

# **Witham** Archaeology

---

A Report to TUP Properties

March 2014



## **LAND ADJACENT TO 12 WHITMORE STREET, WHITTLESEY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

### **Test Pit Evaluation**

*R Trimble*

# LAND ADJACENT TO 12 WHITMORE STREET, WHITTLESEY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

CHER Event No.: ECB4132

Fenland District Council Planning Ref.: F/YR12/0527

NGR: TL 2695 9724

## *Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation*

<i>Contents</i>	<i>Page</i>
SUMMARY .....	1
1.0 INTRODUCTION .....	1
2.0 SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY .....	1
3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND .....	1
4.0 AIMS & OBJECTIVES .....	3
5.0 METHODOLOGY .....	3
6.0 RESULTS .....	4
6.1 Test Pit 1 (see Figs. 3 & 4) .....	4
6.2 Test Pit 2 (see Fig. 5) .....	4
6.3 Test Pit 3 (see Figs. 6 & 7) .....	4
6.4 Test Pit 4 (see Figs 8 & 9) .....	5
6.5 Test Pit 5 (see Figs 10 & 11) .....	5
6.6 Test Pit 6 (see Fig. 12) .....	6
7.0 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION .....	6
8.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS .....	7
9.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY .....	8
10.0 PROJECT/ ARCHIVE DETAILS .....	8
10.1 Project Information .....	8
10.2 Archive Details .....	8
<i>Colour plates</i>	
<i>Plate 1: Test Pit 1, Section 2, looking north; 1m scale .....</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Plate 2: Test Pit 1, Section 1, looking west; 1m scale .....</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Plate 3: Test Pit 1, Section 3, looking east; 1m scale .....</i>	<i>11</i>

<i>Plate 4: Test Pit 2, looking north; 1m scale.....</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Plate 5: Test Pit 3, Section 4, looking west; 1m scale.....</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>Plate 6: Test Pit 3, Section 7, looking north; 1m scale.....</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>Plate 7: Test Pit 4, Section 8, looking south; 1m scale.....</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>Plate 8: Test Pit 5, Sections 10 and 11, looking west; 1m scale.....</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>Plate 9: Test Pit 6, looking north, 1m scale.....</i>	<i>14</i>

### ***Illustrations***

- Fig. 1 Site Location Maps
- Fig. 2 Test Pit Location Plan - Scale 1:500
- Fig. 3 Test Pit 1 Plan - Scale 1:20
- Fig. 4 Test Pit 1 Sections – Scale 1:20
- Fig. 5 Test Pit 2 Plan – Scale 1:20
- Fig. 6 Test Pit 3 Plan – Scale 1:20
- Fig. 7 Test Pit 3 Sections – Scale 1:20
- Fig. 8 Test Pit 4 Plan – Scale 1:20
- Fig. 9 Test Pit 4 Sections – Scale 1:20
- Fig. 10 Test Pit 5 Plan – Scale 1:20
- Fig. 11 Test Pit 5 Sections – Scale 1:20
- Fig. 12 Test Pit 6 Plan and Sections – Scale 1:20

### **APPENDIX A – CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS**

**APPENDIX B – POTTERY ARCHIVE** *By Gary Taylor, Alex Beeby and  
Paul Cope-Faulkner*

**APPENDIX C – PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL REPORT** *By Val Fryer*

**APPENDIX D – OASIS FORM**

---

# **LAND ADJACENT TO 12 WHITMORE STREET, WHITTLESEY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

## **ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION**

### ***SUMMARY***

*This report describes the results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation undertaken by Witham Archaeology at 12 Whitmore Street, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire. The project was commissioned by TUP Properties in response to a condition of planning permission arising from proposed residential development of the site.*

*The site is located in the historic core of Whittlesey. Medieval remains have been revealed by recent investigations to the north of the site on Gracious Street, to the southwest on Broad Street, and to the south on Queen Street.*

*The current investigations revealed pits of potentially Roman, Saxon, Saxo-Norman, medieval and post medieval date. Deep pits dating from the early medieval to late post medieval period may have originated as rubbish pits situated on land to the rear of properties extending along a precursor to Whitmore Street.*

### ***1.0 INTRODUCTION***

This report describes the results of a Test Pit Evaluation undertaken by Witham Archaeology on the site of a proposed residential development comprising four houses on land adjacent to 12 Whitmore Street, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire. The project was commissioned by TUP Properties in response to a condition of planning permission issued by Fenland District Council. Fieldwork was completed during the period to 3<sup>rd</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> March 2014.

The information in this document is presented with the proviso that further data may yet emerge. Witham Archaeology cannot, therefore, be held responsible for any loss, delay or damage, material or otherwise, arising out of this report. The document has been prepared in accordance with the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

### ***2.0 SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY***

The town and parish of Whittlesey in the administrative district of Fenland, Cambridgeshire lies approximately 10km east of Peterborough (see Fig. 1).

The site, at NGR TL 2695 9724, is located within the historic core of Whittlesey, north of Whitmore Street, on land currently forming part a car park associated with the Ivy Leaf Club. It occupies a plot of around 560m<sup>2</sup>.

The site is located on solid geology of the Oxford Clay Formation dating from the Jurassic period, overlain by March Gravels (British Geological Survey, England & Wales, Solid & Drift, 1:50 000).

### ***3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND***

#### ***Prehistoric***

Archaeological investigations undertaken on the western fen edge of Whittlesey island have revealed abundant evidence of prehistoric activity, most notably relating to the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods. Recent excavations on the fen edge north of Whittlesey (HER 11047) revealed Bronze Age remains indicative of funerary activity, in the form of a small pit containing Beaker pottery and flints,



and a partial ring ditch interpreted as a barrow. There were, however, no associated human remains to confirm the interpretation as a burial site. Bronze Age deposits were overlain by domestic settlement remains dated to the middle Iron Age (Murphy 2008).

#### *Roman*

Roman remains are abundant in the Whittlesey area, possibly reflecting proximity to the Fen Causeway (CB 15033), a Roman road which traverses the island in the northern part of the town. Sherds of Roman pottery were recovered during archaeological investigations in the centre of Whittlesey, at the Post Office Yard (HER 01963) and at Manor View (see below). Despite a lack of stratigraphic evidence the finds are indicative of nearby settlement.

#### *Anglo Saxon and Medieval*

An early reference to Whittlesey (here referred to as *Witlesig*) occurs in a charter of AD792, confirming a grant of land to Thorney Abbey (Sawyer 1968). The place-name probably derives from a combination of the Old English word *eg*, meaning an island, and the personal name *Wital* (Ekwall 1989, 515). In c. 1086, at the time of the Domesday Survey, land in Whittlesey was split between the Abbeys of Ely and Thorney. During the medieval period, two churches - St Mary's and St Andrew's - served the respective manors of Thorney and Ely. St Mary's Church (HER 02928) contains elements of thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth century fabric, having been rebuilt after a fire in 1244, while the earliest work in St Andrews Church dates to the middle of the 13<sup>th</sup> century (HER 14921). The site of Poor's Hospital (HER 02916), reputedly started by Adam Rypp in 1391, lies in the same general area as St Mary's church.

Seven Anglo-Saxon inhumation burials were discovered in 1828 in the northern part of Whittlesey. The burials lay on east to west alignments, accompanied by pots placed alongside the heads (HER – 10594). Residual sherds of late Saxon pottery occurred in many of the features excavated during an evaluation at Manor View in the town centre (see below).

Medieval settlement remains have been encountered during archaeological investigations at several locations in the town. Between 1981 and 1983, excavations in the Post Office Yard, between St Mary's church and the market square, revealed nineteen pits and associated finds (HER 11910 and HER 01963). More recent work at the Old Post Office (an evaluation completed in 2008 – MCB 17978) revealed further pits, including an example which may served as a well. In 2004, an evaluation at Manor View (HER MCB15935), immediately southwest of St Mary's church, revealed walls, pits, postholes and other features associated with medieval settlement (Fletcher 2004). Immediately east of the evaluation is a Grade II listed Manor House (HER 02918). The building is mostly 17<sup>th</sup> century but retains some 15<sup>th</sup> elements.

Elsewhere in Whittlesey, medieval features interpreted as probable rubbish pits (HER MCB17908) were located during an evaluation off Queen Street (south of the current site), together with an earlier, undated phase of pits, and later medieval quarries (House 2008). An evaluation in 2004 (HER MCB16704), at Grosvenor House, Eastgate (southeast of the current site) located a late medieval ditch, while work at Finkle Lane (HER MCB17814), to the northwest of the current site, produced evidence of activity spanning the medieval period, including possible burgage plots, domestic rubbish pits and possible leatherworking tanks. Medieval furrows (HER MCB17606) were recorded during an evaluation at Sir Harry Smith Community College on the eastern side of Whittlesey.

More recently, investigations in the vicinity of the site have revealed medieval activity to the north on Gracious Street (ECB3771), to the southwest on Broad Street (ECB3382), and to the south on Queen Street (ECB2911).

A moated site at Portland House probably indicates the site of Burystead Manor (HER 12010).

The current site was formerly occupied by buildings, which are shown on the 1887 and 1901 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 maps.

#### **4.0 AIMS & OBJECTIVES**

The principal objectives of the project, as set out in a Witham Archaeology specification of 19<sup>th</sup> February 2014, were to:

- *provide information on the presence/absence, nature, date and quality of survival of archaeological deposits and remains which might be contained within the site, at the depth of proposed construction disturbance, and to assess the importance of such remains in terms of their local, regional and national context.*
- *assess the possible scale of development impact on any remains and provide information which might influence development design so that impact on any remains can be avoided or minimised.*
- *provide information that will allow the local planning authority to reconcile development proposals with their policy for preserving archaeological remains and make an informed and reasoned decision on a planning application.*
- *provide site specific archaeological information which (if necessary) would allow for the design and integration of timing and funding of any further archaeological work (or other mitigating strategy) which might be required in advance of or during any subsequent development programme.*
- *produce a project archive for deposition with the appropriate museum and from which the potential for further study and academic research could be assessed.*
- *provide information for accession to the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER).*

#### **5.0 METHODOLOGY**

Six test pits were excavated, varying around 2 x 2m in area. Provisional locations for pits were agreed with the Historic Environment Team in advance of fieldwork, but some *ad hoc* adjustment in layout was necessitated by the need to avoid deep disturbance to areas designated for foundations for the proposed buildings.

Topsoil and other recent deposits were removed by mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The bases and of the pits and most the pit sides were then cleaned by hand, followed by sample excavation of any features and deposits of potential archaeological origin, to ascertain character, extent and date.

Excavated features were recorded through drawn plans and sections at scale 1: 20. The drawn record was supplemented by colour photographs and written context records on *pro forma* recording sheets. Trenches and reference points used for recording were located by survey grade GPS.

## **6.0 RESULTS**

Full context descriptions are presented in Appendix A.

### **6.1 Test Pit 1 (see Figs. 3 & 4)**

Excavations in Test Pit 1 were carried out to a maximum depth of 1.50m below existing ground level.

Natural sandy clay and gravel (125) was encountered at around 0.80m below existing ground level sealed by a layer of clayey silt (124) 0.26m thick.

Layer (124) was cut by [120], a large cut interpreted as a rubbish pit, which was partially revealed at the northwest corner of the excavation. The cut, which could not be excavated to full depth owing to health and safety considerations, was at least 0.50m deep and probably 1.10m deep if context (116) is included as a fill. A soft, dark silt was partially revealed at the edge of the feature, sealed by silty sand (117) and probably (116). The small quantity of pottery from (117), which included a residual sherd of 5<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> date (early to middle Saxon), suggests a late 12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> century date for the deposit. A fragment of another feature, [123], partially revealed in plan but not excavated, may represent another pit of approximately the same date as [120].

Both [120] and [123] were cut by a pit located on the western side of the area, [114]. At least 1.05m deep, Pit [114] contained a thick deposit of silty sand lying on the eastern edge, overlain by fills (112), (111), (110), (109), (108), (107), (106), (105) and (104). Frequent occurrences of ash and/or charcoal in deposits (111), (109), (107) and (105) are consistent with use as a rubbish pit. Overall, pottery from the fills of the feature indicates deposition in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Pit [114] was sealed by a layer of sandy silt (103), while a fragment of brickwork relating to a 19<sup>th</sup> century building (115) was visible at the northeast corner of the area.

