



## Archaeological Test Pit Excavations in Peakirk, Cambridgeshire, 2012

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with contributions from Avril Lumley-Prior



**Archaeological test pit excavations in Peakirk,  
Cambridgeshire, in 2012**

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Front cover image – End of the Dig and Sow digging day in Peakirk Village Hall (copyright  
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## Contents

<b>1. SUMMARY</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>2. INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>10</b>
2.1 ON LANDGUARD POINT .....	10
2.2 ACCESS CAMBRIDGE ARCHAEOLOGY .....	10
2.3 TEST PIT EXCAVATION AND RURAL SETTLEMENT STUDIES .....	11
2.4 THE HIGHER EDUCATION FIELD ACADEMY (HEFA).....	11
<b>3. AIMS, OBJECTIVES AND DESIRED OUTCOMES</b> .....	<b>13</b>
3.1 AIMS .....	13
3.2 OBJECTIVES .....	13
3.3 OUTCOMES.....	13
<b>4. METHODOLOGY</b> .....	<b>14</b>
4.1 EXCAVATION STRATEGY .....	14
4.2 EXCAVATION METHODS .....	14
4.3 ON-SITE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUPERVISION .....	15
4.4 ON-SITE FINDS IDENTIFICATION AND RETENTION.....	15
4.5 TEST PIT CLOSING AND BACKFILLING .....	15
4.6 RECORDING.....	16
4.7 FINDS PROCESSING AND RECORDING .....	16
4.7.1 <i>Finds appropriate for recording, analysis, reporting, retention and curation</i> .....	16
4.7.2 <i>Finds appropriate for disposal after recording and reporting</i> .....	16
4.7.3 <i>Legal ownership of finds</i> .....	17
4.7.4 <i>Curation of Archaeological Finds</i> .....	17
<b>5. LOCATION</b> .....	<b>18</b>
<b>6. GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY</b> .....	<b>21</b>
<b>7. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND</b> .....	<b>22</b>
7.1 PREHISTORIC ACTIVITY.....	22
7.2 ROMAN ACTIVITY.....	22
7.3 SAXON SETTLEMENT.....	24
7.4 LATER MEDIEVAL PERIOD .....	24
7.5 POST-MEDIEVAL PERIOD .....	25
<b>8. RESULTS OF THE TEST PIT EXCAVATIONS IN PEAKIRK</b> .....	<b>28</b>
8.1 DIG AND SOW TEST PIT RESULTS .....	29
8.2 HEFA TEST PIT RESULTS .....	57
<b>9. DISCUSSION</b> .....	<b>66</b>
9.1 PREHISTORIC PERIOD.....	66
9.2 ROMAN PERIOD.....	66
9.3 ANGLO-SAXON PERIOD .....	67
9.4 MEDIEVAL.....	67
9.5 POST-MEDIEVAL AND LATER.....	68
<b>10. CONCLUSION</b> .....	<b>68</b>
<b>11. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</b> .....	<b>69</b>
<b>12. REFERENCES</b> .....	<b>70</b>
<b>13. APPENDICES</b> .....	<b>72</b>
13.1 LISTED BUILDINGS IN PEAKIRK .....	72
13.2 POTTERY REPORT - <i>PAUL BLINKHORN</i> .....	77
13.3 DIG AND SOW FAUNAL REPORT - <i>VIDA RAJKOVACA</i> .....	89
13.4 OTHER FINDS FROM PEAKIRK TEST PITS - <i>CATHERINE RANSON &amp; ROBERTA FULTON</i> .....	93
13.4.1 <i>Dig and Sow other finds list</i> .....	93

13.4.2	<i>HEFA other finds list</i> .....	101
13.5	MAPS .....	105

## List of Tables

Table 1: The pottery excavated from PEA/12/1 .....	29
Table 2: The pottery excavated from PEA/12/4 .....	32
Table 3: The pottery excavated from PEA/12/5 .....	33
Table 4: The pottery excavated from PEA/12/7 .....	34
Table 5: The pottery excavated from PEA/12/8 .....	35
Table 6: The pottery excavated from PEA/12/9 .....	36
Table 7: The pottery excavated from PEA/12/10 .....	37
Table 8: The pottery excavated from PEA/12/11 .....	39
Table 9: The pottery excavated from PEA/12/12 .....	40
Table 10: The pottery excavated from PEA/12/13 .....	41
Table 11: The pottery excavated from PEA/12/14 .....	42
Table 12: The pottery excavated from PEA/12/15 .....	43
Table 13: The pottery excavated from PEA/12/17 .....	44
Table 14: The pottery excavated from PEA/12/18 .....	45
Table 15: The pottery excavated from PEA/12/19 .....	46
Table 16: The pottery excavated from PEA/12/19b .....	47
Table 17: The pottery excavated from PEA/12/24 .....	48
Table 18: The pottery excavated from PEA/12/25 .....	49
Table 19: The pottery excavated from PEA/12/27 .....	50
Table 20: The pottery excavated from PEA/12/28 .....	51
Table 21: The pottery excavated from PEA/12/29 .....	52
Table 22: The pottery excavated from PEA/12/30 .....	53
Table 23: The pottery excavated from PEA/12/31 .....	54
Table 24: The pottery excavated from PEA/12/32 .....	55
Table 25: The pottery excavated from PEA/12/33 .....	56
Table 26: The pottery excavated from PEA/12/34 .....	57
Table 27: The pottery excavated from PEA/12/35 .....	58
Table 28: The pottery excavated from PEA/12/36 .....	59
Table 29: The pottery excavated from PEA/12/37 .....	60
Table 30: The pottery excavated from PEA/12/38 .....	61
Table 31: The pottery excavated from PEA/12/39 .....	62
Table 32: The pottery excavated from PEA/12/40 .....	63
Table 33: The pottery excavated from PEA/12/41 .....	64
Table 34: The pottery excavated from PEA/12/42 .....	65
Table 35: Number of Identified Specimens and the Minimum Number of Individuals for all species from all Dig and Sow test pits – sub set 1; the abbreviation n.f.i denotes that the specimen could not be further identified .....	90
Table 36: Number of Identified Specimens and the Minimum Number of Individuals for all species from all Dig and Sow test pits – sub set 2 .....	91
Table 37: Number of Identified Specimens and the Minimum Number of Individuals for all species from all Dig and Sow test pits – sub set 3; the abbreviation n.f.i denotes that the specimen could not be further identified .....	92



## List of Figures

Figure 1: Map of England with a close up insert of East Anglia and the village of Peakirk highlighted in red.....	18
Figure 2: The county parish of Peakirk (Map copyright Edina Digimap).....	19
Figure 3: The conservation area of Peakirk (Copyright Google Maps).....	20
Figure 4: Former path of Car Dyke (in red), showing the relationship to the modern village of Peakirk (Map copyright Edina Digimap) .....	23
Figure 5: Copy of the 1819 Enclosure Map of Peakirk village, with the readily identifiable buildings marked on with black shadings. Taken from PSPCC 2010:7 .....	25
Figure 6: Map showing construction history of upstanding buildings in Peakirk in 2010. Taken from PSPCC 2010.....	27
Figure 7: Location map for the test pits excavated in Peakirk 2012 – NB test pits are not shown to scale (Map copyright Edina Digimap).....	28
Figure 8: Location map of PEA/12/1.....	29
Figure 9: Location map of PEA/12/2.....	30
Figure 10: Location map of PEA/12/3.....	31
Figure 11: Location map of PEA/12/4.....	32
Figure 12: Location map of PEA/12/5.....	33
Figure 13: Location map of PEA/12/7 .....	34
Figure 14: Location map of PEA/12/8.....	35
Figure 15: Location map of PEA/12/9.....	36
Figure 16: Location map of PEA/12/10.....	37
Figure 17: The Boat Inn Pub during the floods of late August 1912.....	38
Figure 18: Location map of PEA/12/11.....	39
Figure 19: Location map of PEA/12/12.....	40
Figure 20: Location map of PEA/12/13.....	41
Figure 21: Location map of PEA/12/14.....	42
Figure 22: Location map of PEA/12/15.....	43
Figure 23: Location map of PEA/12/17 .....	44
Figure 24: Location map of PEA/12/18.....	45
Figure 25: Location map of PEA/12/19.....	46
Figure 26: Location map of PEA/12/19b.....	47
Figure 27: Location map of PEA/12/24.....	48
Figure 28: Location map of PEA/12/25.....	49
Figure 29: Location map of PEA/12/27.....	50
Figure 30: Location map of PEA/12/28.....	51
Figure 31: Location map of PEA/12/29.....	52
Figure 32: Location map of PEA/12/30.....	53
Figure 33: Location map of PEA/12/31 .....	54
Figure 34: Location map of PEA/12/32.....	55
Figure 35: Location map of PEA/12/33.....	56
Figure 36: Location map of PEA/12/34.....	57
Figure 37: Location map of PEA/12/35.....	58
Figure 38: Location map of PEA/12/36.....	59
Figure 39: Location map of PEA/12/37.....	60
Figure 40: Location map of PEA/12/38.....	61
Figure 41: Location map of PEA/12/39.....	62
Figure 42: Location map of PEA/12/40.....	63
Figure 43: Location map of PEA/12/41.....	64
Figure 44: Location map of PEA/12/42.....	65
Figure 45: The test pits that produced Roman pottery and the location of the Car Dyke (Map copyright Edina Digimap). .....	66
Figure 46: The Roman pottery distribution map from all the Peakirk test pits .....	106

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Figure 47: The Late Saxon pottery distribution map from all the Peakirk test pits .....	107
Figure 48: The high medieval pottery distribution map from all the Peakirk test pits .....	108
Figure 49: The late medieval pottery distribution map from all the Peakirk test pits .....	109
Figure 50: The post medieval pottery distribution map from all the Peakirk test pits .....	110
Figure 51: The 19 <sup>th</sup> century pottery distribution map from all the Peakirk test pits .....	111
Figure 52: The presence of cow bone from the Peakirk Dig and Sow test pits .....	112
Figure 53: The presence of sheep/goat bone from the Peakirk Dig and Sow test pits .....	113
Figure 54: The presence of pig bone from the Peakirk Dig and Sow test pits .....	114
Figure 55: The presence of rabbit bone from the Peakirk Dig and Sow test pits .....	115
Figure 56: The presence of chicken bone from the Peakirk Dig and Sow test pits .....	116
Figure 57: The presence of duck bone from the Peakirk Dig and Sow test pits .....	117
Figure 58: The presence of domestic goose bone from the Peakirk Dig and Sow test pits .....	118
Figure 59: The presence of cat bone from the Peakirk Dig and Sow test pits .....	119
Figure 60: The presence of dog bone from the Peakirk Dig and Sow test pits .....	120



## 1. Summary

*This report presents the results of the 'Dig and Sow' programme of excavation of 27 1m<sup>2</sup> archaeological 'test pits' in the North Cambridgeshire village of Peakirk in the early spring of 2012, as well as a second dig with local school children as part of the University of Cambridge's Higher Education Field Academy. The initial 'Dig and Sow' excavations were part of 'On Landguard Point' an arts project funded by Arts Council England via its 'Artists taking the Lead' programme for the Cultural Olympiad of the London 2012 Olympic Games. The aim of 'Dig and Sow' was to enable members of the public to experience places familiar to them in a new way by excavating in private gardens and other open spaces within living East Anglian communities, searching for archaeological evidence left by people who lived in those communities in the past. Over a single day, over 30 people took part in the excavations in Peakirk which produced thousands of finds and provided new evidence for the development of settlement in the area from the Roman period onwards.*

*The concentration of Roman archaeology from the test pits points to a rural settlement, perhaps a villa within the newly drained fens. Activity of the current village was then noted around St Pega's Chapel in the north of Peakirk, but a couple of centuries after the chapel was thought to have been established, in the Late Saxon period only. The village then expanded into the medieval period, again mainly focused in the north, but also spreading further south for the first time and was not greatly affected by the presence of the Black Death in the fens as little evidence for contraction was noted during the excavations. The village expanded again into the 16<sup>th</sup> century, reaching its peak by the 19<sup>th</sup> century.*

*By successfully involving members of the public of all ages and backgrounds from within, across and beyond the community of Peakirk in planning, organising and undertaking the excavations, the 'Dig and Sow' excavations enabled participants to find out more about their local heritage, take part in the London 2012 Cultural Olympiad and enjoy a community event while generating new evidence to inform understanding of the past development of their homes, their community and its wider landscape.*

## 2. Introduction

In spring 2012, a series of 27 1m<sup>2</sup> archaeological test pits were excavated in the village of Peakirk in northwest Cambridgeshire over two days on the 28<sup>th</sup>–29<sup>th</sup> April 2012. The majority of the pits were excavated in residential gardens, but pits were also dug on the village green in the centre of the village. Excavations were undertaken by residents of Peakirk and members of the public participating in the ‘Dig and Sow’ Community Dig under the supervision of Access Cambridge Archaeology (University of Cambridge). The excavation was funded by The Arts Council England as part of their On Landguard Point project and was undertaken under the direction of Access Cambridge Archaeology, based in the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, University of Cambridge, who provided on-site instruction and supervision.

As a follow on to the one day dig, a further eight 1m<sup>2</sup> test pits were also excavated in 2012, over the two days of 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> July and were run by ACA as part of the Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) and excavated by 32 school children from three local schools.

### 2.1 On Landguard Point

The On Landguard Point project, orchestrated by the Pacitti Company, is a project about “the places we call home; what we think of as home and what it means to host others in our home”<sup>1</sup>. The whole project involved a series of live large scale outdoor events through 2011 and early 2012 across the east of England, including Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire and Hertfordshire and was funded by the Arts Council England as part of the London 2012 Cultural Olympiad.

The test pitting was part of the ‘Dig and Sow’ experience, involving a mass public excavation of 205 test pits in the eastern region (one for each country competing in the Olympics), in search of traces of home. After the test pits were excavated (and prior to backfilling) a silver clay charm was placed in the base of each test pit. 205 symbols were created and were taken directly from ‘A People’s Encyclopaedia for the East of England’<sup>2</sup>.

One village was chosen from each of the six counties, Ashwell in Hertfordshire, Clavering in Essex, Potton in Bedfordshire, Peakirk in Cambridgeshire, Paston in Norfolk and Ipswich in Suffolk and a total of 147 test pits were excavated across the region.

### 2.2 Access Cambridge Archaeology

Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA) (<http://www.arch.cam.ac.uk/aca/>) is an archaeological outreach organisation based in the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research in the University of Cambridge which aims to enhance economic, social and personal well-being through active engagement with archaeology. It was set up by Dr Carenza Lewis in 2004 and specialises in providing opportunities for members of the public to take part in purposeful, research-orientated archaeological investigations including excavation. Educational events and courses range in length from a few hours to a week or more, and involve members of the public of all ages.

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.onlandguardpoint.com/?cat=9> (Accessed August 2012)

<sup>2</sup> [http://www.onlandguardpoint.com/?page\\_id=58](http://www.onlandguardpoint.com/?page_id=58) (Accessed August 2012)

Thousands of members of the public have taken part in scores of programmes run by ACA, including teenagers involved in Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) test pit excavation programmes intended since 2005 to build academic skills, confidence and aspirations. More widely, ACA has involved thousands of members of the public of all ages and backgrounds, including those with special needs, in a wide range of archaeological activities including field-walking, excavation, analysis and reporting. These have included projects funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund and events in 2011-12 as part of the Cultural Olympiad for the 2012 London Olympic Games.

### 2.3 Test pit excavation and rural settlement studies

Rural settlement has long been a crucial area of research for medieval archaeology (Gerrard 2003; Lewis et al 2001, 5-21), notably since the pioneering work of W. G. Hoskins, Maurice Beresford and John Hurst in the 1940s and 1950s (Hoskins 1955; Beresford 1957; Beresford & Hurst 1971), but until recently attention was focused largely on the minority of medieval settlements which are today deserted or extensively shrunken. Currently occupied rural settlements (CORS), overlain by domestic housing and related buildings of living secular communities – the villages, hamlets and small towns of today – were generally largely disregarded as targets for research-driven excavation. Very few regions have seen any systematic research-driven primary investigation aimed at CORS, and most of that which has taken place has not involved excavation, including those of a survey based nature (Roberts 1987; Roberts and Wrathmell 2000; Roberts and Wrathmell 2003). However, recent attempts to redress this bias in favour of the majority of medieval rural settlements which are still inhabited have opened up new areas for debate which are beginning to call into question established theories about the development of rural settlement in the historic period (Aston & Gerrard 1999; Jones & Page 2007). However, despite these recent advances, the number of CORS to have seen methodical research-orientated investigation including excavation remains very small. In order to begin to resolve this problem, Access Cambridge Archaeology, working with members of the public including school pupils, has carried out test pit excavations in more than 30 CORS, most in eastern England. This will help allow the evidence upon which knowledge and understanding of the origins and development of the medieval rural settlement pattern of eastern England is based, to be more representative of the entire range of medieval settlements, not just on the minority of sites which are currently deserted (Lewis 2006; 2007a; 2007b).

### 2.4 The Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA)

The Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) programme aims to raise the aspirations, enthusiasm and attainment of 14-17 year-olds with regard to higher education by making a valuable contribution to current academic research at the University of Cambridge. The three day learning-extension course has been run by Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA) since 2005, aimed at UK students in state school years 9, 10 and 12. HEFA was developed as a collaboration between ACA, Aimhigher and the Assessment Research Division at Cambridge Assessment.

On HEFA, participants spend two days running their own small (1m<sup>2</sup>) archaeological excavation within living villages, just like thousands did in TV's Big Dig in 2003 and Michael Wood's Great British Story in 2012, with the aim of applying and developing a wide range of learning skills, boosting their academic confidence and giving them a taste of life and learning at university level. They make new discoveries for and about themselves, and in the process contribute to the university's CORS research into the development of rural

communities and settlements in the past. The third day is spent in the University of Cambridge analysing the excavation results in discussive learning sessions which aim to engage and challenge participants, prepare them to produce a written analysis for assessment as well as provide an inspirational and positive experience of higher education. After the field academy, learners receive detailed individual feedback on their data collection, personal, learning and thinking skills developed during the fieldwork as well as their reporting and research skills exhibited in the written assignment, which will support applications to further and higher education.

### 3. Aims, objectives and desired outcomes

#### 3.1 Aims

The aims of the Dig & Sow test pit excavations in Peakirk were as follows:

- To engage with local communities and widen the participation of people in the heritage of the area.
- To allow local community participants to develop a wide range of practical and analytical archaeological skills.
- To increase knowledge, understanding and appreciation of the setting, origins and development of Peakirk and its environs.
- To inform future interpretation and presentation of the monument.
- To increase understanding of the area to support employment, sustainable tourism and encourage inward investment.

#### 3.2 Objectives

The objectives of the Dig & Sow test pit excavations in Peakirk were as follows:

- To investigate the archaeology of the environs of Peakirk through test-pitting carried out by members of the community in properties throughout the town.
- To provide the opportunity for a minimum of 30 volunteers to learn new practical and analytical archaeological skills.
- To support and engage with members of local communities through involvement with the project.

#### 3.3 Outcomes

The desired outcomes of the Dig & Sow test pit excavations in Peakirk were as follows:

- A minimum of 80 people with new archaeological skills.
- A minimum of 150 people with an enhanced understanding and awareness of Peakirk.
- An engaged and informed local population.
- An improved knowledge and understanding of the archaeological resource of the village of Peakirk.

## 4. Methodology

### 4.1 Excavation strategy

The test pit excavation strategy used at Peakirk involved members of the public excavating 1m<sup>2</sup> test pits under the direction of experienced archaeological supervisors. This method of sampling currently occupied rural settlements (CORS) was developed during the Shapwick Project in Somerset in the 1990s (Gerrard 2010), employed effectively by the Whittlewood Project in Northamptonshire and Buckinghamshire in the early 2000s (Jones and Page 2007) and has been used extensively by ACA in their Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) programme and in community excavations within in East Anglia since 2005 (Lewis 2005, 2006, 2007a, 2007b, 2008, 2009 and forthcoming). These projects have shown that carrying out very small excavations within CORS (in gardens, playgrounds, driveways, greens etc.) can produce archaeological data which, although largely unstratified, can be mapped to reveal meaningful patterns which allowed the development of more robust hypotheses regarding the spatial development of the settlement in question. The more sites that can be excavated, the more refined, and therefore more reliable, the resulting picture is.

Test pits locations were chosen based on wherever members of the public in Peakirk could offer sites for excavation.

### 4.2 Excavation methods

Digging of the test pits took place over two days, beginning with a lecture explaining the aims of the excavation, the procedures in digging and recording the test pit and the correct and safe use of equipment. Participants were then divided into teams of three or four individuals per test pit, and provided with a standard pro-forma recording booklet into which all excavation data were entered. Excavation proceeded according to the following methodology:

- Test pits were 1m<sup>2</sup>. Turf, if present, was removed in squares by hand. Each test pit was excavated in a series of 10cm spits or contexts, to a maximum depth of 1.2m.
- All spoil was screened for finds using sieves with a standard 10mm mesh, with the exception of any heavy clay soils which were hand-searched.
- All artefacts from test pits were retained in the first instance. Excavators were instructed to err on the side of caution by retaining everything they think may even possibly be of interest.
- Cut features, if encountered are excavated stratigraphically in the normal way.
- Masonry walls, if encountered, are carefully cleaned, planned and left in situ.
- In the unlikely event of in situ human remains being encountered, these are recorded and left in situ. The preservation state of human bone is recorded, so as to inform any future excavation.
- Recording was undertaken by excavating members of the public using a pro-forma recording system. This comprises a 16-page pro-forma *Test Pit Record* booklet which has been developed by ACA for use with members of the public with no previous archaeological experience.
- The horizontal surface of each context/spit was photographed and drawn at 1:10 scale before excavation, and the colour recorded with reference to a standardised colour chart, included in an instruction handbook issued separately to all participants. The



bottom surface of the test pit was also photographed. Sections were also photographed if possible.

- All four sections were drawn at 1:10 scale with the depth of natural (if reached) clearly indicated on pre-drawn grids on page 13 of the *Test Pit Record* booklet.
- Other observations and notes were included on the context record sheet for each context or on continuation sheets at the back of the *Test Pit Record* booklet.
- A register was kept by each test pit excavation team detailing photographs taken, including context number, direction of shot and date and time of day.
- After the excavations were completed the archaeological records and finds are retained by the University of Cambridge for analysis, reporting, archiving and submission to HERs, publication and ongoing research into the origins and development of rural settlement. Finds are returned to owners after analysis is complete if they are requested; otherwise they are curated by the University of Cambridge.

### 4.3 On-site archaeological supervision

- Professional archaeologists from ACA and archaeological volunteers visited all the test pits regularly. They provided advice to students and checked that the excavation was being carried out and recorded to the required standard. Pottery and most other finds were provisionally spot-dated/identified on-site by experts.

### 4.4 On-site finds identification and retention

- Non-metallic inorganic finds and bone (unless in very poor condition) were washed on site where possible, thoroughly dried and bagged separately for each context of the test pit or trench. Either on site or during post excavation the animal bone, pottery, burnt clay, flint and burnt stone are bagged separately, ready to be given to specialists.

### 4.5 Test pit closing and backfilling

- A member of the archaeological team inspected each test pit before it was declared finished confirming whether or not natural has been reached. A small sondage may be excavated within the bottom of the pit to examine whether or not natural has been reached. Some test pits will stop above natural or 1.2m on encountering a feature (ancient or modern) which is deemed inadvisable or impossible to remove, or have to finish at a level above natural due to time constraints.
- All test pits were backfilled and turf replaced neatly to restore the site.

## 4.6 Recording

- The test pit recording system used by excavating members of the public comprises a 16-page pro-forma *Test Pit Record* booklet which has been developed by ACA for use with members of the public with no previous archaeological experience.
- It is used in conjunction with the live presentation and written instruction handbook also developed and delivered by ACA. This system has been used successfully by ACA to record required archaeological data from the excavation of over 1,000 test pits since 2005.
- This pro-forma format, which includes designated spaces, prompts and pre-drawn 1:10 planning grids, is used in order to ensure that all required observations are completed and recorded.
- All photographs in the photographic archive comprise digital images.
- The site code is PEA/12.

## 4.7 Finds processing and recording

Previous experience of test pit excavation indicates that the most common archaeologically significant finds from test pit excavations in currently occupied rural settlements are pottery, faunal remains (including animal bone and shell), worked stone and ceramic building material. Upper layers typically yield variable quantities of predominantly modern material (post-1900), most commonly including slate, coal, plastic, Perspex, concrete, mortar, fabric, glass, bricks, tile, clay pipe, metal, slag, vitrified material, coins, flint, burnt stone, burnt clay, wood and natural objects such as shells, unworked stone/flint and fossils.

Few excavations retain all the finds that are made if they are deemed to be of little or no research value. Test pit excavations may produce significant quantities of modern material, not all of which will have research value.

### 4.7.1 *Finds appropriate for recording, analysis, reporting, retention and curation*

- All pottery has been retained.
- All faunal remains, worked and burnt stone have been retained
- All finds pre-dating 1800 have been retained

### 4.7.2 *Finds appropriate for disposal after recording and reporting*

- The following finds, which are not considered to warrant any further analysis, were photographed, their weight and number recorded, and then discarded: slate, coal, plastic, Perspex, modern glass, modern metal objects (including nails), concrete, modern mortar, modern fabric, shoes and other modern items (including batteries and shotgun cartridges), naturally occurring animal shells, unworked flint and other unworked stone (including fossils).
- C20th window and vessel glass was discarded after sorting, counting and weighing.
- C19th and C20th CBM were discarded after counting and weighing, retaining one sample of any hand-made, unusual or older type of CBM.
- Most fragments of C20th metal whose use can be identified were discarded, as

were any unidentifiable objects of ferrous metal, aluminium or modern alloys from contexts containing other material of post-1900 AD date. Modern nails were also discarded but handmade nails were retained.

- C20<sup>th</sup> tile (floor, roof and wall) was discarded after counting and weighing, retaining a single sample of each type of pre-modern tile. Any decorated examples were retained unless they were recovered in large quantities, in which case representative samples were retained with the remainder discarded after counting and weighing.
- Modern wood was discarded after counting and weighing.

#### 4.7.3 *Legal ownership of finds*

- Ownership of objects rests in the first instance with the landowner, except where other law overrides this (e.g. Treasure Act 1996, 2006, Burials Act 1857).
- Owners of private unscheduled land where test pits have been excavated who enquire about the final destination of finds from excavation on their property will be informed that ACA prefers to retain these in the short term for analysis and ideally also in the longer term in order that the excavation archives will be as complete as possible.
- Most land-owners are not concerned about retaining ownership of the finds and are happy to donate them to ACA.
- If the landowners are unwilling, for whatever reason, to donate any or all of the finds from the excavation on their land to ACA, the requested finds are returned to them after recording and analysis is completed, safely packaged and conserved (if required), accompanied by a letter explaining how they should be cared for and asking for them to be returned to ACA/University of Cambridge if for any reason the owners no longer wish to retain them, and that if they are moved from the address to which they were returned the ACA should be informed. The location of such finds will be stated in the site archive. Requests from landowners for the return of finds may be made and will be honoured at any time.

#### 4.7.4 *Curation of Archaeological Finds*

- All finds which were not discarded or returned to owners were retained and stored in conditions where they will not deteriorate. Most finds were stored in cool dry condition in sealed plastic finds bags, with small pierced holes to ventilate them. Pottery, bone and flint were bagged separately from other finds.
- Finds which are more fragile, including ancient glass or metal objects, were stored in small boxes protected by padding and where necessary, acid free paper. Metal objects were curated with silica gel packets where necessary to prevent deterioration.
- All finds bags/boxes from the same context were bagged/boxed together, and curated in a single archive containing all bags from all test pits excavated in the same settlement in the same year. All bags and boxes used for storage were clearly marked in permanent marker with the site code (which includes settlement name, site code and year of excavation), test pit number and context number.

## 5. Location

The village of Peakirk is situated in NW Cambridgeshire in the Former Soke of Peterborough, close to the border with Lincolnshire, 4km south of Market Deeping, c.8km north of Peterborough City and 12km east of Stamford, centred on TF169066 (figure 1). Peakirk lies on the B1443 between Glinton and Newborough, with the A15 to the west and the fens to the east.



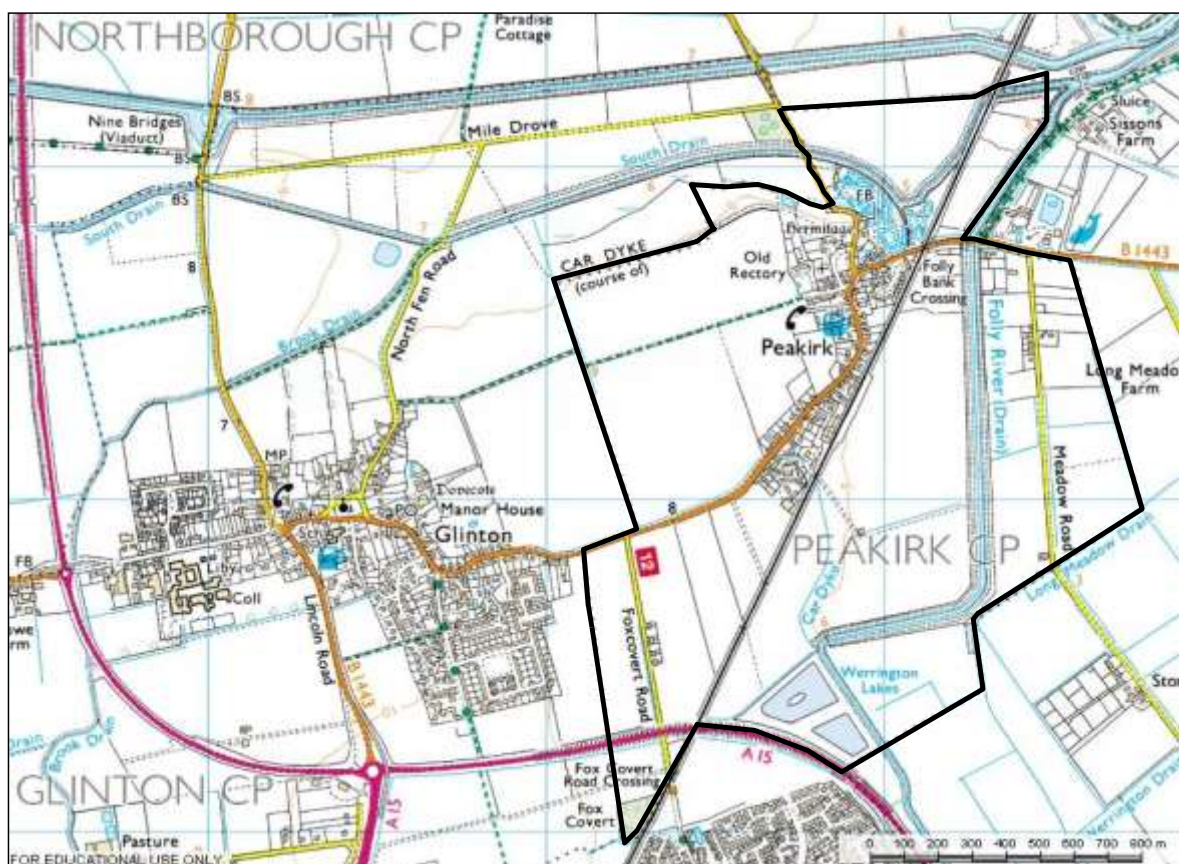
**Figure 1: Map of England with a close up insert of East Anglia and the village of Peakirk highlighted in red**

The modern village of Peakirk is broadly linear in layout running roughly parallel with the present path of the Folly River dyke, which meets with the River Welland just to the NE of the village. While both these rivers have been straightened and canalised in recent times, the positioning of Peakirk village historically reflects the path of Car Dyke, a Roman construction from the late 1<sup>st</sup> or early 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, that ran for c.140km along the western edge of the fens between Waterbeach on the River Cam and Washingborough on the River Witham (a few miles south of Lincoln). The Car Dyke likely functioned as both a drainage ditch, collecting water from higher grounds to the west and buffering against the fens to the east<sup>3</sup> as well as a territorial land boundary. Peakirk lies inside the apex of a former bend in Car Dyke, to the south and west of the dyke on land protected from flooding (PSPCC 2010).

