	3	33
032	ZDATE						LIA-EROM		
036	GREY	J		1	BURNT		BSS	2	14
036	GREY	JBWME?		1	V BURNT; ABR; SOOTED O BREAK		BSS	3	49
036	ZDATE						2-4C		
039	CR	J		1	ABR		BASE; BSS; J	14	95
039	CR	BK?		1	V ABR		BS	1	2
039	NVGW	BK		1	V ABR		BSS	4	19
039	OX	JB		1	V ABR		BS; GREY CORE; POSS BURNT NVGW	1	10
039	SHEL	JL?		1			BASE?; POSS IA; CBM OR CLIBANUS; ABUN PB	1	39
039	ZDATE						M2-3C		
039	ZZZ						V ABRATED GRP		
043	SAMCG	U		1			FLAKE	1	1
043	SHEL	JB		1			BSS	2	8
043	ZDATE						EM2-L2C		
043	ZZZ						PROB POST 120		
056	BUFFIN	JBCAR		1	V ABR		BS; AS BUFFG IN 021 - SAME VESS?	1	6
056	GRFF	JL	BL?; BG	1	V ABR		RIM; BSS; MICACEOUS; FINE CLAY PELL; V LARGE FINE WALLED VESS	7	59

Cxt	Cname	Form	Dec	NoV	Alter	Dr	Comments	NoS	W (g)
056	GRFF	CP		1	ABR		RIM TO GIRTH; BB2 TYPE; IDENTICAL FAB TO JL WITHIN THIS CONTEXT	1	16
056	VESIC	U		1	V ABR		BS; SOFT; FRIABLE IA FAB	1	22
056	ZDATE						EM2-L2C		
056	ZZZ						ANTONINE - POST 120		
058	IASA	JB	BG?	1	V ABR		BSS; J	2	5
058	ZDATE		CORD ?				LIA		
067	NAT	OPEN		1	ABR		FRAG	1	1
067	ZDATE						IA		
076	PINKG	CLSD		1	ABR		BS BASAL; J?	1	10
076	ZDATE						2-3C		
078	UID	U		1	V ABR; SOOT; LEACH		FRAG; PROB PREHISTORIC POT; POSS FIRED CLAY	1	1
078	ZDATE						PREHISTORIC?		
120	GRFF	JBWME?	BG	1			BSS	2	18
120	ZDATE						2C		

Appendix 4

The Human Remains

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1. Contents

1. Contents
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2. Introduction

The aim of this report is to present the data collected from the osteological analysis of human skeletal remains recovered during archaeological fieldwork carried out by Archaeological Project Services at Giddings Road, Sawtry, Cambridgeshire (SAGR10).

3. Methodology

The human remains were catalogued on a Microsoft Access database, with all available scores for sex, age, pathology, metric and non-metric traits noted in accordance with the guidelines specified by the British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology (BABAO) and the Institute for Archaeologists (Brinkley and McKinley 2004). Methods for the individual scoring traits are outlined below.

3.1 Completeness

Completeness of the human remains is recorded through an assessment of the amount of extant material representing different areas of the body. Each area of the skeleton is assessed and then placed into the following four categories of completeness: 75%>,

50-75%, 25-50%, <25% (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994). An overall completeness is then assigned following the same categories.

3.2 Sex Estimation

The determination of biological sex is attempted based upon macroscopically observable morphological traits of the cranium and pelvis (Bass 1987; Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994) and by observation of the sexually dimorphic metrics of the post-cranial skeleton where available (Bass 1987). Sex is categorised as Female, Possible Female, Indeterminate, Possible Male, or Male.

3.3 Age Estimation

The determination of the age at death is assessed employing several techniques on the extant skeletal elements. Dental wear (Miles 1963; Brothwell 1981), dental development (Gustafson and Koch 1974), epiphyseal fusion (Schaefer *et al.* 2009), pubic symphyseal modification phase (Brooks and Suchey 1990), auricular surface modification phase (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994), ectocranial suture closure (*ibid.*) and modification phase of the sternal ends of ribs (Bass 1987) are recorded.

As a multi-factorial approach produces a range of ages, age categories are used for generalisation and comparison purposes. These age categories are listed below (Table 1).