A layer of sandy silt 0.12m thick (102) extended throughout the area, sealed by recently laid stone (101) and the existing tarmac surface (100).

### **6.2 Test Pit 2 (see Fig. 5)**

Test Pit 2 was excavated to a depth of around 0.85m below existing ground level, revealing a single pit, [201], on the eastern side of the area. The pit was recorded in plan but was not excavated. It contained an upper fill of mid greyish brown silty sand (200).

### **6.3 Test Pit 3 (see Figs. 6 & 7)**

Test Pit 3 was excavated to a maximum of 1.55m below existing ground, through deposits filling intercutting pits [315] and [320].

Natural sand and gravel (329) in Test Pit 3 was revealed at around 0.80m below existing ground level. It was sealed by sandy clay c. 0.15m thick (328). The top surface of the latter deposits indicates ground level at around 0.50m below existing ground level prior to the excavation of Pit [320] as described below.

Three large pits were encountered in Test Pit 3. The earliest, [326], which was partially revealed on the western side of the area, was around 0.60m deep (max.) in the excavated portion, displaying concave sides and a concave base. The feature contained a primary fill of silty sand overlain by sandy silts (324), (323) (322) and (321). A fragment of Roman pottery from the primary fill (325) indicates a possible Roman date.

Pit [326] was cut to the east by Pit [320], which occupied much of the area of Test Pit 3. Pit [320] was at least 0.9m deep (it was not excavated to full depth), displaying steep sides undercutting in places around the eastern and southern edges. It contained homogenous fills of sandy silt (319) and silty sand (318). One sherd of pot dated as 10<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> century was recovered from (319).

Pit [315], partially revealed on the eastern side of the Test Pit 3 was at least 0.85m deep (extending below the lower limit of excavation) with steep edges on the western and southern sides. A deposit of sandy silt (314) had accumulated on the southern edge, abutted by clay (313) and sealed by fill (310), followed by sandy silt with frequent ash and charcoal (308). The latter deposits extended to the west as layers, beyond the limits of Pit [315], where they were interspersed by layers of sandy silt (309) and predated by deposits (312) and (311). Silty clay (307) and sandy silt (306) on the western side of the trench may have represented variations within (308). Deposit (310) also sealed a small cut, [317], on the northern side of the trench. A fragment clay pipe from the silt fill (316) indicates a possible date of mid 17<sup>th</sup> century. Finds from (314), (310) and (308) indicate a late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century date for the phase of activity including the accumulation of fills into [315].

A layer of sandy silt *c.* 0.30m thick, (305), extended throughout the trench above (308). The layer included pottery dated as 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The layer was sealed by recently laid stone (302) and the existing tarmac surface (300)/(301).

#### **6.4 Test Pit 4 (see Figs 8 & 9)**

In Test Pit 4, natural sand and gravel, (413), was encountered at around 0.80m below existing ground level.

A pit, [408], was partially revealed at the southwest corner of the area. The feature, measuring at least 0.45m deep, had an irregular plan (possibly indicating more than one feature) and a concave, bowl shaped profile. It contained a primary fill of silty sand, (407), overlain by silt (406) and silty sand (405). The feature remained undated.

Fill (405) was partly sealed by (410) and (412), interpreted as forming a single layer of clayey sandy silt 0.18 to 0.28m thick, extending throughout Test Pit 4. Context (410) was abutted by sand/silt (409), which also sealed (405), while context (412) was sealed by a layer of sandy clay, (411).

Layer (411) was post-dated by sandy silt (404) and silty sand (403), situated in a 'cut', [414], positioned directly over [408]. A fragment of 10<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> century pottery was retrieved from (403).

Although [408] and [414] were recorded as different features separated by (410)/(412), the fills (404) and (403) might be interpreted as the latest contents of [408], overlying slumped material derived from the wider extent of (410) and (412).

A modern brick soakaway (401) was recorded in the east facing section of the test pit.

The upper levels of the test pit were occupied by recently laid stone (402), sealed by the existing tarmac surface (400).

#### **6.5 Test Pit 5 (see Figs 10 & 11)**

In Test Pit 5, natural sand and gravel was encountered at around 0.60m below existing ground level.

An extensive and relatively shallow cut, [521], was revealed at the southwestern corner of the trench. It had an irregular plan shape and irregular concave base, and was at least 0.30m, potentially 0.65m deep. The ashy nature of the primary fill, (520), and evidence of localised burning suggests a relationship with a hearth or oven. Context (520) was sealed by a sequence of deposits – (519), (518), (517) and (516) – interpreted as probable fills of [521]. The feature remains undated, although a fragment of fired clay was recovered from (520).

At lower levels [521] had clearly been cut by a pit, [515], which was partially revealed at the western edge of Trial Pit 5. It would appear that the higher levels of [515] were vertical or near vertical – as suggested by the disjunction in deposits at the southwest corner of the area. The feature was filled by sandy silt (510) and silty clays (509) and (508). While a small, near complete jug of 19<sup>th</sup> century date from (510) provides a conclusive date for the feature, the occurrence of early medieval material in the

assemblage suggests possible contamination (or residual material) from earlier deposits associated with [521].

A large pit, [514], was partially revealed at the northwest corner of Test Pit 5. The pit had curving edges on the south and east sides and was at least 0.62m deep (only partially excavated). The sides were steep and were undercut to the southeast. The earliest fill revealed in the excavated segment was a grey silt, (513), which was overlain by silt/sandy silt (512), sandy silts (511) and (505) and sand and gravel (504). Finds from (513) and further material from (513), (512) and (511) collected under context (506) indicate a mid 16<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century date. A fragment of late window glass in (505) is probably intrusive.

A foul water drain ran along the western side of Test Pit 5, overlain by silty sand (503)/(507). Concrete and recently laid stone, (501), extended throughout the area, overlain by the existing tarmac surface (500).

## **6.6 Test Pit 6 (see Fig. 12)**

Test Pit 2 was excavated to around 0.6m below existing ground level.

Natural sand and gravel was encountered at around 0.50m below existing ground level.

The western edge of a feature was located near the eastern limit of excavation. The feature contained a fill sandy silt 0.14m thick (605) overlain by sand and gravel 60mm thick (604). A deposit of sandy silt and stone 0.10m thick (603) may have represented another fill or a layer.

A mix of cinders and stone 0.10m thick (602), extended throughout much of the area. It was sealed by recently laid stone (601) 0.15m thick and the existing tarmac surface (600).

A linear cut with vertical sides, [608], traversing the trench from north to south and cut from a high level, was almost certainly a modern service trench.

## **7.0 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION**

### *Natural*

Natural sand and gravel was encountered at levels of between *c.* 0.5m and 0.8m below existing ground, with the higher elevations occurring in areas closest to Whitmore Street. Overlying layers were recorded in Test Pit 1, (124), and Test Pit 3, (328), predating possibly medieval pits [120] and [320]. A similar layer, (412), in Test Pit 4 may have originated as part of the same phase of activity, but interpretation must remain tentative owing to the uncertain relationship to the pit or pits [408] and [414].

### *Roman*

A single sherd of Roman pottery from Pit [325] is consistent with previous discoveries of Roman material at the Post Office yard and elsewhere on the Whittlesey gravel island. While a single sherd could be residual and should not be regarded as providing a secure date for the context, an absence of later material in [325] means that the possibility of a Roman date cannot be discounted.

### *Saxon/Saxo-Norman*

A potential for early to middle Saxon activity in the vicinity of the site is suggested by the presence of one sherd of pottery occurring as residual in Pit [120].

A single sherd of 10<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> century pottery in (403) in Test Pit 4 suggests a possible late Saxon or Saxo-Norman date for features [408] and [414]. In Test Pit 3, fill (319) in Pit [320] produced a single fragment of pot dated 10<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> century.

### *Medieval*

Pit [120] in Test Pit 1 can be ascribed to the medieval period on the basis late 12<sup>th</sup> to early 13<sup>th</sup> century pottery found in fill (117), while in Test Pit 5, medieval pottery occurring as residual in the late cut [515] could have derived from earlier deposits contained in the broad and relatively shallow cut, [521].

*Post Medieval*

Finds from Pit [514] in Test Pit 5 suggest a 17<sup>th</sup> century date for the feature.

Later post medieval activity is represented by pits [114] in Test Pit 1 and [315] in Test Pit 3.

*Modern*

There was sporadic evidence across the site for structures associated with Victorian or later buildings on the site. The entire area is covered by a thick deposit of stone, which was presumably laid as a base for the existing tarmac surface of the car park. The combined thickness of the stone and tarmac varied between 0.35 and 0.50m.

*Conclusion*

The site has yielded fragmentary evidence for Roman, Saxon, Saxo-Norman and medieval activity in the vicinity site. From the available evidence medieval and post medieval rubbish pits appear to be densely distributed across the site, which suggests that much of the area was situated to the rear of occupation extending along the street frontage. Analysis of samples taken from some of the pits indicates a significant potential for the recovery of palaeoenvironmental information.

## **8.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The author of this report would like to thank TUP Developments for assistance provided during the execution of fieldwork. Thanks are also due to Val Fryer for the environmental report, staff of Archaeological Project Services for the contribution of the various finds reports, and the staff of the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team for assistance during initiation of the project.

## **9.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Bradley-Lovekin, T & Cope-Faulkner, P 2007 *Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Station Road, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire*. Archaeological Project Services Report No. **45/07**

Cooper, S 2007 *Post Medieval Remains at 23 Basenhally Road, Whittlesey. An Archaeological Evaluation*. CAM ARC (formerly Archaeological Field Unit), Report No. **942**

Fletcher, T 2004 *Medieval Features at Manor View, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire: An Archaeological Evaluation*. Archaeological Field Unit, Cambridgeshire County Council, Report No. **718**

House, J 2008 *Land West of 15 Queen Street, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire. Evaluation Report*. CAM ARC Report No. **1027**

Ekwall, E 1989 *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-names* (4<sup>th</sup> Edition)

Murphy, K 2007 *Evaluation on Land at Stonald Field, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire*. Archaeological Services Report No. 84/07

Murphy, K 2008 *Excavation on Land at Stonald Field, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire*. Archaeological Services Report No. 88/08

Sawyer, P 1968 *Anglo-Saxon Charters: An Annotated List and Bibliography*

Cameron, K & Insley, J 1998 *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place-Names*. English Place-Name Society

## **10.0 PROJECT/ARCHIVE DETAILS**

### **10.1 Project Information**

CHER EVENT CODE: ECB4132

PLANNING APPLICATION No.: F/YR12/0527

FIELD OFFICER: R Trimble

NGR: TL 2695 9724

CIVIL PARISH: Whittlesey

DATE OF INTERVENTION: 3<sup>rd</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> March 2014

TYPE OF INTERVENTION: Test Pit Evaluation

UNDERTAKEN FOR: TUP Properties

### **10.2 Archive Details**

PRESENT LOCATION: Witham Archaeology, Unit 6, Sleaford Station Business Centre, Station Road, Sleaford Lincolnshire, NG34 7RG

FINAL LOCATION: Cambridgeshire Archaeological Store

MUSEUM ACCESSION No.: TBC

PROPOSED ACCESSION DATE: June 2014



***The Site Archive Comprises:***

Context Records	106
Plans at Scale 1:20	4
Section Drawings at Scale 1:20	12
Black and White photographs	15 Shots
Digital Photographs	15 Shots
Set of Site Notes	1

*It is intended that transfer of the archive in accordance with current published requirements will be undertaken following completion of this project.*

