

Report 2923b



nps archaeology

**Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation, at Former  
Burdett Nurseries, Eastrea Road, Whittlesey,  
Cambridgeshire**

ECB 3708



**Prepared for**  
ICIS Consulting Ltd  
The Annex  
Crossfields  
Days Lode Road  
Manea  
March  
PE15 0HH



John Ames MIfA

January 2012



[www.nps.co.uk](http://www.nps.co.uk)

<b>PROJECT CHECKLIST</b>		
Project Manager	David Whitmore	
Draft Completed	John Ames	23.01.2012
Graphics Completed	David Dobson	26.01.2012
Edit Completed	Jayne Bown	31.01.2012
Signed Off	David Whitmore	31.01.2012
<i>Issue 1</i>		

## **NPS Archaeology**

Scandic House  
85 Mountergate  
Norwich  
NR1 1PY

T 01603 756150

F 01603 756190

E [jayne.bown@nps.co.uk](mailto:jayne.bown@nps.co.uk)

[www.nau.org.uk](http://www.nau.org.uk)

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Location:	Former Burdett Nurseries, Eastrea Road, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire
District:	Fenland
Grid Ref.:	TL 2830 9690
Planning Ref.:	FYR110482F
HER No.:	ECB 3708
OASIS Ref.:	118421
Client:	ICIS Consulting Ltd
Dates of Fieldwork:	12-22 December 2011

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## **Summary**

*An archaeological evaluation was conducted by NPS Archaeology ahead of the submission of a proposal for the development of the site of the former Burdett Nurseries at Eastrea Road, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire. The archaeological potential of the site was thought to be reasonable high, lying close to a number of previously identified cropmark features of probable prehistoric and Roman date.*

*The results revealed an arrangement of intercutting ditches and pits dating to the Late Iron Age and Roman periods. Although, there was no direct structural evidence on the site, the presence of Late Iron Age, Roman and medieval artefacts and a possible oven suggests that historic activity had occurred within the vicinity of the site.*

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

A proposal to develop land at The Former Burdett Nurseries, Eastrea Road, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire (Fig. 1) required a programme of archaeological works to assess the potential effects of the proposals on the archaeological resource.

This work was undertaken to fulfil a pre-determination requirement set by Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning & Countryside Advice (Planning Application: FYR110482F) and a Brief issued by Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning & Countryside Advice office (Dan McConnell 16 November 2011). The work was conducted in accordance with a Project Design and Method Statement prepared by NAU Archaeology (Ref. NAU/BAU2923/DW). This work was funded and commissioned by ICIS Consulting Limited

This programme of work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, following the guidelines set out in *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2010). The results will enable decisions to be made by the Local Planning Authority about the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

The site archive is currently held by NPS Archaeology and on completion of the project will be deposited with the County Store, Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice following the relevant policies on archiving standards.

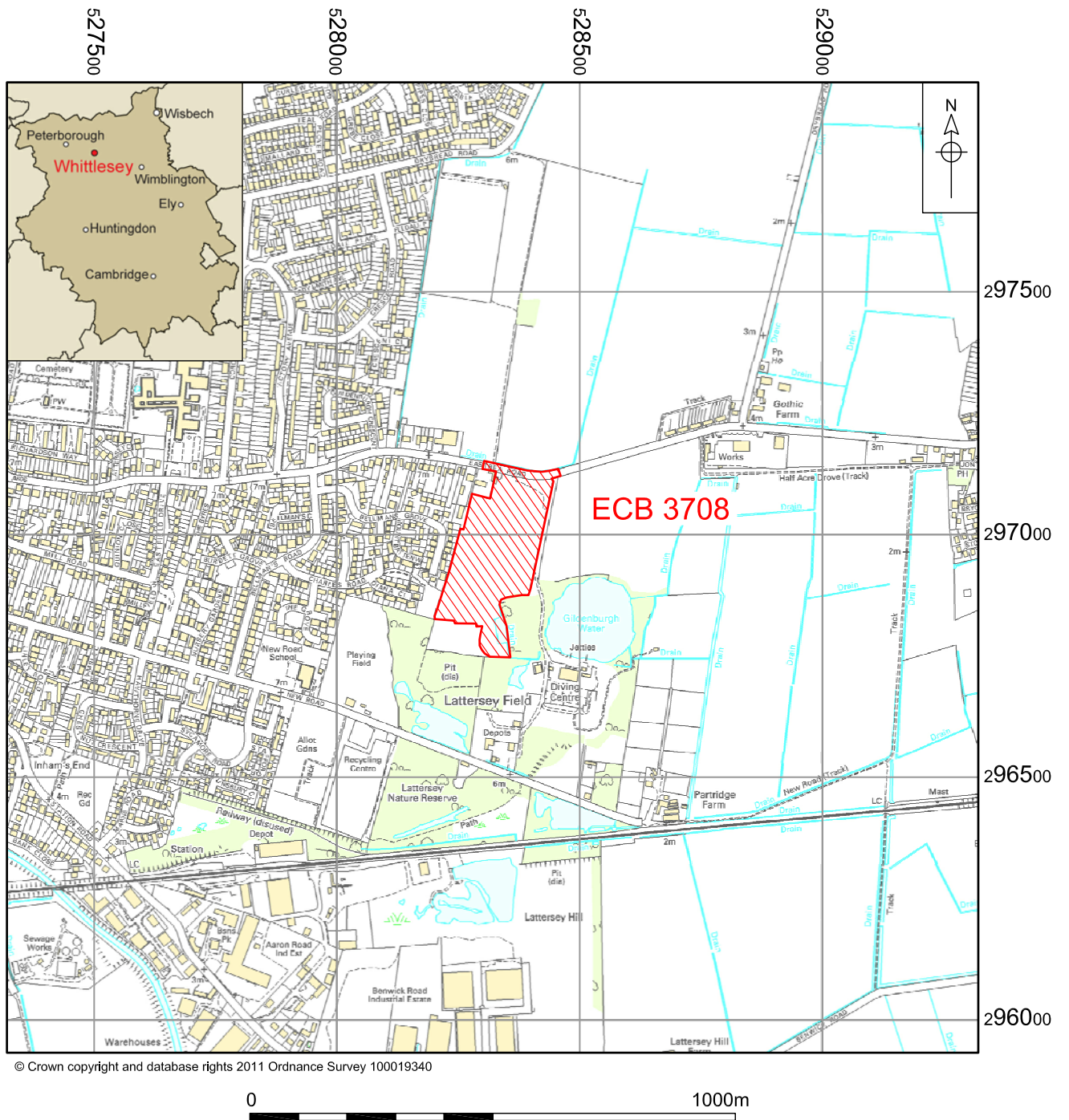


Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:12,500

## **2.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

The site is located to the south of Eastrea Road in the village of Whittlesey (Fig. 1) and is bounded to the west by housing development, with playing fields to the south and the former Gildenburgh Brick Works and associated quarry pit to the east (now known as Gildenburgh Water).