Table 1: Summary of Age Categories

Category	Age Range
Foetal	8 - 39 week gestation
Neonate	Birth - 5 months
Infant	6 months - 2 years
Child	3 - 6 years
Older Child	7 - 15 years
Juvenile	Below 15 years
Adolescent	16 - 20 years
Young Adult	21 - 35 years
Middle Adult	36 - 44 years
Old Adult	45 years - 60 years
Senile	61+ years
Adult	Over 25 years

3.4 Metric traits

Measurements are taken from the extant cranial and post-cranial elements, where completeness allows. Measurements are recorded using the criteria outlines by Brothwell (1981) and Howells (1973). Stature estimations are based upon the

equations by Trotter and Gleser (1958). These measurements are taken from fused, complete long bones, dependent on preservation.

3.5 Non-metric traits

Non-metric traits are morphological features that occur both in bone and dentition. These features have no specific functional purpose and occur in some individuals and not in others. The origins of non-metric traits are complex, each having its own etiology and each being influenced to differing extents by genetics, the environment and by physical activity.

The purpose of analysing and recording non-metric traits is to assess the prevalence rates of expression within a small group or entire population. The presence of non-metric traits may demonstrate individual, idiosyncratic variation. However, they may also be used to discern genetic relationships within a group (White 2000). Cranial non-metric traits are scored using the system outlined by Berry and Berry (1967), while post-cranial traits were scored according to the descriptions by Finnegan (1976). Due to the small size of this assemblage, non-metric traits have been recorded in order to allow future comparisons with other individuals and populations.

3.6 Dentition and Dental Pathology

Tooth representation is recorded based on presence/absence of teeth. Dental pathologies, such as carious lesions (cavities) and enamel hypoplasia are recorded according to Lukacs (1989), while calculus (calcified plaque) build-up and periodontal disease are recorded as described by Brothwell (1981).

3.7 Pathology

Pathological changes in human bone reflect an imbalance in the normal biological processes of bone growth and repair. Such an imbalance may be caused by external trauma, infectious disease, metabolic stress, or tumours (White 2000). All pathological lesions, trauma and gross morphological abnormalities are described using standard clinical terminology. The specific pathologies and anatomical locations are recorded photographically with accompanying description in an attempt to provide a diagnosis. Specific pathologies and their significance to the population in question are examined in the discussion section.

4. Results

Skeleton (111): adolescent/young adult aged approximately 16-20 years, sex unknown.

Skeleton (111) was recovered from sub-rectangular grave cut [110], aligned south west to north east (head to the south west). The individual was supine with the left hand placed across the pelvis and right hand placed on the right clavicle area (plate 1). There was no evidence that the individual was confined, although this does not rule out the possibility that a fully wooden coffin was used. Position of the legs and feet may suggest that the individual was shrouded. The skeleton was truncated by a modern east-west oriented land drain, which destroyed much of the pelvis, proximal femora, and left hand. The grave fill (112) yielded no pottery, but an iron knife was recovered in close association to the right elbow (plate 1). The knife is of possible

Roman date and surrounding features dating to the Roman period suggest that the burial may be of this date.

The skeleton was in reasonable condition prior to lifting, but became highly fragmentary upon lifting. Many of the fragmentary post-cranial bones consisted of a 'crumbly' texture, with severe damage to the outer cortex; this is suggestive of a moderately acidic burial environment.



Plate 1: Burial position of skeleton (111).

Completeness

Individual (082) was assessed as being 25-50% complete, although it was fragmented into over 650 pieces.

Sexing

Pelvic sexual morphological characteristics were not observable due to lack of these elements. Assessment of the morphological characteristics of the skull and metric analysis of the long bones were not possible due to extensive post-depositional fragmentation of these elements.

Age

Surviving undamaged epiphyses (humeral, ulnae, phalanges, and rib heads) were fully fused, indicating an age at death of at least 15 years. Attrition of the extant 1st and 2nd molars suggested an age of 16-20 years. Extant 3rd molars (not in situ in the mandible or maxilla) showed no attrition, suggesting that they were probably not fully erupted.

Stature

It was not possible to calculate the stature of this individual due to post-depositional damage to measurable elements.

Non-metric traits

No non-metric traits were observed in this individual.