## ***COLOUR PLATES***



*Plate 1: Test Pit 1, Section 2, looking north; 1m scale*



*Plate 2: Test Pit 1, Section 1, looking west; 1m scale*





*Plate 3: Test Pit 1, Section 3, looking east; 1m scale*



*Plate 4: Test Pit 2, looking north; 1m scale*





*Plate 5: Test Pit 3, Section 4, looking west; 1m scale*



*Plate 6: Test Pit 3, Section 7, looking north; 1m scale*





*Plate 7: Test Pit 4, Section 8, looking south; 1m scale*

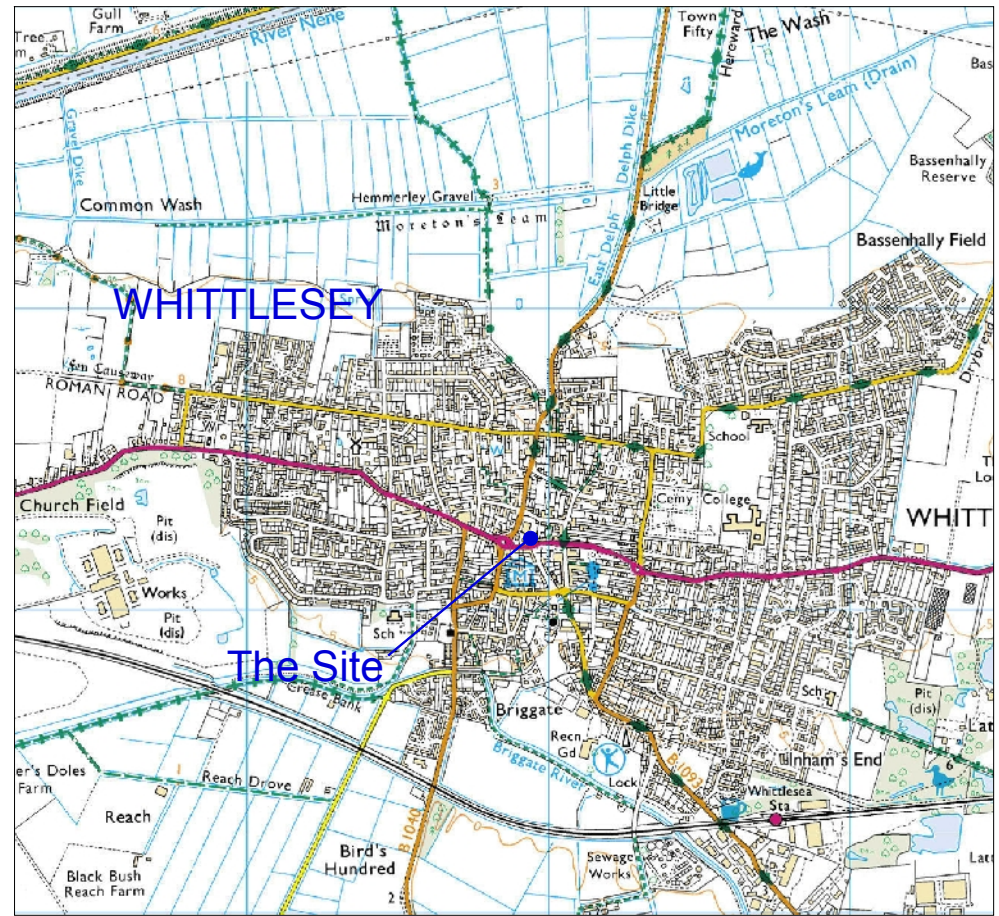
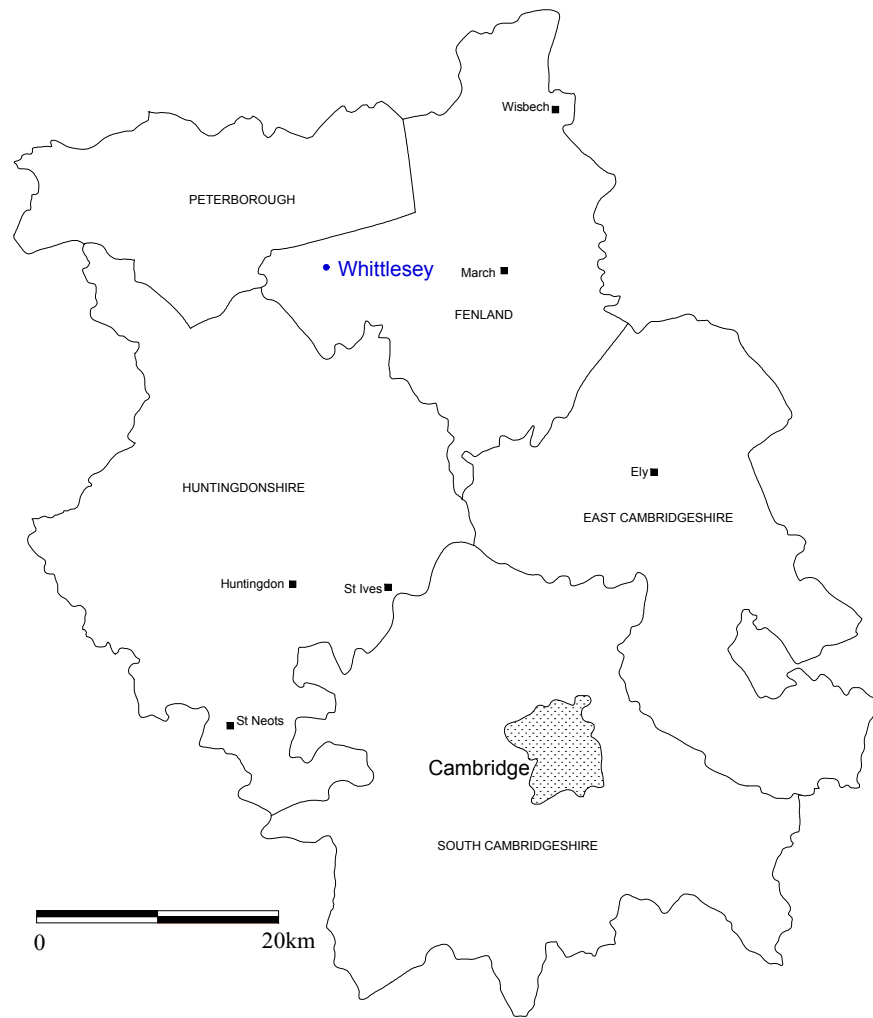


*Plate 8: Test Pit 5, Sections 10 and 11, looking west; 1m scale*



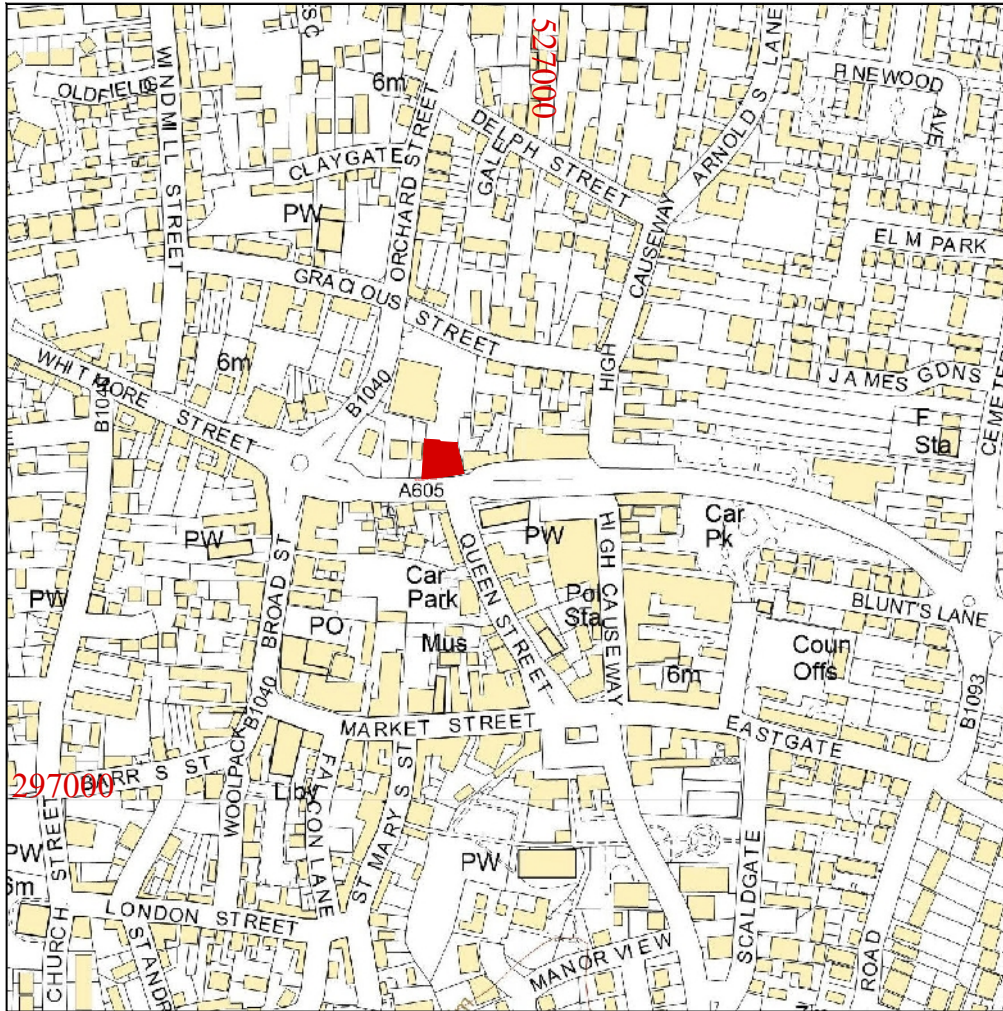


*Plate 9: Test Pit 6, looking north, 1m scale*



Produced from the Explorer 1:25 000 Ordnance Survey map with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright  
Licence No.: 100049610