The site is within the Fenland district of Cambridgeshire, which has been subject to changing water levels over many thousands of years. It is placed between the Whittlesey Dike to the south and the River Nene to the north, with further dikes (dykes) to the east and west. The March to Peterborough railway line runs to the south of the site, with Whittlesey Station just to the south-west of the development area.

The bedrock geology is Oxford Clay with a superficial geology of the March gravels of the Whittlesey Island<sup>1</sup>.

## **3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

A desk-based assessment that accompanies this report has been prepared (Sillwood 2012) which updates an assessment of the site in 2001 (Hall 2001) and the key findings of that assessment are summarised below.

This site in Whittlesey has undergone several phases of archaeological interpretation and intervention. The site is located in an area where cropmarks of linear features (some of geological origin) and possible enclosures have been identified on aerial photographs (CHER 04335). Subsequent evaluation of the site in 2003 revealed that the enclosures relate to the Iron Age period, (c.1st-century BC to c.1st-century AD). Later activity was also recorded on the site and was of Roman and medieval date (ridge and furrow). Further cropmarks are recorded in the neighbouring field to the east (CHER 04154), and include linear features and a ring ditch. These cropmarks are, in fact, undated, as they have not been investigated, although given the nature of the cropmarks as excavated within the development area it seems likely that these are of Iron Age or possibly Roman date.

The site lies on the eastern edge of Whittlesea Island, one of several 'islands' in the Fens, which were the property of either Thorney or Ely monastic enclaves. The area was probably an island for some time before this with the Roman Fen Causeway, crossing from island to island through the Fen, providing access. Prehistoric activity is also well known in the area, with some important recent discoveries of Bronze Age dug-out boats in the parish (outside the study area).

## **4.0 METHODOLOGY**

The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence or absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/>

The Brief required that a 5% sample (1,170m<sup>2</sup>) of the development area that had not previously been evaluated should be investigated. Eleven trenches, each measuring 50m by 1.80m were excavated (Fig. 2).

Machine excavation was carried out with a hydraulic 360° excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket and operated under constant archaeological supervision. However, because of the size of the hydraulic 360° excavator, a 2.2m ditching bucket was used instead of a 1.80m bucket.

Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal-detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds other than those which were obviously modern, were retained for inspection.

A total of twenty-four environmental samples were taken (Samples <1>-<24> from deposits [4], [8], [12], [13], [16], [18]-[20], [24], [55], [57], [63], [65], [74], [88], [90] and [91] respectively.

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NPS Archaeology pro forma. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales. Colour, monochrome and digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits where appropriate.

All trenches were located using a Leica GPS900. Temporary benchmarks were positioned at the ends of each trench and were established by the use of Leica GPS900.

Site conditions were very good with mixed sunny and rainy days.

## **5.0 RESULTS**

Archaeological features and deposits were present in eight of the eleven trenches excavated (Trenches 1-5, 9, 10 and 11). The survival of archaeological remains at the site was good due to deep topsoil and subsoil overburden which ranged in depth between 0.30m and 0.70m.

A summary of the results for each trench is tabulated below. Only those trenches that contain archaeological remains are illustrated.