Dentition

Presence and absence of maxillary and mandibular teeth along with presence of carious lesions (cavities) and enamel hypoplasia is recorded in Table 1. The top two lines represent the maxillary teeth and pathologies, the bottom two mandibular teeth and pathologies.

Table 1: Summary of dentition and dental pathology for skeleton (082)

<i>R8</i>	<i>R7</i>	<i>R6</i>	<i>R5</i>	<i>R4</i>	<i>R3</i>	<i>R2</i>	<i>R1</i>	<i>L1</i>	<i>L2</i>	<i>L3</i>	<i>L4</i>	<i>L5</i>	<i>L6</i>	<i>L7</i>	<i>L8</i>
0	0	-0	-	-	-0	-	-0	-0	-	-0	-	-	-0	-0	-
-0	-0	-0	0	0	-0	-B	-	-	-B	-0	-0	-	-0	-0	-B

Key:

- = Jaw missing X = Lost antemortem B = Broken
A = Abscess C = Caries L = Hypoplasia Line
/ = Lost postmortem NP = Not Present G = Hypoplasia Groove
RO = Root only O = Present P = Hypoplasia Pit
U = Unerupted

The right mandible was present, while the maxilla was missing. Skeleton (111) displayed very few teeth in situ, the majority having fallen out post-mortem. All extant teeth displayed slight to moderate concretions of calculus (calcified plaque), with calculus extended below the gum line (sub-gingival) in some instances. This is indicative of periodontal disease and alveolar resorption. No caries (cavities) were identified and no enamel hypoplasia was noted.

Pathology

Due to the highly fragmentary nature of the skeleton, no cranial or post-cranial pathology was observed.

5. Discussion

5.1 The Burial

The isolated nature of the grave precluded comparative population analysis and very poor preservation of the skeleton severely limited the quality of data available. Dating of the burial was based upon the presence of an iron knife within the grave and surrounding features. These likely place it in the Roman period or later; inhumation began to replace cremation as the dominant burial type during the second century AD (Roberts and Cox 2003).

5.2 Pathology

The pathologies recorded fell into the following aetiological categories: Dental Disease.

5.2.1 Dental disease

Dental disease includes conditions that can affect the teeth, the surrounding soft tissues, and alveolar bone. Each condition can give an indication of different aspects of lifestyle, health and dietary quality of an individual. Caries (cavities), for example, is associated with diets high in sucrose and carbohydrates. The presence of calculus (calcified plaque) can inform us about dental hygiene, while enamel hypoplasia may indicate developmental stresses during childhood.

Calculus is the build up of calcified plaque and is commonly encountered in archaeological populations. Calculus is composed of mineralised micro-organisms and proteins and its presence may reflect a diet high in protein and carbohydrates and/or lack of dental hygiene. Calculus deposits can lead to periodontal disease, caries and abscesses. All of individual (111)'s extant teeth displayed slight to moderate calculus concretions. Roberts and Cox (2003:132) record a calculus prevalence rate of 26% among Romano-British populations.

Skeleton (111) displayed incidences of sub-gingival calculus, a cause of periodontal disease. The condition is associated with inflammation of the gums as a result of deepening of periodontal pockets (Roberts and Manchester 2005). These pockets are accentuated by the accumulation of calculus on the teeth which traps food particles between the teeth and the gum. Bacteria on the food particles cause inflammation and, if left unchecked may enter the tooth pulp cavity, especially if there are coexistent nearby carious lesions. In skeleton (111), periodontal disease had likely resulted in resorption of the alveolar bone, although little of this bone survived fragmentation.

6. Conclusions

The fieldwork by Archaeological Project Services at Giddings Road, Sawtry, recovered the isolated burial of one inhumed individual in a highly fragmentary condition. The individual was aged approximately 16-20 years at death, and was likely buried sometime during the Roman period or slightly later. Very poor preservation precluded detailed analyses, although extant sub-gingival calculus suggests that the individual probably had generally poor dental hygiene.

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Appendix 5

CHARRED PLANT MACROFOSSILS AND OTHER REMAINS

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Introduction and method statement

Excavations at Sawtry, undertaken by Archaeological Project Services (APS) recorded a limited number of features of Roman date. Samples for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from pit and ditch fills, and three were submitted for assessment.

The samples were bulk floated by APS and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred.