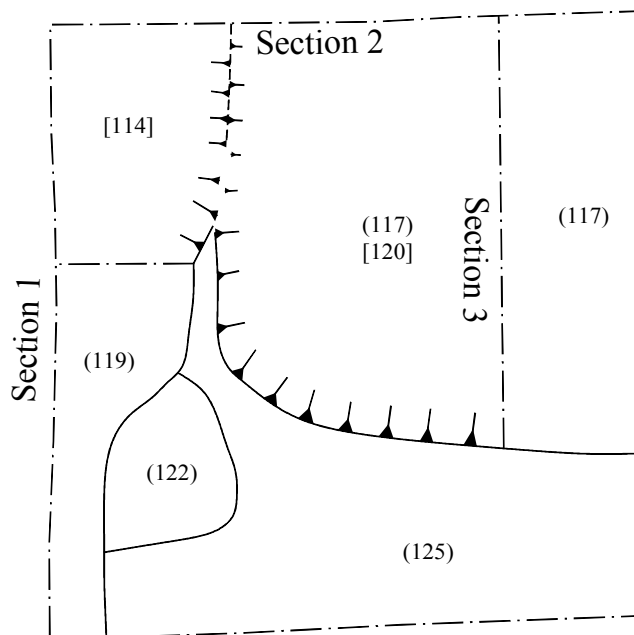


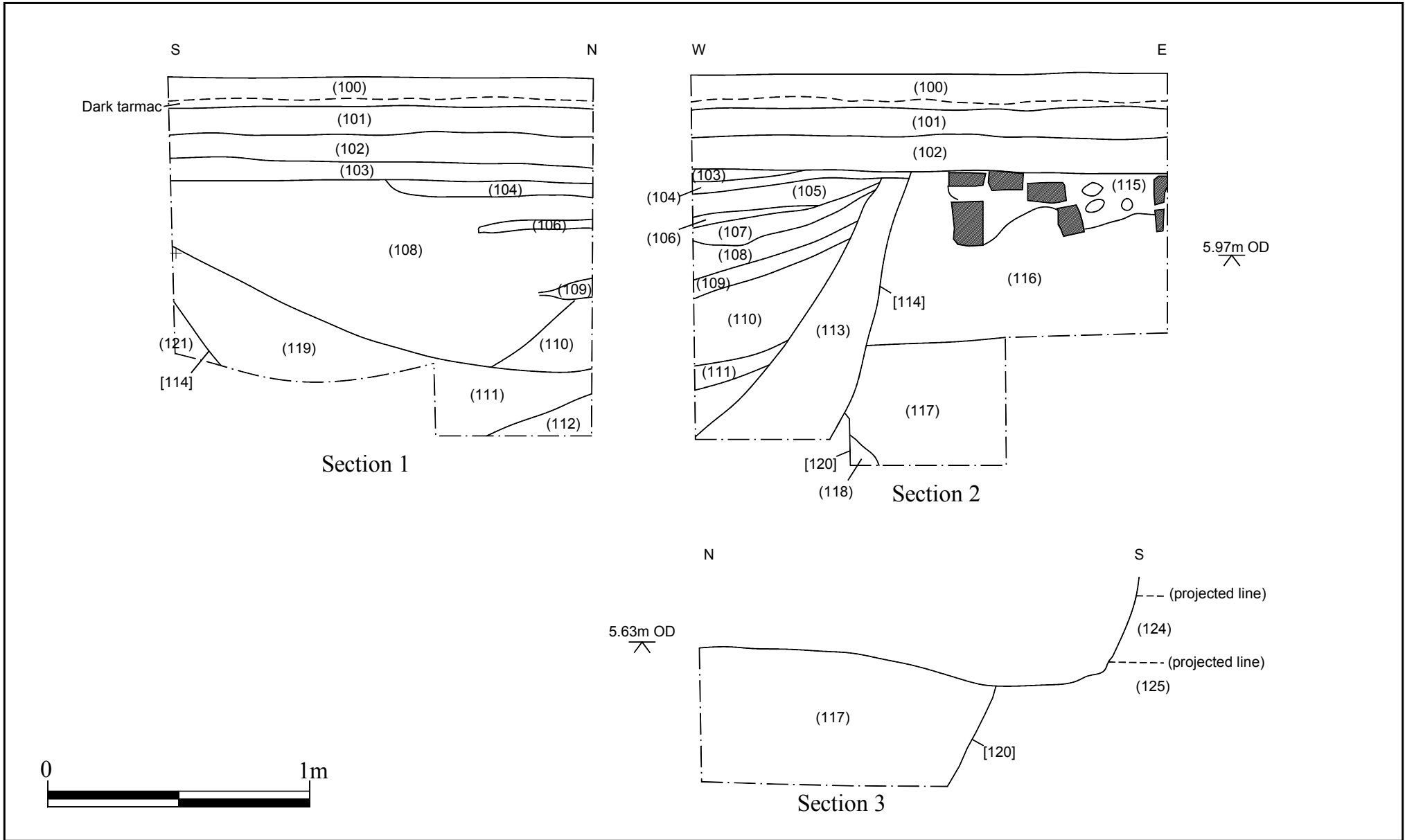


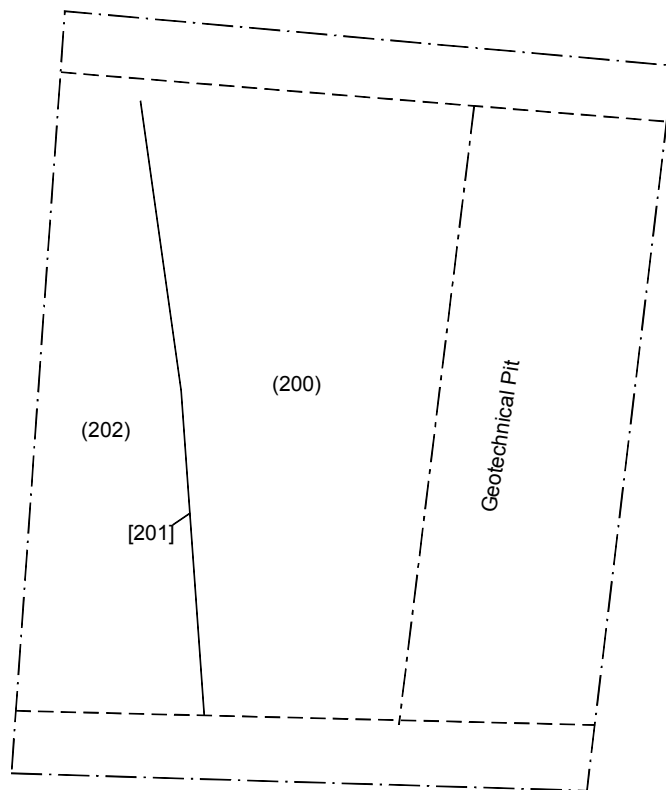
Based upon the 1:10000 Ordnance Survey (Reproduced at 1:5000) map with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright

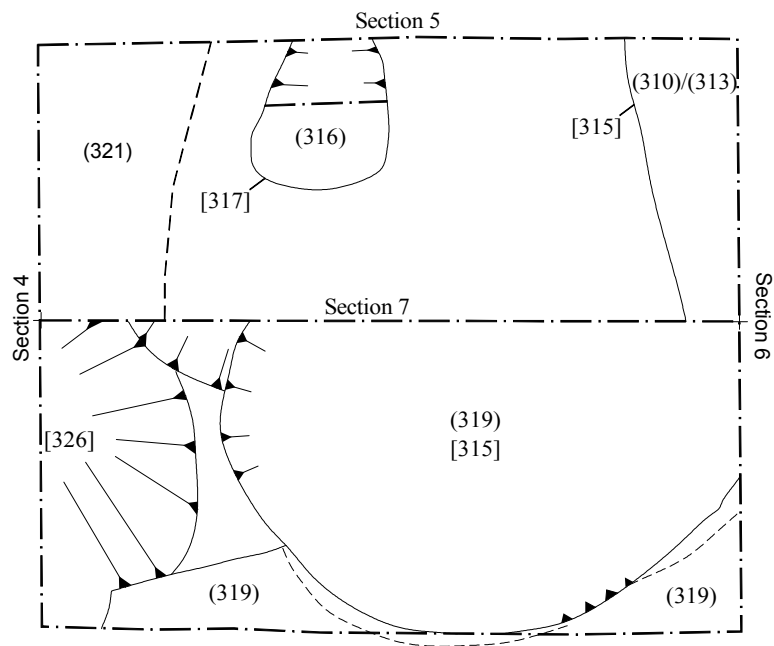
Licence No.: 10001998

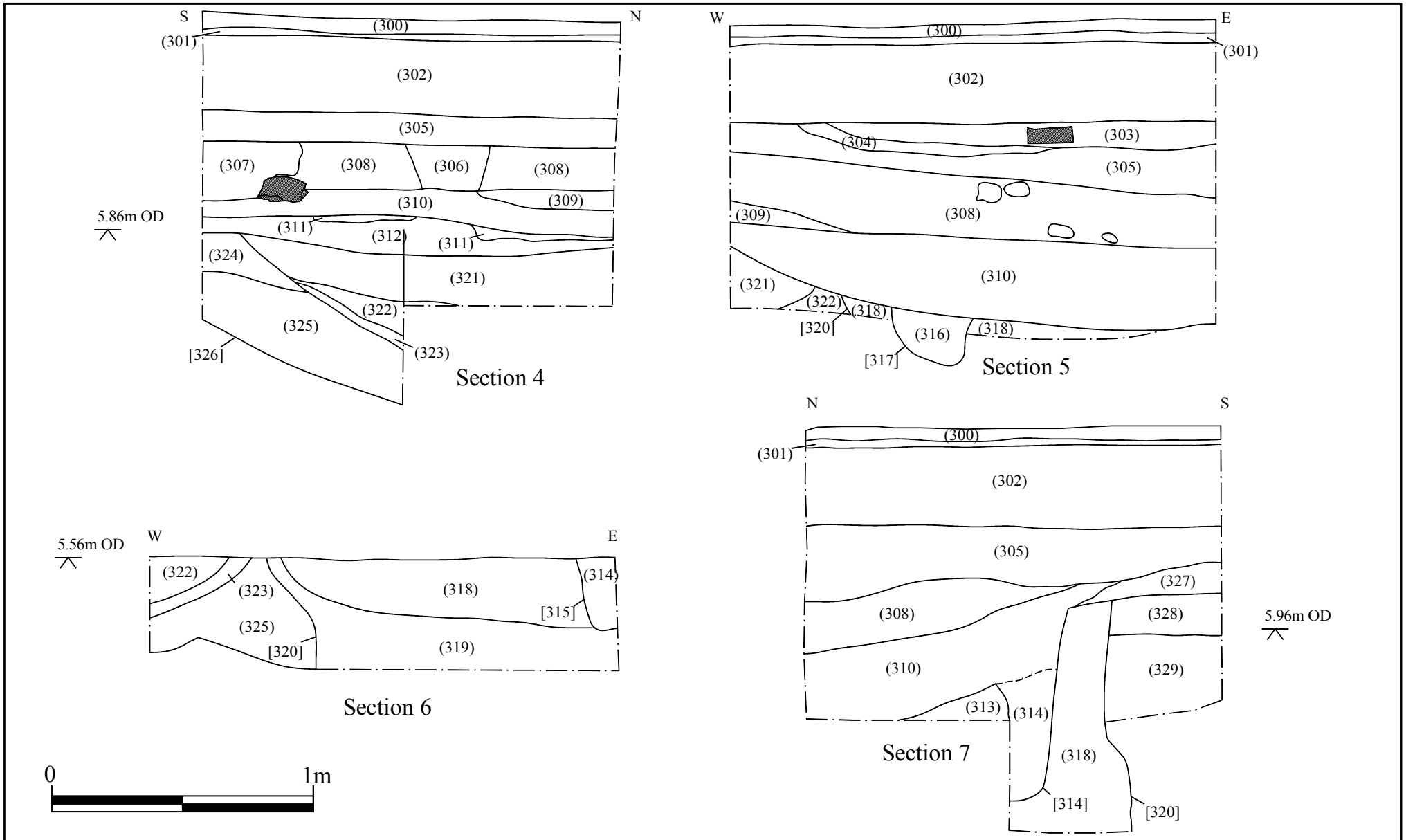
Based upon Drawing Number 13022/SKDS-05  
Graham Walker Chartered Architect

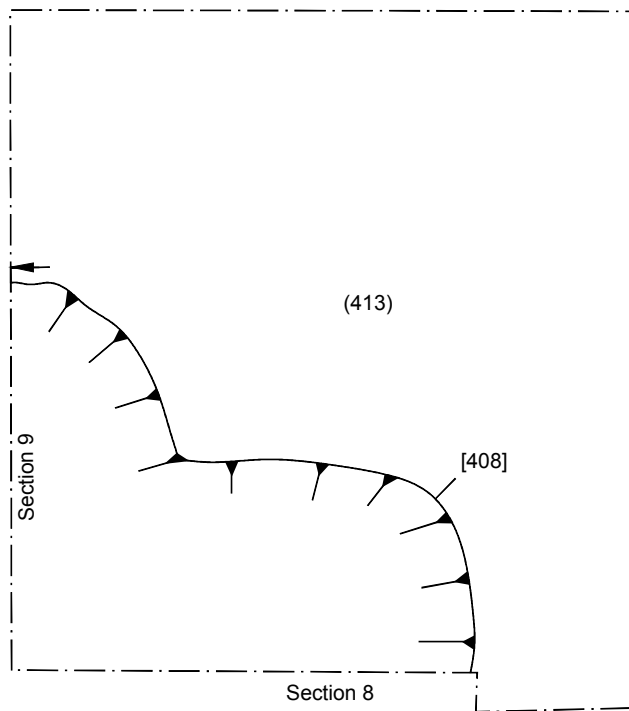




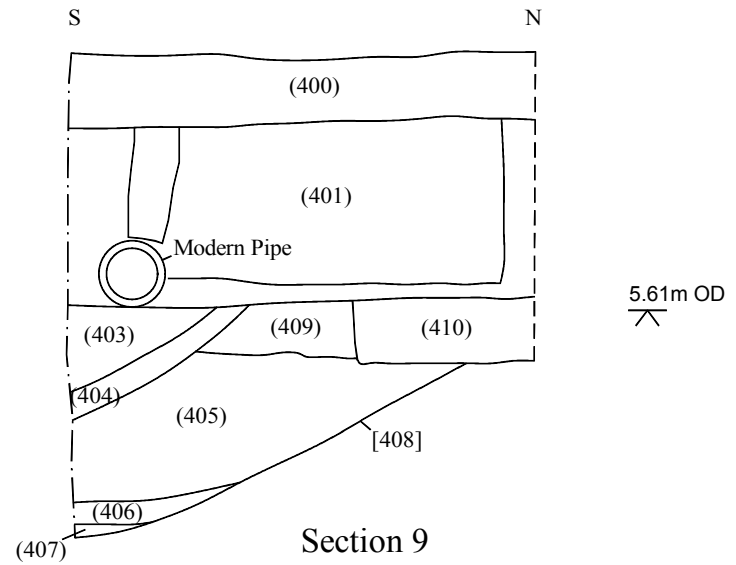
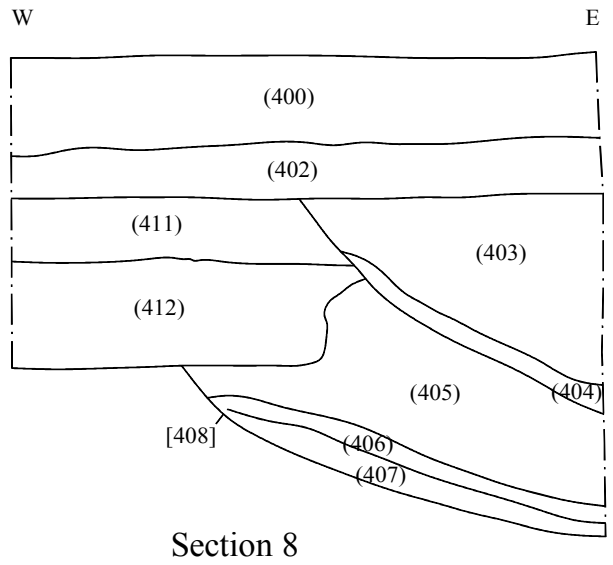