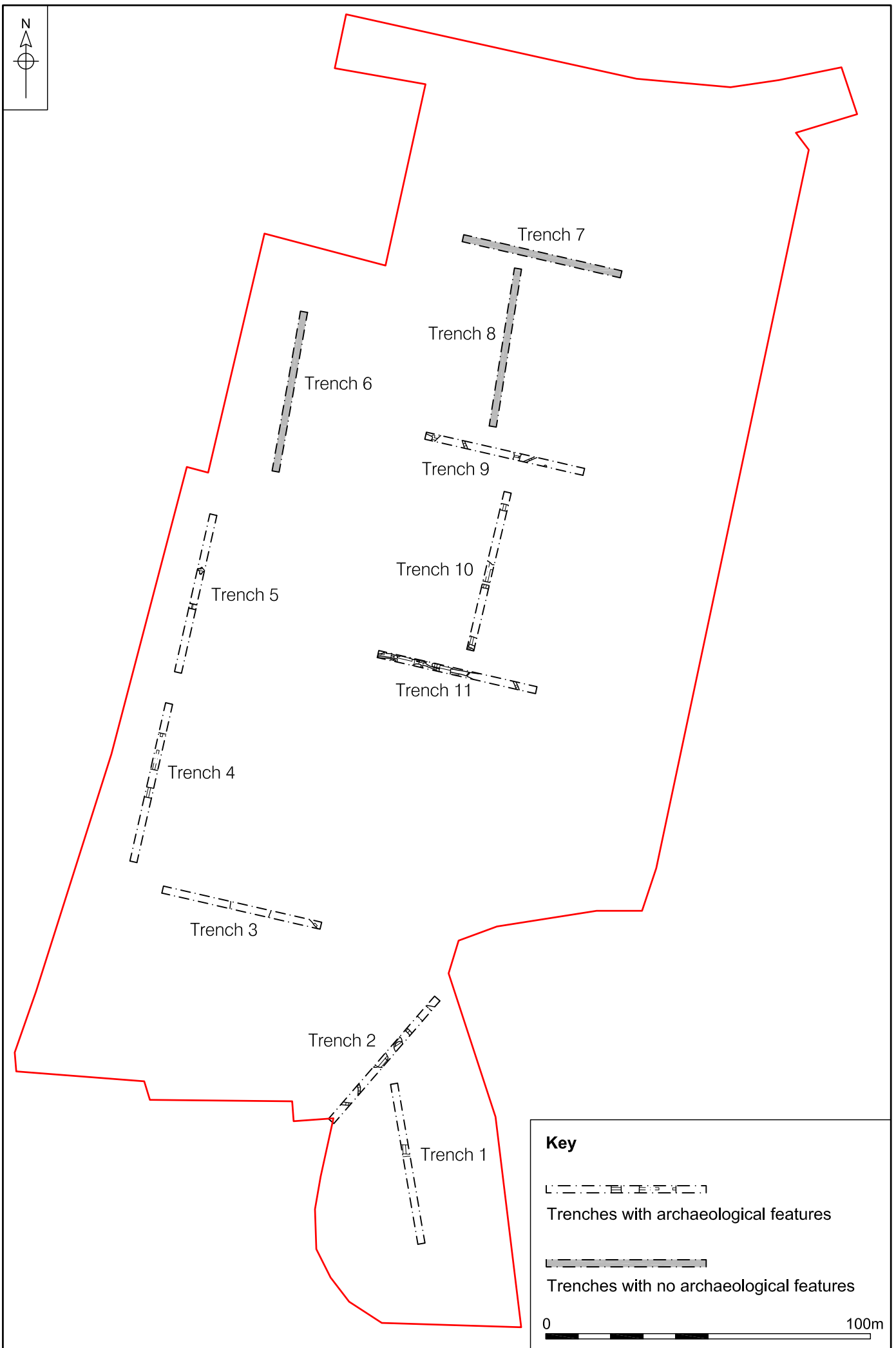



Figure 2 . Location of trenches. Scale 1:1500

<b>Trench 1</b>				
		<b>Figs 2 and 3</b>		
		<b>Location</b>		
		Orientation	North - south	
		North End	528317.372, 296819.057	
		South End	528325.810, 296769.767	
		<b>Dimensions</b>		
		Length	50m	
		Width	2.20m	
		Average Depth	0.40m	
		<b>Levels</b>		
North End Top	4.65m OD			
South End	4.94m OD			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description and Interpretation</b>	<b>Thickness</b>	<b>Depth BGL</b>
1	Topsoil	Homogeneous dark brown silty sand	0.40m	0.00-0.40m
2	Subsoil	Mid orangey brown clayey sand	0.10m	0.40-0.50m
131	Ditch	East–west ditch	0.30m	0.40-0.70m
132	Fill of ditch [131]	Dark brown clayey sand	0.30m	0.40-0.70m
133	Quarry/pit	Large in filled quarry/extraction pit	0.20m+	0.40-0.60m
134	Fill of quarry/pit [133]	Mid to dark brown clayey sand	0.20m+	0.40-0.60m
<b>Discussion</b>				
<p>Trench 1 was located on the southern part of the site and was aligned north–south. The trench was positioned on a flat plateau between 4.65m OD and 4.94m OD. The machined level of this trench was at 4.21m OD (northern end) and 4.39m OD (southern end). Two sub-surface features [131] and [133] were encountered.</p> <p>Ditch [131], (Fig. 3) was located towards the northern end of the trench and was aligned east-west. It measured in the region of 2.70m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.30m. It contained a single ditch fill [132] consisting of dark brown clayey sand with flint nodules and chalk lumps. No archaeologically significant finds were recovered; slate fragments observed during the excavation of this ditch were discarded as they were obviously modern.</p> <p>To the south of ditch [131] was a large feature which has been interpreted as an infilled quarry or extraction pit [133], (Fig. 3). This feature measured at least 38m long and probably extended beyond the southern limits of the trench. A small sondage was excavated at the northern end of the feature and demonstrated that it had a vertical side which may also indicate a quarry edge. Upper fill [134] consisted of very firm mid-to-dark brown clayey sand with a moderate amount of flint nodules. To the south of the proposed development site, a remnant of large scale quarrying is still evident in the landscape.</p>				