Results

Cereal grains and/or seeds of common weeds were present within two of the three assemblages studied. Preservation was generally very poor, with a high percentage of the grains being both puffed/distorted and fragmentary.

Wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recorded along with some chaff, including spelt wheat (*T. spelta*) glume bases. However, most grains were too poorly preserved for close identification. Detached cereal sprouts were noted within the assemblage from sample 1, and some grains within the same sample had distinct concave sides, almost certainly indicating that they had germinated. Weed seeds were extremely scarce, with only small legume (Fabaceae) cotyledons and grass (Poaceae) fruits recorded within the assemblage from sample 1. A single possible fragment of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell was noted within sample 2. Charcoal/charred wood fragments were present throughout at a low to moderate density. Other remains were scarce, but did include small fragments of black porous and tarry material and a single piece of burnt bone.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, all three assemblages are very small (<0.1 litres in volume), with one (sample 3) containing little other than occasional flecks of charcoal. However, the composition of the assemblage from sample 1 may indicate that the material is derived from cereal processing waste and/or cereal storage refuse. Although the germinated grains could be indicative of malting, the low density which are recorded probably suggest that they are cereals which accidentally sprouted as a result of inappropriate storage conditions. It is possibly of note that wheat was occasionally stored in the spikelet in the Roman period, and waste from such storage may produce assemblages similar to that from sample 1. The assemblages from samples 2 and 3 are too sparse for accurate interpretation, although the material from sample 2 appears to be broadly similar to that from sample 1.

None of the current assemblages contain a sufficient density of material for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens) and, therefore, no further analysis is required. However, if further interventions are planned with the Gidding Road area, it is strongly recommended that additional plant macrofossil samples of approximately 20 – 30 litres in volume are taken from all dated and well-sealed features recorded during excavation.

Reference

Stace, C., 1997 *New Flora of the British Isles*. Second edition. Cambridge University Press

Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens cf = compare b = burnt

Sample No.	1	2	3
Context No.	018	016	095
Feature type	Pit	Ditch	Pit
Date	Roman	Roman	?Roman
Cereals			
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	x	x	
(spikelet bases)	x		
<i>T. spelta</i> L. (glume bases)	xx		
Cereal indet. (grains)	xx	xx	
(detached sprouts)	x		
Herbs			
Fabaceae indet.	x		
Poaceae indet.	x		
Tree/shrub macrofossils			
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.		xcf	
Other plant macrofossils			
Charcoal <2mm	xx	x	x
Charcoal >2mm	x	xx	x
Charred root/stem	x	x	
Indet.seed			x
Other remains			
Black porous and tarry material	x		x
Bone	xb		
Pottery	xcf		
Small coal frags.	x		
Small mammal/amphibian bones			x
Sample volume (litres)			
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%

Table 1. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains from Gidding Road, Sawtry, Cambridgeshire

Appendix 6

GLOSSARY

Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Geophysical Survey	Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry and resistivity survey.
Intrusive	Artefacts of later date found in deposits that must pre-date them are said to be intrusive. Such intrusive artefacts will usually be small and have worked down in the soil through cracks, or by root, worm or rodent action. Intrusive artefacts will generally be isolated and be distinctively later than a larger assemblage of earlier artefacts, for example, a single 19 th century pottery fragment found in a large collection of medieval ceramics in a refuse pit.
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Redeposited	An artefact that is redeposited is one that has been removed in the past from its original place of deposition. Redeposition can introduce earlier artefacts into later deposits, ie. medieval or post-medieval ditch or pit digging may have invaded Roman levels, bringing Roman artefacts to the surface. When the medieval/post-medieval features are infilled the Roman artefacts become incorporated with those deposits; these Roman artefacts are said to be redeposited. If the age differences within an assemblage are not great it is sometimes difficult to determine if an artefact is redeposited or residual.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany and adjacent areas.

Appendix 7

THE ARCHIVE

The excavation archive consists of:

116	Context records
6	Context record sheets
3	Photographic record sheets
2	Section record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
13	Daily record sheets
39	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix
2	Boxes of finds

All primary records are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Cambridgeshire County Council
Castle Court
Shire Hall
Cambridge
CB3 0AP

Accession Number:	ECB3476
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	SAGR 10
OASIS Record No:	archaeol1-101399

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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