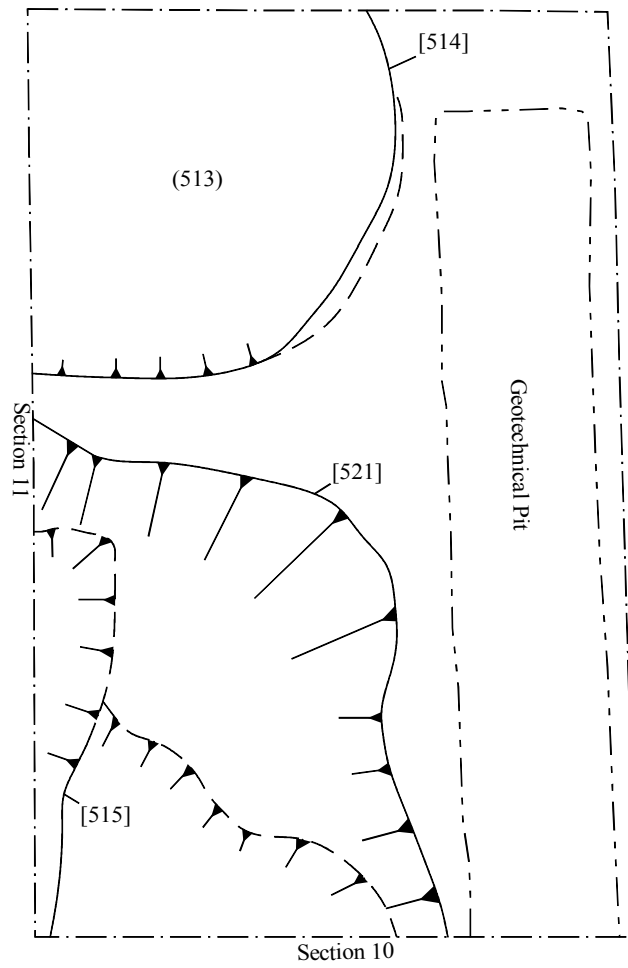


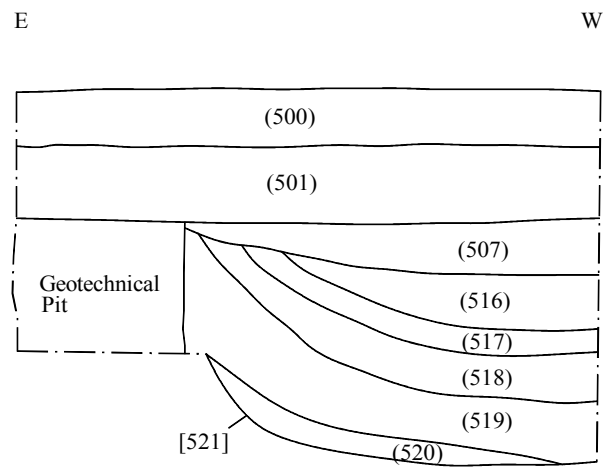




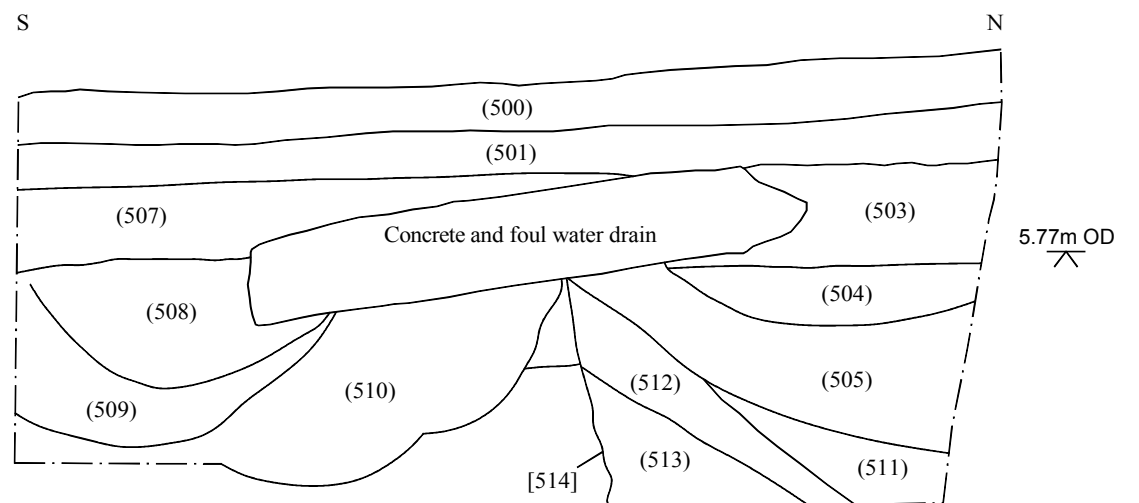






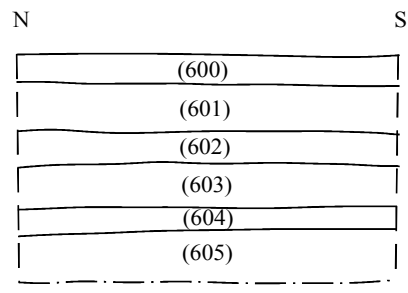
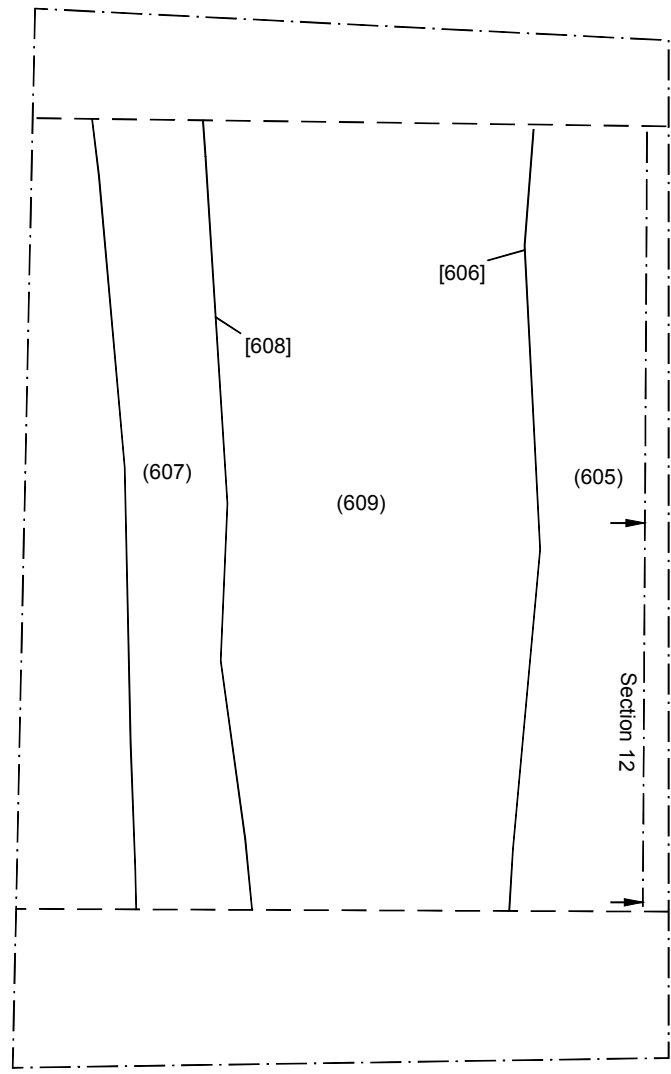


Section 10



Section 11





## APPENDIX A - CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

<i>Context</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>	<i>Description</i>
100	Existing surface	Tarmac, 60mm thick with darker layer (20mm thick) below
101	Base for tarmac	Stone, 100mm thick
102	Layer	Moderately compact, dark grey/black sandy silt containing frequent stone
103	Layer	Moderately compact, mid greyish brown sandy silt containing frequent stone to 20mm
104	Layer or fill of [114]	Moderately compact light yellowish brown and orange sand, gravel and clay
105	Fill of [114]	Moderately compact/friable mid greyish brown silty sand containing lenses of dark grey/black charcoal and ash
106	Fill of [114]	Soft/loose, light orange brown sand and gravel
107	Fill of [114]	Moderately compact, mid brown sandy silt mixed with black charcoal and ash
108	Fill of [114]	Soft, mid greyish brown sandy silt containing frequent angular stone to 10mm
109	Fill of [114]	Soft/loose, dark grey/black silty sand (mostly charcoal and ash) containing frequent white flecks
110	Fill of [114]	Moderately compact/friable, mid greyish brown silty sand containing frequent angular and rounded stone to 40mm
111	Fill of [114]	Soft mid to dark grey sandy silt containing occasional charcoal fragments and stone to 20mm
112	Fill of [114]	Moderately compact/friable mid yellowish brown and mid grey silty sand containing frequent clay lumps and stone to 15mm
113	Fill of [114]	Loose to moderately compact/friable, mid yellowish brown silty sand containing frequent stone to 20mm
114	Cut of pit	Partially excavated cut displaying steep sides where revealed; at least 0.84m E-W by 1.6m N-S by 1.05m deep
115	Remains of 19/20 <sup>th</sup> century structure	Irregular fragment of structure comprising cream brick, occasional reddish brick and angular stone
116	Layer or fill of [120]	Moderately compact/friable mid brown silty sand containing occasional stone to 20mm
117	Fill of [120]	Moderately compact/friable mid brown silty sand containing moderate stone to 30mm
118	Fill of [120]	Soft, dark silt – partially exposed at the edge of [120]
119	Fill of [114]	Soft/moderately compact mid greyish brown sandy silt containing sand and gravel
120	Cut of pit	Partially revealed cut extending beyond the limits of excavation to north and east; straight edges to west and south meeting at rounded SW corner; at least 1.15m E-W x 1.15 N-S x 0.50m deep; steep sides
121	Layer or fill of undisclosed cut	Soft/moderately compact, mid greyish brown sandy silt containing occasional stone to 20mm
122	Deposit	Moderately compact mid grey and yellowish brown sandy silt containing frequent stone to 20mm
123	Cut?	Possible feature cut by [114]
124	Natural?	Soft, light orange brown clayey silt
125	Natural	Firm, light orange brown sandy clay mixed with gravel; contains frequent white flecks
126	Unstratified finds from Test Pit 1	
200	Fill of [201]	Mid greyish brown silty sand extending throughout upper levels of [201]
201	Cut of pit	Cut of unexcavated pit in Test Pit 2
202	Natural	As (325)