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.peterboroughuk.co.uk/historydetail.php?id=16356&cid=592&f=Peterborough> (Accessed October 2012)



In Peakirk today there is a single major junction at the centre of the town, at the meeting of three roads linking Peakirk with Glinton to the west, Newborough/Thorney to the east and Market Deeping to the north. The historic heart of the settlement falls in this area around Rectory Lane, which formerly continued as a direct pathway to Glinton (known locally as the Peakirk-Glinton footway), and Chestnut Close where the Church of St Pega now stands, built mostly during the 12<sup>th</sup> century AD. This area also includes a small green with a stone-built village cross, and the larger Chestnut Green, located beside the junction. A railway station was built for the town during the Victorian period, but was subsequently closed to passengers in 1961 and access to the town has since been by road and footpath only. The closure of the railway station coincided with the substantial expansion of the village population during the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and domestic buildings dating from the period 1951-2000 now dominate the village. In the 2001 census, Peakirk was home to approx. 320 people in 139 households<sup>4</sup>. 95% of buildings in the village are in residential use, with a handful of buildings adapted for commercial use; there are no active farm buildings left in the village (PSPCC 2010).



**Figure 2: The county parish of Peakirk (Map copyright Edina Digimap)**

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.peakirkvillage.co.uk/new/> (Accessed October 2012)

The parish of Peakirk was formerly joined with that of neighbouring Glinton, with Peakirk as the religious centre and Glinton as the manorial centre. These boundaries were redefined in 1865, separating the two villages (figure 2). A conservation area has been defined at Peakirk, incorporating the historic core of the village. This is bounded by St Pega's Road to the east and south, field boundaries adjacent to the Old Rectory to the west and by field



**Figure 3: The conservation area of Peakirk (Copyright Google Maps)**

boundaries and Deeping Road to the north (figure 3). In 2010 the vast majority of buildings in Peakirk were constructed in modern brick and concrete roof tiles, with around 4% made of Collyweston stone and Welsh slate and 7% in single-roll clay pantiles; only one building with a thatched roof survives, a large house on Deeping Road (The Goshams).



## 6. Geology and Topography

Cambridgeshire is a landlocked county in East Anglia, and is bordered by Lincolnshire to the north, Norfolk to the northeast, Suffolk to the east, Essex and Hertfordshire to the south and Bedfordshire and Northamptonshire to the west.

Peakirk is situated on the western edge of the fens, just to the south of the River Welland at c.5m OD in an overwhelmingly flat landscape entirely below 10m OD. The nearest area of higher ground lies to the south, centred on Peterborough city centre which rises to 20-25m OD. The town itself is located on river terrace deposits of sand and gravel (the Maxey gravel river delta island; PSPCC 2010), while the fen areas just to the east and north are lying on alluvial deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel<sup>5</sup>.

The surrounding landscape is broadly composed of flat open farmland with drainage ditches, water courses and fragmented hedgerows forming field boundaries.

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<sup>5</sup> <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/> (Accessed October 2012)

## 7. Archaeological and Historical Background

The location of Peakirk village has been associated with the following story. The name Peakirk is believed to have its origins as 'Pega's church' (formerly *æt Pegecyrcan* in 1016 and *Paycherch* at least until 1249)<sup>6</sup>, and is the reputed home of St. Pega, a little-known Anglo Saxon Saint who founded a cell or hermitage there in the 8<sup>th</sup> century AD. The church in Peakirk was founded in 1014/15 by *Sighere* but was consecrated in the honour of the Holy Trinity, The Virgin Mary and All Hallows. It was not known as St Pega's until the church became the responsibility of the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough Cathedral in in the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century, after the dissolution of the monasteries (Lumley-Prior 2016). Historical accounts record that Pega was the sister of Saint Guthlac (674-714 AD), who had travelled from Repton Monastery in Derbyshire (Colgrave 1956) to live a solitary spiritual life on one of the islands in the fens, now modern-day Crowland (c.8km NE along the River Welland). Pega lived for a time on the island with Guthlac, until he banished her for tempting him to break his vows and eat before sunset. Pega left the island, but settled on the closest point of permanently dry land to where her brother lived, Peakirk, where she set up her own hermitage. Pega later died in Rome in 719 AD where she had travelled as a pilgrim, following her brother's death<sup>7</sup>; yet a small village grew up around her church at Peakirk, which expanded slowly through the period 1100-1950 AD before undergoing a substantial expansion in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### 7.1 Prehistoric activity

Very little information is available concerning prehistoric activity around Peakirk. References are made to Mesolithic flint scatters at nearby Glington<sup>8</sup>, while specifically at Peakirk circular crop marks, or ring ditches, to the west of the village have suggested the presence of buried remains of Bronze Age round barrows<sup>9</sup> and a Bronze Age field system<sup>10</sup>. A Bronze Age cinerary urn containing a cremated burial, unearthed at an unknown location in Peakirk, was also donated to the Peterborough Museum<sup>11</sup>, yet nothing else is known about activity in the area in early times.

### 7.2 Roman activity

The Romans engaged in the systematic drainage, settlement, organisation and harnessing of the economic power of the entire fenland region. One example of this organisation is the Roman Car Dyke, dating to the late 1<sup>st</sup> or early 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, which runs along the western edge of the fens between Waterbeach on the River Cam and Washingborough on the River Witham (a few miles south of Lincoln) and is visible today as a slight depression across the village green. It likely functioned as a drainage or catch-water ditch, more recent thoughts however state that it would have acted as a boundary ditch between territories confiscated from the Iceni after the Boudican Revolt in AD 60 and the Roman Imperial Estate centred at Castor to the south (Simmonds & Cope-Faulknew 2004, Upex 2008). Previous interpretations of the Car Dyke was that it was utilised as a canal for transport, but it would have had to have been for very local transport if it was as access along the whole route was not possible as it runs intermittently south of Peterborough and the 90° bend in Peakirk would have made it near impossible for transport barges to use. The Car Dyke would have also collected water from higher grounds to the west and buffering against the

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.peterborough.gov.uk/pdf/env-con-DrGJonesreport10.5.2010.pdf> (Accessed October 2012)

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.peakirkvillage.co.uk/new/?q=node/79> (Accessed October 2012)

<sup>8</sup> <http://www.glingtonparishcouncil.org/Pages/VillageHistory.aspx> (Accessed October 2012)

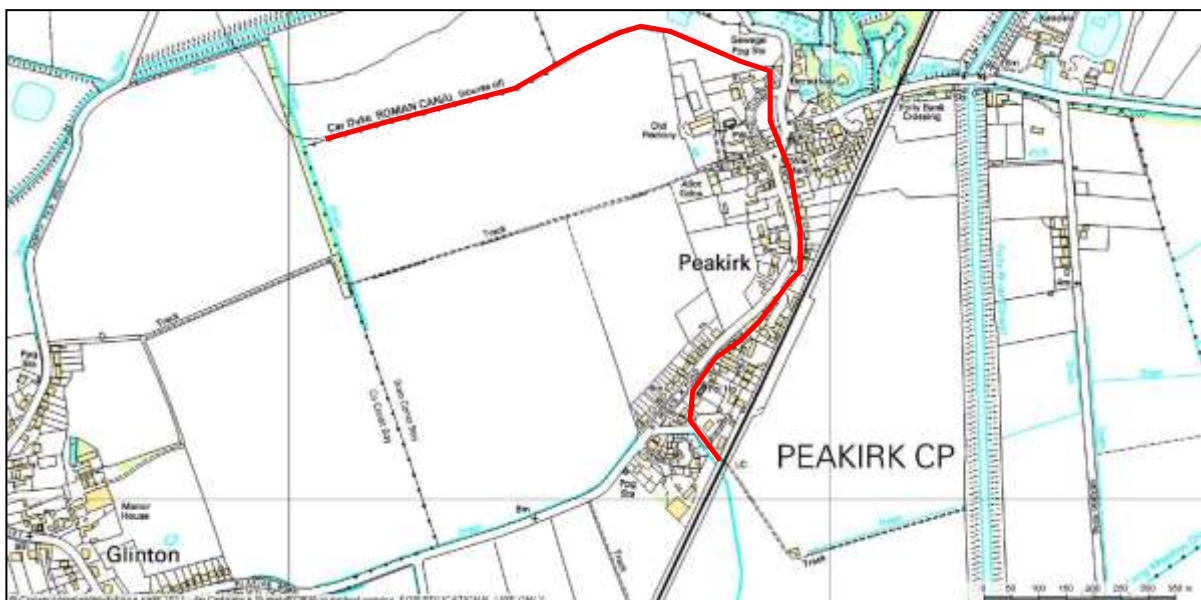
<sup>9</sup> <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archsearch/record.jsf?titleId=1261403> (Accessed October 2012)

<sup>10</sup> <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archsearch/record.jsf?titleId=1883333> (Accessed October 2012)

<sup>11</sup> [http://www.pastscape.org.uk/hob.aspx?hob\\_id=350102](http://www.pastscape.org.uk/hob.aspx?hob_id=350102) (Accessed October 2012)

fens to the east (or possibly both)<sup>12</sup>. Peakirk lies in the apex of a bend in the dyke, to the south and west of the bend on land protected from flooding (PSPCC 2010), which is presumably what attracted St Pega to this location when she went in search of a place to settle, close to her brother St. Guthlac in Crowland.

The surviving sections of Car Dyke at Peakirk (NMR: TF 10 NE 48) lie to the northwest of the village, just north of Chestnut Close and the Old Rectory, with a second small section to the south of the town (NMR: TF 10 NE 52). The surviving earthworks to the NW measure between 3-5m wide by 0.75m deep<sup>13</sup> while those to the south measure 4m wide by 1.5m deep, having been re-cut in the 20<sup>th</sup> century<sup>14</sup>. Further evidence for the path of the dyke through Peakirk itself was unearthed in Chestnut Close in advance of building work in 2002, which also found two other undated ditches, a causeway and some faunal remains<sup>15</sup>. The probable path of Car Dyke through Peakirk is marked on the Ordnance Survey maps (figure 4), and it seems likely that the main road through the village marks the approximate position of the dyke's western bank<sup>16</sup>. Archaeological finds associated with the dyke near Peakirk have been minimal to date<sup>17</sup>.



**Figure 4: Former path of Car Dyke (in red), showing the relationship to the modern village of Peakirk (Map copyright Edina Digimap)**

Aside from Car Dyke evidence for Roman activity in the landscape around Peakirk is prevalent in the form of Romano-British pottery scatters in particular as well as one Roman burial urn that was 'uncovered somewhere near the village'<sup>18</sup>, rubbish pits, amphora, pottery and oyster shells recovered from the Rectory garden in 1919<sup>19</sup>, and a Roman field system identified from crop marks using aerial photography<sup>20</sup>. Speculation has it that these finds mark the location of a Roman villa somewhere in the vicinity of the rectory. Although widely

<sup>12</sup> <http://www.peterboroughuk.co.uk/historydetail.php?id=16356&cid=592&f=Peterborough> (Accessed October 2012)

<sup>13</sup> [http://www.pastscape.org.uk/hob.aspx?hob\\_id=1400596](http://www.pastscape.org.uk/hob.aspx?hob_id=1400596) (Accessed October 2012)

<sup>14</sup> [http://www.pastscape.org.uk/hob.aspx?hob\\_id=1449217](http://www.pastscape.org.uk/hob.aspx?hob_id=1449217) (Accessed October 2012)

<sup>15</sup> <http://csweb.bournemouth.ac.uk/aip/gaz2002/c/east/c712002.pdf>,

<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archsearch/record.jsf?titleId=1826085> (Accessed October 2012)

<sup>16</sup> [http://www.pastscape.org.uk/hob.aspx?hob\\_id=1449217](http://www.pastscape.org.uk/hob.aspx?hob_id=1449217) (Accessed October 2012)

<sup>17</sup> [http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results\\_Single.aspx?uid=1852854&resourceID=304](http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=1852854&resourceID=304) (Accessed October 2012)

<sup>18</sup> [http://www.pastscape.org.uk/hob.aspx?hob\\_id=350105](http://www.pastscape.org.uk/hob.aspx?hob_id=350105) (Accessed October 2012)

<sup>19</sup> [http://www.pastscape.org.uk/hob.aspx?hob\\_id=350081](http://www.pastscape.org.uk/hob.aspx?hob_id=350081) (Accessed October 2012)

<sup>20</sup> <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archsearch/record.jsf?titleId=1883333> (Accessed October 2012)

discussed, however, this interpretation has never been convincingly demonstrated either archaeologically or from textual documents. The best evidence for local Roman settlement in the area around Peakirk actually comes from nearby Glinton, where finds include a well, and remains of a Romano-British farm complex to the south of the village<sup>21</sup>. Other finds include some Iron Age and Roman pottery associated with ditches, post holes and a hearth on the A15 near Werrington<sup>22</sup> on the edge of Peakirk parish.

### 7.3 Saxon Settlement

Archaeological evidence for early Saxon settlement at Peakirk is also completely absent (PSPCC 2010:5), and the first evidence for settlement in the town is thus the hermitage reputedly founded by St Pega in the 8<sup>th</sup> century AD. The existing church building at Peakirk includes 11<sup>th</sup> century late Saxon, Romanesque and medieval masonry, and is a grade I listed monument (NMR: TF 10 NE 14). Peakirk's influence as a religious centre seems to have been strong and at one time, its parish appears to have extended around seven miles west-east and five north-south, encompassing Glinton, Etton, Helpston, Northborough, Deeping Gate as far north as the River Welland, and eastwards into the marshes towards Crowland<sup>23</sup>. The continued development of the church at Peakirk – including parts of the chancel, nave, north and south aisles – signals its continued importance into the 12<sup>th</sup> century and the remains of wall paintings believed to date to the 14<sup>th</sup> century have been recorded on the north wall of the church. Peakirk church survived King Henry VIII's wrath and subsequent difficulties during the English Civil War largely unscathed, and Peakirk and Glinton remained as a single parish with Peakirk as the centre until 1865. The existing hermitage at Peakirk (SM 350087; NMR: TF 10 NE 15) originates from the 13-14<sup>th</sup> century (PSPCC 2010:17), marking the traditional location of Pega's hermitage.

The association between St Pega, the church and the village name *æft Pegecyrcan* suggest the settlement retained some religious significance after the death of the saint. It seems likely that the land near the village had seen use prior to the founding of Pega's church for exactly the reason Pega chose to settle there – precisely because it was the closest area of dry land to Crowland island, and could have offered a good location for transiting from terrestrial to water-borne means of transport through the region. Yet the settlement appears unusual in eastern England, in that religious buildings seem to have been sited first on 'empty' ground, with the town appearing later around them (a process far more common in north England). Peakirk thus had no independent civil existence during its former years, and is recorded only as a dependent settlement within the manor of Glinton (which had probably been occupied since the Iron Age<sup>24</sup>). The towns of Peakirk and Glinton thus provide an interesting example of a religious centre and a civil centre co-existing respectively within a single territory.

### 7.4 Later Medieval period

It is clear from Norman tax records that a town had certainly grown up at Peakirk in the few hundred years after the construction of the church. At the time of the Norman invasion Peakirk fell within the manor of Glinton (1 mile west of Peakirk), and thus it is not mentioned in the 1086 Domesday Book, but Glinton (*Glitone*) is recorded as containing 100 acres of meadow and 10 furlongs of woodland, which must have included the Peakirk parish. Records specifically for Peakirk are available from 1301, however, when tax revenues of £27 6s and 51.2d were collected from 37 residents (PSPCC 2010:5).

<sup>21</sup> <http://www.glintonparishcouncil.org/Pages/VillageHistory.aspx> (Accessed October 2012)

<sup>22</sup> <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archsearch/record.jsf?titleId=1057011> (Accessed October 2012)

<sup>23</sup> <http://www.peterborough.gov.uk/pdf/env-con-DrGJonesreport10.5.2010.pdf> (Accessed October 2012)

<sup>24</sup> <http://www.glinton.net/history.html> (Accessed October 2012)



Little information is available on Peakirk during the Late Medieval period, and it is likely to have remained a relatively small primarily agricultural village. Seasonal grazing land would have been readily available to the east of Car Dyke grading into vast expanses of open fen, while farming would have concentrated on the protected lands to the west, next to the village itself. The modern-day street plan of Peakirk likely reflects the town layout during the medieval period. Two embanked enclosures immediately adjacent to the north bank of the surviving sections of Car Dyke are believed to represent medieval fishponds<sup>25</sup>.



**Figure 5: Copy of the 1819 Enclosure Map of Peakirk village, with the readily identifiable buildings marked on with black shadings. Taken from PSPCC 2010:7**

## 7.5 Post-Medieval period

The oldest secular building in Peakirk is the Ruddy Duck Public House, a stone-built structure dating from the 17<sup>th</sup> century, when stone began to be used more widely amongst the general populace in England. This was originally named as the Bull or Black Bull and was the first pub in England to close and re-open under a new name in 1964.

More stone buildings followed throughout the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries built mostly of local oolitic limestone, and by 1801 the national census listed 132 people residing at Peakirk. It is likely that by this time the village consisted of the stone church and chapel and around 40 dwellings, centred around a village green, mostly built in stone with thatched roofs. An Enclosure Map prepared in 1819 (figure 5) shows a village settlement with an almost continuous frontage to the west side of St Pega's Road. Early 20<sup>th</sup> century photographs show that this frontage was comprised, at least in part, by 17<sup>th</sup> century and 18<sup>th</sup> century houses (PSPCC 2010:7).

Peakirk remained a small, relatively isolated village until the construction of the town railway station in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, which facilitated the transport and sale of vast numbers of wildfowl caught in the fens to city markets. More houses were built along St Pega's road in

<sup>25</sup> <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archsearch/record.jsf?titleId=1261403> (Accessed October 2012)

a typical Victorian style using imported building materials of brick and Welsh slate, and by 1881 the population had risen to 245 (PSPCC 2010:10). The village continued to remain on the edge of industrial developments in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, however, and the roads remained unmetalled with no mains drainage, no mains electricity or gas street lights (PSPCC 2010:11). Major changes in housing took place in the Post-war period, and domestic buildings dating from the period 1951-2000 now dominate the village. The railway station was closed in 1961 to passengers (although freight services continued until 1964) further isolating the town and ensuring it remained a primarily residential village for car-owning families. The present village green is a modern feature that was formally intersected by the Car Dyke and was only rescued from becoming a housing estate in the 1920's by the then owner of the Hermitage, Miss Bertha James, who bought it and leased it to the village as a place of recreation (it was purchased by Peakirk Parish Council in 2002). The original green probably lay to the south of Rectory Lane, although all that survives is the little patch of grass where the so-called 'Butter Cross' stands (James 1926). In the 2001 census, Peakirk was home to approx. 320 people in 139 households<sup>26</sup>.

Peakirk has 17 listed buildings<sup>27</sup>, the grade I listed Church of St Pega and 16 other mostly residential Grade II listed buildings that include the Hermitage chapel (13<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century), the Ruddy Duck Public House (17<sup>th</sup> century) and the old railway station (1848). The village cross that stands on the village green, built in 1904 as a replica of the Helpston Cross, is also grade II listed. A map showing the construction date of presently upstanding buildings in Peakirk is given overleaf in figure 6.

Further information on the history and development of individual 18<sup>th</sup>-21<sup>st</sup> century buildings in Peakirk may be found in the Peakirk Conservation Area Appraisal: Report and Management Plan (PCPSS 2010).

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<sup>26</sup> <http://www.peakirkvillage.co.uk/new/> (Accessed October 2012)

<sup>27</sup> <http://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/england/peterborough/peakirk> (Accessed October 2012)



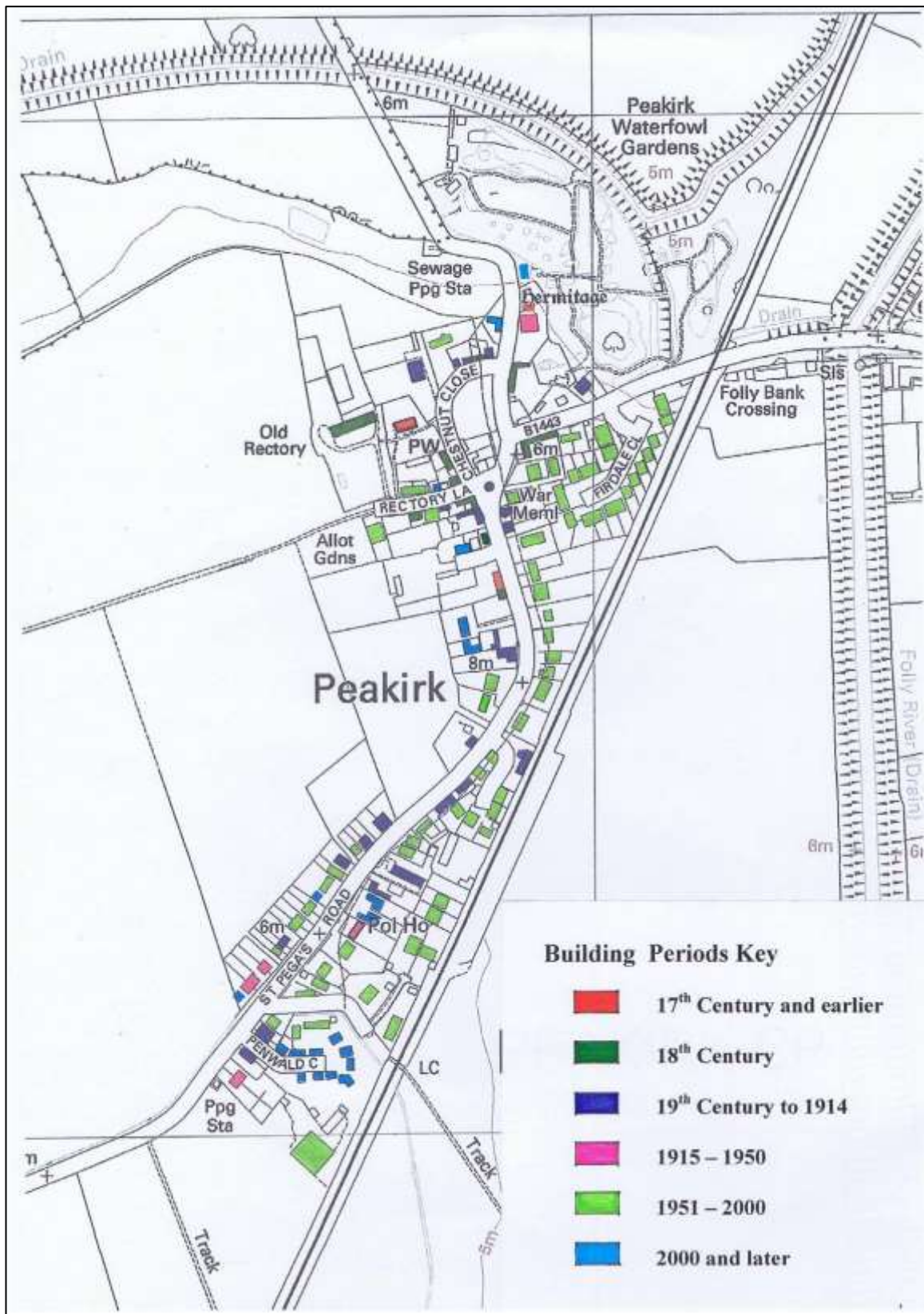


Figure 6: Map showing construction history of upstanding buildings in Peakirk in 2010. Taken from PSPCC 2010

## 8. Results of the test pit excavations in Peakirk

The approximate locations of the 27 1m<sup>2</sup> test pits excavated on the 28<sup>th</sup>-29<sup>th</sup> April and the eight test pits excavated over 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> July 2012 can be seen in figure 7. The data from each test pit is discussed in this section and set out in numerical order; seven test pits, numbers 6, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 26, were planned and sited, but were not excavated during the first test-pit digging event and are not included further in this report. Most excavations were undertaken in spits measuring 10cm in depth, but in cases when a change in the character of deposits indicated a change in context, a new spit was started before 10cm.

An assessment of the overall results, synthesizing the data from all the pits, including deductions about the historic development of Peakirk and the potential of the buried heritage resource of the village is presented in the following Discussion section (Section 9). Finds from each test pit are discussed in summary in this section, and listed in detail in the relevant appendices (Section 13). Photographs of sites under excavation and of all finds are included in the archive, but not included in this report for reasons of space.

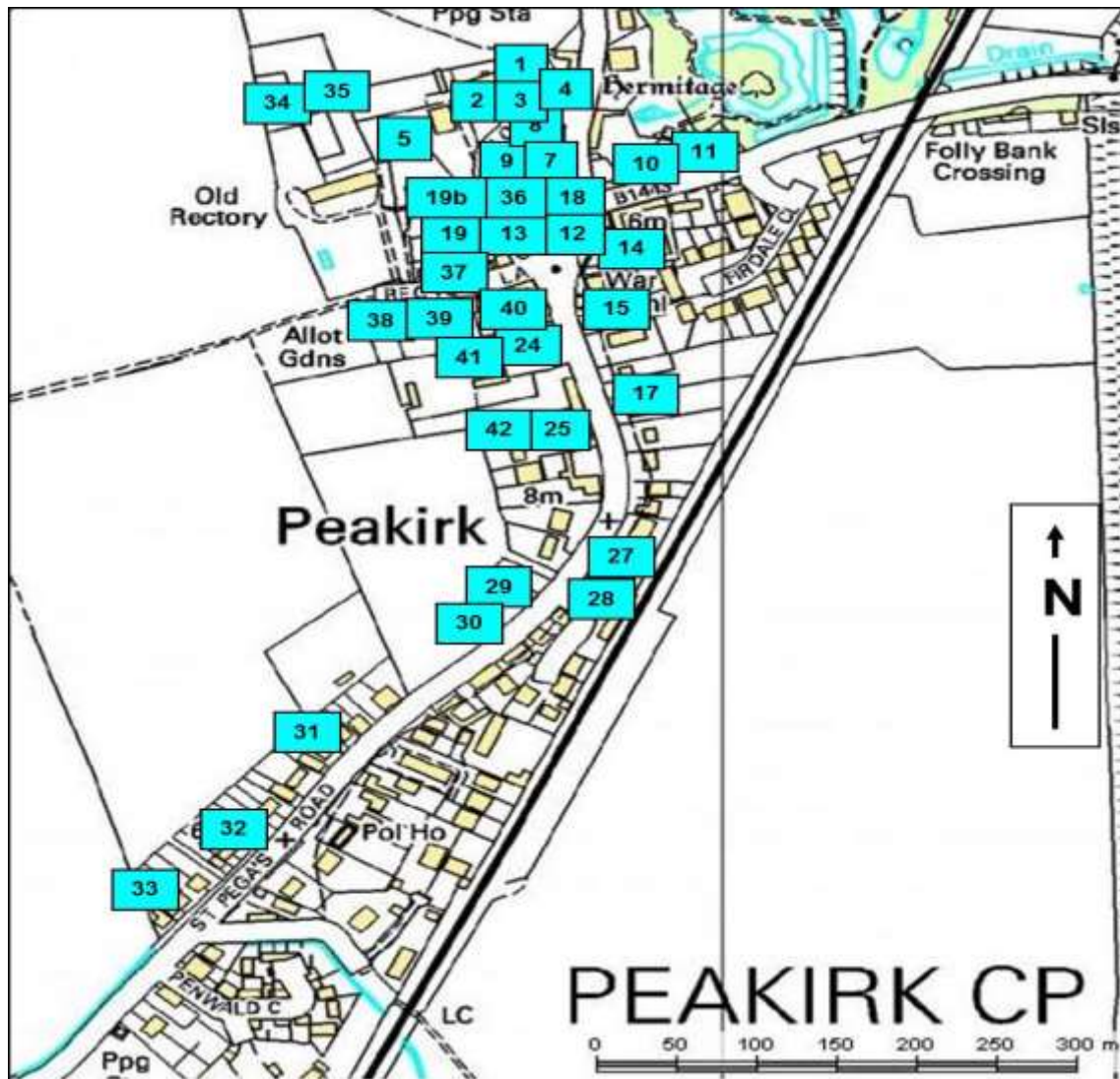


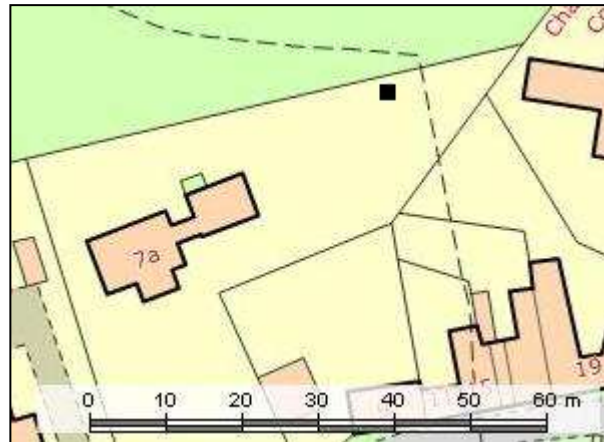
Figure 7: Location map for the test pits excavated in Peakirk 2012 – NB test pits are not shown to scale (Map copyright Edina Digimap)



## 8.1 Dig and Sow Test Pit Results

### Test Pit one (PEA/12/1)

Test pit one was excavated in the rear garden of large, detached 20<sup>th</sup> century property set back from the road at Chestnut Close, at the far northern end of the village and virtually on top of the line of Car Dyke, shown by the dotted line in Figure 7 (Rookwood, 7a Chestnut Close, Peakirk, PE6 7NW. TF 516875 306797). A second test pit was also excavated in this garden to the south (PEA/12/2).



**Figure 8: Location map of PEA/12/1**

Test pit one was excavated to a depth of 0.2m, which uncovered a mortared limestone wall running through the northern half of the test pit and the natural geological base across the southern half. Excavation was therefore halted at this stage and the test pit was recorded and backfilled, leaving the wall remains in place.

This test-pit did not produce very much pottery, but one sherd is of Stamford Ware (made between 850-1150 AD) and shows that people were using the site in the late Saxon period. The remaining sherds comprised a single piece of Staffordshire Manganese Ware (late 17<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> century) and a small scatter of Victorian pieces.

TP	Context	STAM		SMW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
1	1			1	7			1680-1750
1	2	1	16			4	21	900-1900
1	3					20	128	1800-1900

**Table 1: The pottery excavated from PEA/12/1**

Other finds consist of a corroded metal thimble, a small on/off lever switch, a black bakelite(?) cord pull, the central core of a battery, a modern brown plastic fixing, a thin strip of lino, a fragment of modern drain, glass, red CBM, tile, slate, coal, corroded iron nails, slag and mortar, as well as one cattle-sized animal bone.

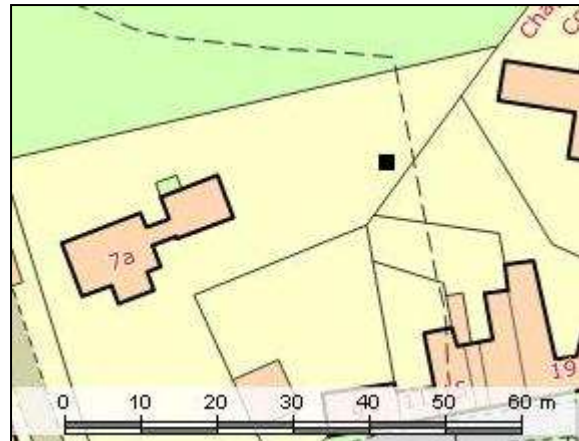
This test pit is located next to Car Dyke, and close to St Pega's Church. The appearance of late Saxon pottery in this test pit is thus consistent with the interpretation that settlement at Peakirk first grew up around the church sometime after the 8<sup>th</sup> century AD. The majority of finds date from the 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards, suggesting an increase in activity from this time, continuing till the present day.

### Test Pit two (PEA/12/2)

Test pit two was excavated in the rear garden of large, detached 20<sup>th</sup> century property set back from the road, at the far northern end of the village and virtually on top of the line of Car Dyke, shown by the dotted line in Figure 8 (Rookwood, 7a Chestnut Close, Peakirk, PE6 7NW. TF 516880 306769). Another test pit was also excavated in this garden to the north (PEA/12/1).

Test pit two was excavated to a depth of 0.2m, at which natural sediments were found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

No finds were saved/recorded from this test pit.



**Figure 9: Location map of PEA/12/2**

### Test Pit three (PEA/12/3)

Test pit three was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a 19<sup>th</sup> century property close to the Church of St. Pega (9 Chestnut Close, Peakirk, PE6 7NW. TF 516869 306769).

Test pit three was excavated to a depth of 0.15m, whereupon a sandstone foundation was discovered across the eastern part of the pit. Excavation continued in the western half of the pit until the water table was encountered at a depth of 0.95m, without finding natural. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

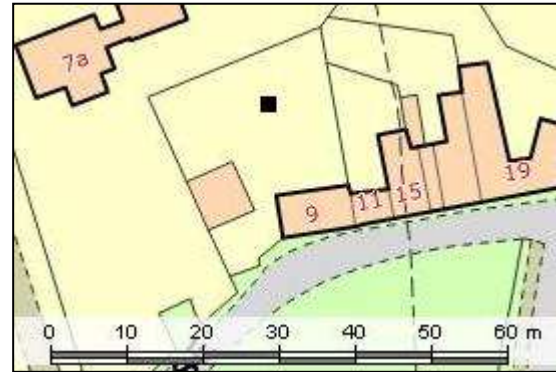


Figure 10: Location map of PEA/12/3

The only finds from this pit were some red CBM and cow bone in the topsoil, and some curved red tile from towards the base of the pit. No further pottery finds were saved/recorded.