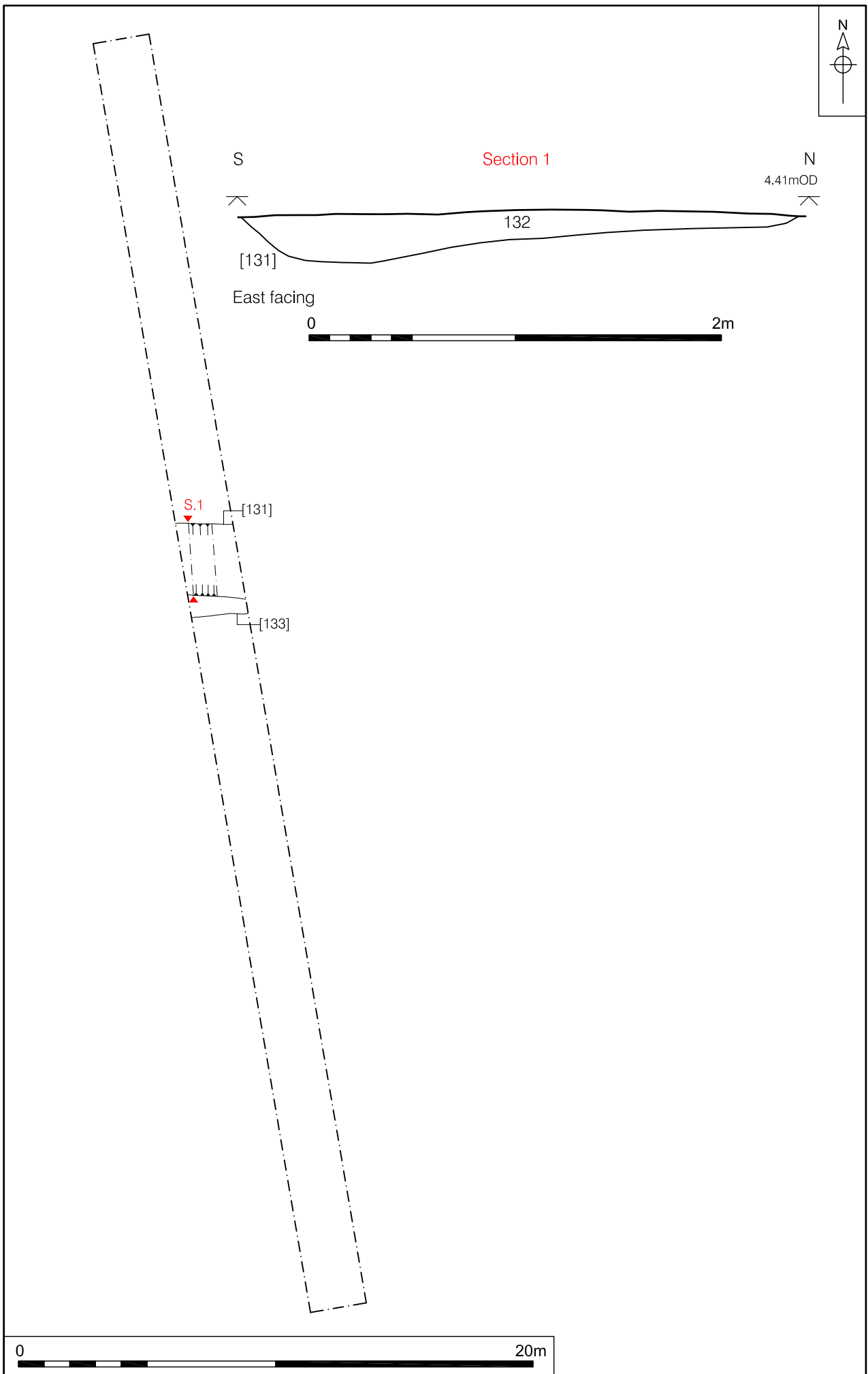



Figure 3 . Trench 1, plan and section 1. Scale 1:200 and 1:25

<b>Trench 2</b>							
			<b>Figs 2, 4 and 5; Plate 1</b>				
			<b>Location</b>				
			Orientation		North-east – south-west		
			North-east End		528330.693, 296845.358		
			South-west End		528297.995, 296807.525		
			<b>Dimensions</b>				
			Length		50m		
			Width		2.20m		
			Average Depth		0.50m		
			<b>Levels</b>				
North-east Top		4.49m OD					
South-west Top		4.90m OD					
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description and Interpretation</b>	<b>Thickness</b>	<b>Depth BGL</b>			
1	Topsoil	Homogeneous dark brown silty sand	0.20m	0.00-0.20m			
33	Modern cut	Modern cut aligned north-east – south-west (not excavated)	0.20m	0.20m			
34	Fill of modern cut [33]	Contained brick rubble and flint (not excavated)	-	0.20m			
35	Subsoil	Mid to dark brown clayey sand	0.20m	0.20-0.40m			
36	Ditch	North-south aligned	0.10m	0.50-0.60m			
37	Fill of ditch [36]	Mid grey silty sand	0.10m	0.50-0.60m			
38	Ditch	North-south aligned	0.32m	0.50-0.82m			
39	Fill of ditch [38]	Mid greyish brown clayey sand	0.32m	0.50-0.82m			
40	Ditch	North-east – south-west aligned	0.60m	0.50-1.10m			
41	Fill of ditch [40]	Mid greyish brown clayey sand	0.60m	0.50-1.10m			
42	Ditch	North-south aligned	0.40m	0.50-0.90m			
43	Fill of ditch [42]	Mid to dark brown clayey sand	0.40m	0.50-0.90m			
44	Pit	?Circular in plan	0.15m	0.50-0.25m			
45	Fill of pit [44]	Dark brown clayey sand	0.15m	0.50-0.25m			
46	Pit	?Circular in plan	0.25m	0.50-0.75m			
47	Fill of pit [46]	Dark brown clayey sand	0.25m	0.50-0.75m			
48	Ditch	North-east – south-west aligned	0.10m	0.50-0.60m			
49	Fill of ditch [48]	Dark brown clayey sand	0.10m	0.50-0.60m			
50	Ditch	East-west aligned	0.20m	0.50-0.70m			
51	Fill of ditch [48]	Dark brown clayey sand	0.20m	0.50-0.70m			
<b>Discussion</b>							
Trench 2 was located in the southern part of the site and was aligned north-east – south-west.							

The trench was positioned on a gentle north-facing slope ranging between 4.49m OD and 4.90m OD. The finished machined level of this trench was at 4.03m OD (north-eastern end) and 4.15m OD (south-western end). Nine sub-surface features ([33], [36], [38], [40], [42], [44], [46], [48] and [50]) were encountered.

Modern activity was recorded at the north-eastern part of the trench (Fig. 4). A north-east – south-west aligned cut [33] was seen to truncate a subsoil deposit. Contained within this modern feature was a heavily compacted deposit of brick rubble and flint nodules [34]. Subsoil deposit [35] measured 0.20m deep and consisted of mid to dark brown clayey sand.

Ditch [36] (Figs 4 and 5, Section 1) was located in the north-eastern part of the trench and was very shallow, measuring 0.10m deep. This ditch was clearly defined in plan and contained mid grey silty sand [37].

To the west of ditch [36] was a curvilinear feature. The excavated portion of this feature demonstrated that it could have been made up of two separate ditches ([38] and [40]) creating a boundary ditch with a curvilinear appearance (Fig. 5, Sections 2 and 3; Plate 1). The deposits contained within these features appear to be contemporary with each other. It is possible that the northern part ([38]) of this feature continues further towards the north-west as ditch [129] in Trench 3 (their alignments is similar as are their fills). If this is so, then they represent parts of a large boundary ditch which runs in a north-west - south-east direction for at least 22m in this part of the site.



Plate 1. Trench 2, ditch [40], looking south

The northern part of the putative curvilinear ditch (feature [38]) was aligned north-west – south-east. It was 2.50m wide by 0.32m deep and contained very firm mid greyish brown clayey sand [39] (Figs 4 and 5, Section 2). The southern part of the feature ([40], Plate 1) was aligned north-south and was 2.50m wide by 0.60m deep and also contained very firm mid greyish brown clayey sand [41]. Although, there was no evidence of any re-cutting of these ditches, a terminus was revealed in the base of ditch [40]. It is difficult to state whether the terminus was originally excavated as a stopping point for ditch [40] or whether it was intentionally dug deeper to discharge water to the south of the site. Excavation through the terminus soon became waterlogged suggesting that the water table at the time of the investigation lay at approximately 3.60m OD in this part of the site.

In the central part of the trench was a large linear spread of dark brown clayey sand. Because of

the apparent mixed nature of the spread it was very difficult to determine any distinct features within it, even after extensive cleaning. Slots were dug across the area which revealed three features in section - north-west – south-east aligned ditch [42] and two probable pits ([44] and [46]) (Figs 4 and 5, Sections 4 and 5). The slot dug across the southern part of the spread revealed north-south aligned ditch [42] and pit [44].

Ditch [42] was approximately 2.40m wide by 0.40m deep. Although the northern and southern ditch sections differ the north-south linear cut is suggestive of a ditch which contained mid to dark brown clayey sand (43).

To the east of ditch [42] was potential pit [44]. The section through ditch [42] and pit [44], showed two distinct cuts but as both features contained very similar fills ([43] and [45] respectively) no relationship could be established (Figs 4 and 5, Section 5). Pit [44] measured at least 0.60m in diameter and was 0.20m deep.

Pit [46] was similar in size and shape to pit [44] and was identified to the west. It also measured about 0.60m in diameter and was 0.25m deep (Figs 4 and 5, Section 6).

Ditches [48] and [50] (Fig. 5, Sections 7 and 8) were excavated at the south-western end of Trench 2. Their fills were similar (dark brown clayey sand) which may indicate that they were contemporary.

Ditch [48] had a curvilinear appearance, the south-western part of the ditch was predominately aligned north-east – south-west and measured 2m long by 0.60m wide and was 0.10m deep. The northern part of the ditch turned to the north and was 1m long by 0.70m wide. The ditch was shallow (0.10m deep) and contained single fill [49] consisting of dark brown clayey sand (Figs 4 and 5, Section 7).