300	Existing car park surface	Tarmac, 60mm thick
301	Existing car park surface	Darker tarmac, 20mm thick
302	Base for tarmac	Stone, 0.3m thick
303	Layer	Mid brown, moderately compact sandy silt containing brick and frequent angular stone; c. 0.1m thick; confined to north side of Pit 3
304	Layer	Soft, ash and charcoal with occasional angular stone; c. 50mm thick; localised on north side of Test Pit 3
305	Layer	Fairly loose/friable, dark grey sandy silt containing occasional angular stone; 0.3m thick (max.), extends through Test Pit 3
306	Deposit/possible fill	Friable/fairly loose, mid greyish brown sandy silt containing occasional stone to 5mm; 0.18m thick x 0.32m E-W
307	Layer	Soft, light yellowish brown silty clay containing frequent grey silt mottles and occasional charcoal: 0.22m thick x 0.38m E-W
308	Fill of [315]	Soft, orange/mid yellowish brown/mid grey sandy silt containing frequent ash and charcoal and occasional stone to 50mm
309	Fill of [315]	Soft, mid greyish brown sandy silt containing frequent stone to 50mm
310	Fill of [315]	Fairly loose/friable, mid greyish brown with greenish brown mottles, containing frequent angular stone to 50mm, clay lumps, occasional charcoal lumps and flecks
311	Layer or fill - of [315]?	Loose, light yellowish brown coarse sand and small gravel; 30mm thick
312	Layer or fill - of [315]?	Friable/fairly loose mid brown with areas of mid grey; containing frequent clay lumps and stone to 20mm
313	Fill of [315]	Firm, light yellowish brown clay containing patches of mid greyish brown sand silt
314	Fill of [315]	Loose/friable mid greyish brown sandy silt containing frequent clay lumps (as 313) to 20mm, occasional stone to 20mm
315	Cut of pit	Cut, partially revealed near the eastern limit of excavation; 0.30m+ E-W x 1.0m+ N-S x 0.85m+ deep; steep/near vertical sides where seen
316	Fill of [317]	Soft, mid to dark grey silt containing light grey clay lumps and irregular stone to 20mm
317	Possible posthole or small pit	Sub-oval plan shape, extending beyond northern limit of excavation; 0.35m E-W max x 0.40m+ N-S; sides at around 45° curving to a concave base
318	Fill of [320]	Moderately compact/friable mid olive brown silty sand containing frequent stone to 10mm
319	Fill of [320]	Moderately compact/soft mid grey sandy silt containing occasional stone to 20mm
320	Cut of pit	Only partially revealed, primarily on south side; excavated partially is approximately hemispherical in plan measuring 1.36m+ E-W x 0.80m+ N-S by at least 0.90m deep; sides are steep to vertical with undercutting at lowest levels revealed
321	Fill of [326]	Loose to moderately compact/friable mid brownish grey sand silt containing moderate stone to 20mm and occasional charcoal patches
322	Fill of [326]	Moderately compact greenish brown/mid grey (mottled) sandy silt containing occasional stone to 5mm
323	Fill of [326]	Moderately compact mid to dark grey sandy silt containing occasional flecks of stone
324	Fill of [326]	Moderately compact/soft mid grey sandy silt
325	Fill of [326]	Moderately compact/friable mid olive green/brown silty sand containing frequent small grit and stone to 20mm
326	Cut of pit	Eastern portion of pit revealed on the west side of the area; 0.80m+ N-S x 0.65m+ E-W x at least 0.60m deep; gradual, concave sides with a concave base

327	Unstratified find from Trial Pit 3	
328	Layer	Soft, mid brown sandy silt containing frequent limestone to 20mm and clay lumps
329	Layer	Firm, mid brown sandy clay with lighter mottles and mottles of grey
330	Natural	Loose, orange and light brown coarse sand and gravel
400	Existing Surface	Tarmac across car park
401	Modern structure	Brick soakaway
402	Base for existing surface	Layer of stone
403	Fill of [414]	Moderately compact/friable mid brown/mid grey silty sand containing frequent stone to 20mm
404	Fill of [414]	Soft, mid to dark grey sand silt containing occasional charcoal lumps and shell fragments
405	Fill of [408]	Moderately compact/friable mid brown/mid grey silty sand containing frequent stone
406	Fill of [408]	Soft, mid grey silt containing frequent stone to 10mm
407	Fill of [408]	Loose, mid brown silty sand containing frequent gravel
408	Cut of pit	Irregular shape in plan possibly indicating more intercutting features. Partially revealed at the SW corner of Trial Pit 4, the cut was 1.05m+ N-S x 1.0m+ E-W x c. 0.70m deep.
409	Layer or fill?	Soft, mid grey sand/silt containing occasional stone to 5mm; 0.14m thick
410	Layer? = (412)?	Soft, mid reddish brown clayey sandy silt containing very occasional stone to 5mm; 0.18m thick
411	Layer	Firm, light greyish brown sandy clay with occasional mid grey mottles, containing occasional stone to 15mm
412	Layer = (410)?	Soft, mid reddish brown clayey sandy silt containing very occasional stone to 5mm; 0.28m thick
413	Natural	Moderately compact, orange sand and gravel
500	Existing surface	Tarmac
501	Modern concrete	Concrete and stone layer
502	Modern structure	Drain and surrounding concrete aligned N-S
503	Layer = (507)	Moderately compact/friable, mid greyish brown silty sand containing frequent stone to 20mm; 0.16m thick
504	Fill of [514]	Moderately compact mid yellowish brown sand and gravel mixed with clay
505	Fill of [514]	Soft, mid grey sandy silt containing moderate angular and rounded stone to 30mm
506	Fill of [514]	Finds from contexts (511), (512) and (513)
507	Layer = (503)	As (503); 0.22m thick
508	Fill of [515]	Soft, mid greyish brown silty clay containing frequent stone to 20mm
509	Fill of Fill of [515]	Soft mid greyish brown and yellowish brown (mottles) silty clay containing frequent stone to 20mm
510	Fill of [515]	Soft, mid to dark brown grey sandy silt containing moderate stone to 20mm and occasional charcoal lumps
511	Fill of [514]	Moderately compact/firm dark brownish grey sandy silt containing frequent stone to 20mm
512	Fill of [514]	Moderately compact, greenish grey silt and sandy silt containing occasionally ashy lenses, charcoal lumps and stone to 20mm
513	Fill of [514]	Soft dark grey silt containing occasional stone to 15mm
514	Cut of pit	Partially revealed cut at the NW corner of Test Pit 5; 0.85m+ E-W x 0.96m+ N-S x 0.62m+ deep; steep sides undercutting on the east side
515	Cut of Pit	
516	Fill	Loose, light yellowish brown soft clay mixed with sand and gravel



517	Fill	Soft, dark grey and dark greyish brown silty sand containing white flecks (charred bone?) and charcoal
518	Fill	As (516)
519	Fill	Moderately compact friable mid greyish brown silty sand containing moderate stone to 15mm
520	Fill of [521]	Soft, black sandy silt containing high charcoal content and white flecks
521	Cut of shallow hollow	Partially revealed cut at the SW corner of Test Pit 5; 1.35m+ N-S x 1.20m+ E-W x c. 0.65m deep; gradually sloping sides and concave, irregular base; burning visible on west side where cut by [515]
600	Existing surface	Tarmac, c. 80mm thick
601	Base for existing surface	Stone, c. 0.15m thick
602	Makeup for surface	Mix of cinders and stone, c. 0.10m thick
603	Layer	Light brown and mid grey sandy silt containing frequent stone including occasional rounded stone (possibly cobbles?) to 50 x 30mm; 0.10m thick
604	Layer/ fill of [606]?	Loose, mid yellowish brown sand and gravel; 60mm thick
605	Fill of [606]	Soft, mid to dark brownish grey sandy silt; 0.14m thick
606	Cut feature	Western side only, running parallel with the eastern limit of excavation
607	Fill of [608]	Mixed sand and gravel
608	Linear cut – probably a service trench	Aligned N-S
609	Natural	As (325)

# APPENDIX B – FINDS REPORTS

## ROMAN POTTERY

By Alex Beeby

### Introduction

The material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by Darling (2004). The pottery was recorded using the codes and system developed for the City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit (Darling and Precious, forthcoming). A single sherd from a single vessel weighing 30 grams was recovered from the site.

### Methodology

The material was laid out, viewed and then weighed. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1 below.

### Condition

The sherd is abraded and has a pale deposit, possibly cress, adhered over the broken edges. The piece is also sooted, perhaps evidence of use over a hearth or fire.

### Results

Table 1, Roman Pottery Archive

Trench	Context	Cname	Full Name	Form	Vessel	Alter	Comments	Sherds	W(g)
3	325	GREY	Greyware	Bead and Flange Bowl	1	ABR; SOOT EX; WHITE DEP/CESS OBREAK	RIM	1	30
3	325	ZDATE					4-E5C		

### Provenance

The pottery was recovered from pit [326] in Trench 3.

### Range

There is a single piece from a bead and flange bowl in a Greyware (GREY) fabric. Such vessels are typical of late Roman domestic assemblages. The vessel probably dates to the 4th century AD.

### Potential

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

### Summary

A single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered during the evaluation. The piece came from a pit in Trench 3.

## POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Alex Beeby

### Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001). The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005), which can also be used to record material from surrounding counties. A total of 44 sherds from 35 vessels, weighing 1280 grams was recovered from the site.

### Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This

information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included Archive Catalogue 1, with a summary of fabric types shown in Table 2 below. The pottery ranges in date from the Early to Middle Saxon to the Early Modern period.

### Condition

The condition of the pottery is mixed but generally fresh and not overly fragmentary; this is reflected by the relatively high mean average sherd weight of 29 grams. Just two sherds are classed as abraded, whilst four pieces have internal or external soot deposits, perhaps due to usage over a hearth or fire.

### Results

Table 2, Summary of the Post Roman Pottery

Period	Cname	Full Name	Earliest Date	Latest Date	NoS	NoV	W(g)
Early Saxon to Middle Saxon	CHARN	Charnwood ware	450	800	1	1	5
Saxo- Norman to Early Medieval	SNEOT	St Neots-type ware	870	1200	1	1	8
	ST	Stamford ware	970	1200	1	1	8
	THETT	Thetford-type fabrics	1000	1150	4	3	48
Early Medieval to Medieval	EMHM	Early Medieval handmade ware	1100	1250	1	1	5
	DST	Developed Stamford ware	1150	1230	1	1	18
	ELY	Ely-type ware	1175	1350	1	1	28
Medieval to Post Medieval	BOU	Bourne D ware	1350	1650	2	2	10
Post Medieval	GRE	Glazed red earthenware	1500	1650	3	2	490
	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	1550	1800	14	9	385
	BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	1	1	10
	TGE	Tin-glazed earthenware	1550	1750	2	2	19
	SLIP	Unidentified slipware	1650	1750	1	1	58
	STMO	Staffordshire/Bristol mottled-glazed	1670	1800	2	2	31
	SWSG	Staffordshire white salt glazed stoneware	1700	1770	2	2	4
Post Medieval to Early Modern	CREA	Creamware	1770	1830	4	3	17
Early Modern	NCBLCB	19th century blue-bodied Earthenware	1800	1950	2	1	132
	NCBW	19th century buff ware	1800	1900	1	1	4
<b>Total</b>					<b>44</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>1280</b>

### Provenance

#### Trench 1

Pits [114] and [120] produced pottery from Trench 1. Unstratified finds were labelled with context number (126).

#### Trench 3

Layer (305) and fills/ layers (308) and (310) across pit [315] gave material here as did fill (319) in Pit [320]. Unstratified material was given context number (327).

#### Trench 4

A single fragment of pottery was recovered from within Trench 4, this came from pit [414]

#### Trench 5

All of the pottery recovered from this trench came from pit two pits; these were [514] and [515].

### Range

There is a remarkably broad range of pottery types, with pieces dating from the Early to Middle Saxon period through to the 19th century. However there are two clear phases of deposition, between the 11th and 13th centuries and 16th to 18th centuries.

### *Trench 1*

Pit [114] produced a total of 10 sherds, including Brown Earthenware (BERTH), Creamware (CREA), Slipware (SLIP), and Staffordshire White Salt Glazed ware (SWSG). This is a good small domestic group of broadly contemporary date, including bowls and drinking vessels. This material was probably disposed of in the late 18th century.