Test pit three thus revealed only very limited evidence for past human activity in Peakirk.

### Test Pit four (PEA/12/4)

Test pit four was excavated in the enclosed back garden of likely 19<sup>th</sup> century property, located at the end of a row of terraced housing and on the eastern side of Car Dyke, although the exact location of the pit was not recorded during the dig, the garden of the property is outlined in black – figure 11 (19 Chestnut Close, Peakirk, PE6 7NP. Grid reference not recorded).



**Figure 11: Location map of PEA/12/4**

Test pit four was excavated to a depth of 0.4m. Natural was not found, but due to a high water table flooding the pit, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Most of the pottery from PEA/12/4 is Victorian, but there is also a sherd of Stamford Ware and another of Scarborough Ware, each dating from the 9<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> centuries.

TP	Context	STAM		SCW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
4	1	1	2	1	9	21	53	1000-1900
4	3					2	6	1800-1900
4	4					18	62	1800-1900

**Table 2: The pottery excavated from PEA/12/4**

Other finds included fragments of clay pipe, slate, tile, coal, glass, red and yellow CBM, fragments of sandstone, mortar and plastic as well as five sheep-sized animal bones.

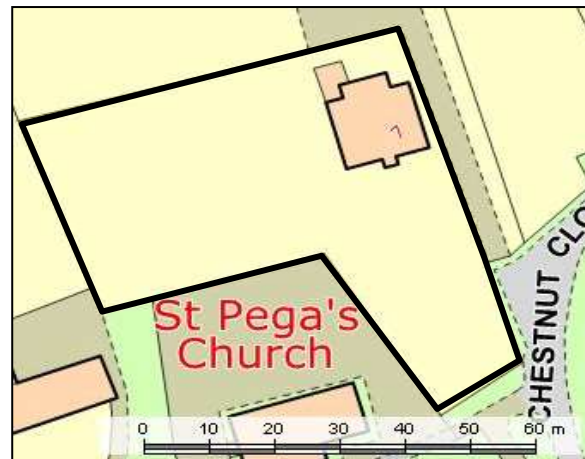
The pottery suggests low-density human presence during the late Saxon and medieval periods, followed by an expansion of activity from the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards.



### Test Pit five (PEA/12/5)

Test pit five was excavated in the grounds surrounding a large detached 19<sup>th</sup> century house at the far northwest of Peakirk village, although the exact location of the pit was not recorded during the dig, the garden of the property is outlined in black – figure 12. (The Chestnuts, 1 Chestnut Close, Peakirk, PE6 7NW. Grid reference not recorded).

No records of the excavations or the finds were available for test pit five, however the pottery report details pottery finds from contexts 3 and 4 indicating that excavation reached to at least 0.4m depth.



**Figure 12: Location map of PEA/12/5**

Only three sherds are recorded, one of Staffordshire manganese ware and two sherds from the Victorian era all dating to the late 17<sup>th</sup> century or later. It thus seems very unlikely that people were using the site before that time.

TP	Context	SMW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
5	3			2	11	1800-1900
5	4	1	22			1680-1800

**Table 3: The pottery excavated from PEA/12/5**

No finds from the site were saved/recorded.

Positioned so close to the 11<sup>th</sup> century church of St. Pega, it is surprising that test pit five produced only pottery from the 17<sup>th</sup> century and later. It thus appears likely that this area was not used for domestic activities, but remained open, perhaps free common land or utilised by the church, for example to graze animals on. Even after the house at 1 Chestnuts Close was built this area seems to have remained relatively undisturbed by human activity.

### Test Pit seven (PEA/12/7)

Test pit seven was excavated on the village green alongside Chestnut Close and Deeping Road, c.24m south of house number 9 Chestnut Close (TF 516884 306728).

Test pit seven was excavated to a depth of 0.9m, without finding natural. Due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The pottery assemblage included two pieces of Romano-British pottery, and relatively large quantities of 9<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup> sherds including St Neots Ware, Thetford ware (850-1100 AD) and a large collection of Stamford Ware (850-1150 AD). Fewer sherds were found from later periods, including nine sherds of Early Medieval Shelly Ware, six sherds of Grimston Ware (11<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> centuries), one sherd of Bourne 'D' Ware (15<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> centuries), and two sherds of Victorian wares (19<sup>th</sup> century).

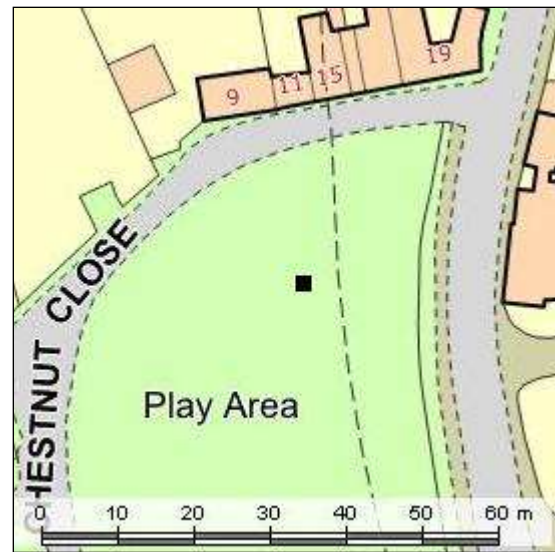


Figure 13: Location map of PEA/12/7

TP	Context	RB		SN		THET		STAM		SHC		GRIM		BD		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
7	2							5	19	2	26	3	15	1	2	2	3	900-1900
7	3	1	19					2	17			2	6					100-1350
7	4	1	25	1	11	1	14	2	6			1	38					100-1350
7	5							1	7									900-1100
7	6							2	19	1	7							900-1200
7	7							8	35	5	76							900-1200
7	8							6	23	1	8							900-1200

Table 4: The pottery excavated from PEA/12/7

This test pit includes evidence for activity during the Roman period in the vicinity of the Car Dyke (shown by the dotted line in figure 12), followed by a period of inactivity in this area. The finds then chart the expansion of settlement in Peakirk in the 9<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup> centuries, following the founding of St Pega's chapel in the 8<sup>th</sup> century, and the test pit has produced the largest assemblage of Late Saxon pot from anywhere in the village. It is thus possible that this area was used as a dumping ground for domestic waste during this period; based on the pottery assemblages, however, it seems likely that the ground usage then changed subsequently, becoming an area of ground kept relatively clean and used as the village green with minimal disturbance even during the period of village expansion in the Victorian era. Finds included three corroded iron nails, some tile, CBM, a small rounded light bulb, marine shell fragments, slate, coal and some pink/white mortar. Cow, sheep/goat, pig and chicken bones were all also recorded with a number of sheep-sized animal bone fragments.

### Test Pit eight (PEA/12/8)

Test pit eight was excavated on the village green alongside Chestnut Close and Deeping Road, to the south of house number 9 Chestnut Close, NW of test pit 7 and NE of test pit 9 (approximate location TF 516871 306737).

No records were available concerning the depth reached during the test pit excavation; however the finds that were logged and recorded indicate that a depth of at least 20cm was reached.

The pottery finds included small numbers of sherds dating from throughout the second millennium AD, including Grimston Ware, Bourne 'D' Ware, Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware and Victorian.

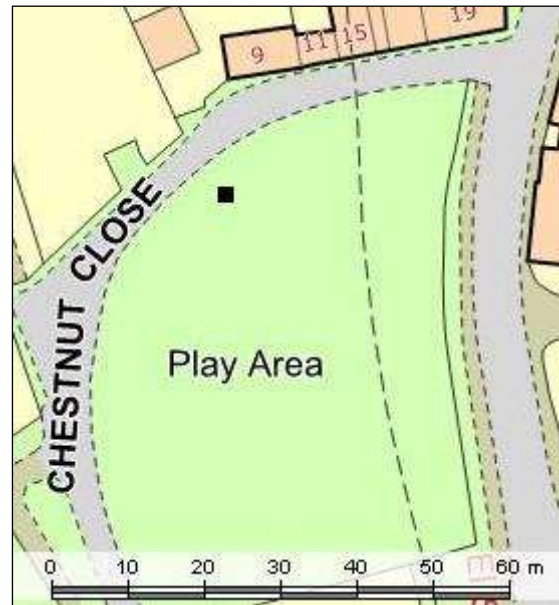


Figure 14: Location map of PEA/12/8

TP	Context	GRIM		BD		SWSG		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
8	1			1	2					1450-1550
8	2	2	15			2	23	1	5	1200-1900

Table 5: The pottery excavated from PEA/12/8

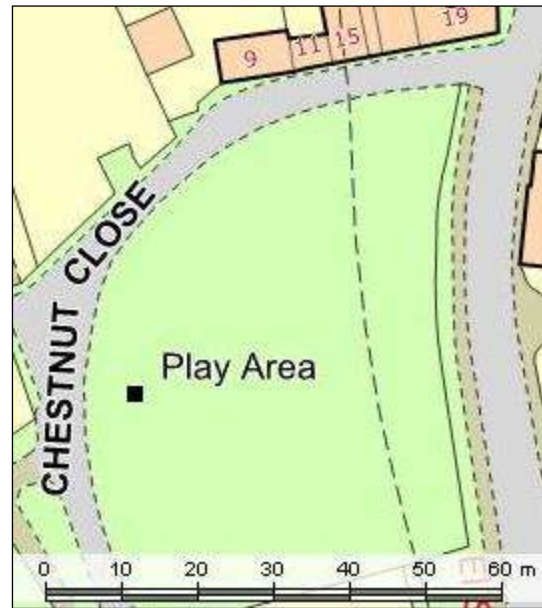
Although this test-pit did not produce very much pottery, the two sherds of medieval pottery suggest the site had a marginal use, possibly as fields, throughout both this and the post-medieval period. This contrasts sharply with nearby test pit seven, which produced much larger quantities of medieval pot, together suggesting different zones of past activity in the area of the modern village green. The finds included a fragment of clay pipe, CBM, glass, a corroded iron nail, a metal object, slate and pink mortar as well as one pig bone.

### Test Pit nine (PEA/12/9)

Test pit nine was excavated on the village green alongside Chestnut Close and Deeping Road, to the east of St Pega's Church, west of test pit 7 and SW of test pit 8 (approximate location TF 516860 306708).

No records were available concerning the depth reached during the test pit excavation, and all finds were lumped together as a single context by the excavators.

The pottery finds included a single sherd of Romano-British date, and some post-15<sup>th</sup> century sherds of Bourne 'D' Ware and some sherds of the Victorian era.



**Figure 15: Location map of PEA/12/9**

TP	Context	RB		BD		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
9	All	1	4	5	43	12	55	100-1900

**Table 6: The pottery excavated from PEA/12/9**

The other finds from test pit nine included some red CBM, seven corroded iron nails, some coal and a mussel shell. A number of fragments of sheep-sized animal bones were also recorded with bird bones.

The finds from this test pit indicate generally low levels of activity in this area. The single Roman-era sherd adds to our understanding of the distribution of Roman activity at the town, while the finds from later periods are similar to those recovered from the other test pits excavated on the village green (numbers 7 and 8), although in slightly larger quantities.

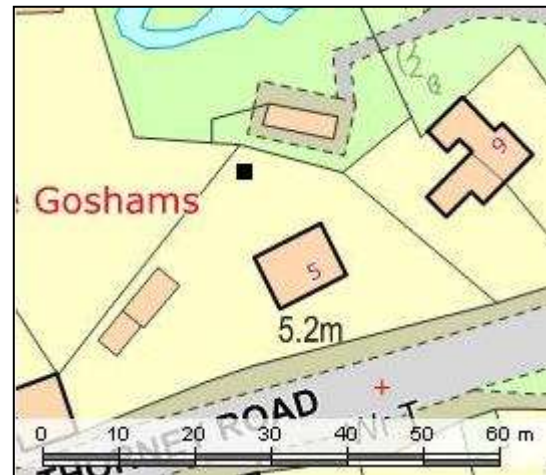


### Test Pit 10 (PEA/12/10)

Test pit 10 was excavated in the corner of the rear garden of a 20<sup>th</sup> century detached house, backing onto land previously controlled by the old wildfowl trust to the northeast of the village core (5 Thorney Road, Peakirk, PE6 7NR. Approximate location TF 516961 306732).

Test pit 10 was excavated to a depth of 0.4m. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled. No mention of natural deposits are made in the records for this test pit.

The vast majority of pottery excavated from PEA/12/10 dates to the Victorian period, although two pieces of Late Saxon Stamford Ware were also found.



**Figure 16: Location map of PEA/12/10**

TP	Context	STAM		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
10	1			12	51	1800-1900
10	2			14	140	1800-1900
10	3	1	28	13	62	1000-1900
10	4	1	3			900-1100

**Table 7: The pottery excavated from PEA/12/10**

The pottery finds suggest this site saw limited Saxon activity at some point during the 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, but then remained ephemeral to other developments at Peakirk until the Victorian period when activity suddenly increased. This absence of finds from pre-Victorian periods is also typical of the only other test pit excavated in Thorney Road (PEA/12/11), and probably indicates that the area remained as open fields until a phase of village expansion during the Victorian period. 5 Thorney Road is the reputed location of the former Boat Inn Pub (Figure 17), which may date from around this time. Many pieces of clay pipes were found during digging of the test pit, which likely relate to this phase of usage of the site. Aside from the clay pipes, the other finds included glass, slate and a piece of shell, possibly a button. A number of pieces of animal bone were also recorded and have been identified as cow, sheep/goat, rabbit, chicken and duck as well as a number of fragments that have been recorded as cattle-sized animals.



Figure 17: The Boat Inn Pub during the floods of late August 1912<sup>28</sup>

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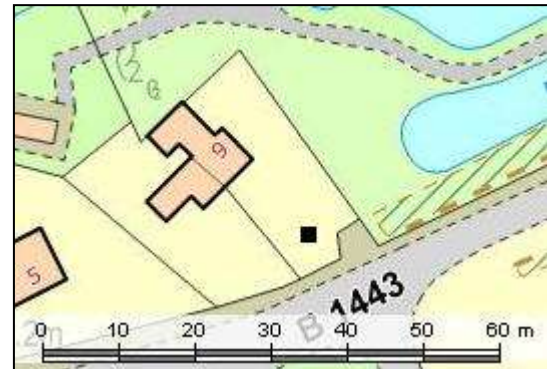
<sup>28</sup> <http://www.peterboroughimages.co.uk/blog/?cat=38> (Accessed October 2012)



### Test Pit 11 (PEA/12/11)

Test pit 11 was excavated on the front lawn of a modern house close to the B1443 road, just northeast of the village core (9 Thorney Road, Peakirk, PE6 7NR. Approximate location TF 517006 306723).

Test pit 11 was excavated to a depth of 1.0m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.



All the pottery excavated from PEA/12/11 dates to the Victorian period.

**Figure 18: Location map of PEA/12/11**

TP	Context	VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	
11	1	1	3	1800-1900
11	4	2	2	1800-1900
11	5	8	22	1800-1900
11	7	4	6	1800-1900

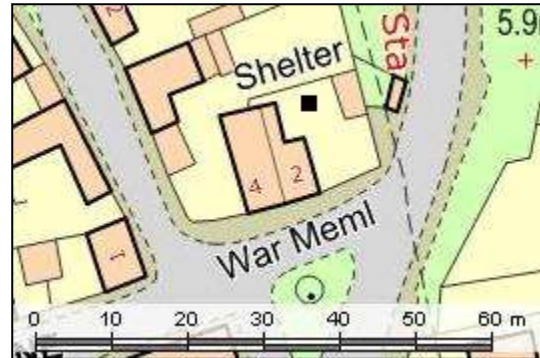
**Table 8: The pottery excavated from PEA/12/11**

The absence of pottery finds from pre-Victorian periods is also typical of the only other test pit excavated in Thorney Road (test pit 10), and probably indicates that the area remained as open fields until a phase of village expansion during the Victorian period. Finds from this test pit include a blue bead, fragments of glass and plastic, and a slate pencil.

### Test Pit 12 (PEA/12/12)

Test pit 12 was excavated in a small area of back garden of a likely 19<sup>th</sup> century property near the war memorial in the present-day centre of Peakirk (2 St Pega's Road, Peakirk, PE6 7NF. Approximate location TF 516895 306660).

Test pit 12 was excavated to a depth of 0.6m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.



**Figure 19: Location map of PEA/12/12**

Small numbers of pre-Victorian pottery sherds dating from the 15<sup>th</sup> century onwards were found including single pieces of Bourne 'D' Ware, Staffordshire Slipware, Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware and three sherds of Staffordshire Manganese Ware. The overwhelming majority of sherds came from the Victorian period, however, which numbered 73 in total.

TP	Context	BD		SS		SMW		SWSG		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
12	2			1	10					22	68	1650-1900
12	3	1	4							34	135	1450-1900
12	4					3	82	1	13	12	29	1680-1900
12	5	1	38							5	65	1450-1900

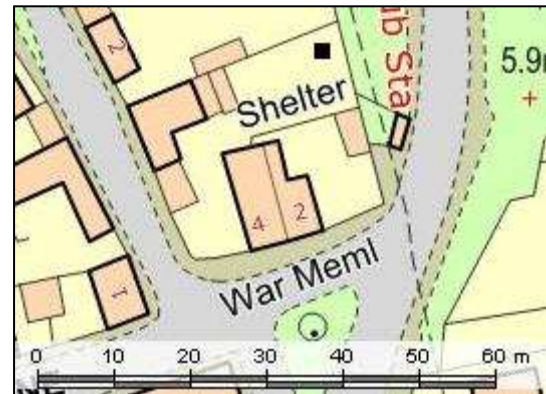
**Table 9: The pottery excavated from PEA/12/12**

The pottery from this test-pit indicates that the site was first used in the late medieval or early post-medieval period, and has remained a locus of activity ever since. This activity appears to have expanded dramatically in the Victorian period, probably coinciding with the building of the house which is roofed in slate, typical for buildings of this period. The pottery scatters from each of the test pits dug immediately south of the village green (TPs 12,13 and 18) comprise a similar range of wares dating from the 9<sup>th</sup> century onwards, suggesting this area might have been inhabited from the earliest phases of village occupation. Finds included a small blue jar with rusted metal lid, various types of glass, pieces of clay pipe, corroded iron nails and some other metal scraps, CBM, coal and plastic. Single bones of both sheep/goat and domestic goose were also identified with further fragments of bird bones and sheep-and cattle-sized animals.

### Test Pit 13 (PEA/12/13)

Test pit 13 was excavated at the rear of an enclosed back garden of a likely 19<sup>th</sup> century property, located near the war memorial in the present-day centre of Peakirk (4 St Pega's Road, Peakirk, PE6 7NF. TF 516896 306673).

Test pit 13 was excavated to a depth of 0.6m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.



**Figure 20: Location map of PEA/12/13**

Two sherds of Late Saxon Stamford Ware and one of SHC were excavated from PEA/12/13. These were mixed in with some 16<sup>th</sup> century and later wares of Cistercian Ware, Staffordshire Slipware and Staffordshire Manganese Ware. A large number of Victorian sherds were also identified.

TP	Context	STAM		SHC		CW		SS		SMW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
13	1	1	13	1	6					1	1	32	66	900-1900
13	2	1	3			1	1			1	2	14	31	900-1900
13	3							1	16	2	15	11	41	1650-1900
13	5											5	15	1800-1900
13	5									1	8	2	7	1680-1900

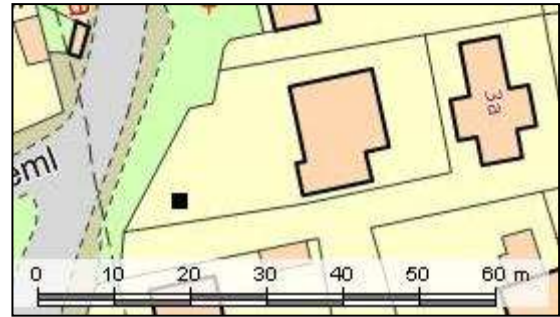
**Table 10: The pottery excavated from PEA/12/13**

The restricted Late Saxon and medieval activity recorded in PEA/12/13 suggests that there was limited activity on site from the 9<sup>th</sup>-10<sup>th</sup> century onwards, possibly as fields or in connection with its use as a village green located in the centre of the burgeoning Peakirk village. The building of the current house, possibly part of a phase of 19<sup>th</sup> century infilling of housing, then triggered a phase of greater activity and disturbance at the site. A mix of finds were also recovered, consisting of fragments of clay pipe, various types of glass, oyster shell, CBM, fragments of sandstone tile (?), slate, coal, bakelite, a Lego brick size object, asbestos and mortar. A number of fragments of animal bone were also recorded as cow, sheep/goat, chicken and domestic goose as well as further fragments of bird bones, cattle- and sheep-sized animals.

### Test Pit 14 (PEA/12/14)

Test pit 14 was excavated in the front garden of a detached 20<sup>th</sup> century bungalow set back from the road, just east of the village war memorial (3 St Pega's Road, Peakirk, PE6 7NF. Approximate location TF 516920 306640).

Test pit 14 was excavated to a depth of 0.5m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.



**Figure 21: Location map of PEA/12/14**

All the pottery excavated from PEA/12/14 dates to the late 17<sup>th</sup> century and later and consists of a few sherds of Staffordshire Manganese Ware and a majority of pieces from the Victorian period.

TP	Context	SMW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
14	1			8	11	1800-1900
14	2			4	4	1800-1900
14	3	3	111	13	70	1680-1900
14	4	2	37	5	6	1680-1900

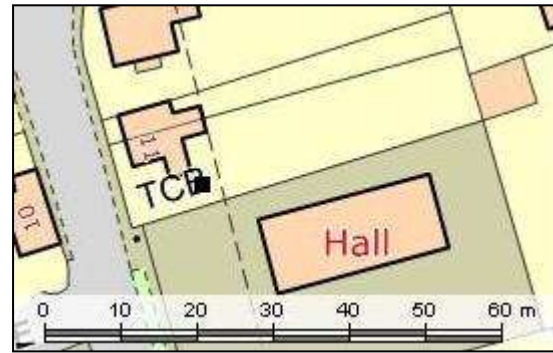
**Table 11: The pottery excavated from PEA/12/14**

The pottery evidence indicates that this area likely remained as open fields until the late 17<sup>th</sup> century, with no other evidence of occupation before this time. This is consistent with the finds from the test pit, which included small amounts of red and yellow CBM, pieces of clay pipe, coal, glass, concrete, corroded iron nails and mortar.

### Test Pit 15 (PEA/12/15)

Test pit 15 was excavated in the driveway beside the probably early 20<sup>th</sup> century house, next to the village hall (9 St Pega's Road, Peakirk, PE6 7NF. TF 516919 306589).

Test pit 15 was excavated to a depth of 0.4m, where a 'rough' surface of slag and cinder was found. Due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled. Natural was not found.



**Figure 22: Location map of PEA/12/15**

A small amount of pottery was excavated from PEA/12/15, dating from the Late Saxon period onwards including four sherds of Thetford Ware, two sherds of Bourne 'D' Ware, and single sherds of Stamford Ware, Early Medieval Shelly Ware, Grimston Ware and Victorian.

TP	Context	THET		STAM		SHC		GRIM		BD		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
15	1			1	1									900-1100
15	3	3	19	1	6	1	3	1	6	2	7	1	1	900-1900
15	4	1	11											900-1100

**Table 12: The pottery excavated from PEA/12/15**

The limited medieval and post medieval pottery that was excavated from PEA/12/15 suggests that the site has remained relatively little used, although the deposit of slag and cinder uncovered at the base of the test pit may hint at former industrial activities connected with metal working, the major evidence for which has been cleared away. An episode of clearing at the site is perhaps more likely given the location of the test pit, towards the centre of the modern village. The small number of finds also recovered consist of CBM, slag, coal, glass and a piece of corroded iron nail as well as a number of pieces of sheep/goat bone. Further fragments of sheep- and cattle-sized animal bones were also identified.



### Test Pit 17 (PEA/12/17)

Test pit 17 was excavated on the front lawn of a 20<sup>th</sup> century bungalow, beside the main road and virtually on top of the believed path of the car dyke (shown by the dotted line in Figure 21) (Fair Winds, 3 The Park, Peakirk, PE6 7NG. Approximate location TF 516931 306528).



**Figure 23: Location map of PEA/12/17**

Test pit 17 was excavated to a depth of 0.8m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, and the high levels of brick rubble found, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Only relatively low quantities of pottery were found in PEA/12/17, dating from the Late Saxon period and later. These included one-two sherds each of Stamford Ware, Early Medieval Shelly Ware, Lyveden 'B' Ware, Grimston Ware, Midland Purple Ware, Glazed Red Earthenwares, Cistercian Ware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware and Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware. Small numbers of Victorian sherds were also found.

TP	Context	STAM		SHC		LB		GRIM		MP		GRE		CW		SMW		SWSG		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
17	2															2	19			4	9	1680-1900
17	3									1	9	1	2					1	7	7	15	1450-1900
17	4							1	11													1200-1350
17	5	1	5											1	16					1	28	900-1900
17	7			1	6	1	21															1100-1300

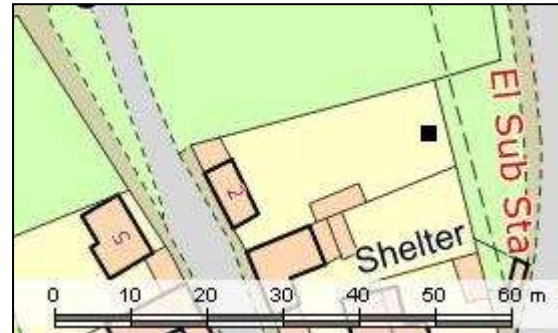
**Table 13: The pottery excavated from PEA/12/17**

Despite the location of this test pit next to the path of the Car Dyke, no evidence of Roman era disturbance was identified. The range of pottery identified does, however, suggest low-level activity continuously from the 9<sup>th</sup> century onwards. It is probable that the test pit location, lying close to the main road through Peakirk, has been kept deliberately clear and open even in more recent times during the expansion and rebuilding of Peakirk during the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The finds are consistent with a history of residential occupation at the site, and consist of a large rusty metal key, a devils toenail fossil, one fragment each of oyster and mussel shell, CBM, slate, coal, a modern nail and glass. A number of pieces of cow bone were recorded through the lower half of the test pit with single pieces of both sheep/goat and dog bones.

### Test Pit 18 (PEA/12/18)

Test pit 18 was excavated at the rear of a large enclosed garden of a modern property built onto the former open green area opposite St Pega's church (Church House, 2 Chestnut Close, Peakirk, PE6 7NW. TF 516895 306680).

Test pit 18 was excavated to a depth of 0.7m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.



**Figure 24: Location map of PEA/12/18**

The pottery assemblage included sherds of Stamford Ware, Early Medieval Shelly Ware, Bourne 'D' Ware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware, English Stoneware and a large collection of Victoria pieces.

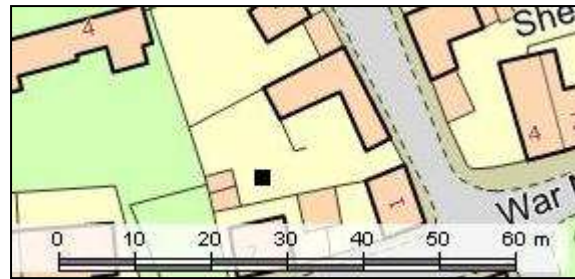
TP	Context	STAM		SHC		BD		GRE		SMW		ES		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
18	1			1	9									10	27	1800-1900
18	2	2	4							2	8			3	4	900-1900
18	3									1	4			4	15	1680-1900
18	4	1	5	1	4	1	13	2	69	1	5	2	119	12	41	900-1900
18	5	4	47	1	20									1	1	1000-1900
18	6	1	5													900-1100

**Table 14: The pottery excavated from PEA/12/18**

The range of pottery types from this site indicates that people have been using this site since the late Saxon period until the present day, although pottery dating to the period between the Black Death and the end of the medieval period is rather sparse, indicating a drop in activity levels during this time. The pottery scatters from each of the test pits dug south of the village green (TPs 12,13 and 18) comprise a similar range of wares dating from the 9<sup>th</sup> century onwards, suggesting this area might have been inhabited from the earliest phases of village occupation. The majority of the finds are post-19<sup>th</sup> century in date, indicating a significant increase in discarded waste during this period. The finds from PEA/12/18 comprise a lead weight, a metal zip pull, fragments of clay pipe, red and yellow CBM, coal, modern glass and one fragment of ancient (?) glass, corroded metal scraps, slate, and a possible lump of tar. Single bones of both cow and pig were recorded from the test pit with nine cat bones, which were also found with further cattle- and sheep-sized animal bones.

### Test Pit 19 (PEA/12/19)

Test pit 19 was the first of two test pits excavated in the back left-hand corner of an enclosed rear garden of an 18<sup>th</sup> century property close to St Pega's Church (3 Chestnut Close, Peakirk, PE6 7NW. Approximate location TF 516852 306644). See also test pit 19b.



**Figure 25: Location map of PEA/12/19**

Test pit 19 was excavated to a depth of 0.7m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Two sherds of Romano-British pottery were found at PEA/12/19, and a single piece of Thetford Ware. All other sherds are late 17<sup>th</sup> Century or later, and include Staffordshire Manganese Ware, English Stoneware and a large assemblage of 64 Victorian era sherds.

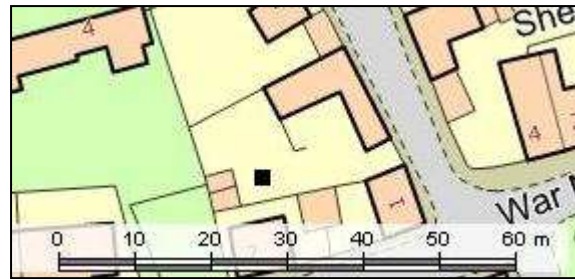
TP	Context	RB		THET		SMW		ES		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
19	1									2	2	1800-1900
19	2					2	77			9	47	1680-1900
19	3									4	13	1800-1900
19	4	1	1							31	239	100-1900
19	6			1	22	1	33	1	51	11	45	1800-1900
19	8	1	4			2	8			7	12	100-1900

**Table 15: The pottery excavated from PEA/12/19**

Similar to virtually all of the test pits adjoining the church, test pit 19 showed evidence of Roman activity in the NW part of the modern village in the vicinity of Chestnut Close. There then appears to have been a break in activity until the Late Anglo Saxon period when ephemeral activity resumed, but there is no evidence for High-Later Medieval occupation which is unusual for the test pits in the southern end of Chestnut Close, perhaps indicating the area was used as open fields at this time. From the 17<sup>th</sup> century onwards the pottery assemblage is larger, with a big increase in disturbance during the Victorian period. The finds from the site comprise a small metal rectangular 'dog tag', a square metal rod, a square metal bolt washer, a corroded iron nail and other corroded metal scraps, clay pipe fragments, large roof tiles and other small tile fragments, CBM, coal, glass, modern nails, drain fragments and tarmac. Single pieces of both cow and sheep/goat bone were also identified with fragments of sheep-sized animals.

### Test Pit 19b (PEA/12/19b)

Test pit 19b was excavated in the back left-hand corner of an enclosed rear garden of an 18<sup>th</sup> century property close to St Pega's Church, the second test pit excavated at this location (Approximate location TF 516852 306645).



**Figure 26: Location map of PEA/12/19b**

Test pit 19 was excavated to a depth of 0.7m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The pot from this site included six sherds of Roman Ware, one piece of Early Medieval Shelly Ware and one piece of High Medieval Bourne 'A' Ware. All other sherds are mid-16<sup>th</sup> century or later in date, and include Glazed Red Earthenware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware, English Stoneware, Staffordshire White-Glazed Stoneware. A large assemblage of 53 Victorian era sherds were also found.