To the west of ditch [48] was ditch [50] (Figs 4 and 5, Section 8) which was aligned roughly east-west and was 2.60m long, 0.80m wide and 0.20m deep. Ditch [50] contained fill [51] which was very similar to fill [49] in ditch [48].

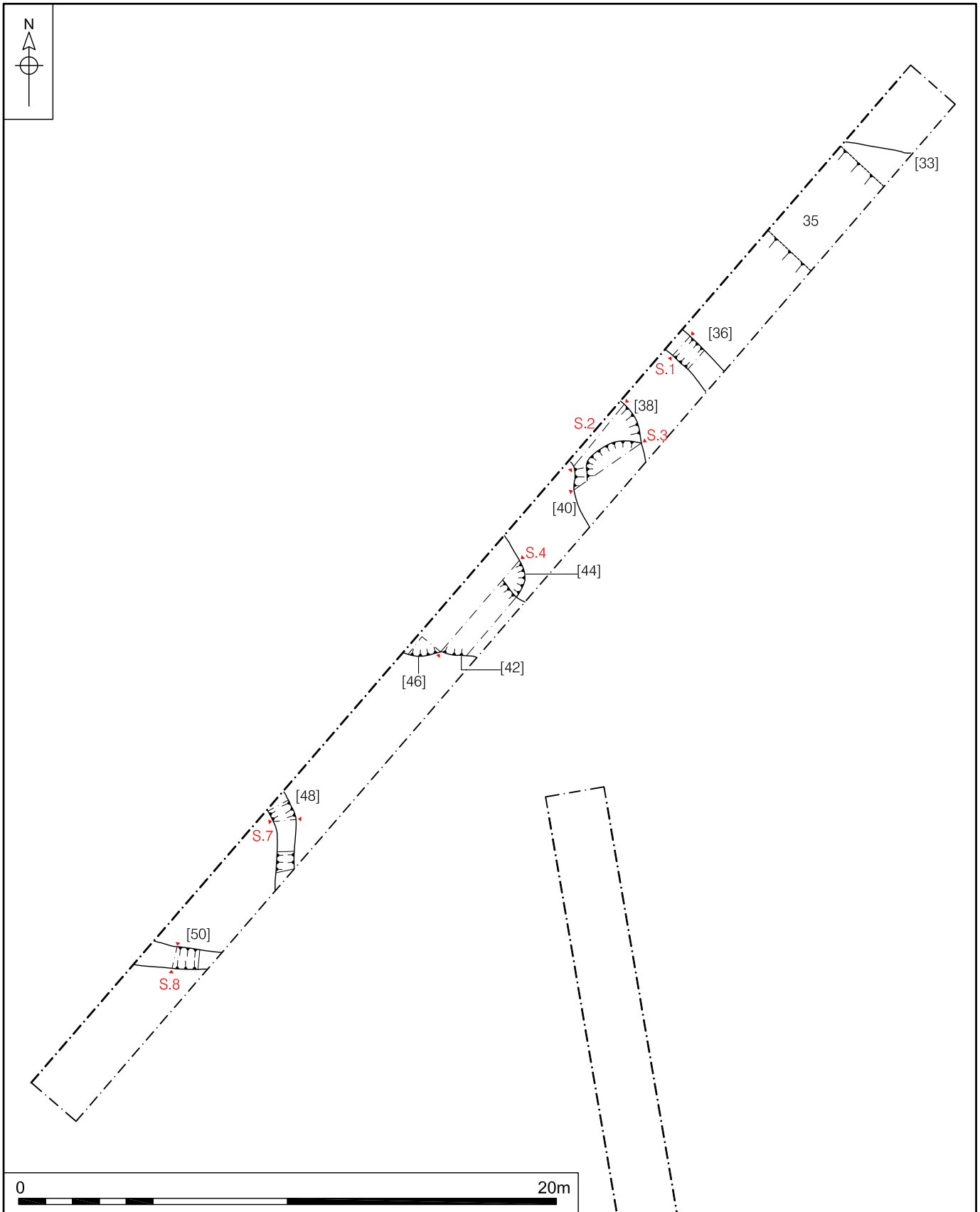


Figure 4. Trench 2, plan. Scale 1:200

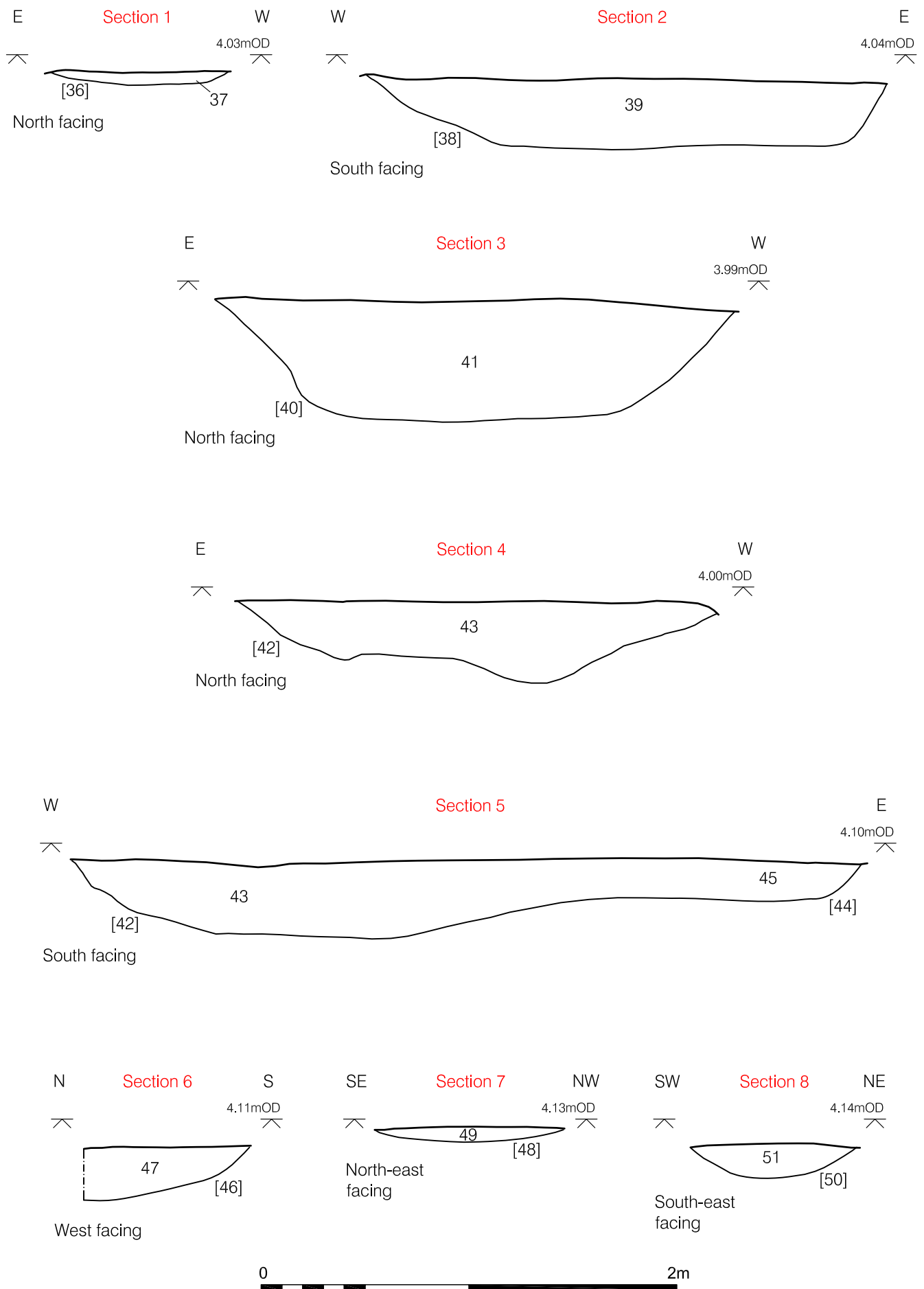



Figure. 5. Trench 2, sections 1 - 8. Scale 1:25



### Trench 3

	<b>Figs 2 and 6</b>	
	<b>Location</b>	
	Orientation	East – west
	East End	528294.806, 296867.792
	West End	528246.063, 296878.927
	<b>Dimensions</b>	
	Length	50m
	Width	2.20m
	Average Depth	0.30m
	<b>Levels</b>	
East End Top	4.48m OD	
West End Top	4.88m OD	

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
1	Topsoil	Homogeneous dark brown silty sand	0.10m	0.00-0.30m
129	Ditch	North-west – south-east aligned	0.15m	0.30-0.45m
130	Fill of ditch [129]	Firm grey clay	0.15m	0.30-0.45m
135	Brick rubble	Modern	0.20m	0.10-0.30m

### Discussion

Trench 3 was located in the south-western part of the site and was aligned east-west. The trench was positioned on a flat plateau between 4.48m OD and 4.80m OD. The finished machined level of the base of the trench was at 4.18m OD (eastern end) and 4.70m OD (western end). One feature [129] and evidence of modern activity were encountered.