Pit [120] yielded just three sherds, including Medieval Developed Stamford ware (DST) and Ely ware (ELY) as well as a small sherd of Early to Middle Saxon Charnwood ware (CHARN). Assuming the fragments of DST and ELY are contemporary, a Later 12th to Early 13th century date can be postulated for the filling of the feature. The Charnwood ware fragment is a surprising find; this piece which is of much earlier 5th to 8th century date must be residual and/or redeposited.

### *Trench 3*

A range of Post Medieval ceramic types were recovered from the layers, (305), (308) and (310), in this Trench. A fragment of Nineteenth Century Buff ware (NCBW) from (305) is the latest dated of these, with the remainder likely to belong to the 16th to 18th centuries. The material here is similar in character to that from pit [114] in Trench 1. A piece of Thetford Type ware (THETT) of the 10th to 12th century also came from pit [320]. The unstratified material (327) recovered within Trench 3, is similar in nature, with fragment of 18th century Staffordshire Mottled ware (STMO) and two further pieces of Thetford ware recovered.

### *Trench 4*

A single rim sherd from a shell tempered St Neots ware (SNEOT) jar came from Trench 4. This item, manufactured between the 10th and 12th centuries, was retrieved from pit [414].

### *Trench 5*

Pit [514] produced pottery of mid 16th to 17th century date, including three sherds from a fine mug or jug with decorative cordons, in Brown Earthenware (BERTH). Pit [515] gave a semi-complete vessel in Nineteenth century Blue Bodied Earthenware (NCBLCB) as well as mix of redeposited Early Medieval and Post medieval wares.

## **Potential**

A good range of pottery was recovered with a broad range of dates. Further work on the site is likely to reveal further features and lead to the retrieval of much more material from stratified contexts. The Anglo Saxon sherd is of special interest and it's presence here suggests features of this date may yet to be uncovered.

The pottery is stable and should be retained as part of the site archive.

## **Summary**

Pits and Layers here produced a mixture of pottery, largely of Early and Post Medieval dates. A single sherd of 5th to 8th century was also retrieved from a later dated feature.

## **CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL AND FIRED CLAY**

*By Alex Beeby*

### **Introduction**

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (2002). A total of six fragments of ceramic building material and fired clay, weighing 133 grams was recovered from the site.

### **Methodology**

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 3 below.

### **Condition**

The material is fragmentary

## Results

Table 3, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	Description	Date	NoF	W(g)
1	112	CBM	Ceramic Building Material	Oxidised; fine; Mica	Poorly mixed clay; surfaceless flake	Roman or Post Roman	1	25
1	112	FLOOR	Floor Tile	Oxidised fine; Ca	35mm thick; worn upper	18th-19th	1	85
5	520	FCLAY	Fired Clay	Oxidised; fine-medium sandy	Abraded; surfaceless; soft	Undated	4	23
<b>Total</b>							<b>6</b>	<b>133</b>

## Provenance

Ceramic building material and fired clay was recovered from Pits [114] in Trench 1 and [521] in Trench 5.

## Range

There are six pieces. A single fragment of floor tile from pit [112] in Trench 1 is of post Medieval date, whilst the remainder of the material is largely undiagnostic.

## Potential

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

## Summary

Six pieces of ceramic building material and fired clay were recovered. A single piece of is post Medieval date.

## FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

## Introduction

A total of 40 (817g) fragments of animal bone were recovered from stratified contexts. A few mollusc shells were also retrieved.

## Methodology

The faunal remains were laid out in context order and reference made to published catalogues (e.g. Schmid 1972; Hillson 2003). All the animal remains were counted and weighed, and where possible identified to species, element and side. Also fusion data, butchery marks, gnawing, burning and pathological changes were noted when present. Ribs and vertebrae were only recorded to species when they were substantially complete and could accurately be identified. Undiagnostic bones were recorded as micro (mouse size), small (rabbit size), medium (sheep size) or large (cattle size).

The condition of the bone was graded using the criteria stipulated by Lyman (1996), Grade 0 being the best preserved bone and Grade 5 indicating that the bone had suffered such structural and attritional damage as to make it unrecognisable.

## Provenance

The bone was retrieved from the fills of medieval pits (318, 319 and 403), two undated pits (323, 325 and 406) with the remainder dating to the post-medieval period.

## Condition

The overall condition of the remains was good to moderate, averaging at grades 2-3 on the Lyman Criteria (1996).

## Results

Table 4, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	W (g)	Comments
110	large mammal	skull	-	1	52	
117	large mammal	mandible	-	1	19	

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	W (g)	Comments
	medium mammal	long bone	-	1	18	
318	cattle	humerus	R	1	51	Both join
	cattle	astragalus	L	1	28	
	large mammal	rib	-	4	31	
	sheep/goat	humerus	R	1	23	
	sheep/goat	scapula	R	2	42	
	medium mammal	long bone	-	1	3	
319	cattle	mandible	-	3	132	
	medium mammal	rib	-	2	9	
	medium mammal	long bone	-	1	2	
323	cattle	molar	-	1	15	Large bird, probably goose
	large mammal	metacarpal	-	1	12	
	sheep/goat	molar	-	1	3	
	bird	sternum	-	2	5	
325	large mammal	skull	-	1	14	
	large mammal	long bone	-	1	4	
	deer	tibia	L	1	18	
	medium mammal	rib	-	1	2	
403	large mammal	long bone	-	2	5	
406	large mammal	long bone	-	1	13	
505	cattle	metatarsus	R	1	182	Several cut marks
	cattle	phalange	-	1	23	
	pig	scapula	L	1	26	
	sheep/goat	tibia	L	1	19	
506	large mammal	rib	-	3	36	
510	medium mammal	long bone	-	1	2	
512	large mammal	rib	-	1	28	

Table 5, Mollusc Shell

Cxt	Taxon	Element	No	W (g)	Comments
403	mussel	shell	3	2	

## Summary

The assemblage is dominated by the main domesticates, cattle and sheep/goat, which will account for most of the large and medium mammals as well. In addition, a single pig scapula (from a largish beast), a single deer tibia and a large bird, probably goose, were also revealed.

A lot of the bone is primary butcher waste, although there are several bones representing premium cuts of meat. Evidence for butchery appears only on the pig scapula. The mussel shell is probably food waste.

The range of species remains broadly similar from the medieval to post-medieval periods. Pig was only found in a post-medieval context and the deer and goose from an undated pit. Two cattle bones from (323) are adults but are particularly small, typical of the period.

The assemblage falls below the minimum amount (c. 200 bones) required for meaningful analysis. However, they should be maintained as part of the site archive and re-examined if further work is required at the site. the bone is archive stable.

## GLASS

By Gary Taylor

## Introduction

Three pieces of glass weighing a total of 24g were recovered.

## Condition

The glass is in good condition, though two of them display iridescent decay.

### Results

Table 6, Glass Archive

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
112	very pale green vessel, possibly drinking glass, moderate-high iridescence	1	1	18 <sup>th</sup> century
314	pale green bottle base, moderate kick-up, very heavy iridescence	1	19	18 <sup>th</sup> -early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
505	colourless moulded bottle	1	4	late 20 <sup>th</sup> century

### Provenance

The glass was recovered from pit fills (112, 314, 505).

### Range

Two of the pieces of glass are late post-medieval, probably 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century, and one is modern. Two of the pieces (including the modern item) are from bottles and the third is perhaps from a drinking vessel.

### Potential

Other than providing dating evidence the glass is of limited potential.

## CLAY PIPE

By Gary Taylor

### Introduction

Analysis of the clay pipes followed the guidance published by Davey (1981) and the material is detailed in the accompanying table.

### Condition

The clay pipes are in good condition.

### Results

Table 7 Clay Pipes

Context no.	Bore diameter /64"					NoF	W(g)	Comments	Date
	8	7	6	5	4				
108					1	1	1	stem only	19 <sup>th</sup> century
112					1	1	2	stem only, a little squashed, could be 5/64", burnt	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century
310					1	1	1	stem only	19 <sup>th</sup> century
316		1				1	10	Oswald type G5/6 bowl	c. 1640-80
327					1	1	3	stem only	19 <sup>th</sup> century
506	1					1	3	stem only	17 <sup>th</sup> century
510		3				3	47	1x Oswald G6 bowl c. 1660-80, 1x Oswald G17/18 bowl c. 1640-80, 1 stem	c.1640-80
Totals	1	4			4	9	67		

### Provenance

The clay pipes were recovered from pit fills (108, 112, 310, 316, 506, 510), and as unstratified finds (327). Those from (108 and 112) came from the same pit [114]. They are probably all relatively local products, with the later examples perhaps made in Whittlesey, which had a small pipe making industry in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Flood 1976). The earlier forms possibly were made in nearby Peterborough.

### Range

Most of the clay pipes are stems, but there are 3 bowls. These include a spurred Oswald General type 17/18, with an overall date range of about 1640 – 1680, and two heeled bowls of general type 5 or 6, also of c. 1640-80 (Oswald 1975). Most of these pipes are transitional between forms, suggesting the date to the middle part of the overall range, say 1650-70.

### Potential

The main potential of the clay pipes is the provision of dating evidence.

## OTHER FINDS

*By Gary Taylor*

### Introduction

Two other finds weighing 77g were recovered.

### Condition

The other finds are in poor-moderate condition, with the metal item being very decayed.

### Results

*Table 8, Other Materials*

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
111	cinder	cinder/coal	1	13	
505	iron	unidentified ferrous lump, severely corroded, possibly a handle	1	64	

### Provenance

The other finds were recovered from pit fills (111, 505).

### Range

One of the other finds appears to be a cinder or piece of partially-burnt coal. The second item is of iron and, although extremely corroded, may be a handle, but of uncertain associations.

### Potential

The other finds are of limited potential, and not definitely identified.

## SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 9 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

*Table 9, Spot dates*

Cxt	Date	Comments
108	Late 18th to 19 <sup>th</sup> century	19 <sup>th</sup> century? pipe; pottery mostly earlier
110	17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup>	
111	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> to 19 <sup>th</sup> century	
112	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century	based on 1 clay pipe; pottery 17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup>
113	Late 18 <sup>th</sup>	
117	Late 12 <sup>th</sup> to Early 13 <sup>th</sup>	
305	19 <sup>th</sup> century	
308	L17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup>	
310	19 <sup>th</sup> century	based on 1 clay pipe – intrusive?; 18 <sup>th</sup> century pottery
314	18 <sup>th</sup> -early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	based on 1 glass
316	c. 1650-70	based on 1 clay pipe
319	10 <sup>th</sup> -M12 <sup>th</sup>	
327	19 <sup>th</sup> century	based on 1 clay pipe
403	10 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup>	
505	late 20 <sup>th</sup> century	based on 1 glass - intrusive?;



Cxt	Date	Comments
		M16th-17th century pottery
506	17 <sup>th</sup> century	based on 1 clay pipe; Mid 16th-17th century pottery
510	c. 1650-70	based on clay pipe; mid 16th to 17th century pottery

## ABBREVIATIONS

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

## REFERENCES

- ~ 2002, *Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material*, version 3.2 [internet]. Available at <<http://www.tegula.freeserve.co.uk/acbmg/CBMGDE3.htm>>
- Darling, M. J., 2004, 'Guidelines for the Archiving of Roman Pottery', *Journal of Roman Pottery Studies* 11, 67-74
- Darling, M.J. & Precious, B.J., forthcoming, *A Corpus of Roman pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)
- Davey, P. J., 1981, Guidelines for the processing and publication of clay pipes from excavations, *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 4, 65-88
- Flood, R.J., 1976 *Clay Tobacco Pipes in Cambridgeshire* (Cambridge)
- Hillson, S, 2003 *Mammal Bones and Teeth. An introductory guide to methods of identification* (London)
- Lyman, RL, 1996 *Vertebrate Taphonomy*, Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology (Cambridge)
- Oswald, A., 1975 *Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist*, British Archaeological Reports **14**
- Schmid, E, 1972 *Atlas of Animal Bones for Prehistorians, Archaeologists and Quaternary Geologists* (Amsterdam, London, New York: Elsevier)
- Slowikowski, A. M., Nenck, B., and Pearce, J., 2001, *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2
- Young, J., Vince, A.G. and Nailor, V., 2005, *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)