TP	Context	RB		SHC		BOUA		GRE		SMW		EST		SWSG		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
19b	U/S	1	11	1	9					7	146	1	21	1	1	20	80	100-1900
19b	2							4	134	1	11					4	16	1550-1900
19b	3															5	28	1800-1900
19b	4	5	141					9	208							13	39	100-1900
19b	5					1	17	1	5							11	204	1200-1900

**Table 16: The pottery excavated from PEA/12/19b**

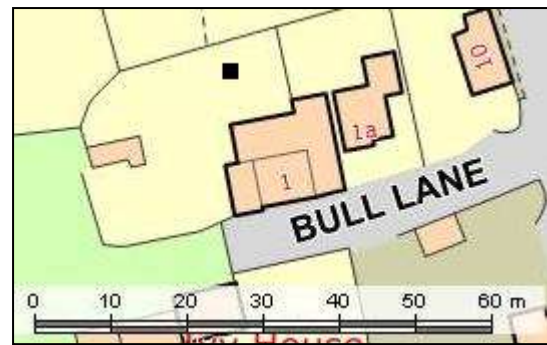
Test Pit 19b shows a similar pattern to that of Test Pit 19. The six sherds of Roman pottery contribute to the distribution map of disturbance at Peakirk during the Roman period, while a period of inactivity is then suggested. The very low density finds of 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century pot suggest this was an ephemeral activity zone at this time, possibly as open fields. From the mid-16<sup>th</sup> or early 17<sup>th</sup> century onwards there is consistent evidence of occupation at this site, most likely associated with continuous residential occupation from this time. Finds from PEA/12/19b comprise pieces of clay pipe, a sweet wrapper, part of a light bulb, a metal thimble, a slate pencil, a square nail and other corroded pieces of nail, corroded scrap metal, tile, mortar, coal, slate, glass and an unidentified small metal and glass object. A number of both sheep/goat and pig bones were also recorded from the test pit with fragments of bird bones and sheep-sized animals.



### Test Pit 24 (PEA/12/24)

Test pit 24 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a house on the western side of Peakirk, backing onto the fields facing Peakirk and in line with a pit previously dug in a neighbour's garden that produced many finds (1 Bull Lane, Peakirk, PE6 7NQ. TF 516863 306583).

Test pit 24 was excavated to a depth of 0.5m at which point natural sediments were encountered. Excavations were thus halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.



**Figure 27: Location map of PEA/12/24**

The pottery from this test pit includes a small group of Roman sherds that shows there were probably people living in the vicinity of the village at that time. One or two sherds of Late Saxon pot including Stamford Ware and later medieval pot including Grimston Ware and Shelly Ware were also found. Low level human activity is also indicated throughout the period 15<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> centuries, with single sherds of Bourne 'D' Ware and Cistercian Ware, and two sherds of Staffordshire Manganese Ware. The vast majority of the sherds from PEA/12 were, however, Victorian (41 sherds).

TP	Context	RB		STAM		SHC		GRIM		BD		CW		SMW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
24	2			2	5							1	1			10	22	900-1900
24	3	1	13							1	13			2	21	18	29	100-1900
24	4	1	2			1	6									11	16	100-1900
24	5	2	3					1	5							2	6	100-1900

**Table 17: The pottery excavated from PEA/12/24**

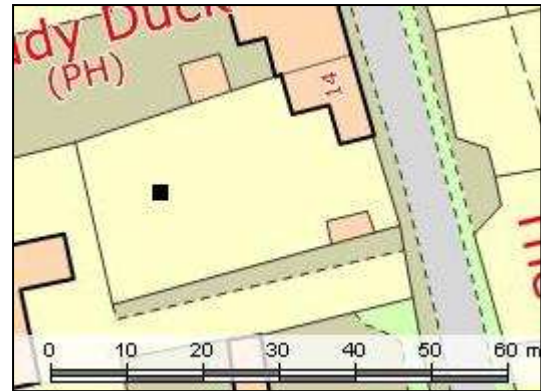
It is clear from the pottery that there was some activity in the vicinity of the test pit during the Roman period, followed by a period of abandonment until the late Saxon period when ephemeral activity seems to have resumed. Test pit 24 is especially interesting, in that it is one of only a few test pits to show evidence of this ephemeral activity essentially continuously until the Victorian period, with all the major periods represented by at least one pot sherd. With the arrival of the Victorian era the level of disturbance increased significantly, possibly associated with agricultural activity or house building in the vicinity of the test pit. Other finds included corroded iron nails and bolts, a barbed wire fragment, a modern drain fragment, glass, CBM, tile, slate and coal. Single bones of both sheep/goat and pig were also identified from the test pit with a further fragment recorded as a sheep-sized animal.

**Test Pit 25 (PEA/12/25)**

Test pit 25 was excavated in the rear garden of an 18<sup>th</sup> century house just south of the main centre of the village and next to The Ruddy Duck public house (14 St Pega’s Road, Peakirk, PE6 7NF. Approximate location TF 516891 306513).

Test pit 25 was excavated to an unknown depth although finds and pottery were recorded from five separate spit contexts indicating a depth of approximately 0.5m.

A wide range of pottery types were excavated from PEA/12/25, including three sherds of Romano-British Ware. This was mixed in with a range of both medieval and post medieval wares, consisting of Stamford Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Developed Stamford Ware, Bourne ‘D’ Ware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Tin-Glazed Earthenware, Staffordshire Slipware and Staffordshire Manganese Ware. An additional 38 sherds of Victorian pottery were also recovered.



**Figure 28: Location map of PEA/12/25**

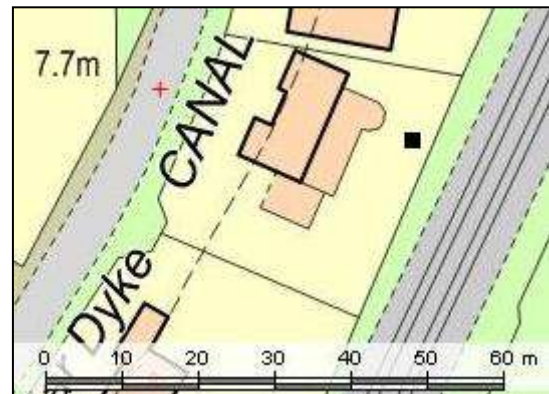
TP	Context	RB		STAM		EMW		DSW		BD		GRE		TGW		SS		SMW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
25	1	1	18	2	10					1	5					1	9			14	53	100-1900
25	2																1	9	9	15	1680-1900	
25	3							1	5			1	12	1	2					14	34	1150-1900
25	4	1	5			1	3					1	13							1	1	100-1900
25	5	1	15																			100-400

**Table 18: The pottery excavated from PEA/12/25**

PEA/12/25 produced a very wide range of pottery types, albeit mostly just a single sherd. These suggest that the site was used in the Roman period followed by a period of abandonment until the Late Saxon era, after which it experienced a continuous but very low level of disturbance and activity, possibly as farmland, until the Victorian period when activity increased significantly, possibly associated with increased agricultural activity or house building in the vicinity of the test pit. Finds included a square nail, corroded iron nails, sandstone tile, clay pipe pieces, concrete, CBM, glass and oyster shell. Sheep/goat and pig bones were also recorded with both cattle- and sheep-sized animals.

### Test Pit 27 (PEA/12/27)

Test pit 27 was excavated in the rear garden of a large detached 20<sup>th</sup> century house, located on the main road through Peakirk to the south of the village core, and just to the right of the previous course of the Car Dyke (shown by dotted line in Figure 31)(7 The Park, Peakirk, PE6 7NG. Approximate location TF 516960 306434).



**Figure 29: Location map of PEA/12/27**

Test pit 27 was excavated to an unknown depth, although the pottery and finds recorded at the site extend to the 5<sup>th</sup> context indicating a minimum depth of 60cm. Excavation records were not available from this test pit.

The small pottery assemblage from test pit 27 included two sherds of Romano-British pot, and one piece of Stamford Ware.

TP	Context	RB		STAM		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
27	3	1	4			100-400
27	5	1	28	1	4	100-1100

**Table 19: The pottery excavated from PEA/12/27**

The ground near the test pit had previously been built up by depositing new sediments, to raise low-lying ground (according to the owner of the property). The finds may therefore be redeposited from an unknown location.

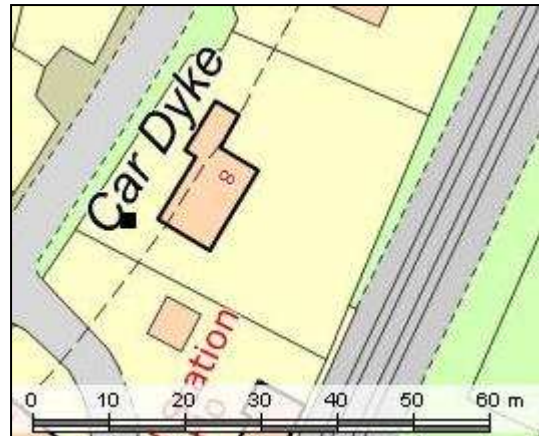
The presence of two sherds of Roman pottery in test pit 27 is intriguing and might be connected with activity associated with the construction of the Car Dyke, or with a southerly extension of the presumably residential activity focused around the central part of the modern village at Peakirk. Otherwise, this particular area appears to have remained ephemeral to developments in the village throughout its history, including since the construction of the present house. The associated finds included small fragments of CBM, tile, glass, metal, coal, slate, a modern drain fragment, a long, corroded iron nail and a fossil. Chicken bones were also recorded from the test pit with both cattle- and sheep-sized animal bone fragments.

### Test Pit 28 (PEA/12/28)

Test pit 28 was excavated in the front garden of a detached 20<sup>th</sup> century property, located on the main road through Peakirk to the south of the village core and virtually on top of the previous course of the Car Dyke (8 The Park, Peakirk, PE6 7NG. TF 516914 306397).

Test pit 28 was excavated to a depth of 0.9m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The small pottery assemblage from the site included one sherd of c.16<sup>th</sup> century Bourne 'D' Ware and a single sherd dating from the Victorian era.



**Figure 30: Location map of PEA/12/28**

TP	Context	BD		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
28	4	1	19			1450-1550
28	8			1	2	1800-1900

**Table 20: The pottery excavated from PEA/12/28**

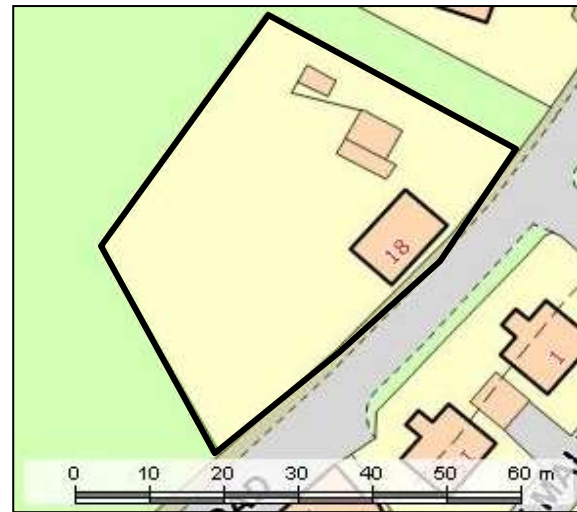
The limited finds and pottery that were excavated from PEA/12/28 suggest only minimal activity at the site right up to the present day. It is possible that proximity to the main road has meant this area has been kept deliberately clear and open, either as fields or fronting a residential area, and has thus not been used as a dumping ground (similar to PEA/12/17). Natural was not found during the excavation, and it therefore remains unclear whether or not this area preserves any evidence for disturbance during the construction of Car Dyke. Only three finds were reported from this test pit: a corroded metal bottle cap and two pieces of clay pipe stem with four fragments of cattle-sized animals. The archaeological supervisors also noted, however, that salt-glazed brick had also been found (probably 19<sup>th</sup> century or earlier).



### Test Pit 29 (PEA/12/29)

Test pit 29 was excavated on the land adjacent to a large, detached, late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century house fronting directly onto the main road through Peakirk. Although the exact location of the pit was not recorded during the dig, the garden of the property is outlined in black – figure 31 (18 St Pega’s Road, Peakirk, PE6 7NF. Grid reference not recorded). See also PEA/12/30, which was excavated at the same property.

Test pit 29 was excavated to an unknown depth, and all finds and pottery were lumped together as a single unit by the excavators. No records of the test pit location or details of the excavation were available for the preparation of this report.



**Figure 31: Location map of PEA/12/29**

All the pottery found within this test pit was Victorian, comprising 12 sherds.

		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range
29	All	12	127	1800-1900

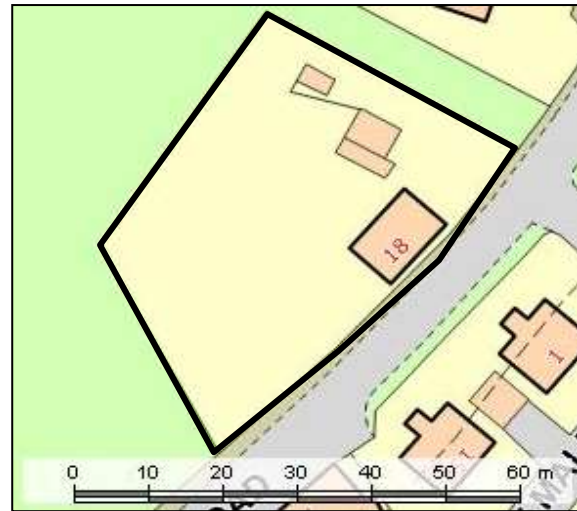
**Table 21: The pottery excavated from PEA/12/29**

This test pit suggests the area around the house has remained open and unoccupied until the Victorian period, after which there has been small-scale disturbance and dumping of rubbish continuing into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. This is consistent with the finds that were made with the site, which comprised a complete rounded glass bottle, a lead pencil, corroded metal hooks, nails and bolts, other metal finds including a bracket and other metal pieces, tile, the central core of a battery and glass.

### Test Pit 30 (PEA/12/30)

Test pit 30 was excavated on land adjacent to a large, detached, late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century house fronting directly onto the main road through Peakirk. Although the exact location of the pit was not recorded during the dig, the garden of the property is outlined in black – figure 32 (18 St Pega’s Road, Peakirk, PE6 7NF. Grid reference not recorded). See also PEA/12/29, which was excavated at the same property.

Test pit 30 was excavated to an unknown depth, and all finds and pottery were lumped together as a single unit by the excavators. No records of the test pit location or details of the excavation were available for the preparation of this report.



**Figure 32: Location map of PEA/12/30**

The pottery from PEA/12/30 included a single sherd of 12<sup>th</sup> century Developed Stamford Ware and 12 sherds of Victorian date.

TP	Context	DSW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
30	All	1	2	12	105	1150-1900

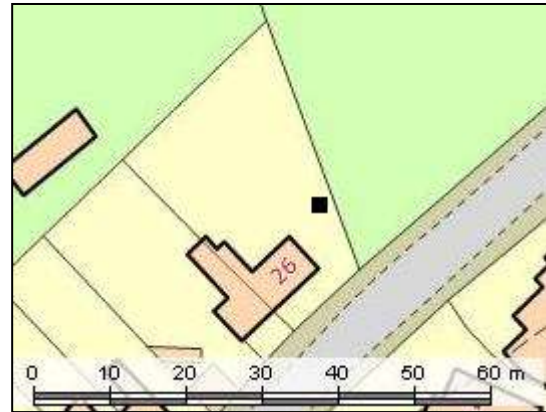
**Table 22: The pottery excavated from PEA/12/30**

The paucity of finds from this test pit suggests the area was not much used by humans before the 19<sup>th</sup> century, after which some settlement activity is evident, probably connected with the building of the house. The single sherd of Developed Stamford Ware shows people were active in the vicinity of the test pit during the High medieval period, but that the area likely remained as fields at this time. The finds are consistent with post-19<sup>th</sup> century occupational debris, and comprised a piece of clay pipe, corroded iron nails, glass, tile and a piece of melted metal as well as a single piece of sheep/goat bone.

### Test Pit 31 (PEA/12/31)

Test pit 31 was excavated in the garden between the boundary fence and the driveway at a late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century house located at the southern end of Peakirk on the main road out of town (26 St Pega's Road, Peakirk, PE6 7NF. TF 516797 306315). The land to the north and west of TP31 has previously been used for gravel extraction.

Test pit 31 was excavated to a depth of 0.5m, at which a gravel surface was uncovered. A small sondage was then excavated to 65cm depth, which determined that natural sediments had been reached. Excavations were thus halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.



**Figure 33: Location map of PEA/12/31**

The small pottery assemblage from PEA/12/31 is almost entirely Victorian in date, but includes a single sherd of Grimston Ware dating from the 11<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century.

TP	Context	GRIM		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
31	1	1	10	6	10	1200-1900
31	2			5	11	1800-1900
31	3			2	3	1800-1900

**Table 23: The pottery excavated from PEA/12/31**

The single medieval sherd is one of only two medieval sherds to come from the southern area of the village, and shows that the southern part of town along the road was still occasionally used during this period, perhaps as fields. A greater level of disturbance is apparent from the c.19<sup>th</sup> century, probably connected with residential activity at the site. The finds comprised a corroded iron nail and another corroded metal piece, glass, tile, mortar, plastic, CBM, fragments of oyster shell and a fossil.

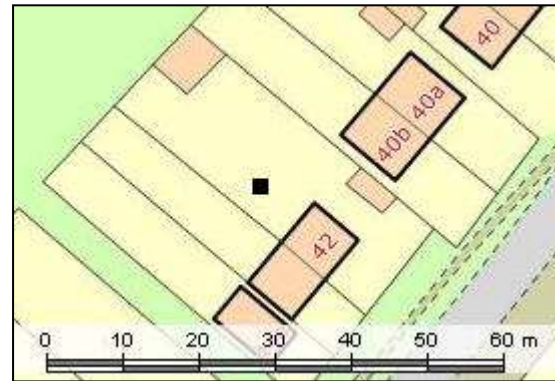
### Test Pit 32 (PEA/12/32)

Test pit 32 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a 19<sup>th</sup> century semi-detached house, located at the southern end of Peakirk on the main road out of town (42 St Pega's Road, Peakirk, PE6 7NF. TF 516683 306199). The fields to the northwest of TP32 had previously been used for gravel extraction.

Test pit 32 was excavated to a depth of 0.4m, at which natural deposits were found.

Excavations were thus halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The very small pottery assemblage from PEA/12/32 comprised just two sherds, one of Romano-British and one of Bourne 'D' Ware.



**Figure 34: Location map of PEA/12/32**

TP	Context	RB		BD		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
32	2			1	5	1450-1550
32	3	1	15			100-400

**Table 24: The pottery excavated from PEA/12/32**

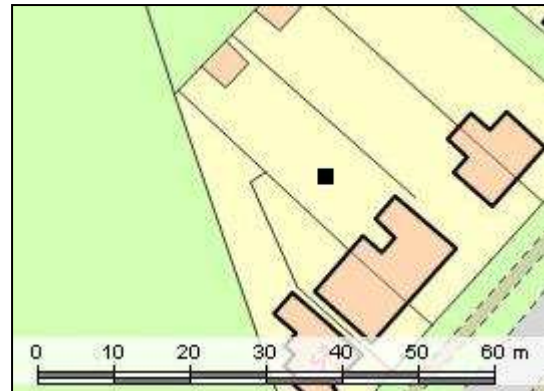
Just two finds were reported from this site, comprising two small fragments of glass with a single fragment of cattle-sized animal bone. This evidence suggests the site has remained very undisturbed throughout the occupational history of Peakirk, with minimal dumping of rubbish even after the house was built here. The two pottery sherds provide intriguing evidence of activity in the southern part of Peakirk during the Roman and post-medieval periods, perhaps indicating that this area was used as farmland during these periods.



### Test Pit 33 (PEA/12/33)

Test pit 33 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of an early 20<sup>th</sup> century semi-detached house, located at the far southern end of Peakirk on the main road out of town (50 St Pega's Road, Peakirk, PE6 7NF. TF 516648 306160). The fields to the north and west of TP32 had previously been used for gravel extraction.

Test pit 33 was excavated to a depth of 0.5m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.



**Figure 35: Location map of PEA/12/33**

The small pottery collection from PEA/12/33 was all post-medieval in date, and comprised one sherd of Staffordshire Slipware and some Victorian-era pieces.

TP	Context	SS		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
33	1			2	28	1800-1900
33	3			3	12	1800-1900
33	4			2	21	1800-1900
33	5	1	5			1650-1750

**Table 25: The pottery excavated from PEA/12/33**

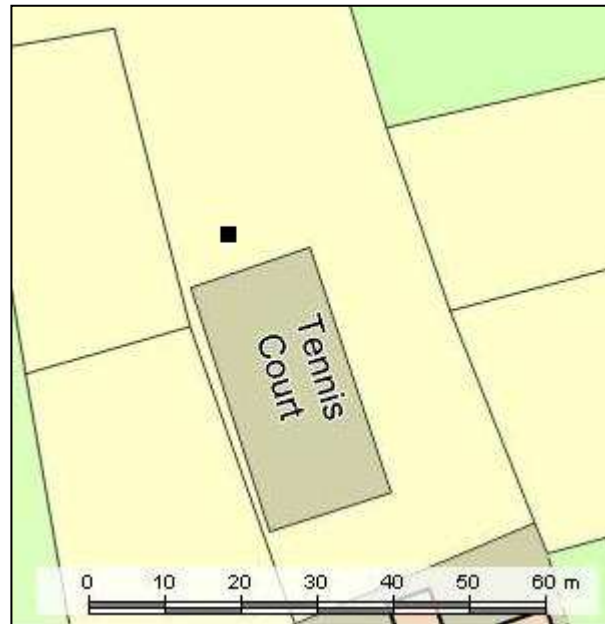
The pottery assemblage suggests that this site was not disturbed by human occupation until the 17<sup>th</sup> century, when the single sherd may indicate the area was used as fields. The level of activity clearly increased during the Victorian period, likely correlating with the development of new housing in the southern area of the village. The finds included a flat metal plate that sits over a keyhole, a metal hinge, a corroded iron bolt and other corroded metal scraps, pieces of clay pipe, CBM, coal, tile, concrete, glass and mortar. The animal bone also recorded from the test pit consists of sheep/goat, pig, chicken and a wader as well as bird bones and sheep-sized animal bone fragments.

## 8.2 HEFA Test Pit Results

### Test Pit 34 (PEA/12/34)

Test pit 34 was excavated in the middle of a large grassy paddock behind a large detached 18<sup>th</sup> century house in the north-western part of the village (The Old Rectory, Peakirk. TF 516738 306758). Another test pit (PEA/12/35) was also excavated close by, 10m to the east.

Test pit 34 was excavated to a depth of c.0.9m, uncovering a possible ditch feature at c.0.7m and some sandy layers at the base of the excavated levels. It was not confirmed whether this was natural deposits or not, but due to time constraints, excavation was halted at this stage and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.



The pottery assemblage from test pit 34 comprised a large collection of 43 Romano-British sherds, two Anglo Saxon sherds of Stamford Ware and one sherd of Brill/Boarstall Ware from the 13<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> centuries.

**Figure 36: Location map of PEA/12/34**

TP	Context	RB		STAM		BB		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
34	1	1	10					100-400
34	3	2	35					100-400
34	4	8	137	2	32	1	5	100-1400
34	5	22	267					100-400
34	6	9	85					100-1400
34	7	1	13					100-400

**Table 26: The pottery excavated from PEA/12/34**

Resting inside the apex of the bend in the Roman-era Car Dyke, it is clear the area in the vicinity of test pit 34 was a focus for activity during this period. The pottery from this test pit indicates that the area was certainly occupied during the Roman period, possibly by a farm or villa complex. The excavated pottery adds to the existing evidence for Roman-era occupation already known from the rectory garden, comprising a concentration of Romano-British pottery, rubbish pits, amphora and oyster shells discovered in 1919<sup>29</sup>. It seems clear that the area was abandoned after the end of the Roman period, and used only periodically perhaps as fields, with a very low intensity of deposition. Finds comprised fragments of clay pipe, glass, plastic, slate, a corroded iron case, charcoal, tile and modern wood.

<sup>29</sup> [http://www.pastscape.org.uk/hob.aspx?hob\\_id=350081](http://www.pastscape.org.uk/hob.aspx?hob_id=350081) (Accessed October 2012)

### Test Pit 35 (PEA/12/35)

Test pit 35 was excavated in the middle of a large grassy paddock behind a large detached 18<sup>th</sup> century house in the north-western part of the village (The Old Rectory, Peakirk. TF 516754 306764). Another test pit was also excavated at the same property close by, c.10m to the west (PEA/12/34).

Test pit 35 was excavated to 0.8m depth without encountering natural deposits. Due to time constraints excavation was halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The pottery assemblage from PEA/12/35 included 28 sherds of Romano-British wares.

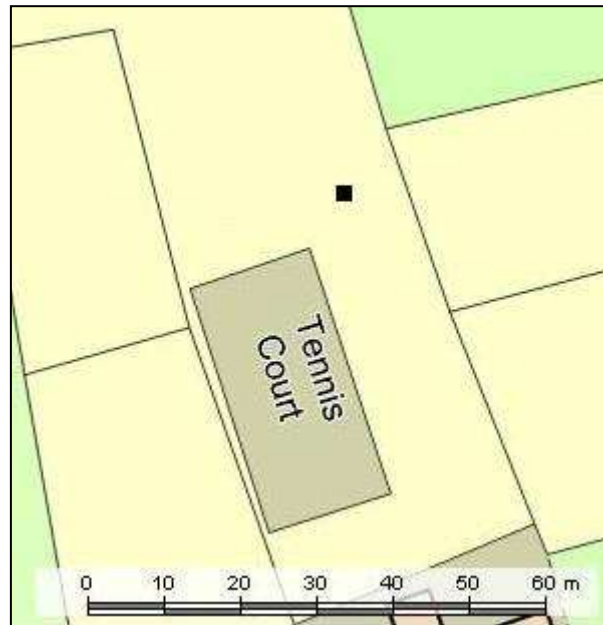


Figure 37: Location map of PEA/12/35

TP	Context	RB		Date Range
		No	Wt	
35	3	2	25	100-400
35	4	1	7	100-400
35	5	1	1	100-400
35	6	6	33	100-400
35	7	9	31	100-400
35	8	1	5	100-400
35	9	8	127	100-400

Table 27: The pottery excavated from PEA/12/35

The pottery from test pit 35 indicates clearly that there was residential occupation somewhere close by, and adds to the finds suggesting Roman-era activity made in neighbouring test pit 34 and those made previously in 1919<sup>30</sup>. Located close to the bend in Car Dyke, it seems clear that this area north of the present church was a focus for activity during the Roman period. Following the end of the Roman period the area appears to have been abandoned, and has not been used since, including being kept very clean after the building of the Old Rectory house. A large quantity of stones were excavated between 0.7-0.8m in depth, possibly relating to a distinct phase of activity at the site which would indicate sealed deposits underneath. Finds from PEA/12/35 comprised fragments of oyster shell, coal, tile, brick and pieces of potentially-worked flint.

<sup>30</sup> [http://www.pastscape.org.uk/hob.aspx?hob\\_id=350081](http://www.pastscape.org.uk/hob.aspx?hob_id=350081) (Accessed October 2012)

### Test Pit 36 (PEA/12/36)

Test pit 36 was excavated on a patch of bare earth in between a garden shed and an area covered by concrete slabs in an enclosed rear garden of a likely 20<sup>th</sup> century detached property, located towards the village centre (Church House, 2 Chestnut Close, Peakirk, PE6 7NW. TF 516893 306682).

Test pit 36 was excavated to a depth of 0.3m, whereupon a buried structure built of loose-fitting un-mortared brick was uncovered, capped with a concrete slab and at least 8 brick courses thick. Given the size of the structure it was decided to halt the test pit excavation at this level, and the pit was therefore recorded and backfilled.



**Figure 38: Location map of PEA/12/36**

The pottery from PEA/12/36 comprised a post-medieval assemblage including Staffordshire Slipware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware and Victorian-era sherds.

TP	Context	SS		SMW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
36	1	1	3	1	1	3	7	1650-1900
36	2					8	23	1800-1900
36	3					1	6	1800-1900

**Table 28: The pottery excavated from PEA/12/36**

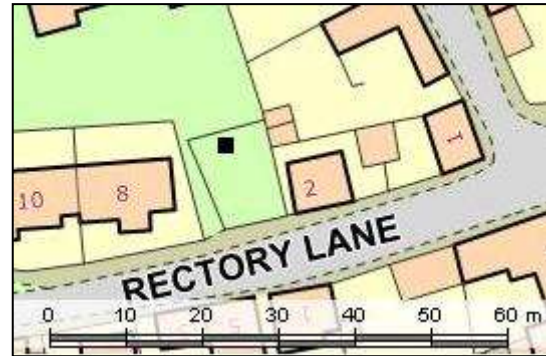
Given the relatively shallow depth reached in this test pit and the evidence of structures uncovered, it is unsurprising that the pottery assemblage was relatively small. The sherds produced date from the 17<sup>th</sup> century and later, suggesting ephemeral activity has taken place since this time, with an increase in deposition during the Victorian era possibly associated with house building. Finds comprised glass, charcoal, CBM, shell, fragments of clay pipe, slate and plastic.



### Test Pit 37 (PEA/12/37)

Test pit 37 was excavated in an open grassy garden beside a late 20<sup>th</sup> or very early 21<sup>st</sup> century house located towards the village centre (2 Rectory Lane, Peakirk, PE6 7NH. TF 516839 306639).

Test pit 37 was excavated to a depth of 0.8m without encountering natural deposits. Due to time constraints excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.



**Figure 39: Location map of PEA/12/37**

PEA/12/37 produced a large range of different pottery types, including Romano-British, Medieval Shelly Ware and Tudor Green Ware indicating earlier activity at the site. The transitional and post-medieval pottery included sherds of Bourne 'D' Ware, Cistercian Ware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Tin-Glazed Earthenware, Staffordshire Slipware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware, Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware and a very large assemblage of 245 Victorian-era sherds.

TP	Context	RB		MS		TG		BD		CW		GRE		TGW		SS		SMW	
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
37	1																		
37	2							1	5										
37	3															1	22		
37	4											1	10					1	4
37	5							1	11			1	1					3	16
37	6			1	5			5	32	3	5	2	54	1	5			2	10
37	7					1	1	7	35										
37	8	1	7					10	119	3	5	1	126						

**Table 29: The pottery excavated from PEA/12/37**

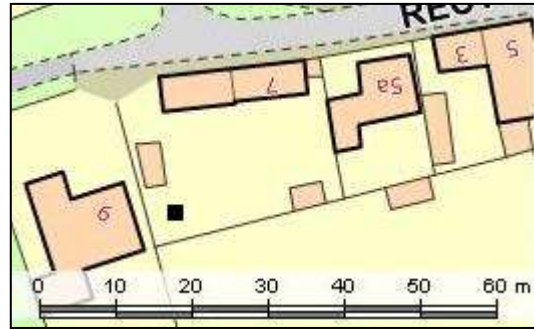
SWSG		VIC		Date Range
No	Wt	No	Wt	
		28	37	1800-1900
		35	50	1450-1900
		52	180	1650-1900
1	6	60	116	1550-1900
2	20	41	141	1450-1900
		13	25	1100-1900
		5	9	1400-1900
		1	3	100-1900

The single sherd of Roman pottery indicates some activity at this time, with another deposited sherd dating to the 12<sup>th</sup>14<sup>th</sup> century; the low density of deposition suggests the area was probably being used as fields at these times. Based on the frequency of pottery sherds, it appears the area near PEA/12/37 was first occupied around the 15<sup>th</sup> century AD, and has probably been occupied ever since. The extremely large collection of Victorian-era pot suggests the area was regularly used for dumping household rubbish during this period. Finds comprised fragments of clay pipe, slate, glass, plastic, a metal ring, corroded metal nails and other metal objects, CBM, flint, and fragments of oyster shell.

### Test Pit 38 (PEA/12/38)

Test pit 38 was excavated in the SW corner of a grassy garden behind a large stone-built detached property located to the west of the village centre (7 Rectory Lane, Peakirk, PE6 7NH. TF 516796 306594).

Test pit 38 was excavated to a depth of 0.5m, uncovering a potential pit feature at c.0.5m depth that was dug as a separate unit (context 6), but without encountering natural. Due to time constraints excavation was halted at this stage and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.



**Figure 40: Location map of PEA/12/38**

The pottery assemblage from PEA/12/38 included a single sherd of Romano British ware, a single sherd of late medieval or transitional Midland Purple ware, and post-medieval sherds of Glazed Red Earthenware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware and some Victorian-era sherds.

TP	Context	RB		MP		GRE		SMW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
38	1							1	1	12	38	1680-1900
38	2									6	29	1800-1900
38	4	1	7							4	13	100-1900
38	5			1	6	1	3					1450-1600

**Table 30: The pottery excavated from PEA/12/38**

The single sherd of Romano-British pottery indicates ephemeral activity in the vicinity of the pit during this period, which is in agreement with data from nearby test pits (TPs 37, 39 and 41), each of which contain small quantities of Roman-era pottery. Together these data suggest this part of the village may reasonably be reconstructed as an area of fields, contrasting sharply with the much denser deposition of Roman finds from test pits 34 and 35 for the northwest of St Pega's Church. After the Roman period, the area around test pit 38 then appears to have been abandoned until the late medieval period after which it appears to have been used as fields or gardens again, with an increasing intensity of deposition during the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. Finds comprised slate, glass, charcoal, tile, CBM, corroded metal nails and other metal objects and flint.