A heavily compacted deposit of brick rubble [135] was present at the eastern end of the trench and extended westwards for 30m (Fig. 6).

Beneath, the brick rubble at the eastern end of the trench was ditch [129] (Fig. 6). The ditch was aligned north-west – south-east and likely to be the same feature as ditch [38] recorded in Trench 2. It is difficult to be certain how much truncation had taken place in this part of the site; the topsoil was shallow and there were no subsoil deposits which may suggest that some truncation has been caused by relatively recent activities nevertheless archaeological evidence in the form of a ditch had survived.

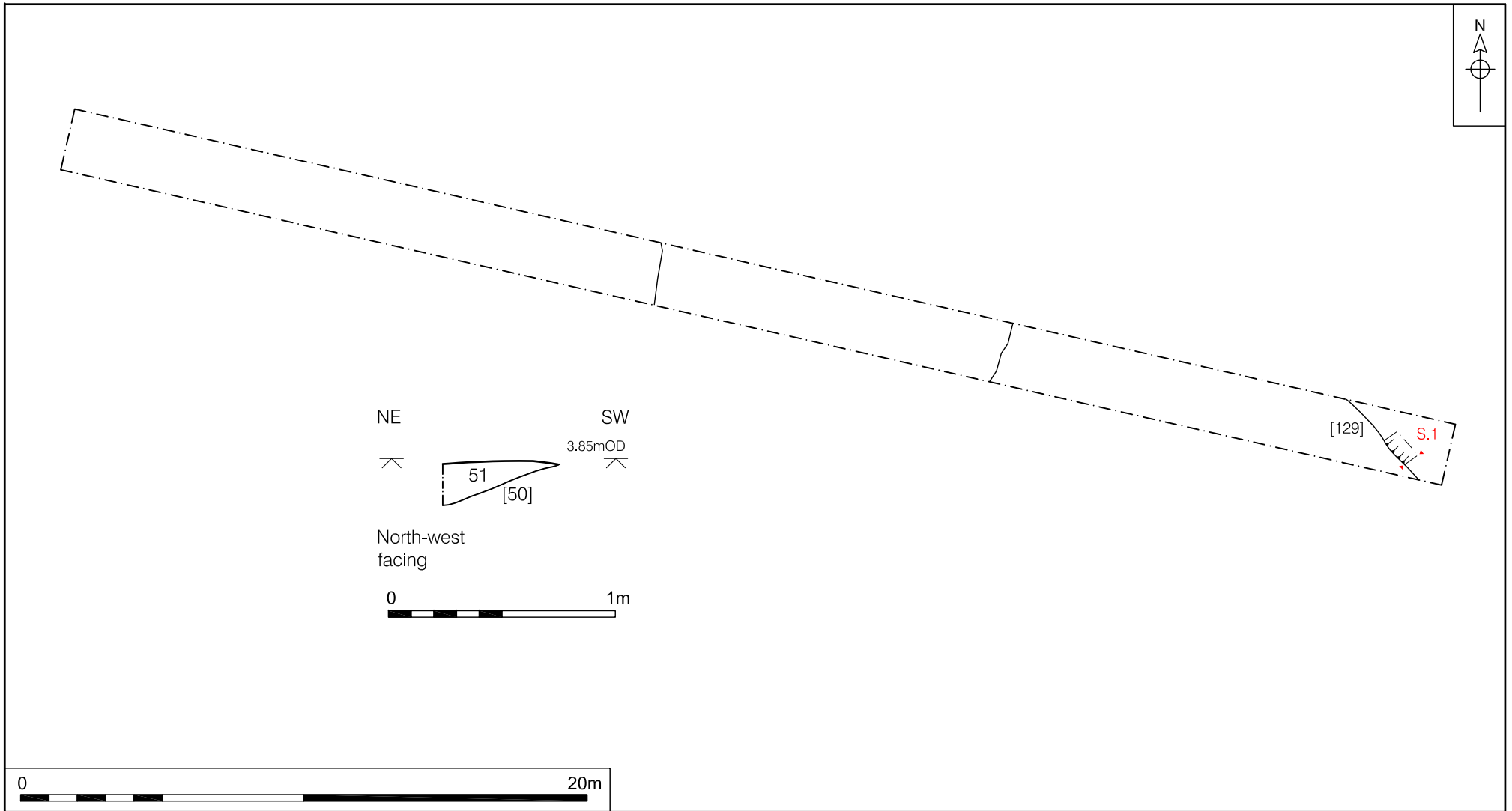



Figure 6. Trench 3, plan and section 1. Scale 200 and 1:25

## Trench 4

	<b>Figs 2 and 7</b>	
	<b>Location</b>	
	Orientation	North – south
	North End	528248.040, 296936.296
	South End	528237.038, 296887.505
	<b>Dimensions</b>	
	Length	50m
	Width	2.20m
	Average Depth	0.40m
	<b>Levels</b>	
North End Top	4.92m OD	
South End Top	5.00m OD	