## ARCHIVE CATALOGUES

### Archive catalogue 1, Post Roman Pottery

T r	Cxt	Cname	Sub Fabric	Form	No S	No V	W(g )	Decoration	Part	Description	Date
1	10 8	CREA		Bowl	1	1	8		Rim		L18th-E19th
1	11 0	BERTH	Pink +Ca; slip	Bowl	1	1	58		BS	Adhered white deposit with cloth impression	17th-18th
1	11 0	BERTH	Orange; slip	Jar or Bowl	1	1	16		BS		
1	11 1	CREA		Plate	2	1	8		Rim; base		L18th-E19th
1	11 1	BERTH	Orange	Closed	1	1	7		BS		
1	11 2	SLIP	Fabric burnt reduced +Fe	Bowl	1	1	58	Trailed brown lines on yellow	Rim	Everted rim; sooted and burnt	17th-18th

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Sub Fabric	Form	No S	No V	W(g)	Decoration	Part	Description	Date
1	11 2	BERTH	Bright Orange +clay pellets; Ticknall?	Straight sided jar	1	1	69		Rim	Butter pot type; Grooved upright rim	17th-18th
1	11 3	CREA		Small Hollow	1	1	1		BS		L18th
1	11 3	SWSG		Small Hollow	1	1	1		Rim	Probably drinking vessel; very fine	18th
1	11 7	DST	Oolitic	Jug	1	1	18		BS	Abraded; burnt; ?ID; densely packed oolite	L12th-E13th
1	11 7	CHARN	SST; Oolite	?	1	1	5		BS		5th-8th
1	11 7	ELY		Jar	1	1	28	Multiple (four) curved wavy line	BS	Sooted	L12th-M14th
1	12 6	GRE		Jug or Jar	1	1	426		Base	Internal scale or white deposit	16th-17th
1	12 6	BOU	Slightly bumpy	Jug	1	1	6		BS	Fine vessel	15th-16th
3	30 5	TGE		Flat	1	1	1	Hand painted blue decoration	BS		M16th-M18th
3	30 5	NCBW		Bowl	1	1	4	White on yellow	Rim		19th
3	30 8	STMO		Hollow	1	1	22		BS	Jug?	L17th-18th
3	30 8	BERTH		Jug or Jar	2	1	39		BS		
3	31 0	SWSG		Hollow	1	1	3		BS		18th
3	31 9	THETT		Jar	1	1	10		BS	Sooted internally and externally; handmade	10th-M12th
3	32 7	THETT		Jar	2	1	35		Base	?ID	
3	32 7	THETT		Jar	1	1	3		BS		
3	32 7	BOU	Slightly bumpy; Oolite	?	1	1	4		BS		
3	32 7	TGE		Plate	1	1	18	Blue transfer print - curving and straight line pattern	BS		M18th
3	32 7	STMO		Hollow	1	1	9		BS		L17th-18th
4	40 3	SNEOT		Jar	1	1	8		Rim	Everted rim	10th-12th
5	50 5	BL		Drinking Vessel or Jug	1	1	10		BS	Abraded	M16th-17th
5	50 6	BERTH	Bright orange	Jug	3	1	39		BSS		

T r	Cxt	Cname	Sub Fabric	Form	No S	No V	W(g )	Decoration	Part	Description	Date
5	50 6	BERTH	Bright orange	Mug or Jug	1	1	34		Rim	Upright rim; multiple cordons; joins 513	M16th-17th
5	51 0	ST		Jar	1	1	8		Rim	Collared neck with lid seat (cf Kilmurray type 4;35+36); Sooted rim	11th-12th
5	51 0	NCBLC B		Small Jug	2	1	132		Profile	Virtually complete; small milk/cream jug	19th
5	51 0	EMHM		Jar	1	1	5		BS	Sooted exterior	12th-13th
5	51 0	GRE		Jar or Bowl	2	1	64		BSS		
5	51 0	BERTH		Jug	2	1	107		Rim; BS	Hollow everted rim	
5	51 3	BERTH	Bright orange	Jug	2	1	16		Rim	Joins 506	M16th-17th

# APPENDIX C – ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

## AN EVALUATION OF THE PLANT MACROFOSSILS AND OTHER REMAINS FROM 12, WHITMORE STREET, WHITTLESEY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE (ECB 4132)

Val Fryer, Church Farm, Sisland, Loddon, Norwich, Norfolk, NR14 6EF

March 2014

### Introduction and method statement

Evaluation excavations at Whittlesey, undertaken by Witham Archaeology, recorded a limited number of features of probable late medieval or post-medieval date. Samples for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from fills within cut [521] (sample 1) and pits [320] and [514] (samples 2 and 3 respectively).

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). Both charred and uncharred plant macrofossils were noted, with the latter being denoted within the table by a lower case 'nc' suffix.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and will be sorted when dry. Any artefacts/ecofacts will be retained for further specialist analysis.

### Results

Cereal grains/chaff and seeds of common weeds and wetland plants are present at a low to moderate density within all three assemblages. Preservation is generally good, although some cereals are puffed and distorted, probably as a result of combustion at very high temperatures.

Barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains are recorded along with a possible fragmentary oat (*Avena* sp.). Chaff is relatively scarce, although bread wheat (*T. aestivum/compactum*) type rachis nodes are present within all three assemblages and sample 1 also contains a single barley/rye (*Hordeum/Secale cereale*) type node. The assemblage from sample 3 includes a charred grape (*Vitis vinifera*) 'pip', the only non-cereal food plant remain recorded.

Charred seeds are relatively scarce, but the assemblages from samples 2 and 3 both include a number of uncharred seeds which, given the well-sealed state of the features and their relatively recent date, may be contemporary. Most are of common segetal and ruderal weeds, with taxa noted including fools parsley (*Aethusa cynapium*), hemlock (*Conium maculatum*), small legumes (Fabaceae), dead-nettle (*Lamium* sp.), dock (*Rumex* sp.), campion (*Silene* sp.) and annual nettles (*Urtica urens*). Wetland plant macrofossils include nutlets of sedge (*Carex* sp.), saw-sedge (*Cladium mariscus*) and bur-reed (*Sparganium* sp.). The assemblages from samples 2 and 3 both include uncharred elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*) seeds. Charcoal/charred wood fragments are present throughout. Other plant macrofossils are scarce, although sample 2 and 3 both include fragments of charred root or stem.

The fragments of black porous and tarry material, which are present within all three assemblages, are probable residues of the combustion of organic remains at very high temperatures. Other remains are less common, but include small fragments of bone, fish scales and small pieces of coal. Indeterminate charred plant fibres are recorded within the assemblage from pit [514] (sample 3).

### Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, although the assemblages are small (i.e. <0.1 litres in volume), all three contain remains which appear to be derived from scattered hearth waste or similar detritus, much of which was probably accidentally incorporated within the feature fills. The uncharred plant macrofossils appear to indicate that the site underwent at least one period of dereliction, where the area became overgrown with weeds and colonising shrubs.

If further interventions are anticipated within the near vicinity, it is strongly recommended that additional plant macrofossil samples of 20 – 40 litres in volume are taken from all dated and well-sealed contexts recorded during excavation. Such samples would provide a rare opportunity to study late medieval – post medieval assemblages from a town context within the north Cambridgeshire area.

**Reference**

Stace, C., 1997                      *New Flora of the British Isles*. 2<sup>nd</sup> edition. Cambridge University Press

**Key to Table**

x = 1 – 10 specimens    xx = 11 – 50 specimens    xxx = 51 – 100 specimens  
cf = compare    nc = uncharred    fg = fragment

Sample No.	1	2	3
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>513</b>
<b>Feature No.</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>514</b>
<b>Feature type</b>	<b>Cut</b>	<b>Pit</b>	<b>Pit</b>
<b>Trench No.</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Cereals and other food plants</b>			
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grain)	xcf		
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)	xcf	xcf	x
<i>Hordeum/Secale cereale</i> type (rachis nodes)	x		
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	x	x	x
<i>T. aestivum/compactum</i> type (rachis nodes)	x	x	x
Cereal indet. (grains)	xx	x	x
<i>Vitis vinifera</i> L.			x
<b>Herbs</b>			
<i>Aethusa cynapium</i> L.		xxnc	xnc
Apiaceae indet.			xnc
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.		xnc	xnc
<i>Bromus</i> sp.	xcf		
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.		xnc	
<i>Conium maculatum</i> L.		xnc	
Fabaceae indet.	x	x	x
<i>Lamium</i> sp.		xxnc	xnc
<i>Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia</i>	x		
Small Poaceae indet.			x
<i>Ranunculus</i> sp.			xnc
Ranunculaceae indet.	xcf		
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	x	x xnc	xnc
<i>Silene</i> sp.			xnc
<i>Urtica urens</i> L.		xnc	
<b>Wetland plants</b>			
<i>Carex</i> sp.		xnc	
<i>Cladium mariscus</i> (L.)Pohl	x		
<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i> L.			xncfg
<i>Sparganium</i> sp.			xnc
<b>Tree/shrub macrofossils</b>			
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.		xxnc	xnc
<b>Other plant macrofossils</b>			
Charcoal <2mm	xxx	x	xxx
Charcoal >2mm	xx	x	x
Charcoal >5mm	x		
Charcoal >10mm		x	
Charred root/stem		xx	xx
Other root/stem		x	
Indet.culm nodes	x		x
Indet. seeds		xnc	x
Wood frag. >10mm			xnc
<b>Other remains</b>			
Arthropod remains		x	x
Charred arthropods		x	
Black porous 'cokey' material	xxx	x	x
Black tarry material	xx		
Bone		x	x
Indet. fibres			x
Fish bones			x
Small coal frags.	xx	x	
Small mammal/amphibian bones	x		
<b>Sample volume (litres)</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Volume of flot (litres)</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>
<b>% flot sorted</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 1. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains from 12, Whitmore Street, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire

**APPENDIX D**  
**OASIS FORM**

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

## Printable version

**OASIS ID: withamar1-175956**

### Project details

Project name	Trial Trench Evaluation on land adjacent to 12 Whitmore Street, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire
Short description of the project	Six trial pits were excavated on land previously forming part of car parks associated with the Ivy Leaf Club. The investigations a number of pits of potential Roman (based on one sherd), late Saxon/Saxo-Norman, medieval and post medieval date. The frequent presence of rubbish pits suggest that during the medieval and post medieval periods the area formed part of plots associated with occupation extending along the adjacent street frontage
Project dates	Start: 03-03-2014 End: 07-03-2014
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ECB4132 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)



Prompt National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Project location

Country England

Site location CAMBRIDGESHIRE FENLAND WHITTLESEY Land Adjacent to 12 Whitmore Street, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire

Postcode PE7 1BB

Study area 560.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TL 2695 9724 52.5577941625 -0.127147919391 52 33 28 N 000 07 37 W Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation Witham Archaeology

Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

Project design originator Russell Trimble

Project director/manager Russell Trimble

Project supervisor Russell Trimble

Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Name of sponsor/funding body TUP Properties

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Store

Physical Contents "Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Glass"

Digital Archive recipient Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Store

Digital Contents "Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Glass", "Stratigraphic", "Survey"

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"

Paper Archive recipient Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Store

Paper Contents "Glass", "Stratigraphic", "Survey", "Environmental", "Animal Bones", "Ceramics"

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Drawing", "Map", "Matrices", "Miscellaneous Material", "Notebook - Excavation", ' Research', ' General Notes', "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey "

### Project

**bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land adjacent to 12 Whitmore Street, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire. Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Trimble, R
Other bibliographic details	Report No. 53
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	Witham Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Sleaford
Description	A4, comb-bound
Entered by	Russell Trimble (russell.trimble@withamarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	27 March 2014

## OASIS:

Please e-mail [English Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice

© ADS 1996-2012 Created by [Jo Gilham](#) and [Jen Mitcham](#), email Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012

Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page

**Witham** Archaeology

Unit 6, Sleaford Station Business Centre, Station Road,  
Sleaford, NG34 7RG

Tel/Fax: (01529) 300890

Email: [info@withamarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:info@withamarchaeology.co.uk)

© Witham Archaeology