### Test Pit 39 (PEA/12/39)

Test pit 39 was excavated in the SW corner of a large garden to the rear of number 3 Rectory Lane, Peakirk, PE6 7NH, backing onto fields behind Bull Lane and the Ruddy Duck public house (TF 516805 306568).

Test pit 39 was excavated to a depth of 0.7m without encountering natural deposits. Due to time constraints the excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The pottery assemblage comprised a single sherd of Romano-British ware, four sherds of

Anglo Saxon Stamford Ware, and two sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware. The remaining pottery included one sherd of transitional Bourne 'D' Ware and a medium-sized assemblage of 37 Victorian-era sherds.

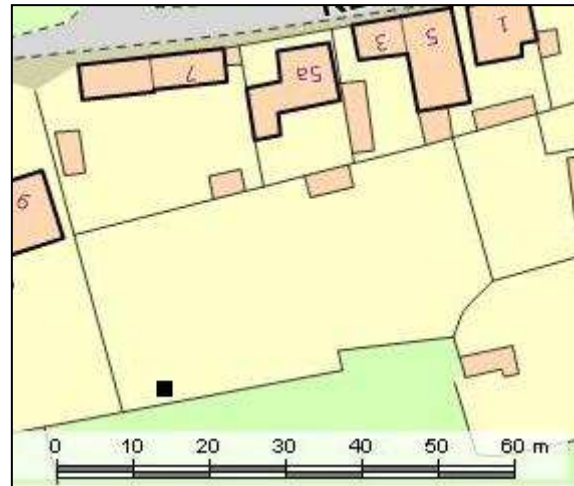


Figure 41: Location map of PEA/12/39

TP	Context	RB		STAM		EMW		BD		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
39	1							1	7	11	91	1450-1900
39	2			1	6					10	71	900-1900
39	3					2	18			9	23	1100-1900
39	4									3	14	1800-1900
39	5			3	11					1	18	900-1900
39	6	1	9							2	15	100-1900
39	7									1	1	1800-1900

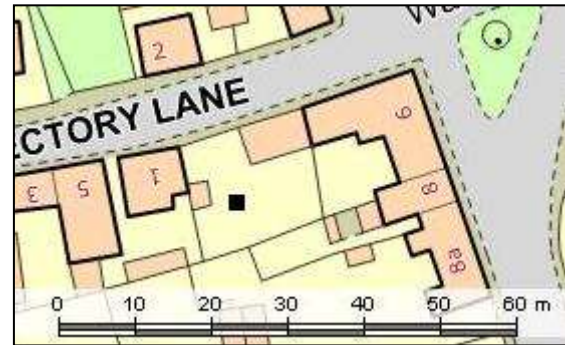
Table 31: The pottery excavated from PEA/12/39

The single sherd of Romano-British pottery indicates ephemeral activity in the vicinity of the pit during this period, which is in agreement with data from nearby test pits (TPs 37, 38 and 41), each of which contain small quantities of Roman-era pottery. Together these data suggest this part of the village may reasonably be reconstructed as an area of fields, contrasting sharply with the much denser deposition of Roman finds from test pits 34 and 35 for the northwest of St Pega's Church. The site seems to have continued as an area of marginal use throughout the Anglo Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods with episodes of abandonment in between. The first major episode of occupation or dumping at the site did not occur until the 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. Finds comprised metal brackets, metal tags, metal wires, corroded metal nails and other metal objects, slate, plastic, CBM, tarmac, asbestos, glass, one possible lump of slag, mortar, fragments of clay pipe, and several burnt stones.

### Test Pit 40 (PEA/12/40)

Test pit 40 was excavated in an enclosed garden adjacent to a large property comprising a modern house with an attached likely 18<sup>th</sup> century single storey stone-built bungalow, located towards the village centre (6 St Pega's Road, Peakirk, PE6 7NF. TF 516859 306612).

Test pit 40 was excavated to a depth of 0.5m without encountering natural deposits. Due to time constraints excavation was halted at this stage and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.



**Figure 42: Location map of PEA/12/40**

All sherds from the PEA/12/40 pottery assemblage dated from the 17<sup>th</sup> century and later, and included Staffordshire Manganese Ware, Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware and 54 Victorian-era sherds.

TP	Context	SMW		SWSG		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
40	1					5	19	1800-1900
40	2					3	9	1800-1900
40	3					9	53	1800-1900
40	4					14	43	1800-1900
40	5	3	30	1	1	22	163	1680-1900
40	6					1	1	1800-1900

**Table 32: The pottery excavated from PEA/12/40**

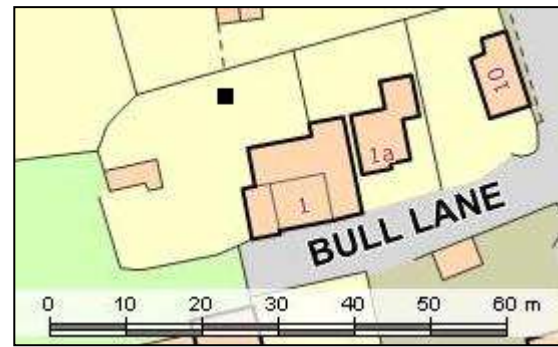
Test pit 40 was one of the only pits to produce no pottery dating prior to the post-medieval period, and the density of finds suggest the area may have remained as fields or open ground as late as the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Located next to a major cross-roads in the village, it is possible this area was deliberately kept clear until being in-filled during the Victorian era. Finds comprised slate, glass, coal, CBM, tile, corroded iron nails and other scrap metal objects.



### Test Pit 41 (PEA/12/41)

Test pit 41 was excavated on the lawn of a large garden behind a late 20th or early 21<sup>st</sup> century detached property located towards the centre of the village (Dovedale Cottage, 1 Bull Lane, Peakirk, 516860 306583).

Test pit 41 was excavated to a depth of 0.7m without finding natural deposits. Due to time constraints excavation was halted at this stage and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.



**Figure 43: Location map of PEA/12/41**

Test pit 41 produced a large pottery assemblage including Romano- British sherds, Stamford Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Medieval Shelly Ware, Bourne 'A' Ware and Grimston Ware all dating prior to 1400AD, and some Bourne 'D' Ware which dates to the transitional period between the Medieval and post-medieval era. The remaining pottery comprised 54 Victorian-era sherds.

TP	Context	RB		STAM		EMW		MS		BOUA		GRIM		BD		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
41	1															6	29	1800-1900
41	2													1	4	27	84	1450-1900
41	3											1	9	1	18	12	48	1800-1900
41	4					1	12							1	5	9	15	1100-1900
41	5					1	32					3	25	3	22			1100-1550
41	6	2	8	2	5					2	129							100-1350
41	7	2	32	1	4			8	59									100-1200

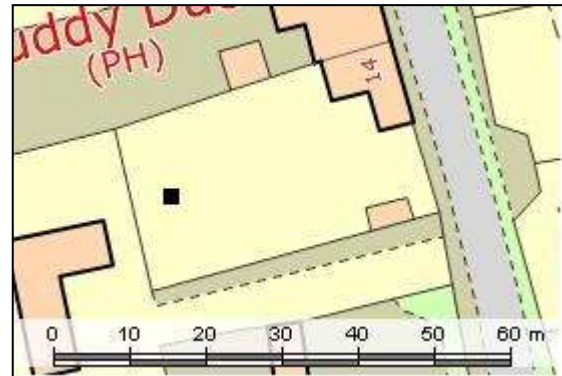
**Table 33: The pottery excavated from PEA/12/41**

The Roman pottery discovered in test pit 41 adds to the distribution of sherds from this era found to the western side of a boundary marked by St Pega's Road and Chestnut Close, running parallel with the former path of the Car Dyke just a few metres further east. This distribution is striking, and testifies to Roman activity on the land immediately adjacent to the dyke in this area. The site then seems to have been abandoned until the late Saxon or early medieval period before entering another period where deposition of pottery ceased between the 16<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> centuries. Positioned close to the village centre, it is probable that these pottery fluctuations correlate with episodes of house building followed by decay and abandonment at this site through the centuries. Finds comprised glass, CBM, tile, metal nails and other metal objects, asbestos, mortar, coal, fragments of clay pipe, stone and slate.

### Test Pit 42 (PEA/12/42)

Test pit 42 was excavated towards the rear of a large garden behind a 17<sup>th</sup> century semi-detached stone-built property adjacent to the Ruddy Duck public house located just to the south of the village centre (14 St Pega's Road, Peakirk, PE6 7NF. TF 516886 306511).

Test pit 42 was excavated to a depth of c.0.5m without encountering natural deposits. Due to time constraints excavation was halted at this stage and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.



**Figure 44: Location map of PEA/12/42**

The pottery assemblage from test pit 42 included very small numbers of Medieval Shelly Ware, transitional Bourne 'D' Ware, and post-medieval sherds of Cistercian Ware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware and 34 Victorian-era sherds.

TP	Context	MS		BD		CW		GRE		SWSG		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
42	2											10	45	1800-1900
42	3					1	5	1	6			8	17	1470-1900
42	4			1	1							8	9	1450-1900
42	5							4	119			5	9	1550-1900
42	6	1	5							1	4	3	17	1100-1900

**Table 34: The pottery excavated from PEA/12/42**

The pottery from PEA/12/42 suggests low-level activity in the vicinity of the pit from the early medieval period onwards, although the site does not appear to have been occupied for residential settlement until the post-medieval period. This distribution probably reflects the pattern of village expansion in this area, suggesting the medieval-era settlement did not expand as far south as this from the village core. Finds comprised corroded iron nails and other metal objects, glass, tile, fragments of clay pipe, CBM and coal.

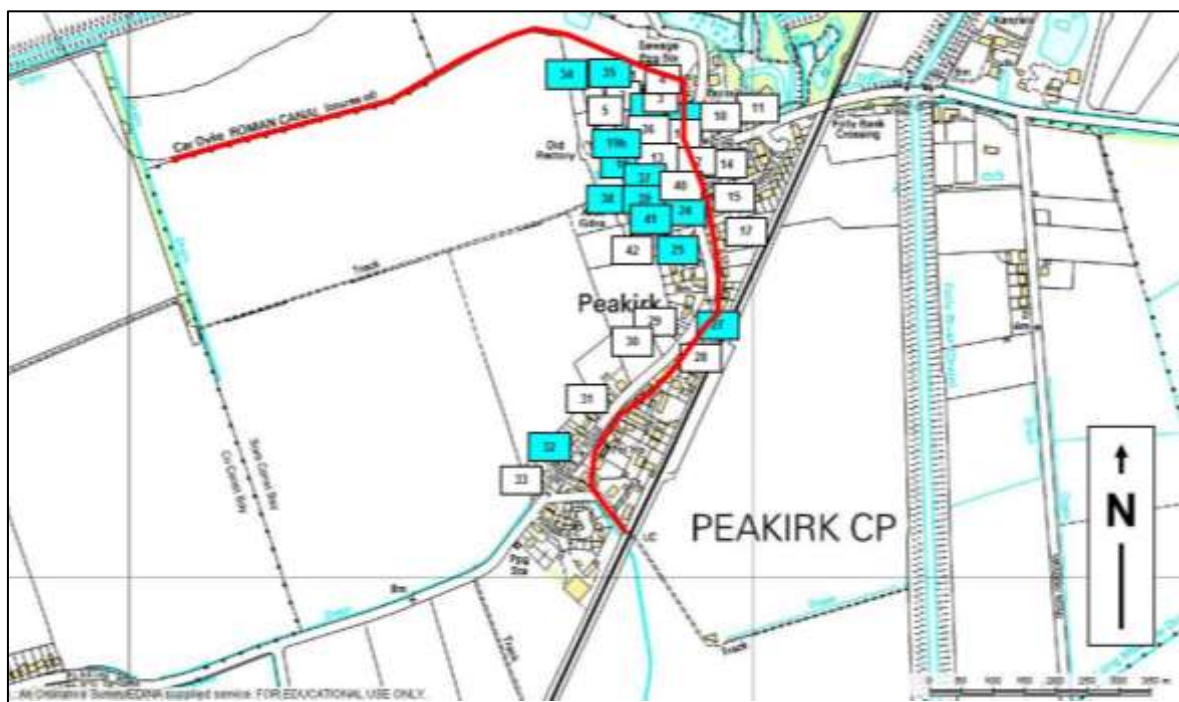
## 9. Discussion

### 9.1 Prehistoric period

The limited prehistoric finds and monuments that have already been recorded on the HER for Peakirk, suggest that most likely due to the village position within the fens and the changing water levels for a large part of the prehistoric period, the area may have been inaccessible. Although the likely areas of Bronze Age activity already noted in and around the village suggest that occupation was viable at that time, only limited evidence for any prehistoric activity was found from the test pits in the form of burnt stone and potential later prehistoric worked flints, most likely contemporary with the Bronze Age activity.

### 9.2 Roman period

The pottery data from the 2012 test pitting shows a clear spike in activity during the Roman period, when the Romans had invested lots of energy making the Fenland colonisable. Fourteen test pits produced Roman pottery (40%) and nine of these yielded two or more sherds. The largest concentration of Roman pottery found was from around the church and in particular from PEA/12/34 and PEA/12/35, both of which were excavated in The Old Rectory and yielded 71 sherds between them. Further Roman-era sherds found along the approximate line of the Car Dyke through the village, the vast majority of which were sited along its western edge (figure 45).



**Figure 45: The test pits that produced Roman pottery and the location of the Car Dyke (Map copyright Edina Digimap).**

Together with the Roman-era finds already reported from Peakirk (one Roman burial urn uncovered somewhere near the village; a concentration of Romano-British pottery, rubbish pits, amphora and oyster shells recovered from the Rectory garden in 1919; and a Roman field system identified from crop marks using aerial photography), these new pottery

assemblages comprise convincing evidence of residential occupation in the vicinity of St Pega's church and Rectory Lane during the Roman period, most likely a rural villa complex, possibly sited close to the apex of the Car Dyke. On the basis of the current evidence, however, it is not possible to confirm or refute the suggestion that the church was deliberately founded on top of the villa complex, after the villa was given to St. Pega (or taken over) for this purpose.<sup>31</sup>

### 9.3 Anglo-Saxon period

Despite all the work in the Roman period for the draining of the fens, after the Roman withdrawal from Britain there seems to have been a period of abandonment during the Early and Middle Saxon period. There is no material contemporary with the founding of St. Pega's chapel in the 8<sup>th</sup> century. However, 15 of the 35 test pits (42.85%) found Late Saxon sherds (10 of these yielded 2+ sherds), indicative of a sudden increase in activity over a large part of the modern village in the north. This is more likely to relate to the 10<sup>th</sup> century re-establishment of many pre-9<sup>th</sup> century religious foundations, large numbers of which were slighted during Danish raiding in the 9<sup>th</sup> century. With good waterborne connections to the North Sea, any establishment at Peakirk would have been particularly vulnerable. At PEA/12/7 on the village green at Chestnut Close, the pit produced especially large quantities of late Saxon sherds, and the overall impression is that of a new settlement clustered around this area, the centre of the modern village.

Considering the present road layout in Peakirk, which likely reflects the layout during the medieval period, it seemed possible that the triangular area of housing immediately south of the village green could have once formed part of an extended village green, completely encircled by the roads Chestnut Close and Deeping Road, which was subsequently partly infilled with housing as the village population expanded in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. Based on the pottery assemblages recovered from each of the test pits dug in this area (PEA/12/12, PEA/12/13 and PEA/12/18), however, these each comprise a similar range of wares dating from the 9<sup>th</sup> century onwards, suggesting this area might have been inhabited from the earliest phases of village occupation. Lying close to St Pega's church, this area likely forms the old core of the village, around which the medieval road network subsequently developed. While some activity from the Late Saxon period was also noted on the village green itself (PAS/12/7), this appears to tail off into the medieval period.

### 9.4 Medieval

The high medieval period sees a continuation of the clustered nucleation around the present village green near the church, with some more intermittent settlement indicated to the south by high medieval pottery from pits in gardens along St Pega's Road. Fourteen pits yielded high medieval pottery (40%) and nine out of these had two or more sherds but unusually there is little indication of any later medieval contraction. Slightly more test pits produced late medieval pottery (17 pits; 48.57%) although there were fewer pits with two plus sherds of pottery (eight of the 17) so that does suggest a slight decrease in activity in the village, particularly in the far north and the sites closest to the hermitage.

A trend in the presence of 14<sup>th</sup> century pottery from test pitting in other fen villages undertaken by ACA since 2005 has found that there were areas in the fens where late medieval pottery numbers actually increased, such as at Thorney (Lewis 2007a).

<sup>31</sup> <http://www.peterborough.gov.uk/pdf/env-con-DrGJonesreport10.5.2010.pdf> (Accessed October 2012)



## 9.5 Post-medieval and later

There is evidence, through the lack of post medieval pottery from the test pits excavated on and around the village green that this area is still being kept clear into the post medieval period, although by the 19<sup>th</sup> century there are some areas of infilling evident. Similar numbers of test pits yielded both post medieval and 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery sherds (85.71% of all pits for each) although about 60% more wares were found dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> century that were dated as pre-19<sup>th</sup> century.

The 1819 Enclosure Map (figure 5; page 25) of the village shows clearly that Peakirk was still a small agricultural village at this time, with perhaps a small port on the River Welland sited to the north of the village which happened during a time when the fens further east were being reclaimed. The coming of the railways in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century caused a shift in the growth of the village further south around the station location, which then also expanded further during the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. This is reflected in the pottery distribution results from the test pitting in that the test pits to the south of Peakirk Barn Road yielded larger quantities of pottery dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> century for the first time that is suggestive of occupation.

## 10. Conclusion

The archaeological test pit excavations that were carried out in Peakirk in 2012 were very successful in fulfilling the aims of providing members of the local community an opportunity to get involved in excavating within their own village as well as taking part in the London 2012 Cultural Olympiad. The feedback from the local volunteers was generally very positive, new archaeological skills were gained and the community felt much more engaged in their local heritage.

The archaeological evidence from the test pitting data in Peakirk has also advanced the knowledge and understanding of the historic development of the village and its immediate environment from the Roman period onwards with evidence for rural occupation in the fens. Evidence for the development of the village was noted in the test pits from the Late Anglo Saxon period onwards and particularly in the north of the village. This occupation extended slightly further south during the medieval period, with only a slight shrinkage noted during the later medieval after the Black Death, before the village expanded again from the 16<sup>th</sup> century onwards.

The results from the test pitting also contributed to the bigger picture of rural settlements over the medieval period in particular across the eastern region as well as providing new evidence about the likely extent of surviving archaeological evidence underlying the streets, gardens and the houses of Peakirk.

## 11. Acknowledgements

The 2012 test pit excavations at Peakirk were funded as part of 'On Landguard Point' by Arts Council England through Artists taking the Lead for the London 2012 Cultural Olympiad and their support is gratefully acknowledged. Additional funding support was also gratefully received from the D M McDonald Fund, administered by the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research at the University of Cambridge. The Peakirk excavations were directed by Dr Carenza Lewis and supervised by Catherine Ranson, with help from Alex Pryor and Carole Matthews who also provided on site pottery identification. The Pacitti Company devised and directed 'On Landguard Point' and were responsible for pre-excavation arrangements, and thanks for this are due to Robert Pacitti and his team and especially to Ellie Carter from SGA productions who committed a huge amount of time and energy to making the 'Dig and Sow' projects happen.

In Peakirk thanks are due to both Dr Avril Lumley-Prior and Greg Prior who so enthusiastically and efficiently took up the challenge of promoting the project locally, enabling such a large number of pits to be dug on the same day. Thanks also to all the many village volunteers, led by Shelia Lever and David Hankins who kept us provided with tea, bacon rolls and cake throughout the day at the village hall.

Finally, thanks are due to all the residents of Peakirk who so generously offered sites to excavate on their property and to everyone who took part in the excavations.

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## 13. Appendices

### 13.1 Listed buildings in Peakirk\* <sup>32</sup>

Grid Ref	EH Building ID	Name	Grade	Details
TF1681306696	50291	Church of St Pega	I	<p>Principally dates from C12. The nave is from an aisleless Late Saxon building and has 3 flat buttresses with set-offs and C13 lancet. Over the west end is a Romanesque gabled bell-cote with 3 round-arched bell-openings. Nave also has Romanesque south doorway with one order of colonnettes and tympanum with fan design, and arch with zigzag carving. The nave has cusped lancet clerestorey windows and parapet with moulded coping. North aisle of circa 1170 has plain chamfered round arched doorway and 3-light straight headed windows. South aisle has 3-light straight headed window with hood mould with ball flower decoration. C13 lancet in west end of both aisles. South porch has double-chamfered pointed arch and semi-circular responds. Late C13 chancel, rebuilt in C15, has 2 Perpendicular 4-centred arch 3-light south windows and large Perpendicular 5-light 4-centred arch east window. Chapel on north side of chancel has Perpendicular north window and east window with 2 ogee-headed lights. Interior: C12 3-bay north arcade with circular piers with scalloped capitals and square abaci, and roll-moulded round arches. South arcade Early English with double chamfered pointed arches and circular piers with capitals and abaci with nailhead decoration. Transitional chancel arch with tall double-chamfered arch and circular responds, one capital has waterleaf decoration, the other has deep undercut foliage. Chapel arch to chancel is pointed with roll mouldings and circular responds with scalloped capitals. Depressed tiebeam nave and chancel roofs. C14 head corbels in north aisle. Screen between north aisle and chapel appears to have Perpendicular fragments. Lectern has early C14 stem with attached shafts. Plain octagonal font C14? Remainder of furnishings Victorian. A fine series of wall paintings has been uncovered, mostly C14, depicting the Crucifixion, the miracle of Longinus, the Deposition, the Entombment and the Resurrection and appearance to Mary Magdelene, and a St Christopher. Stained glass east window by Kempe and Tower circa 1914. St Pega, a unique dedication, was sister of St Guthlac, the founder of the monastery of Crowland. VCH Northants Vol II.</p>
TF1691006527	50303	14, St Pega's Road	II	Late C18 cottage. Coursed stone rubble

<sup>32</sup> <http://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/england/peterborough/peakirk> (Accessed October 2012)

				with low-pitched slate roof with gabled ends. Two storeys. Three window range. First floor, small casements, ground floor, sashes, all with glazing bars. Central modern plank door. Red brick end stacks. Included for group value.
TF1686106657	50292	1 Chestnut Close	II	Late C18/early C19 cottage. Coursed stone rubble. Concrete tile roof with gabled ends. Two storeys. Two window range. Modern casements in original openings with voussoired heads. Similar head to central doorway with modern door. Brick end chimney stacks. Included for group value.
TF1685306670	50293	5 Chestnut Close	II	C18 brick cottage with Collyweston stone roof with coped gable ends with tumbled brickwork. Brick dentil eaves. Two storeys. Two window range. Small modern casements with glazing bars in original segmental arched openings. Central doorway partly blocked to form window with segmental head. End chimney stacks. Single storey wing to left with pantile roof and modern door.
TF1682206748	50294	7 Chestnut Close	II	Early C19 house. Coursed stone with ashlar dressings. Low pitched slate hipped roof with oversailing eaves. Two storeys. Three bays. Sashes with glazing bars, stone lintels with keyblocks. Central doorway with plain stone architrave with keyblock and rectangular fanlight and panelled and glazed door. Gothic cast iron lattice porch with pointed arch and balcony above with intersecting traceried balustrade.
TF1688006625	50300	Corner House, 6 St Pega's Road	II	Early C18 house. Coursed stone rubble. Concrete tile roof with coped gable end. Two storeys. Three window range. Large modern casements and central modern door. Central and end brick chimney stacks.
TF1692906366	50308	Former Railway Station	II	Built in 1848, for opening of the GNR loop line, with later alterations and extensions. Italianate gault brick building with low pitched hipped slate roofs with wide eaves. The main range facing the line is single storeyed with a low gabled entrance canopy over recess with round arched doorway, and left hand tripartite round arched window. Right hand 3 storey tower with pyramidal roof and round headed windows. The platform has been dismantled. At the rear are one and 2 storey wings with gabled and hipped roof at various levels forming stepped profile terminating in the tower roof.
TF1692806470	50305	Gates Immediately to East of Greystones	II	Mid C19 wrought iron gates, the garden area railings on either side are modern. Included for group value.

TF1691606471	50304	Greystones	II	C18 stone house with ashlar facade with parapet modillion cornice and band at first floor level. Two storeys and attic. Five bays. Sashes with glazing bars in moulded architraves. Centre first floor Venetian window with pilaster's entablature and bracketed cill. Central doorway with panelled pilasters and pediment on console brackets, and fielded panel door with top panels glazed. Three hipped dormers. Steeply pitched Collywestern stone roof with coped gable ends and ashlar end stacks. Gabled wing at rear with large end stack. C19 rear addition with ornate cast iron porch. Interior has a plain early C19 staircase.
TF1693706801	50296	Hermitage	II	Small chapel on site of and successor to, St Pega's cell of circa C8. Small 2 cell building. Nave C15 and chancel circa 1300. Heavily restored and remodelled into C13 form in 1880 and again in C20 as a convent chapel. Coursed stone with steeply pitched plain tile roof with coped gable ends. Three stepped lancets in west end. The chancel has C15 east window. Early English style south door with 3-light window to side. St Pega was sister of St Guthlac, the hermit of Crowland. VCH Northants Vol II.
TF1688306614	50301	No 8 and Barn and Stables Adjoining to South	II	Early C19 house and barn and stables adjoining south. Coursed stone rubble range with Collyweston stone roof with gabled ends. Two storeys. The house, one window range with modern casements, and door in original openings with keystones. The stables and barn have a small loft door and stable door to road. At rear facing yard is a barn doorway with segmental brick arch. Included for group value.
TF1674506694	50297	Rectory Cottage The Old Rectory	II	C18 house with C19 alterations and additions. Coursed stone rubble with rusticated quoins. Bauble span Collyweston stone roofs with coped gable ends. Band at floor level. Two storeys. Five bays. First floor sashes with glazing bars in stone frames with small keyblocks. Ground floor, 2 large early C19, square bay windows of ashlar with sashes. Doorway at side. Ashlar chimney stacks with cornices. Mid C19 addition at rear, also stone. Lower 2 storey wing to right (east), also C18, coursed stone with Collyweston stone roof with gabled ends, 2 storeys, 3 window range, sashes and modern casements, ashlar chimney stack with cornice.
TF1690706536	50302	Ruddy Duck Public House	II	Long late C17 range, formerly a row of cottages. Coursed stone rubble with steeply pitched roof with gabled ends. Two storeys. Four widely spaced windows. First floor, 2 and 3-light casements with leaded panes. Ground floor, modern casements and concrete lintels. Blocked central door. Brick ridge stacks. Modern brick one storey extension at rear. Interior has been extensively altered but retains some stopped chamfer ceiling beams.

TF1677306700	50298	Stables Adjoining to East of the Old Rectory	II	C18 range of stables adjoining The Old Rectory. Coursed stone rubble with Collyweston stone roof with gabled ends. One storey and attic. Ground floor, modern coach house doors, with stable window to right. Two gabled dormers above with loft doors, single storey stable range adjoining at right angles to north.
TF1686806724	50295	The Goshams, Deeping Road	II	Dated 1730. Large stone house with ashlar front. Thatched roof with gabled ends. Band at first floor level. Two storeys. Two window range. Late C19 3-light casements in original openings with flat stone arches. Roughcast brick end chimney stacks. Diamond-shaped tablet on front, date "1730" with cornice over.
TF1687506382	50306	The Grange and Garden Area Railings and Gate to South East	II	Early C19 house. Coursed stone with rusticated quoins. Low pitched hipped roof. Two storeys. Three bays. Sashes with glazing bars in moulded stone architraves with keyblocks. Central rusticated round arched doorway with semi-circular fanlight with radial bars, and 6 panel door and panelled reveals. Including heavy cast iron garden area railings and gate with trefoiled circles and ogee arches with finials. Mounted on dwarf stone wall with small ashlar piers at each end.
TF1689706635	50299	Village Cross	II	Dated 1904. Copy of Helpston Cross. Tall octagonal pedestal, the sides have crocketed gables and crocketed pinnacles to the corners, and crenellation above. Surmounted by octagonal shaft with gabled head and cross. Standing on stepped base. Initials "EJ" and date "1904" on pedestal for Rev Edward James, curate of Peakirk curate 1853-65 and parish priest 1865-1912
TF1696106689	50307	Weststones	II	Probably C18 with re-used C17 windows on ground floor and remodelled in early C19. Coursed stone rubble with flush quoins. Collyweston stone roof with gabled ends. long 2 storey 4 window range. Ground floor, four 3-light ovolo moulded stone mullion windows with cornices. Four modern first floor casements. Central doorway with chamfered frame and panelled door. Victorian ashlar gabled porch with 4 centred arch. Ashlar end and ridge stacks with cornices.

\* All listed building records were taken from <http://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/> in 2012 so any errors in the table are the fault of the 'British Listed Buildings' website and not ACA.

Church of St Pega	Grade I
No 3 Chestnut Close	Grade II
No 5 Chestnut Close	Grade II
No 7 Chestnut Close	Grade II
The Goshams	Grade II
The Hermitage (chapel)	Grade II
The Old Rectory and Rectory Cottage	Grade II
Stables adjoining and to east of Old Rectory	Grade II
Village Cross	Grade II
No 6 St Pega's Road (The Corner House)	Grade II



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No 8 St Pega's Road	Grade II
Ruddy Duck PH	Grade II
Greystones (formerly Peakirk House)	Grade II*
Gates immediately east of Greystones	Grade II
The Grange (formerly The Cottage) & garden railings	Grade II
No 1 St Pega's Road (Weststones)	Grade II
Former Railway Station	Grade II

## 13.2 Pottery report - *Paul Blinkhorn*

**RB: Roman.** An assortment of common types of Roman pottery such as shelly ware and Nene Valley Colour-Coated Ware, and was made in many different places in Britain. Lots of different types of vessels were made.

**THET: Thetford ware.** So-called because archaeologists first found it in Thetford, but the first place to make it was Ipswich, around AD850. Potters first began to make it in Thetford sometime around AD925, and carried on until around AD1100. Many kilns are known from the town. It was made in Norwich from about AD1000, and soon after at many of the main towns in England at that time. The pots are usually grey, and the clay has lots of tiny grains of sand in it, making the surface feel a little like fine sandpaper. Most pots were simple jars, but very large storage pots over 1m high were also made, along with jugs, bowls and lamps. It is found all over East Anglia and eastern England as far north as Lincoln and as far south as London.

**SN: St Neots Ware.** Made at a number of as-yet unknown places in southern England between AD900-1200. The early pots are usually a purplish-black, black or grey colour, the later ones brown or reddish. All the sherds from this site date to AD1000 or later. The clay from which they were made contains finely crushed fossil shell, giving them a white speckled appearance. Most pots were small jars or bowls.

**ST: Stamford Ware.** Made at several different sites in Stamford in Lincolnshire between AD850 and 1150. The earliest pots were small, simple jars with white, buff or grey fabric, or large jars with painted red stripes. By AD1000, the potters were making vessels which were quite thin-walled and smooth, with a yellow or pale green glaze on the outside, the first glazed pots in England. These were usually jugs with handles and a spout, but other sorts of vessel, such as candle-sticks, bowls and water-bottles are also known. It appears to have been much sought after because it was of such good quality, and has been found all over Britain and Ireland.

**SHC: Early Medieval Shelly Ware:** AD1100-1400. Hard fabric with plentiful fossil shell mixed in with the clay. Manufactured at many sites in western Bedfordshire. Mostly cooking pots, but bowls and occasionally jugs also known.

**MS: Medieval Shelly Ware.** AD1100-1400. Made a several different places in Northamptonshire and Bedfordshire. The clay that the potters used has a lot of small pieces of fossil shell in it, giving the pots a speckled appearance. Sometimes, in acid soils, the shell dissolves, giving the sherds a texture like cork. Mainly cooking pots, although bowls and jugs were also made.

**EMW: Early Medieval Sandy Ware:** AD1100-1400. Hard fabric with plentiful quartz temper. Manufactured at a wide range of generally unknown sites all over eastern England. Mostly cooking pots, but bowls and occasionally jugs also known.

**DSW: Developed Stamford ware.** AD1150-1200. Wheel-thrown, hard, very fine white fabric, Very rich, glossy copper green glaze, vessels often decorated with incised combing or thumb applied strips. Primarily jugs.

**LB: Lyveden 'B' Ware.** Made at Lyveden and Stanion in Northamptonshire between AD1225 and 1400. The clay used for this pottery is very easy to recognise has it contains small, egg-shaped fossils known as Ooliths. The earlier pots are quite crude, as the potters did not throw them on a wheel, but built them by coiling. The clay fabric is usually grey with buff or orange surfaces. The main types of pot are jugs with a poor-quality green glaze, and vertical stripes and dots painted with white clay. Around AD1300, the potters changed

to wheel-throwing their pots, resulting in better-quality vessels, but stopped decorating them with slip designs.