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
1	Topsoil	Homogeneous dark brown silty sand	0.20m	0.00-0.20m
2	Subsoil	Mid brown clayey sand	0.20m	0.20-0.40m
81	Ditch	East-west aligned	0.10m	0.40-0.50m
82	Fill of ditch [81]	Mid brown sandy silt	0.10m	0.40-0.50m
83	Feature	In filled undulation	0.30m	0.40-0.70m
84	Fill of ditch [83]	Mid brown sandy silt	0.30m	0.40-0.70m

### Discussion

Trench 4 was located in the western part of the site and was aligned north–south. The trench was positioned on a flat plateau between 4.92m OD and 5.00m OD. The finished machined level at the base of this trench was at 4.32m OD (northern end) and 4.32m OD (southern end). Two sub-surface features (ditch [81] and ?natural feature [83]) were encountered.

Ditch [81] (Fig. 7, Section 1) was located in the central part of the trench and was aligned east-west. It measured roughly 3m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.10m. It contained single ditch fill [82] consisting of mid brown sandy silt.

To the north of ditch [81] was large feature [83] which has been interpreted as an infilled 'hollow'. This feature was approximately 11m wide and 0.30m deep (Fig. 4, Section 2) with an undulating base. It was filled with a single deposit, brown sandy silt [84].

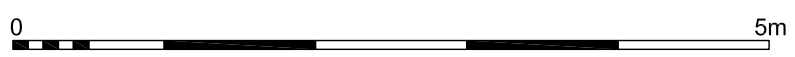
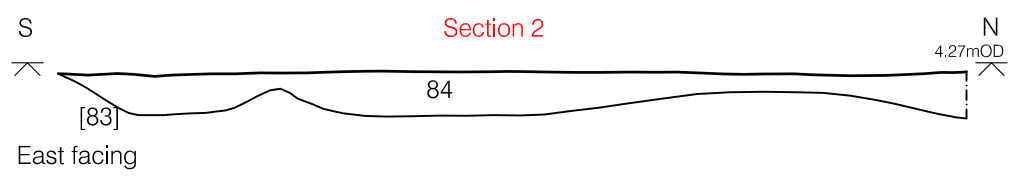
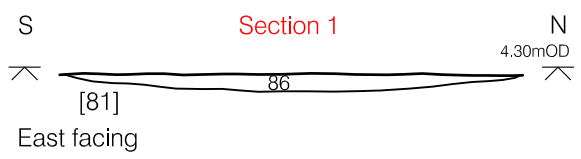
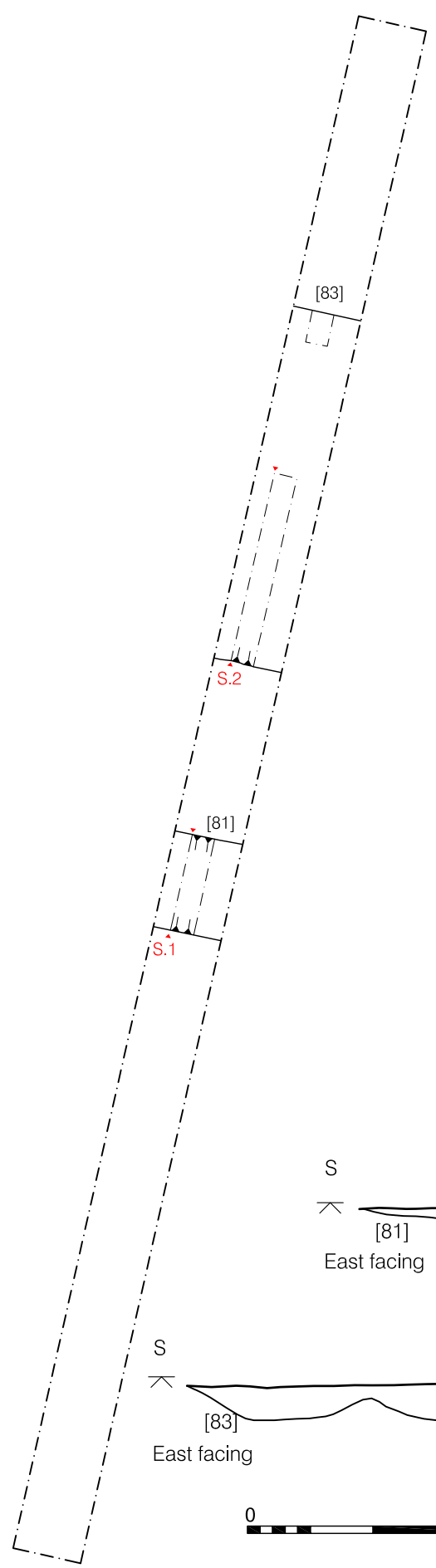