**BB: Brill/Boarstall Ware.** 13<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> century. Made at several centres on the Oxfordshire/Buckinghamshire border. Buff to orange slightly sandy fabric, usually with a bright orange or green glaze. Usually glazed jugs.

**BOUA: Bourne 'A' Ware.** 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century. Manufactured in the eponymous south Lincolnshire village. Wheel-thrown, grey fabric with sparse sand and shell inclusions, vessels sometimes with a green or brownish glaze.

**GRIM: Grimston Ware.** Made at Grimston, near King's Lynn. It was made from a sandy clay similar with a slight 'sandpaper' texture. The clay is usually a dark bluish-grey colour, sometimes with a light-coloured buff or orange inner surface. It was made between about AD1080 and 1400. All sorts of different pots were made, but the most common finds are jugs, which usually have a slightly dull green glaze on the outer surface. Between AD1300 and 1400, the potters made very ornate jugs, with painted designs in a reddish brown clay, and sometimes attached models of knights in armour or grotesque faces to the outside of the pots. It is found all over East Anglia and eastern England. A lot of Grimston ware has been found in Norway, as there is very little clay in that country, and they had to import their pottery. Nearly half the medieval pottery found in Norway was made at Grimston, and was shipped there from King's Lynn.

**SCW: Scarborough ware,** 12<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century. Made in the Yorkshire coastal town, and found most of the length of the east coast of Britain. Sandy wheel-thrown glazed ware, mainly highly decorated jugs, although other forms occur.

**TG: Tudor Green Wares.** c AD1380-1500. Green-glazed whitewares produced at several centres in the south of England, such as Farnborough Hill, Hants.

**MP: Midland Purple ware.** Made and used between AD1450-1600. Very hard, red to dark purplish-grey in colour, usually with a dark purple to black glaze. Wide range of different pots made such as jars, bowls and jugs.

**BD: Bourne 'D' Ware:** 1450-1637. Made in the village of Bourne in Lincolnshire, until the place was destroyed by a great fire in 1637. Fairly hard, smooth, brick-red clay body, often with a grey core. Some vessels have sparse white flecks of shell and chalk in the clay. Vessel forms usually jugs, large bowls and cisterns, for brewing beer. Vessels often painted with thin, patchy white liquid clay ('slip'), over which a clear glaze was applied.

**CW: Cistercian Ware:** Made between AD1475 and 1700. So-called because it was first found during the excavation of Cistercian monasteries, but not made by monks. A number of different places are known to have been making this pottery, particularly in the north of England and the midlands. The pots are very thin and hard, as they were made in the first coal-fired pottery kilns, which reached much higher temperatures than the wood-fired types of the medieval period. The clay fabric is usually brick red or purple, and the pots covered with a dark brown- or purplish-black glaze on both surfaces. The main type of pot was small drinking cups with up to six handles, known as 'tygs'. They were sometimes decorated with painted dots and other designs in yellow clay. Cistercian ware was very popular, and is found all over England.

**GRE: Glazed Red Earthenwares:** Fine sandy earthenware, usually with a brown or green glaze, usually on the inner surface. Made at numerous locations all over England. Occurs in a range of practical shapes for use in the households of the time, such as large mixing bowls, cauldrons and frying pans. It was first made around the middle of the 16th century, and in some places continued in use until the 19th century. Such pottery was made in both Colchester and Chelmsford.

**TGW: Tin-Glazed Earthenware**, 17<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> century. Fine white earthenware, occasionally pinkish or yellowish core. Thick white tin glaze, with painted cobalt blue or polychrome decoration. Range of table and display wares such as mugs, plates, dishes, bowls and vases.

**SS: Staffordshire Slipware**. Made between about AD1640 and 1750. This was the first pottery to be made in moulds in Britain since Roman times. The clay fabric is usually a pale buff colour, and the main product was flat dishes and plates, but cups were also made. These are usually decorated with thin brown stripes and a yellow glaze, or yellow stripes and a brown glaze.

**CP: Chinese Porcelain**. Hard, white, glassy pottery with blue-painted decoration. Imported from china in bulk from about 1740 onwards, usually bowls and plates.

**ES: English Stoneware**: Very hard, grey fabric with white and/or brown surfaces. First made in Britain at the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, became very common in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century, particularly for mineral water or ink bottles and beer jars.

**SMW: Staffordshire Manganese Ware**, late 17<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> century. Made from a fine, buff-coloured clay, with the pots usually covered with a mottled purple and brown glaze. A wide range of different types of pots were made, but mugs and chamber pots are particularly common.

**SWSG: Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware**. Hard, white pottery with a white glaze with a texture like orange peel. Made between 1720 and 1780, pots usually table wares such as tea bowls, tankards and plates.

**VIC: 'Victorian'**. A wide range of different types of pottery, particularly the cups, plates and bowls with blue decoration which are still used today. First made around AD1800.

## DIG AND SOW TP RESULTS

### Test Pit 1

TP	Context	STAM		SMW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
1	1			1	7			1680-1750
1	2	1	16			4	21	900-1900
1	3					20	128	1800-1900

This test-pit did not produce very much pottery, but one of the sherds is Stamford Ware and shows that people were using the site in the late Saxon period.

### Test Pit 4

TP	Context	STAM		SCW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
4	1	1	2	1	9	21	53	1000-1900
4	3					2	6	1800-1900
4	4					18	62	1800-1900



Most of the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian, but there is also a sherd of Stamford Ware and another Scarborough Ware, which shows that people were using the site in the late Saxon and medieval periods.

### Test Pit 5

		SMW		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	3			2	11	1800-1900
5	4	1	22			1680-1800

All the pottery from this test-pit dates to the late 17<sup>th</sup> century or later, so it seems very unlikely that people were using the site before that time.

### Test Pit 7

		RB		SN		THET		STAM		SHC		GRIM		BD		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
7	2							5	19	2	26	3	15	1	2	2	3	900-1900
7	3	1	19					2	17			2	6					100-1350
7	4	1	25	1	11	1	14	2	6			1	38					100-1350
7	5							1	7									900-1100
7	6							2	19	1	7							900-1200
7	7							8	35	5	76							900-1200
7	8							6	23	1	8							900-1200

The pottery from this test-pit shows that people were using the site in the Roman period, but it was then abandoned until the 10<sup>th</sup> century. There then appears to have been people living at the site throughout the late Saxon and early medieval periods, although there is very little activity after the Black Death.

### Test Pit 8

		GRIM		BD		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
8	1			1	2					1450-1550
8	2	2	15			2	23	1	5	1200-1900

This test-pit did not produce very much pottery, but there were two sherds of medieval pottery which suggests the site had a marginal use, possibly as fields, throughout that and the post-medieval period.

### Test Pit 9

		RB		BD		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
9	All	1	4	5	43	12	55	100-1900

Most of the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian, but there is also a sherd of Roman material and a small group of late medieval, showing that there was activity here during those periods.

### Test Pit 10

TP	Context	STAM		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
10	1			12	51	1800-1900
10	2			14	140	1800-1900
10	3	1	28	13	62	1000-1900
10	4	1	3			900-1100

The two sherds of pottery from this test-pit show that there were people using the site in the late Saxon period, but it then appears to have been abandoned until the Victorian era.

### Test Pit 11

TP	Context	VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	
11	1	1	3	1800-1900
11	4	2	2	1800-1900
11	5	8	22	1800-1900
11	7	4	6	1800-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian, indicating that the site was not used by people before that time.

### Test Pit 12

TP	Context	BD		SS		SMW		SWSG		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
12	2			1	10					22	68	1650-1900
12	3	1	4							34	135	1450-1900
12	4					3	82	1	13	12	29	1680-1900
12	5	1	38							5	65	1450-1900

The pottery from this test-pit shows that the site was first used in the late medieval or early post-medieval period, and has been occupied ever since.

### Test Pit 13

TP	Context	STAM		SHC		CW		SS		SMW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
13	1	1	13	1	6					1	1	32	66	900-1900
13	2	1	3			1	1			1	2	14	31	900-1900
13	3							1	16	2	15	11	41	1650-1900
13	5											5	15	1800-1900
13	5									1	8	2	7	1680-1900

The range of pottery types from this test-pit indicates that the site has been in use since the late Saxon period, although pottery dating to before the late 17<sup>th</sup> century is quite sparse, and so the site may have been fields before that time.

### Test Pit 14

TP	Context	SMW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
14	1			8	11	1800-1900
14	2			4	4	1800-1900
14	3	3	111	13	70	1680-1900
14	4	2	37	5	6	1680-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit dates to the late 17<sup>th</sup> century or later, so it is unlikely people were using the site before that time.

### Test Pit 15

TP	Context	THET		STAM		SHC		GRIM		BD		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
15	1			1	1									900-1100
15	3	3	19	1	6	1	3	1	6	2	7	1	1	900-1900
15	4	1	11											900-1100

The range of pottery types from this test-pit shows that the site was occupied in the late Saxon and early medieval periods, but then it gradually fell from use soon after the Black Death, and was not used again until the Victorian era.

### Test Pit 17

TP	Context	STAM		SHC		LB		GRIM		MP		GRE		CW		SMW		SWSG		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
17	2															2	19			4	9	1680-1900
17	3									1	9	1	2					1	7	7	15	1450-1900
17	4							1	11													1200-1350
17	5	1	5											1	16					1	28	900-1900
17	7			1	6	1	21															1100-1300

The range of pottery types from this site indicates that people have been using this site since the late Saxon period until the present day.

### Test Pit 18

TP	Context	STAM		SHC		BD		GRE		SMW		ES		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
18	1			1	9									10	27	1800-1900
18	2	2	4							2	8			3	4	900-1900
18	3									1	4			4	15	1680-1900
18	4	1	5	1	4	1	13	2	69	1	5	2	119	12	41	900-1900
18	5	4	47	1	20									1	1	1000-1900
18	6	1	5													900-1100

The range of pottery types from this site indicates that people have been using this site since the late Saxon period until the present day, although pottery dating to the period between the Black Death and the end of the medieval period is rather sparse, and the site may have been used as fields during that period.

### Test Pit 19

TP	Context	RB		THET		SMW		ES		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
19	1									2	2	1800-1900
19	2					2	77			9	47	1680-1900
19	3									4	13	1800-1900
19	4	1	1							31	239	100-1900
19	6			1	22	1	33	1	51	11	45	1800-1900
19	8	1	4			2	8			7	12	100-1900

This test-pit produced sherds of Roman and late Saxon pottery, suggesting that the site was used at those times, but there appears to have otherwise been little activity here before the late 17<sup>th</sup> century.

### Test Pit 19b

TP	Context	RB		SHC		BOUA		GRE		SMW		ES		SWSG		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
19b	U/S	1	11	1	9					7	146	1	21	1	1	20	80	100-1900
19b	2							4	134	1	11					4	16	1550-1900
19b	3															5	28	1800-1900
19b	4	5	141					9	208							13	39	100-1900
19b	5					1	17	1	5							11	204	1200-1900

The small quantity of Roman pottery from this site was all large sherds, and indicates that people were living here then. The site then seems to have been abandoned until the medieval period, and it was rarely used at that time. People seems to have first lived here in the 16<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> century, and have used it ever since.

### Test Pit 24

T P	Contex t	RB		STAM		SHC		GRIM		BD		CW		SMW		VIC		Date Range
		N o	W t	N o	W t	N o	W t	N o	W t	N o	W t	N o	W t	N o	W t	N o	W t	
24	2			2	5							1	1			10	22	900-1900
24	3	1	13							1	13			2	21	18	29	100-1900
24	4	1	2			1	6									11	16	100-1900
24	5	2	3					1	5							2	6	100-1900

The small group of Roman pottery shows that there were probably people living at the site at that time. It then appears to have been abandoned until the late Saxon period, after which there was low-level activity until the Victorian era.



### Test Pit 25

TP	Context	RB		STAM		EMW		DSW		BD		GRE		TGW		SS		SMW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
25	1	1	18	2	10					1	5					1	9			14	53	100-1900
25	2																	1	9	9	15	1680-1900
25	3							1	5			1	12	1	2					14	34	1150-1900
25	4	1	5			1	3					1	13							1	1	100-1900
25	5	1	15																			100-400

This test-pit produced mainly Victorian pottery, although there were small amounts of earlier types which suggest that that the site was used in the Roman period, and again from the late Saxon era onwards.

### Test Pit 27

TP	Context	RB		STAM		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
27	3	1	4			100-400
27	5	1	28	1	4	100-1100

This test-pit produced small amounts of pottery which suggest that that the site was used in the Roman and late Saxon periods.

### Test Pit 28

TP	Context	BD		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
28	4	1	19			1450-1550
28	8			1	2	1800-1900

This test-pit produced small amounts of pottery which suggest that that the site was used in the late medieval and Victorian periods.

### Test Pit 29

TP	Context	VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	
29	All	12	127	1800-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian, indicating that the site was not used by people before that time.

### Test Pit 30

TP	Context	DSW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
30	All	1	2	12	105	1150-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian, apart from a single sherd of early medieval material, indicating that the site was not much used by people before the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

### Test Pit 31

TP	Context	GRIM		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
31	1	1	10	6	10	1200-1900
31	2			5	11	1800-1900
31	3			2	3	1800-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian, apart from a single sherd of medieval material, indicating that the site was not much used by people before the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

### Test Pit 32

TP	Context	RB		BD		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
32	2			1	5	1450-1550
32	3	1	15			100-400

There was very little pottery from this test-pit, with just a sherd of Roman material and another of late medieval, showing that there was activity here during those periods.

### Test Pit 33

TP	Context	SS		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
33	1			2	28	1800-1900
33	3			3	12	1800-1900
33	4			2	21	1800-1900
33	5	1	5			1650-1750

All the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian, apart from a single sherd dating to around the time of the Civil War, indicating that there was very little activity at the site before that time.

## HEFA TP RESULTS

### Test Pit 34

TP	Cntxt	RB		STAM		BB		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
34	1	1	10					100-400
34	3	2	35					100-400
34	4	8	137	2	32	1	5	100-1400
34	5	22	267					100-400
34	6	9	85					100-1400
34	7	1	13					100-400

Nearly all the pottery from this test-pit was Roman, showing that people were living at the

site at that time. The only other types present all date to the 11<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> century, which appears to be the only other time when people were using the site.

### Test Pit 35

		RB			
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	Date Range	
35	3	2	25	100-400	
35	4	1	7	100-400	
35	5	1	1	100-400	
35	6	6	33	100-400	
35	7	9	31	100-400	
35	8	1	5	100-400	
35	9	8	127	100-400	

All the pottery from this test-pit was Roman, showing that people were living at the site at that time.

### Test Pit 36

		SS		SMW		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
36	1	1	3	1	1	3	7	1650-1900
36	2					8	23	1800-1900
36	3					1	6	1800-1900

This test pit did not produce much pottery, and it is all post-medieval. It shows that people were using the site from the mid-late 17<sup>th</sup> century onwards, but probably as fields.

### Test Pit 37

		RB		MS		TG		BD		CW		GRE		TGW		SS		SMW		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
37	1																					28	37	1800-1900
37	2							1	5													35	50	1450-1900
37	3															1	22					52	180	1650-1900
37	4											1	10					1	4	1	6	60	116	1550-1900
37	5							1	11			1	1					3	16	2	20	41	141	1450-1900
37	6			1	5			5	32	3	5	2	54	1	5			2	10			13	25	1100-1900
37	7					1	1	7	35													5	9	1400-1900
37	8	1	7					10	119	3	5	1	126									1	3	100-1900

The test –pit produced a very wide range of pottery. The single sherds of Roman and medieval Shelly Ware show that the site was being used at those times, but it appear that people started living here in the mid-15<sup>th</sup> century, and have been ever since.

### Test Pit 38

TP	Cntxt	RB		MP		GRE		SMW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
38	1							1	1	12	38	1680-1900
38	2									6	29	1800-1900
38	4	1	7							4	13	100-1900
38	5			1	6	1	3					1450-1600

This test-pit did not produce much pottery, but it shows that people were using the site in Roman times. It then appears to have been abandoned until the late medieval period, and then only used in a marginal way until the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

### Test Pit 39

TP	Cntxt	RB		STAM		EMW		BD		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
39	1							1	7	11	91	1450-1900
39	2			1	6					10	71	900-1900
39	3					2	18			9	23	1100-1900
39	4									3	14	1800-1900
39	5			3	11					1	18	900-1900
39	6	1	9							2	15	100-1900
39	7									1	1	1800-1900

This test-pit did not produce much pottery other than Victorian, but it shows that people were using the site in Roman times. It then appears to have been abandoned until the late Saxon or early medieval period, and then abandoned again at the end of the medieval era until the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

### Test Pit 40

TP	Cntxt	SMW		SWSG		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
40	1					5	19	1800-1900
40	2					3	9	1800-1900
40	3					9	53	1800-1900
40	4					14	43	1800-1900
40	5	3	30	1	1	22	163	1680-1900
40	6					1	1	1800-1900

This test pit did not produce much pottery, and it is all post-medieval. It shows that people were using the site from the late 17<sup>th</sup> – early 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards, but probably as fields until the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

### Test Pit 41

T P	Cntx t	RB		STAM		EMW		MS		BOUA		GRIM		BD		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
41	1															6	29	1800-1900
41	2													1	4	27	84	1450-1900
41	3											1	9	1	18	12	48	1800-1900
41	4	1	11			1	12							1	5	9	15	1100-1900
41	5					1	32					3	25	3	22			1100-1550
41	6	2	8	2	5					2	12 9							100-1350
41	7	2	32	1	4			8	59									100-1200

The test –pit produced a very wide range of pottery. The Roman material shows the site was being used at that time, and that it was then abandoned until the late Saxon or early medieval period. It seems people probably lived at the site until around the end of the medieval era, after which time it was abandoned until the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

### Test Pit 42

TP	Cntxt	MS		BD		CW		GRE		SWSG		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
42	2											10	45	1800-1900
42	3					1	5	1	6			8	17	1470-1900
42	4			1	1							8	9	1450-1900
42	5							4	119			5	9	1550-1900
42	6	1	5							1	4	3	17	1100-1900

The pottery from this test-pit suggests that there was low-level activity at the site from the early medieval period onwards, although the site does not appear to have been lived on until the 19<sup>th</sup> century.



### 13.3 Dig and Sow Faunal report - *Vida Rajkovaca*

The Dig and Sow test pit investigations at Peakirk resulted in the recovery of a small faunal assemblage with a total count of 150 assessable specimens. The assessment aims to quantify and characterise the assemblage in terms of species representation and patterns of animal use. The assemblage is dominated by domestic species showing a fairly low level of species ratio variability between different phases.

*Methods:*

*Identification, quantification and ageing*

The zooarchaeological investigation followed the system implemented by Bournemouth University with all identifiable elements recorded (NISP: Number of Identifiable Specimens) and diagnostic zoning (amended from Dobney & Reilly 1988) used to calculate MNE (Minimum Number of Elements) from which MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals) was derived. Identification of the assemblage was undertaken with the aid of Schmid (1972), and reference material from the Cambridge Archaeological Unit and Grahame Clark Zooarchaeology Laboratory, University of Cambridge. Most, but not all, caprine bones are difficult to identify to species however, it was possible to identify a selective set of elements as sheep from the assemblage, using the criteria of Boessneck (1969) and Halstead (Halstead et al. 2002). Ageing of the assemblage employed both mandibular tooth wear (Grant 1982, Payne 1973) and fusion of proximal and distal epiphyses (Silver 1969). Where possible, the measurements have been taken (Von den Driesch 1976). Sexing was only undertaken for pig canines, based on the bases of their size, shape and root morphology (Schmid 1972: 80). Taphonomic criteria including indications of butchery, pathology, gnawing activity and surface modifications as a result of weathering were also recorded when evident.

*Preservation, fragmentation and taphonomy*

The preservation was quite varied between different phases, ranging from moderate to good. A more in-depth look into taphonomy showed surface erosion was rare and that only one specimen was recorded as charred. Gnawing was rare (c.3%) and suggested that bone waste was deposited relatively quickly. Butchery marks were particularly common in the first sub-set (18.4%). Marks corresponding to disarticulation, meat and marrow removal were recorded, and ribs were often cut to pot sizes.

The Dig and Sow test pits were scattered along the north-south village axis. For the purpose of this assessment, three main sub-sets were created in order to study the site. The material from each of the sub-sets will then be considered according to their phase or date. The majority of pits were grouped in the northern half of the investigated area, creating the first sub-set. The second sub-set is made up of the material from test pits situated to the south, and the third set includes those on the very south of the investigated area.

The first sub-set was the most substantial. 29 contexts excavated from 11 test pits generated just over half of the assemblage (76 specimens). With the exception of a single duck specimen, which could be wild or domestic, and the unidentified wader specimen, the sub-set is entirely made up of domestic species. Sheep/ goat cohort is the prevalent one, followed by cattle and pigs. Poultry appears to have made up a relatively big part of the diet, and rabbits were also consumed.

If we look more closely, test pits 7, 10, 13 and 19/19b were the main providers of bone waste, generating a combined total of 58 specimens (76% of the sub-set and 38.6% of the assemblage). These pits also contained a relatively varied range of pottery types, as well as animal species. Medieval, especially later medieval contexts contained more bone than those of later dates. Typical for the period, medieval contexts were dominated by medium-sized livestock species, such as sheep/ goat and pigs. The reason behind this is probably the increase in the importance of wool during the period. As for the pig component, they do occur in high numbers in medieval rural assemblages from across the region. Perhaps

surprisingly, a few later 19<sup>th</sup> century contexts did not generate as much bone. We are dealing with small numbers here; however, the relative importance of species in general resonates with known period patterns. Another aspect of the sub-set in keeping with the period patterns is the use of saws, heavy blades and the crude management of carcasses. The most frequent butchery action was axial splitting of carcasses into left and right portions, noted from a series of vertebra (cattle and sheep-sized) which were sawn down the sagittal plane and through the centrum. Ribs were often cut to pot sizes.

Skeletal element count showed that the loose teeth and mandibular elements were as common as bones corresponding to joints of high meat value, implying on-site rearing of livestock species.

Taxon	TP.1	TP.3	TP.4	TP.7						TP.8	Total		
	[3]	[1]	[7]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[2]			
Cow	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	4		
Sheep/ goat	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1		
Pig	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	1	4		
Chicken	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1		
<b>Sub-total to family/ species</b>	.	<b>1</b>	.	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	.	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>		
Cattle-sized	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1		
Sheep-sized	.	.	5	5	2	1	1	.	1	.	15		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>26</b>		
Taxon	TP.9	TP.10			TP.12			Total					
	[9]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[3]	[4]	[5]						
Cow	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1					
Sheep/ goat	.	2	1	1	.	1	.	5					
Rabbit	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1					
Chicken	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1					
Domestic goose	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1					
Duck n.f.i.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1					
<b>Sub-total to family/ species</b>	.	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	.	<b>2</b>	.	<b>10</b>					
Cattle-sized	.	1	1	1	.	.	1	4					
Sheep-sized	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	5					
Bird n.f.i.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	2					
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>21</b>					
Taxon	TP.13					TP.19			TP.19b				Total
	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[4]	[6]	[8]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	
Cow	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Sheep/ goat	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	1	5
Pig	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	2
Chicken	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Domestic goose	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
<b>Sub-total to family/ species</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	.	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>15</b>
Cattle-sized	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Sheep-sized	.	.	1	1	.	2	1	1	2	.	.	1	9
Bird n.f.i.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>29</b>

**Table 35: Number of Identified Specimens and the Minimum Number of Individuals for all species from all Dig and Sow test pits – sub set 1; the abbreviation n.f.i denotes that the specimen could not be further identified**

A small group of pits situated to the south of the main group produced a small sub-set of some 50 specimens, 32 of which were identified to species level (64%). Sheep/ goat were the prevalent species again, closely followed by cattle. Pig, dog and cat were the other identified species. Like the previous sub-set, medieval contexts generated the most bone.

Of interest was the occurrence of osteochondritis dissecans recorded on the proximal articulate surface of a cow metacarpus (Test pit 17, [5]). This condition is visible as lesions and they are a result from the herniation of small portions of the joint cartilage through the bone (Dobney *et al.* 1996). It is believed that these result from sudden physical stress or trauma to the joint.

Butchery marks were mainly simple knife marks recorded on four specimens (or eight per cent of the sub-set). One specimen stood out in particular, and that was a cow scapula recovered from test pit 17 ([6]). Here, the origin of distal spine was trimmed, a mark usually encountered in relation with the perforation on scapula blades, a Romano-British trademark butchery pattern, and consistent with curing of the meat. It is believed that those scapulae with the spine trimmed were immersed in salt/ brine, and that the trimming meant that the brine could penetrate the meat better.

Taxon	TP.15	TP.17					TP.18			TP.24			TP.25	Total
	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[2]	[4]	[5]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[4]		
Cow	.	.	5	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	8	
Sheep/ goat	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	9	
Sheep	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	
Pig	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	3	
Dog	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	
Cat	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	.	.	.	.	9	
<b>Sub-total to family species</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>32</b>	
Cattle-sized	4	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	2	10	
Sheep-sized	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	1	2	8	
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>50</b>	

**Table 36: Number of Identified Specimens and the Minimum Number of Individuals for all species from all Dig and Sow test pits – sub set 2**

The last group of pits produced a small quantity of bone, amounting to 24 specimens. Eleven specimens were identified to species. The skeletal element count for this and the previous sub-set showed that pigs were recorded based on loose teeth and mandibular elements only, with a single metapodial fragment, and the complete absence of meat-joints. We could take this to suggest pork was produced on site and exported elsewhere as dressed joints, yet we have to bear in mind that we are dealing with small numbers here. As far as butchery is concerned, of the five specimens noted as butchered, the use of saw was recorded on all five. This includes a cattle humerus, sawn through the distal end of the shaft, as well as a sheep-sized pelvis.

Taxon	TP.27		TP.28	TP.30	TP.32	TP.33					Total
	[3]	[5]	[4]	<i>unstratified</i>	[1]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	
Sheep/ goat	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	2
Pig	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	4
Chicken	2	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4
Wader n.f.i.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
<b>Sub-total to family/ species</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	.	<b>1</b>	.	.	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	.	<b>11</b>
Cattle-sized	.	1	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	6
Sheep-sized	1	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	1	6
Bird n.f.i.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>24</b>

**Table 37: Number of Identified Specimens and the Minimum Number of Individuals for all species from all Dig and Sow test pits – sub set 3; the abbreviation n.f.i denotes that the specimen could not be further identified**

It is no surprise the assemblage proved to be dominated by the remains of livestock species, given their economic importance as main providers of wool, meat and milk, as well as beast of burden. With regards to cattle in particular, the fact that they are so expensive to maintain can also be taken as a sign of prosperity, yet this has to be taken with caution. A considerable amount of work has been done on the subject of medieval and Post-Medieval bone assemblages, especially exploring the maintenance of social boundaries which permeated down to food consumption (Thomas 2006, 131). Medieval society is, thus, an ideal context in which to study the phenomenon, given that it was so highly stratified. This research showed that elite consumed pigs, deer and wild birds, with a significant decrease in the consumption of the staples such as pork, beef and mutton. The prevalence of sheep and cattle in Peakirk faunal record could, therefore, suggest a potentially low status.

## 13.4 Other finds from Peakirk test pits - Catherine Ranson & Roberta Fulton

### 13.4.1 Dig and Sow other finds list

Trench 1	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 2		Green bottle glass =1g, clear flat glass =2g			
C. 3	modern drain fragment =212g, red CBM x4 =47g, curved red tile with mortar =228g	complete clear glass bottle =239g, clear container glass x4= 25g, green bottle glass =18g, pink container glass =4g	corroded metal thimble =6g, corroded iron nails x2 =36g, slag =14g	slate x2 =20g, coal x7 =32g	small on/off lever switch =13g, modern brown plastic fixing =5g, black bakelite? cord pull =5g, thin strip of lino? =6g, mortar =7g, central core of battery =2g

Trench 3	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
Top soil	CBM =15g				
C. 3	Curved red tile = 158g				

Trench 4	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	clay pipe stem =2g, red flat tile =88g, red curved tile x4 =265g, dark yellow curved tile =111g, red CBM x3 =200g	clear container glass x4 =112g		Coal =17g, slate x3 =145g	
C. 2					
C. 3	dark yellow CBM x3 =198g, curved red tile x5 =261g, dark yellow sandstone x3 =636g, dark yellow flat sandstone x2 =455g				
C. 14	curved red tile x4 =113g, red CBM =3g	green bottle glass =5g		slate x3 =24g	white plastic =<1g, lump of grey/yellow mortar =57g



Test pit 7	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1			corroded iron nails x2 =28g		small rounded light bulb =6g
C. 2	dirty yellow flat tile =58g, dirty yellow CBM x2 =13g		corroded iron nail =5g	slate =47g	
C. 3				Coal =<1g	
C. 4					Mussel shell x4 =2g
C. 5					Mussel shell x2 =3g
C. 6				Coal x2 =<1g	Mussel shell x23 =16g
C. 7				Coal x3 =1g	Mussel shell x48 =51g, cockle shell x3 =1g
C. 8					Mussel shell x34 =63g, pink/white mortar x2 =6g

Trench 8	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	clay pipe stem =6g, dirty yellow CBM =318g	green bottle glass =19g	corroded iron nail =6g, squashed thin metal bell shaped? object =11g	slate =13g	
C. 2					Pink mortar =7g

Trench 9	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
All contexts	Red CBM =2g		Corroded iron nails x7 =46g	Coal x6 =31g	Mussel shell =2g



Test pit 10	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	clay pipe stem x3 =4g	clear glass container base =122g, white container glass =1g			
C. 2	clay pipe stem x2 =6g			slate =69g	half a shell? button =<1g
C. 3	clay pipe stem x14 =24g	clear container glass x2 =114g			
C. 4	clay pipe stem x2 =4g, red/grey flat tile x2 =255g				

Test pit 11	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1		blue bead =<1g, degraded green bottle glass =1g			
C. 5		clear container glass =18g, clear flat glass =2g			white plastic =<1g, slate pencil =2g

Test pit 12	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 2		dark green bottle glass x2 =5g, clear container glass x3 =13g	corroded iron nail =2g		
C. 3	red CBM x7 =40g, clay pipe stem =2g	clear glass bottle neck =15g, clear container glass x5 =22g	corroded metal lump =24g, corroded iron nail x2 =16g	coal x4 =28g	white plastic tag fragment =<1g
C. 4	clay pipe stem x2 =5g	clear container glass =17g, clear flat glass =1g	corroded metal scraps x26 =250g, corroded iron nail =36g		small blue jar with rusted metal lid =81g
C. 5			corroded metal scraps x6 =31g	coal x3 =23g	

Test pit 13	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	Red CBM x4 =23g, grey/yellow sandstone tile? =100g, clay pipe stem =2g	clear container glass x2 =3g		coal x6 =10g	oyster shell =2g
C. 2	clay pipe stem =1g, dark yellow CBM =1g	green bottle glass =5g, clear container glass x2 =7g		coal x2 =6g	red CBM =3g, Lego brick size object =8g, black bakelite?
C. 3	red CBM x2 =18g	clear flat glass =6g, green bottle glass =3g, clear container glass =2g			mortar? =11g, asbestos =7g
C. 4	red CBM =4g				
C. 5	clay pipe stem =2g	clear flat glass =2g		slate x2 =7g	grey concrete/mortar =18g

Test pit 14	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x2 =8g, clay pipe stem x2 =3g, dirty yellow CBM x2 =5g	clear flat glass =3g		coal =1g	
C. 3	clay pipe bowl fragment =2g	green bottle glass =9g, clear flat glass =3g			
C. 4			corroded iron nails x2 =25g		concrete x7 =62g, mortar? x2=5g

Test pit 15	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 2	red CBM x2 =56g		slag x4 =13g	coal x5 =28g	
C. 3			corroded iron nail =3g, slag x6 =40g	coal x2 =5g,	
C. 4		clear flat glass =1g			

Test pit 17	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 2	red/orange CBM x4 =13g				
C. 3		clear container glass =<1g	rusty/corroded large metal key =42g, modern metal nail =1g	slate =5g, coal =7g,	
C. 4	red/orange CBM =5g				
C. 5	red/orange tile =11g				devils toenail fossil =19g
C. 6		degraded green bottle glass =10g			
C. 7					oyster shell =<1g, mussel shell =<1g

Test pit 18	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x8 =20g, dark yellow CBM x2 =9g	clear container glass x3 =6g	metal zip pull =<1g, corroded metal scraps x4 =6g	coal x11 =17g	
C. 2	red CBM x7 =29g, dirty yellow CBM x2 =10g	clear flat glass =1g, clear container glass x2 =4g, green bottle glass =2g	corroded iron scraps x3 =11g	coal x2 =<1g	
C. 3	clay pipe stem =2g, slag/CBM? =9g, yellow/pink CBM =22g, red CBM =157g	green bottle glass =1g, ancient glass? =2g	lead weight =286g, corroded metal scraps x3 =10g	slate =30g, coal x2 =4g	
C. 4	clay pipe stem =3g, red CBM =7g, pink/yellow CBM =19g	clear container glass =1g, green bottle glass x3 =7g	corroded metal scraps x2 =6g	coal x6 =11g	
C. 5	red/orange CBM x2 =23g	clear container glass x2 =6g	corroded iron scraps x3 =23g	coal =4g, slate =63g,	small smooth lump of tar? =4g

Test pit 19	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	curved dark yellow tile =163g, red CBM =<1g, dark yellow CBM x2 =12g	degraded green bottle glass =4g, green bottle glass =2g	small metal rectangular 'dog tag' =2g, square metal rod =78g, corroded iron nail =8g	coal x10 =23g	
C. 2	modern black tile =27g, curved yellow roof tile x3637g, clay pipe stem =1g	clear container glass =2g	modern nail =2g, corroded metal scraps x2 =167g	coal x3 =2g	
C. 3	modern drain fragments x3 =187g, curved red tile x2 =174g, dirty yellow CBM x2 =14g, red/yellow slightly curved tile x2 =453g		corroded iron nail =2g	coal =2g	

C.4	clay pipe stem =1g		corroded metal scraps x3 =285g, square metal bolt washer =55g, corroded metal nail	coal =22g	
C.6	clay pipe bowl fragment =2g			coal =3g	
C.8	clay pipe stem =5g, white glazed flat modern tile =21g, modern drain fragment =8g	clear container glass x2 =20g, green bottle glass =1g	corroded square nail =9g		tarmac =101g

Test Pit 19b	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 2	clay pipe stem =8g, red flat tile =39g				
C. 3	red flat tile x5 =15g		square nail =7g, corroded metal nails x2 =28g, thin scrap of metal x2 =2g, corroded metal scrap =5g		'Crawfords' Mini Shorties wrapper =<1g, white painted mortar/plaster? =4g,
C. 4	clay pipe stem =2g		thin metal pin? =<1g, metal thimble =7g, square nails x3 =27g		part of a light bulb? =7g, slate pencil =1g
C. 5	clay pipe bowl fragment =2g		square nail =11g		
Unstratified	red curved tile x2 =371g, clay pipe bowl fragment =2g, clay pipe stem x4 =10g, red flat tile =102g, pink/yellow and grey curved tile =34g	green bottle glass x2 =56g, clear flat glass x3 =1g, clear glass bottle neck =24g, clear container glass x4 =20g	square nails x3 =25g, long corroded metal nail =43g, corroded metal nails x4 =16g	coal x3 =3g, slate x3 =3g	mystery small metal tube with a glass ball in top? =10g

Test pit 24	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 2	red CBM x2 =23g		corroded metal bolt =34g, corroded iron nails x2 =14g, barbed wire fragment =4g	slate =<1g, coal x3 =3g	
C. 3	red CBM x3 =17g, modern drain fragment =7g	clear flat glass x2 =2g	corroded iron nails x5 =30g	slate =2g, coal x6 =28g	
C. 4	red flat tile =18g, coal =1g	clear container glass =<1g		coal =1g	
C. 5				coal x13 =16g	



Test pit 25	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 2		green bottle glass x3 =22g, clear container glass =2g	corroded metal nail =6g, square nail =10g	sandstone tile? x2 =126g	
C. 3	red CBM x2 =<1g, clay pipe stem =1g	green bottle glass x2 =5g		sandstone =14g	
C. 4		clear flat glass =2g, degraded bottle glass =9g			oyster shell x2 =<1g
Unstratified	red CBM x5 =30g	clear glass bottle base =47g, clear flat glass =3g, green bottle glass =2g	corroded iron nail =4g		concrete =57g

Test pit 27	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 3	red CBM x4 =24g, red/orange flat tile =7g	clear flat glass coated white on one side =3g		coal x4 =19g	
C. 4				coal =9g	
C. 5	modern drain fragment =58g, red CBM x3 =12g		long corroded iron nail =14g, curved plate of metal =188g	coal =8g, slate x2 =14g	fossil x2 =6g

Test pit 28	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 4			thin corroded metal bottle cap? =4g		
C. 8	clay pipe stem x2 =5g				

Test pit 29	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
All contexts (unstratified)	cream glazed flat modern tile =36g, modern red flat tile =32g	clear complete rounded glass bottle ("HOUELLS? PETERBOROUGH") =345g, orange bottle glass =5g	corroded metal hooks x2 =96g, corroded metal nails x9 =109g, metal bracket =55g, curved strip of metal =100g, corroded metal bolts x2 =140g, corroded metal scraps x4 =14g		pencil lead =1g, central core of battery =5g



Test pit 30	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
All contexts (unstratified)	black glazed red tile =67g, clay pipe stem =1g	degraded green bottle glass x3 =56g, orange bottle glass =7g, clear container glass x2 =46g, oval complete clear glass bottle =140g	corroded iron nails x7 =116g, melted metal (lead?) =84g		

Test pit 31	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x2 =35g, red flat tile =6g	orange bottle glass =4g, clear flat glass =3g			fossil =3g, oyster shell =<1g, brown plastic =<1g
C. 2		orange bottle glass =2g, green bottle glass =1g, white glass? x4 =2g	corroded iron nail =6g, corroded iron scrap =11g		oyster shell =1g, mortar? =2g, black plastic? =<1g
C. 3	red/orange flat tile =109g, red CBM =109g				

Test pit 32	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1		clear flat glass =3g			
C. 2		white flat glass =2g			

Test pit 33	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x2 =9g		corroded metal scraps x2 =1g, flat metal plate to go over keyhole? =17g	coal =4g	
C. 2	curved red tile x2 =16g, yellow CBM x2 =16g, red and grey CBM =35g		flat thin and narrow strips of metal x4 =48g, corroded iron bolt =26g, D shaped metal hoop =3g, corroded metal scraps x4 =35g, unidentified metal object =272g		concrete x2 =30g
C. 3	clay pipe stem =2g, yellow CBM =<1g		metal hinge =49g		mortar x2 =10g
C. 4	yellow CBM =30g, flat yellow tile =6g, red CBM =4g		corroded pieces of metal =x2 =86g		glass blob? with mortar =8g
C. 5				coal =9g	mortar? =2g

### 13.4.2 HEFA other finds list

Test Pit 34	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1		curved clear glass =1g			thin blue plastic sheeting = <1g
C. 2	clay pipe stem x2 =4g, flat red tile =45g, flat yellow tile =48g		modern can =4g,	slate =4g	charcoal x6 =3g
C.3	flat yellow tile x2 =33g	flat clear glass =35g	corroded iron case =36g		charcoal x9 =7g, black plastic fragments x3 =2g
C.4	flat yellow tile =28g			slate =3g	modern wood =1g
C.5	flat red tile =138g		green metal fragment =2g		

Test Pit 35	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C.3				burnt coal =2g	
C.4					oyster shell x12 =7g
C.5				worked flint =2g	oyster shell x26 =7g
C.6	red flat tile =49g			flint =1g	shell =2g
C.7				burnt coal =<1g, flint =7g	shell x4 =6g
C.9	red flat brick =8g				

Test Pit 36	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x6 = 14g	clear flat glass x2 =3g			charcoal x12 =14g, other shell =<1g
C. 2	clay pipe stem =2g, red CBM x7 =24g	curved clear glass =2g	corroded nail =9g	slate =3g, burnt coal =2g	charcoal x5 =23g
C.3	clay pipe stem =2g, red CBM x2 =5g				plastic button =5g, red foam =5g, charcoal x11 =19g

Test Pit 37	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	clay pipe stem x2 =2g, red CBM x9 =20g	green bottle glass x2 =8g, clear flat glass x7 =9g	corroded metal nails x2 =7g, metal square with hole =16g	slate x2 =3g	clear plastic wrapper =<1g, white plastic =<1g
C. 2	clay pipe stem x3 =6g, flat yellow tile =45g, flat red tile x2 =42g, red CBM x12 =64g	clear flat glass x13 =26g, clear container glass x4 =8g, ancient glass x2 =2g, green bottle glass x2 =8g, brown bottle glass =3g	modern corroded nails x2 =18g, handmade nail =7g, foil scraps x2 =<1g	slate x5 =19g, flint x4 =4g	paper fastener =<1g, charcoal =29g
C.3	clay pipe stem x3 =4g, clay pipe bowl x3 =6g, red CBM x15 =95g, yellow CBM x9 =194g	green bottle glass =1g, clear container glass x6 =29g, clear flat glass x7 =8g	metal clasp =23g, metal hook x2 =18g, metal nail x11 =54g, metal screw =21g, metal rod =67g, metal ring =<1g, metal peg =55g	slate x5 =21g	charcoal x15 =42g, shell =1g
C.4	clay pipe stem x7 =11g, clay pipe bowl fragment =3g, red CBM x2 =30g	clear flat glass x4 =2g, clear container glass x3 =29g, green bottle glass =2g	corroded metal nails x12 =83g, metal sheeting =20g	slate x9 =30g	charcoal x7 =18g, oyster shell x2 =5g
C.5	clay pipe stem x17 =35g, clay pipe bowl fragments x6 =8g, yellow CBM x5 =27g, red flat tile x2 =36g	clear container glass =2g, green bottle glass =13g	corroded metal nails =18g		charcoal x10 =18g
C.6	clay pipe stem x4 =8g, clear flat glass x3 =3g		corroded metal scrap =28g, metal nail =3g	flint x2 =6g	oyster shell =<1g, charcoal x2 =2g
C.7	clay pipe bowl =4g, yellow tile x2 =31g		corroded nails x5 =29g	flint =13g, slate x2 =1g	plastic cap =3g
C.8	red tile =208g, yellow CBM =178g		corroded metal scraps x2 =26g		charcoal x6 =9g, mollusc shell x2 =4g, clear plastic =<1g

Test Pit 38	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	flat red tile x4 =276g, yellow CBM x8 =76g	clear flat glass x2=4g, green bottle glass =2g	corroded nails x3 =36g	slate =15g	rope =6g, charcoal x10 =44g
C. 2	flat red tile x5 =113g, yellow curved tile x2 =67g		corroded nails x6 =41g, metal hook =8g, thin metal rod x2 =19g		
C.3	yellow CBM x4 =23g, curved red tile =15g		corroded nail =6g		charcoal x2 =16g
C.4					charcoal x2 =11g
C.5	flat yellow tile =120g			flint x3 =18g	charcoal =1g



Test Pit 39	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM =67g, burnt? red CBM x2 =152g	clear flat glass x16 =214g, green bottle glass =2g	metal brackets x2 =140g, metal wire x2 =70g, thick metal chain with hoops at either end =183g, metal plate with nails through it =188g, thick corroded bolt =40g, big silver metal key =28g, thin metal tag "Larch Weave" "Larch Cap Limited – Stourport on-Severn, Worcs" =1g, metal tent peg =35g, corroded metal screw =9g, corroded metal scraps x6 =76g, metal hinge =22g	slate =10g, coal x4 =13g	playing dart with blue plastic 'feathers' – missing tip = 22g, yellow plastic x2=1g, red plastic flowerpot =<1g, metal end to measuring tape =14g, clear plastic wrapper =<1g, tarmac =12g, asbestos =24g
C. 2	orange flat tile =29g, burnt? red flat tile =8g, burnt red CBM x3 =200g, yellow CBM x3 =39g	clear flat glass x8 =65g	long corroded iron nail =13g, metal fixing with lever =187g, slag? =6g	burnt stone =38g, coal x8 =25g	clear plastic wrappers x2 =<1g, tarmac x2 =<1g, , yellow plastic =<1g
C.3	clay pipe stem =2g, red CBM x4 =15g, dirty yellow CBM x3 =18g, burnt yellow tile =34g	clear container glass =12g, clear flat glass x4 =18g	metal prong fixing =107g, metal screw =3g, scrap metal =14g, corroded iron nail =3g	coal x17 =67g	tarmac =82g, clear plastic =<1g, concrete =13g
C.4	red CBM =6g, yellow/orange CBM =16g	blue container glass =7g, clear container glass =19g, clear flat glass x2 =9g	thick metal washer =9g		white plastic with hole punched through it =1g
C.5	red CBM x2 =4g	clear container glass x3 =151g	corroded iron nail =4g, thin narrow metal strip with curved nails coming down from each end =7g		clear plastic =<1g
C.6	clay pipe stem and bowl =9g	clear flat glass =4g		burnt stone =<1g, coal =8g, slate =<1g	
C.7				coal =10g, burnt stone =56g	mortar =2g

Test Pit 40	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x9 =63g, curved dirty yellow tile x2 =161g, curved greyish yellow tile x2 =247g, red flat tile =51g, flat pink/yellow tile x2 =161g	clear container glass x6 =30g, clear flat glass x2 =10g, green bottle glass x3 =8g		slate x2 =6g, coal x11 =7g, flint? =1g	
C. 2	yellow brick fragment =404g, dirty yellow curved tile =190g	clear container glass x2 =32g, clear flat glass x4 =8g	degraded metal bottle top =2g	coal x13 =27g	
C.3	dirty yellow flat tile =19g, red CBM =14g	clear flat glass x2 =20g	corroded iron nail =15g	slate =3g, coal x3 =5g	
C.4		clear container glass x4 =34g, green bottle glass =3g	corroded iron nail =16g, corroded iron scrap =175g		
C.5		clear container glass x5 =14g, green bottle glass x3 =92g	long corroded iron nails x3 =86g, corroded iron scraps x3 =15g	coal x2 =<1g	coal/tarmac? x2 =19g
C.6				coal x2 =8g	





Test Pit 41	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM =2g	clear container glass =3g, clear flat glass =<1g	small iron nail =1g, small metal buckle =4g	coal =3g	asbestos =6g, mortar? =2g
C. 2	red CBM x2 =12g, dirty yellow curved tile =161g, clay pipe stem =1g, red/orange CBM =4g	clear flat glass x2 =4g, clear container glass =17g, clear glass pipette =2g, green bottle glass =2g	corroded iron nail =1g, square corroded iron handle? =16g	coal x7 =10g, slate x5 =26g	
C.3	clay pipe stem =4g, red CBM x4 =276g		corroded iron nails x3 =44g	grey building stone/concrete =56g, coal x3 =8g	
C.4	red CBM =14g	clear container glass x3 =6g	corroded iron nails x2 =44g	coal x4 =11g, slate =8g, yellow sandstone flat tile? x3 =111g, burnt? building stone? =56g	
C.5	white/yellow brick? =878g			coal =<1g, yellow flat sandstone? tile? x2 =110g	
C.6	clay pipe bowl fragment =4g	green bottle glass =<1g	corroded iron nails =12g	yellow flat sandstone? tile? =138g	

Test Pit 42	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1			corroded iron nail =5g		
C. 2	red flat tile =5g, clay pipe stem =2g	clear container glass =12g, clear flat glass =2g			
C.3	clay pipe stem =2g, clay pipe bowl fragment =1g, red CBM x2 =1g	green bottle glass =2g	corroded iron nail =5g, corroded metal handle? =50g	coal x2= 4g	
C.4	clay pipe stem =2g, red CBM =<1g	clear container glass =2g, degraded green bottle glass =2g, clear glass 'droplet' (blown glass?) blob =<1g		coal x4 =2g	
C.5		clear flat glass x3 =2g	flat metal bracket =16g, small wedge shaped nail? =4g		
C.6	red/orange tile =55g, red land drain segment =468g, dirty yellow land drain segment =1150g	green bottle glass =5g			

## 13.5 Maps

Much of the value of test pit data from currently occupied rural settlements are derived from a holistic consideration across the entire settlement. Maps showing a range of the data from all the test pit excavations in Peakirk in 2012 are included below. These may be read in conjunction with relevant sections of the main report. Some of these maps are available online at <http://www.access.arch.cam.ac.uk/reports/cambridgeshire/peakirk> and these can be used, if wished, to prepare maps showing the distribution of other classes of data not depicted in this appendix. All maps are copyright Edina Digimap.



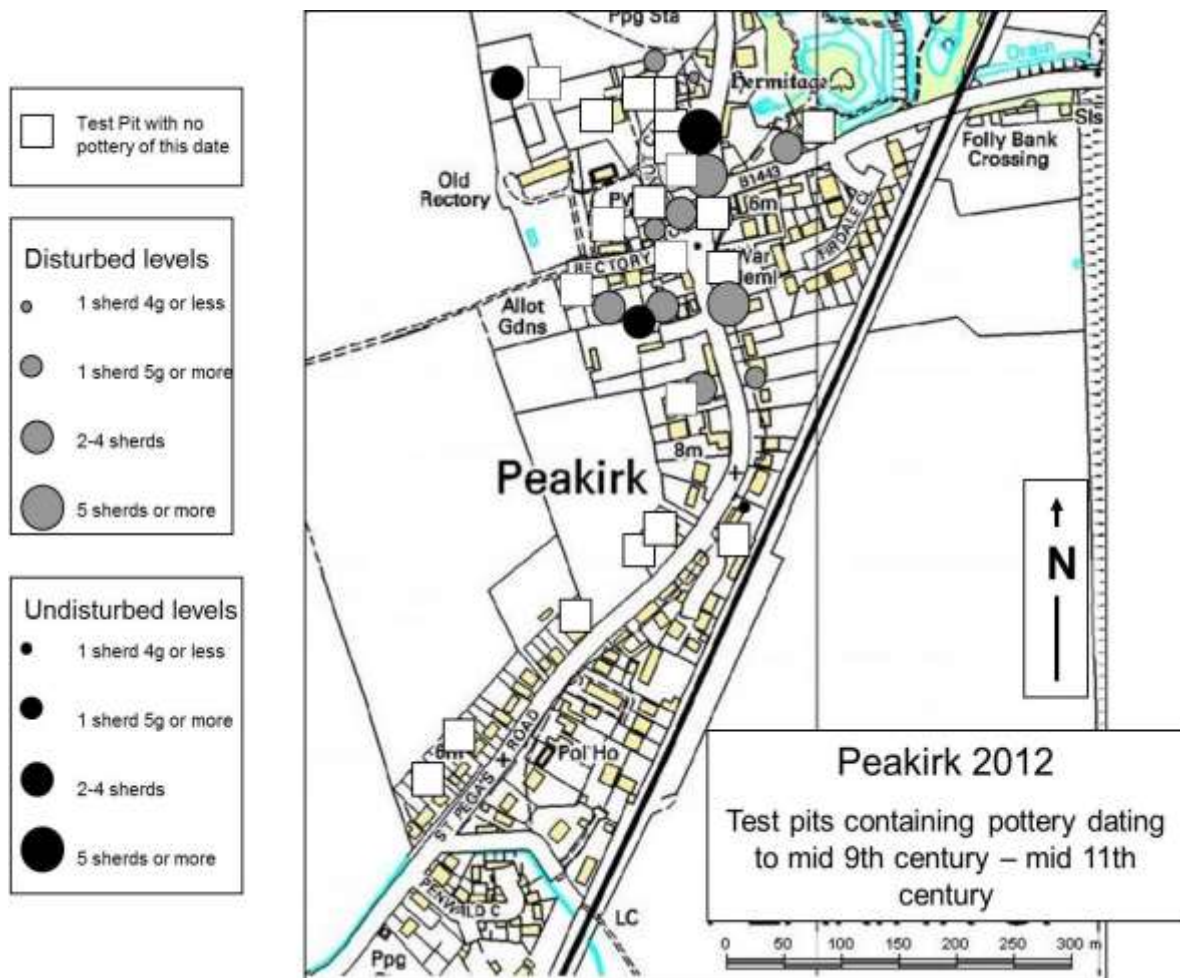


Figure 47: The Late Saxon pottery distribution map from all the Peakirk test pits

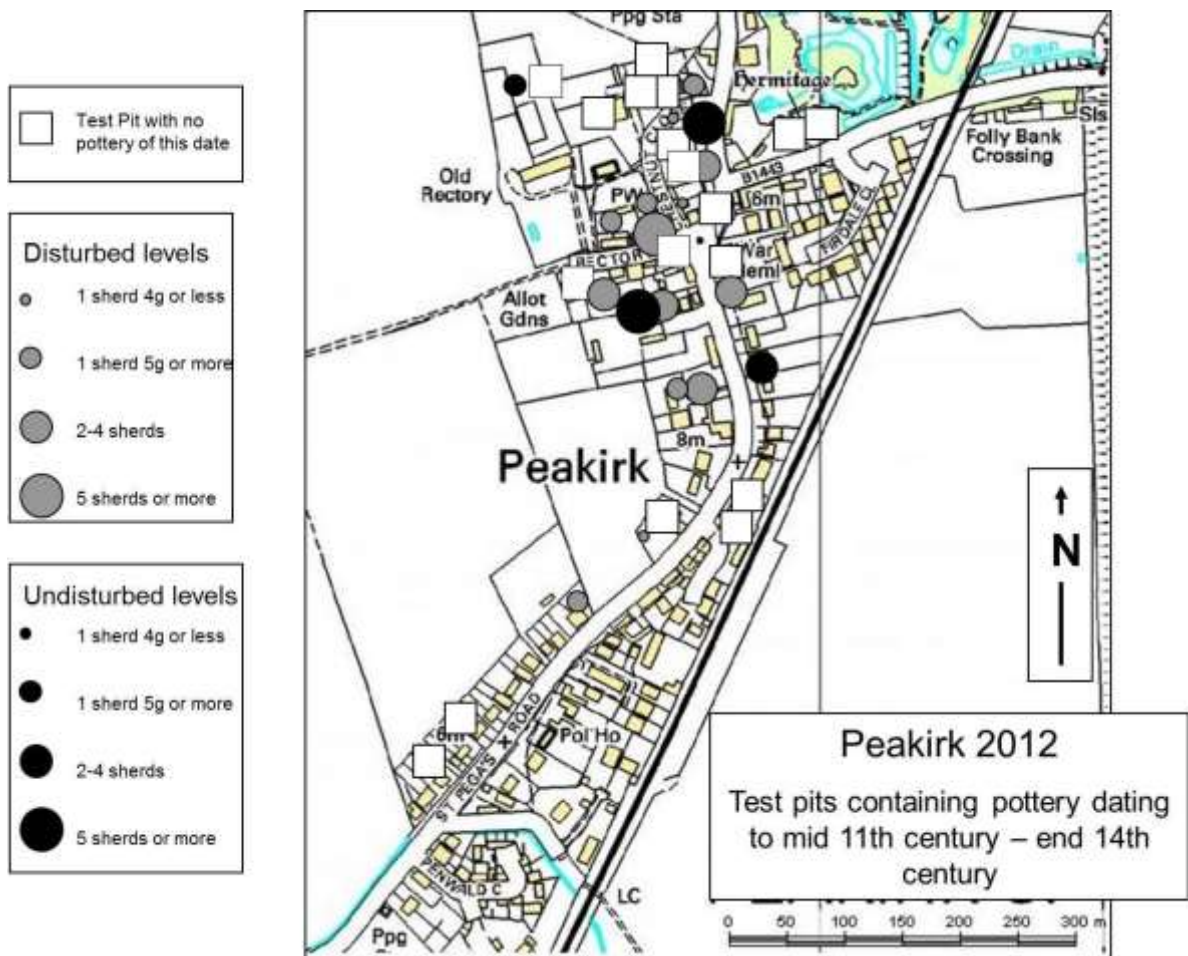


Figure 48: The high medieval pottery distribution map from all the Peakirk test pits



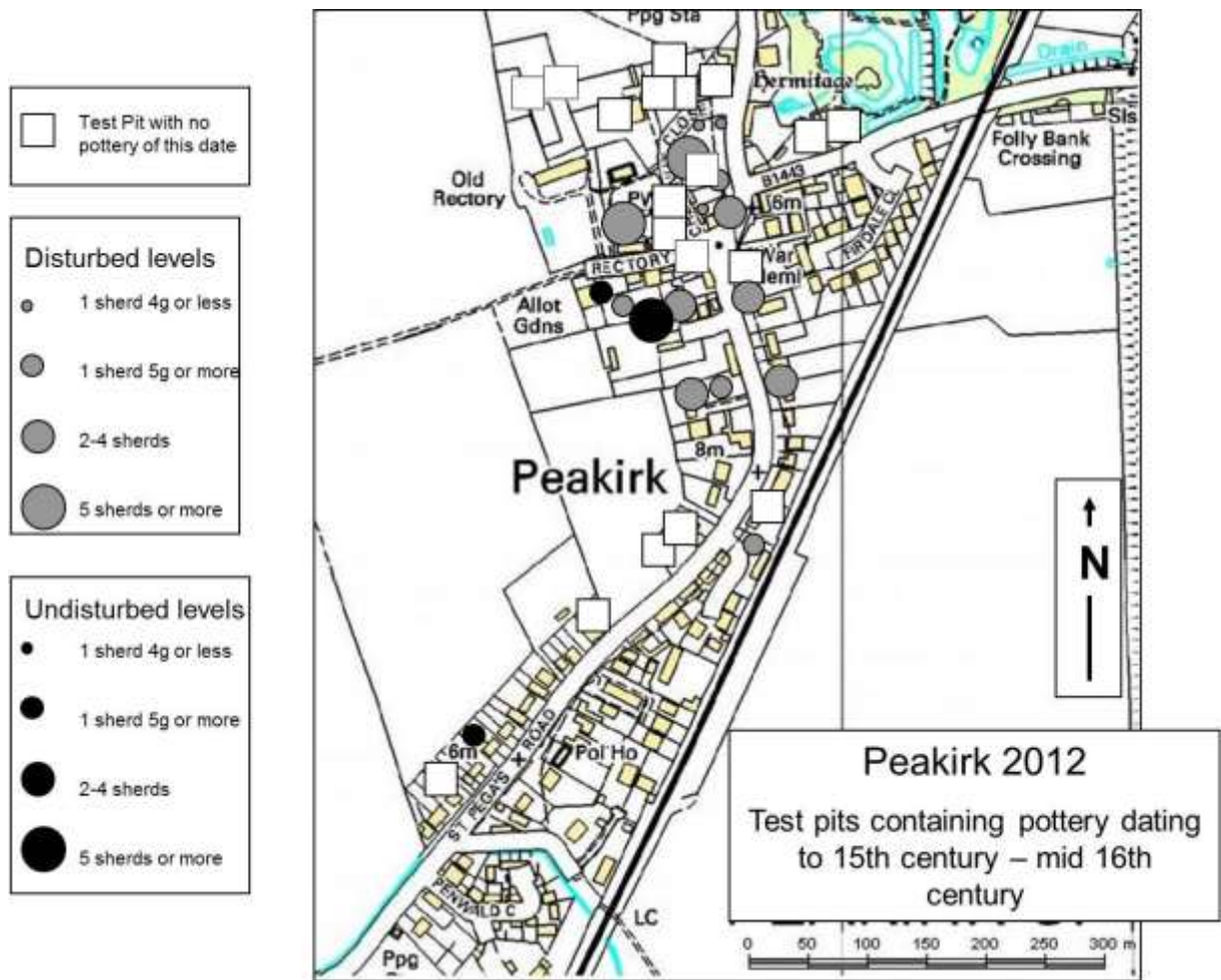


Figure 49: The late medieval pottery distribution map from all the Peakirk test pits

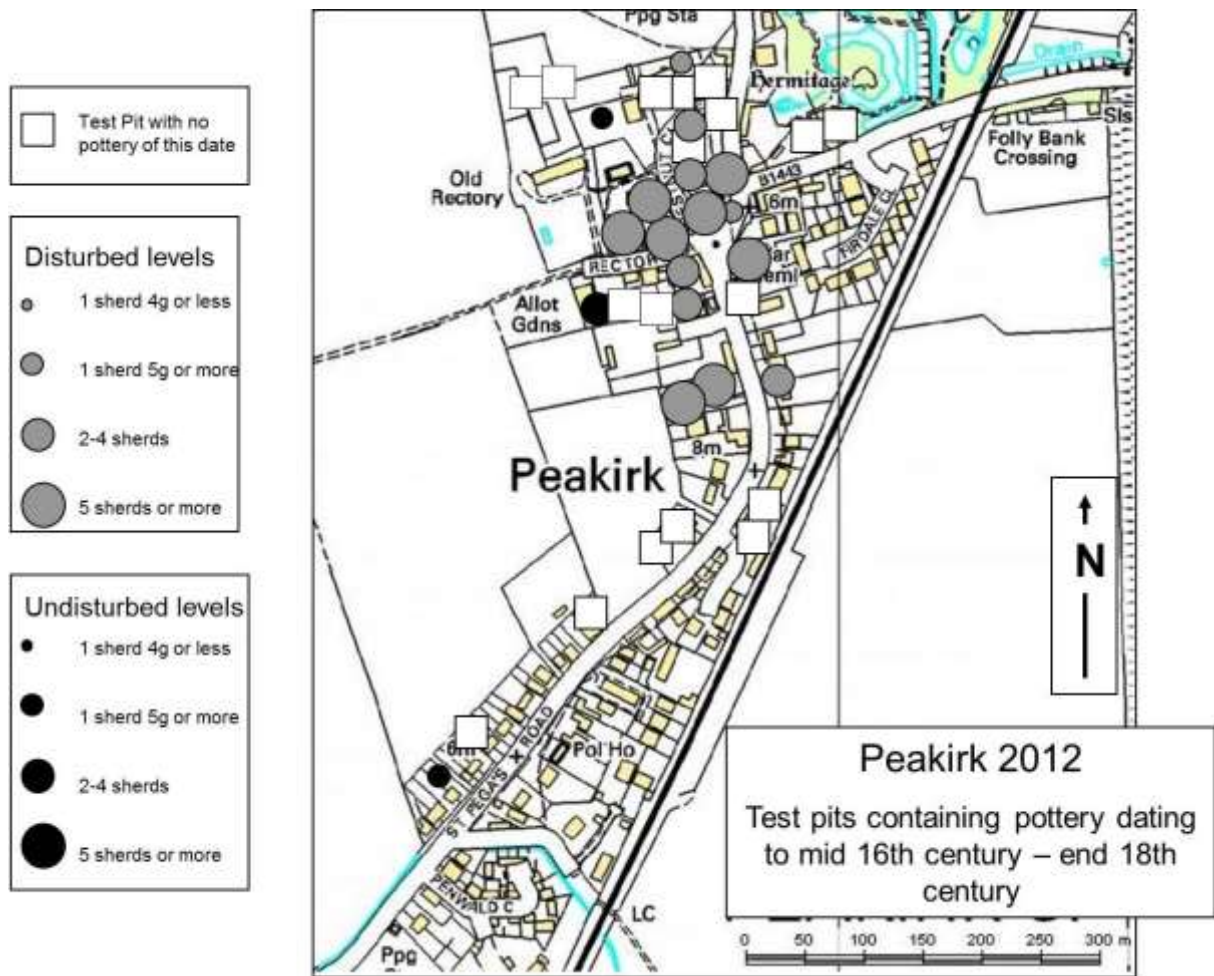


Figure 50: The post medieval pottery distribution map from all the Peakirk test pits





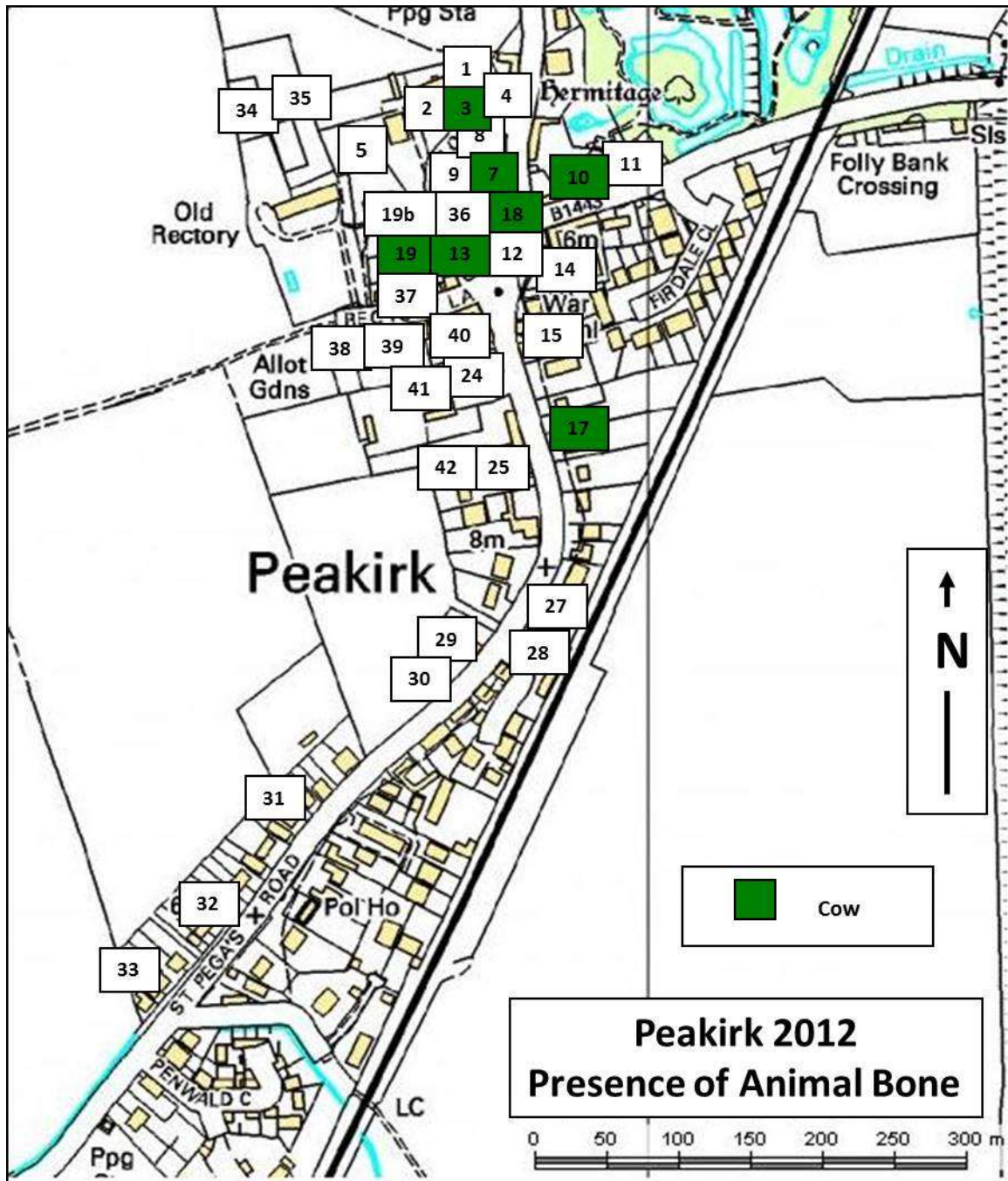


Figure 52: The presence of cow bone from the Peakirk Dig and Sow test pits

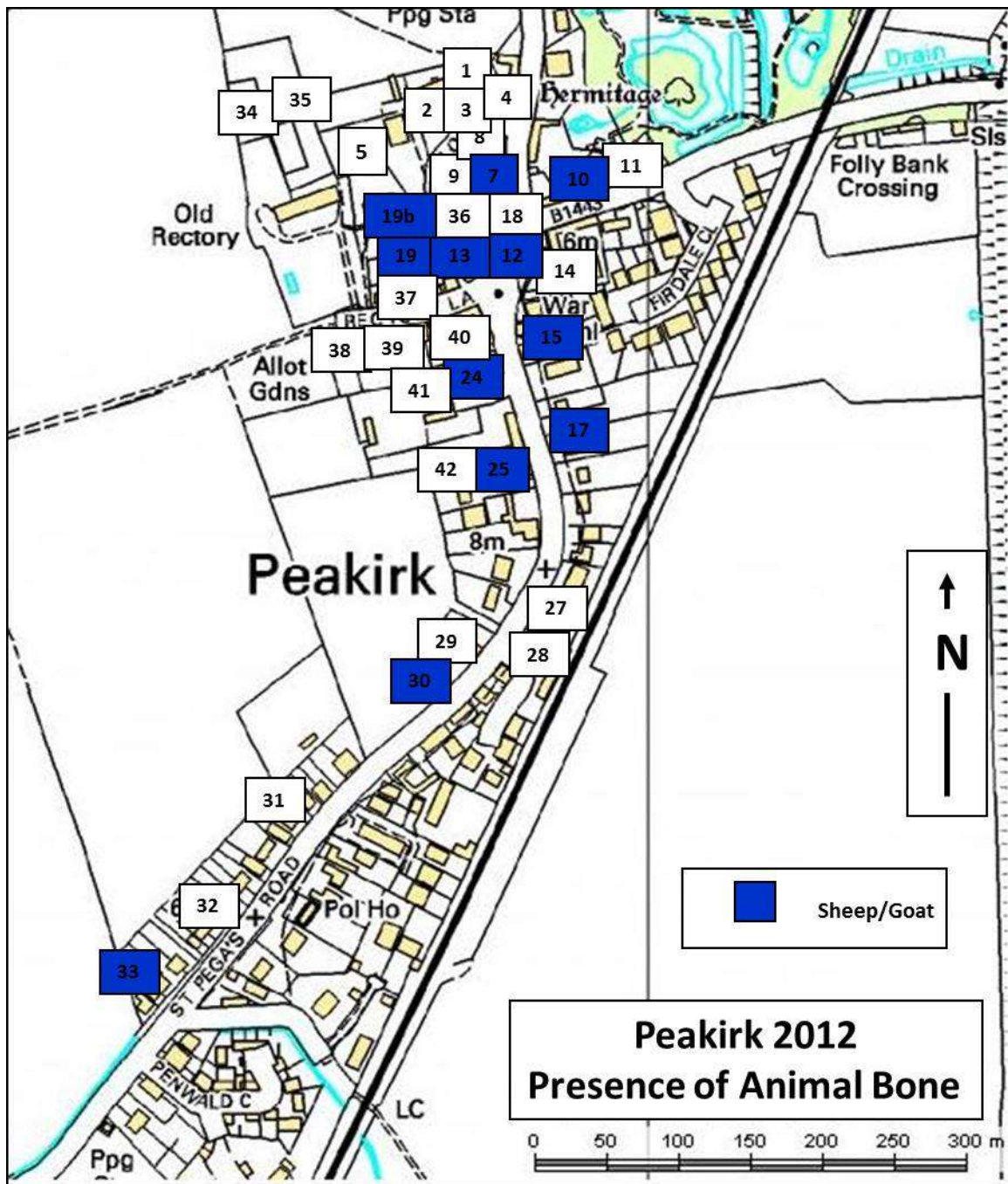


Figure 53: The presence of sheep/goat bone from the Peakirk Dig and Sow test pits



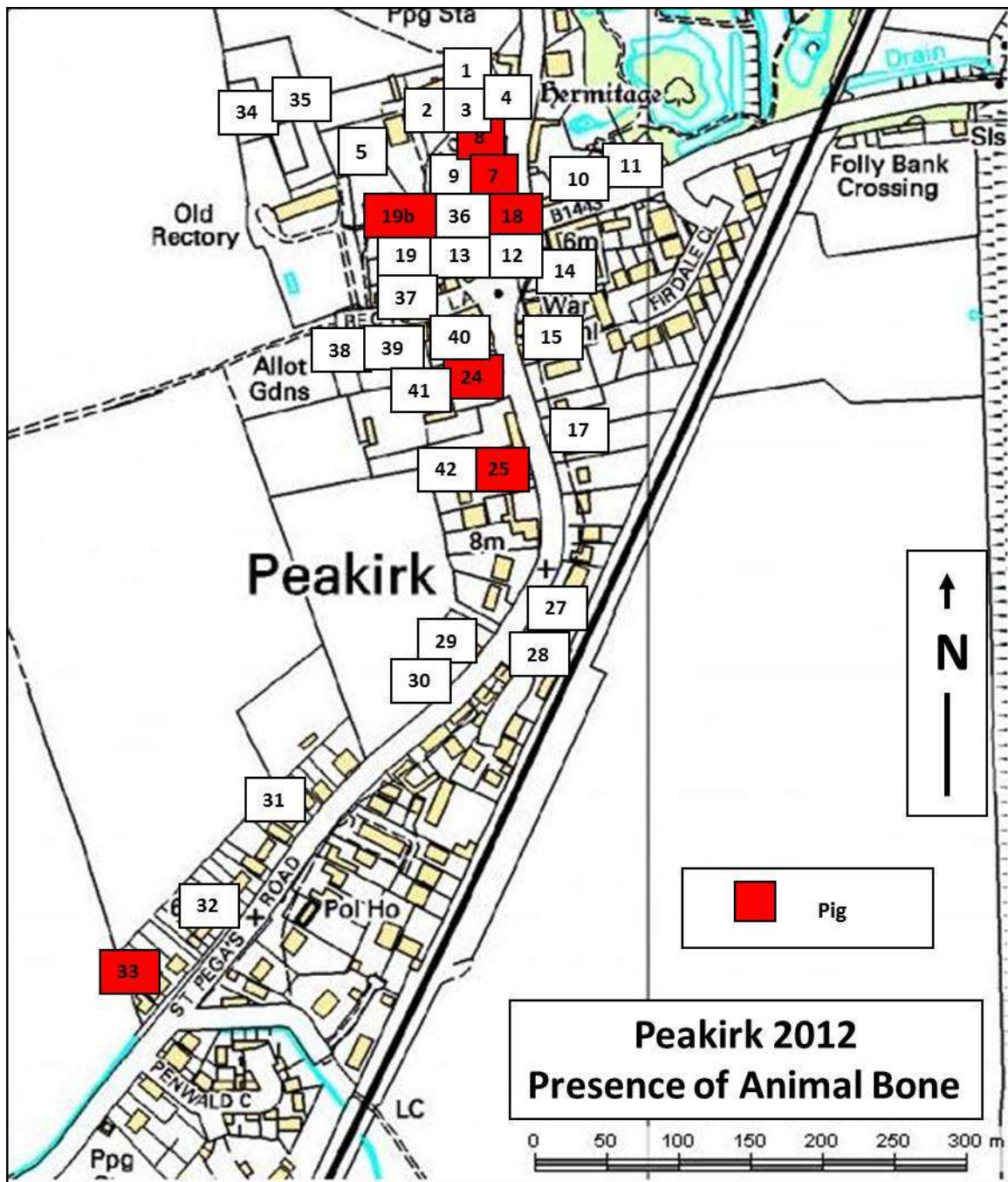


Figure 54: The presence of pig bone from the Peakirk Dig and Sow test pits

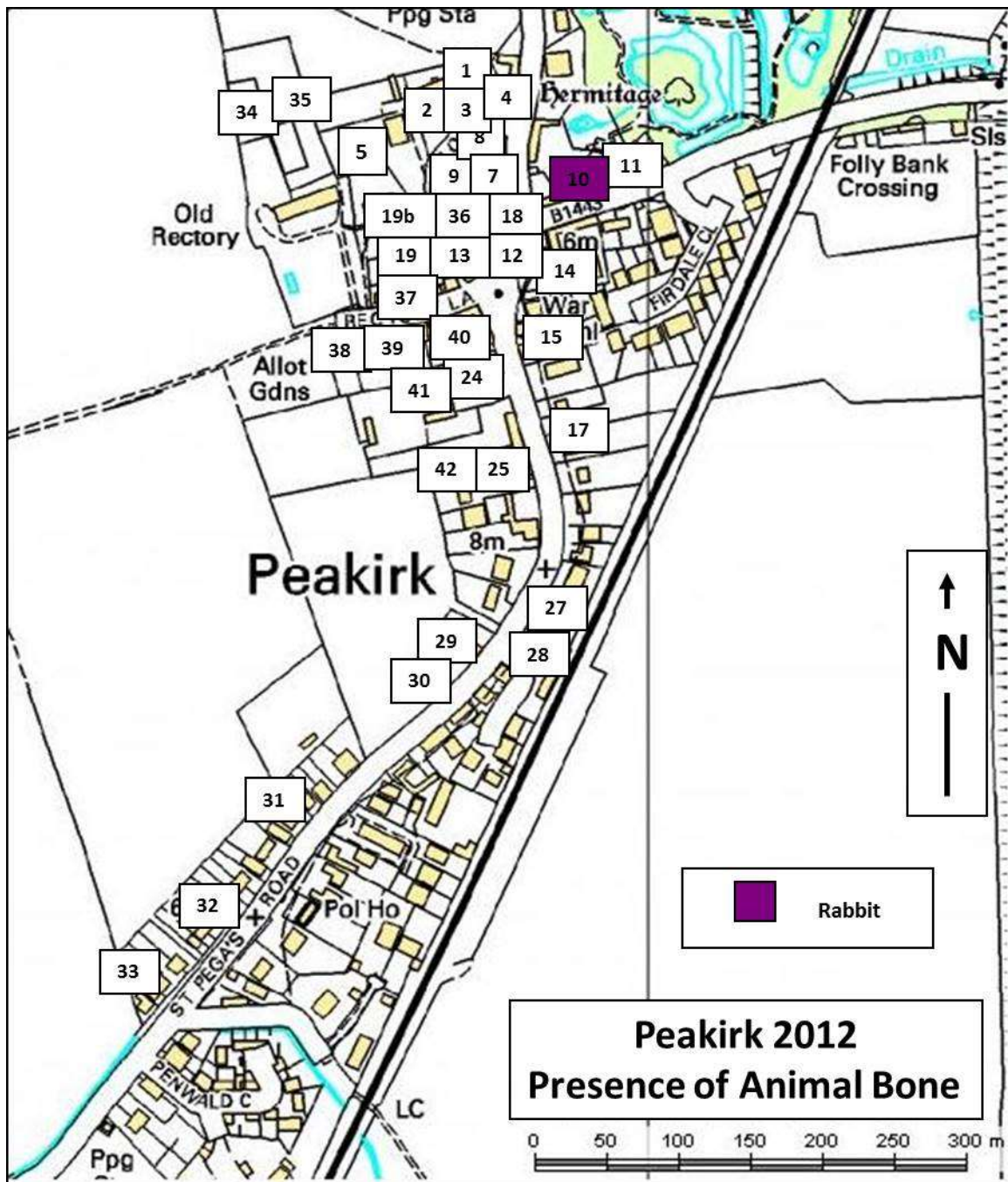


Figure 55: The presence of rabbit bone from the Peakirk Dig and Sow test pits



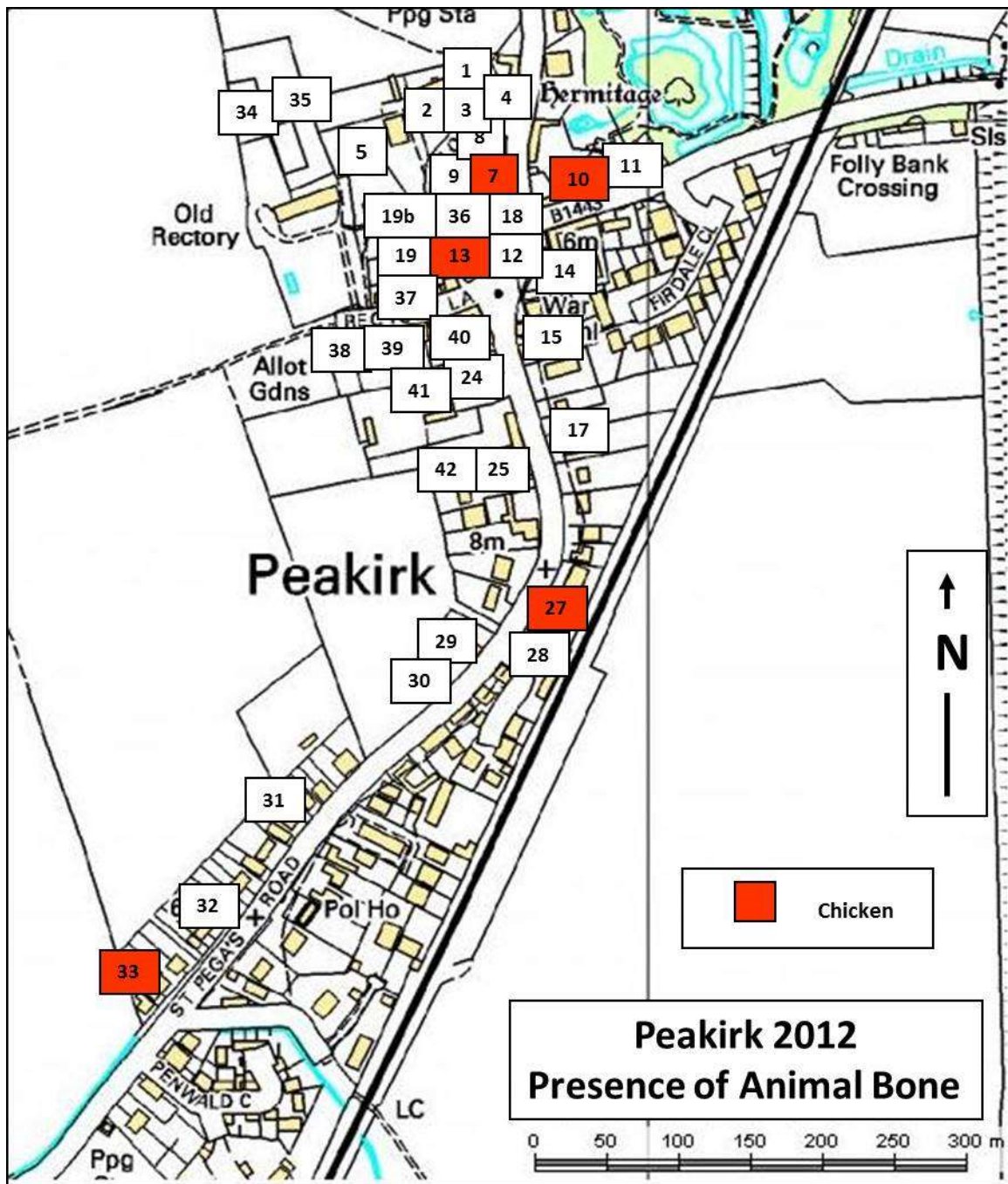


Figure 56: The presence of chicken bone from the Peakirk Dig and Sow test pits

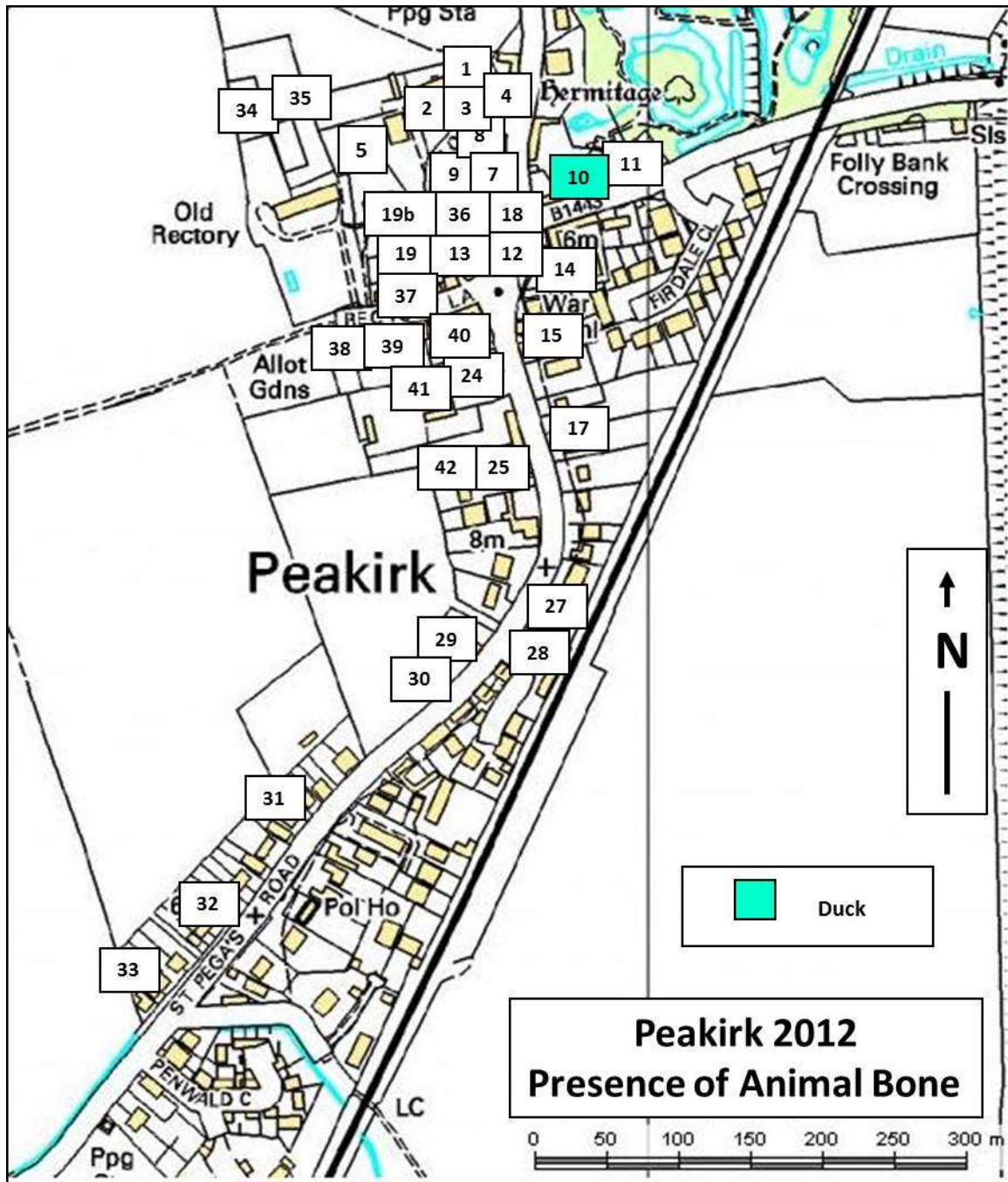


Figure 57: The presence of duck bone from the Peakirk Dig and Sow test pits



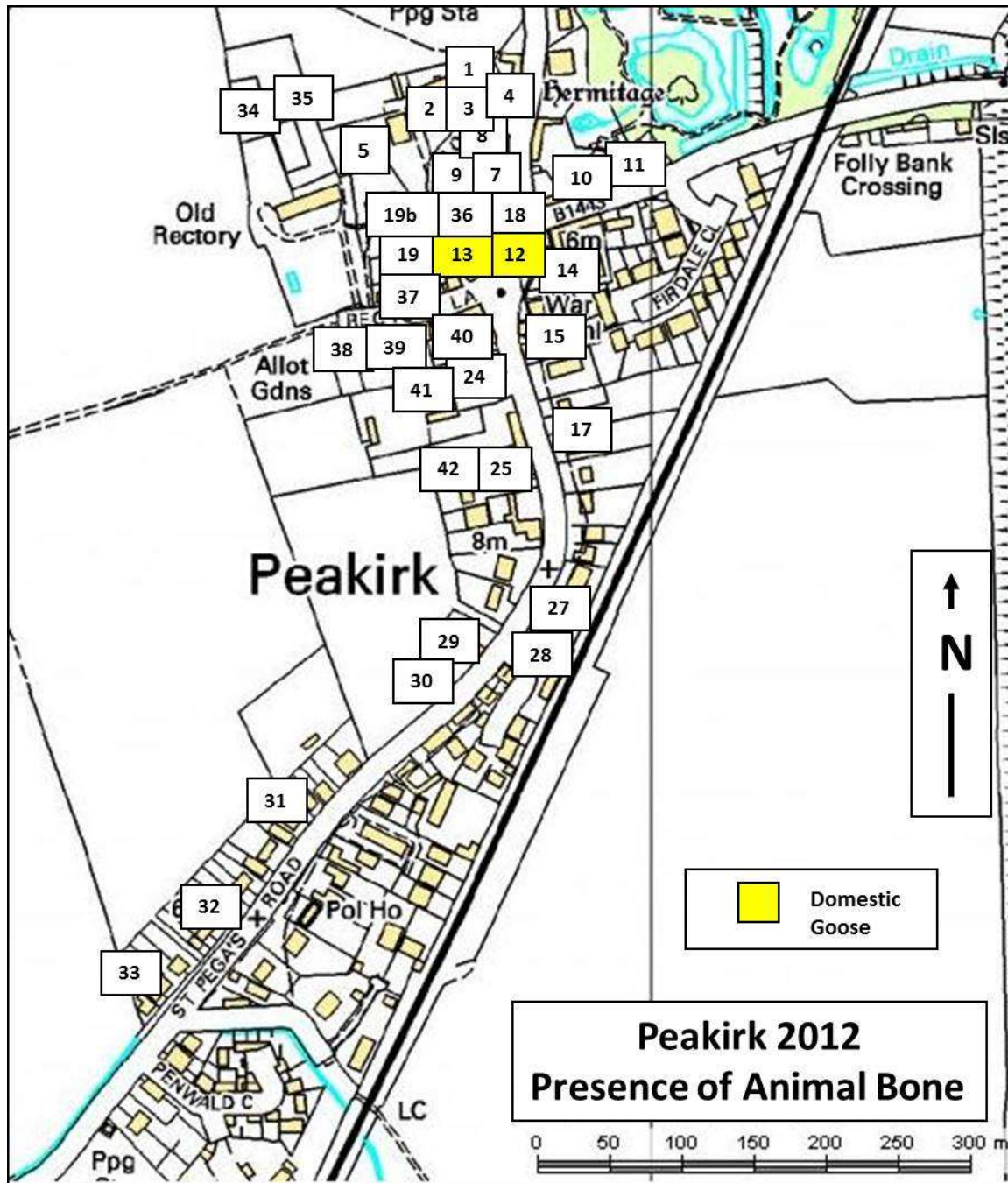


Figure 58: The presence of domestic goose bone from the Peakirk Dig and Sow test pits



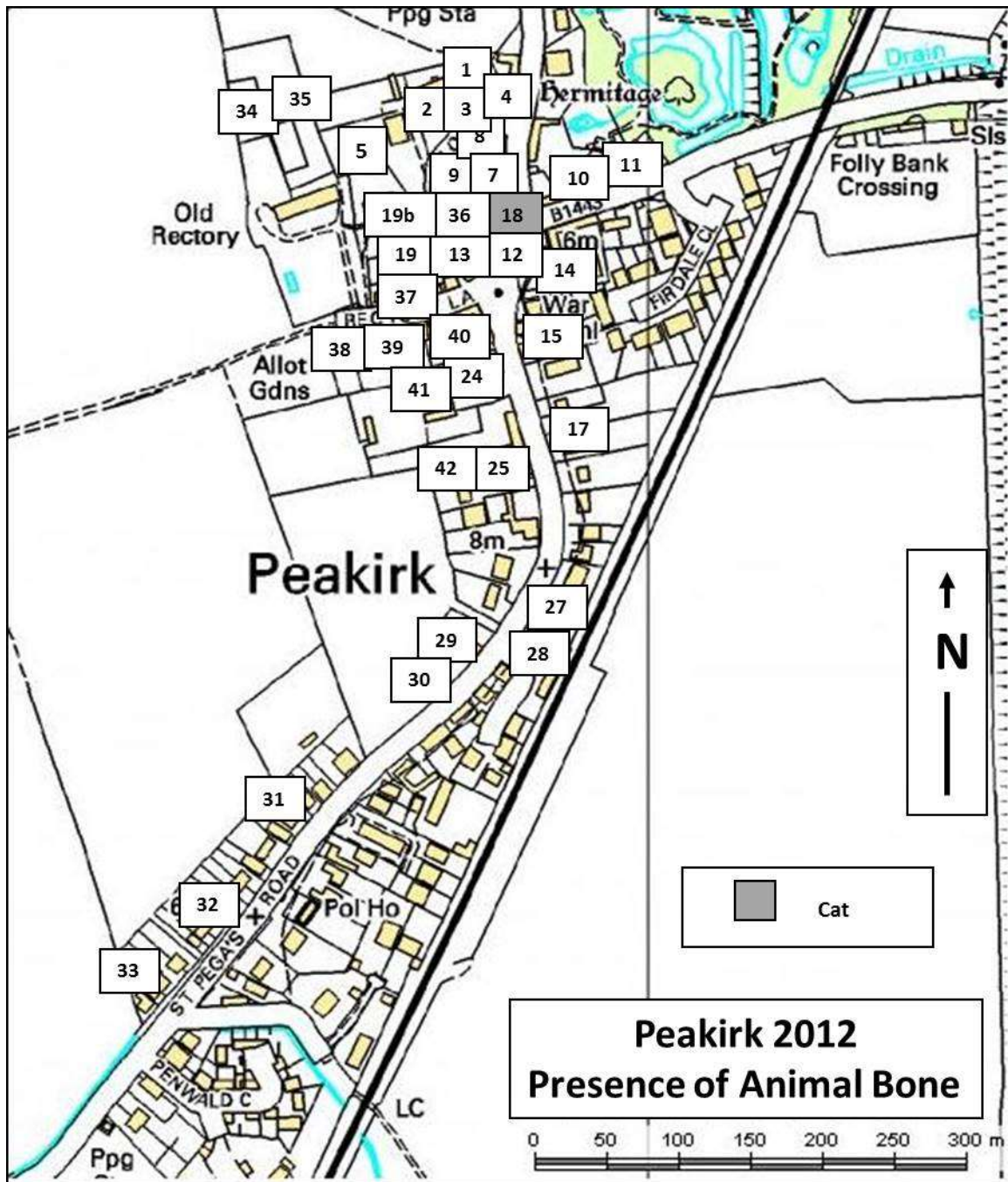


Figure 59: The presence of cat bone from the Peakirk Dig and Sow test pits

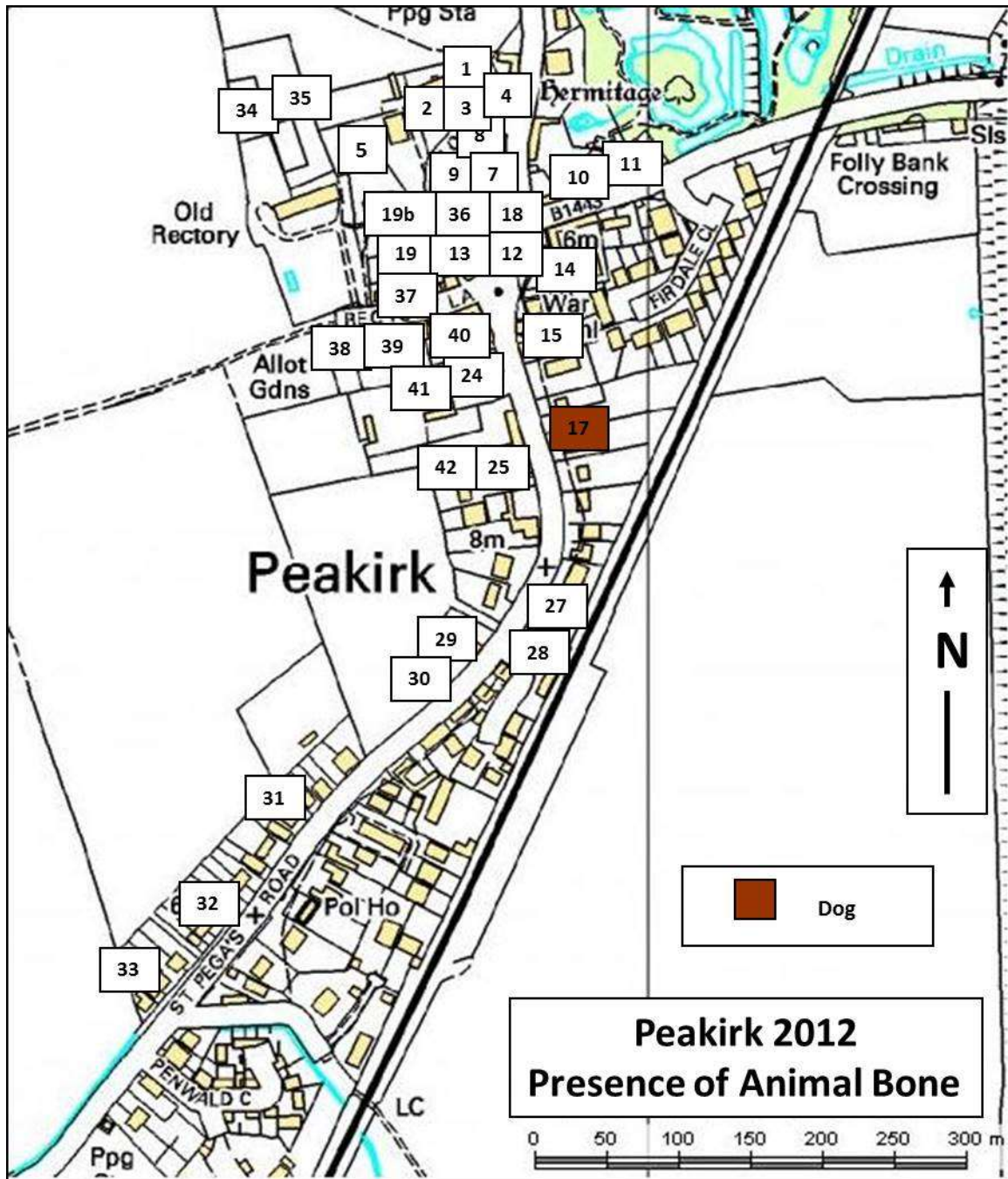


Figure 60: The presence of dog bone from the Peakirk Dig and Sow test pits