Figure 7. Trench 4, plan and sections 1 and 2. Scale 1:200 and 1:50

<b>Trench 5</b>				
		<b>Figs 2 and 8</b>		
		<b>Location</b>		
		Orientation	North – south	
		North End	528261.680, 296994.518	
		South End	528250.782, 296945.881	
		<b>Dimensions</b>		
		Length	50m	
		Width	2.20m	
		Average Depth	0.40m	
		<b>Levels</b>		
North End Top	5.53m OD			
South End Top	5.10m OD			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description and Interpretation</b>	<b>Thickness</b>	<b>Depth BGL</b>
1	Topsoil	Homogeneous dark brown silty sand	0.20m	0.00-0.20m
2	Subsoil	Mid brown clayey sand	0.20m	0.20-0.40m
67	?Oven/hearth	North side of oven/hearth	0.20m	0.40-0.60m
68	Fill of [67]	Mid orange brown sandy silt	0.20m	0.40-0.60m
69	?Oven/hearth	Sondage across oven	0.25m	0.40-0.65m
70	Fill of [69]	Mid orange brown sandy silt	0.25m	0.40-0.65m
71	?Oven/hearth	Southern side of oven/hearth	0.30m	0.40-0.70m
72	Fill of [71]	Mid orange brown sandy silt	0.30m	0.40-0.70m
85	Ditch	East-west aligned	0.15m	0.30-0.45m
86	Fill of [85]	Mid greyish brown sandy silt	0.15m	0.30-0.45m
<b>Discussion</b>				
<p>Trench 5 was located in the southern part of the site and aligned north-south, positioned on a gentle south-facing slope between 5.53m OD and 5.10m OD. The finished machined level at the base of this trench was 5.04m OD (northern end) and 4.80m OD (southern end). Two features were encountered; ?oven/hearth [67]/[69]/[71] and ditch [85]. Both features truncated the lower 0.10m of subsoil, therefore the trench was not machined to the natural surface along its length.</p> <p>?Oven/hearth [67]/[69]/[71] was originally identified as an irregular feature 15m from the northern end of Trench 5 (Fig. 8, Sections 1, 2 and 3). On excavation it appears that the feature formed part of a robbed out or heavily disturbed oven or hearth. It should be noted that this interpretation is conjectural, based on the presence of deliberately formed clay lumps and burnt stone which may indicate in situ burning. Three slots were excavated across the feature and the numbers ascribed to each slot ([67], [69] and [71]) have been retained in this report so that should further exploration of the feature take place these three elements can retain their stratigraphic identity if necessary.</p> <p>Northernmost slot [67] was at least 0.50m long (north-south), 0.50m wide and 0.20m deep. It contained fill [68] and formed a possible northern limit to the feature.</p> <p>Slot [69] was excavated across the centre of the feature and demonstrated that it had a near-vertical side on its eastern edge; it was 0.25m deep with a single fill [70]. At the base of the slot lumps of clay were present which have been left in-situ because of the limited understanding of</p>				

the character and function of this feature. A small copper-alloy pin or tack of probable Roman date was recovered from deposit [70].

Southernmost slot [71] which was at least 0.60m long (north-south), 0.60 wide and 0.30m deep probably represented the southern extents of the feature.

The fills of slots [67], [69] and [71] were similar - consisting of mid orange brown sandy silt ([68], [70] and [72] respectively). The dimensions of the feature were roughly 3m north-south by at least 2m east-west (its western edge continued beyond the western limits of excavation) (Fig. 8).

Ditch [85] was located in the central part of Trench 5. It was aligned east-west and was at least 2.2m long, 1.50m wide and 0.15m deep. Although natural ground was reached at the base of this feature it was for the most part located within subsoil [2] which could indicate a possible modern date (Fig. 8, Section 4).

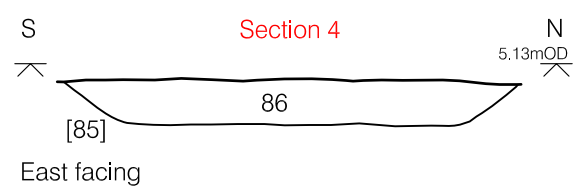
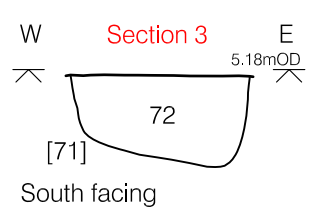
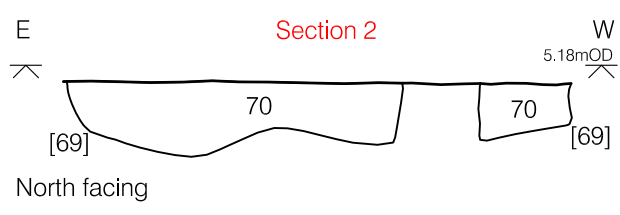
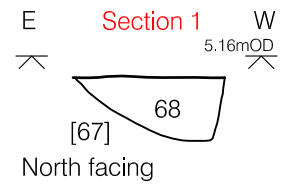
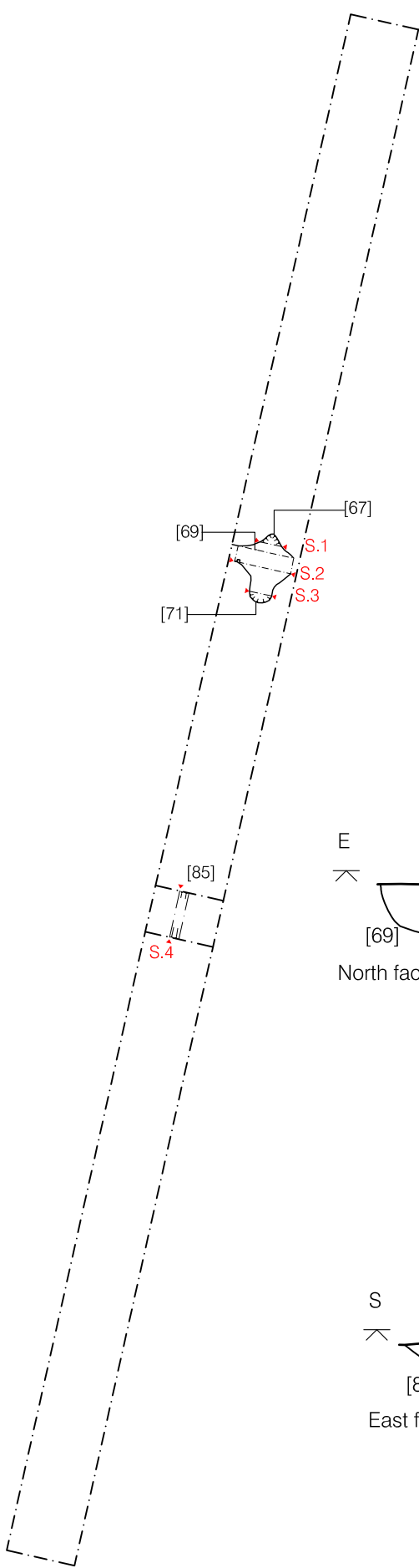


Figure 8. Trench 5, plan and sections 1 - 4. Scale 1:200 and 1:50

## Trench 6



**Fig. 2**

### Location

Orientation	North - south
North End	528289.616, 297057.059
South End	528280.859, 297007.833

### Dimensions

Length	50m
Width	2.20m
Average Depth	0.30m

### Levels

North End Top	5.81m OD
South End Top	5.57m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
1	Topsoil	Homogeneous dark brown silty sand	0.20m	0.00-0.20m
2	Subsoil	Mid brown clayey sand	0.10m	0.20-0.30m


### Discussion

Trench 6 was located in the north-western part of the site and was aligned north-south. The trench was positioned on a gentle south facing slope between 5.81m OD and 5.57m OD. The finished machined level at the base of this trench was 5.50m OD (northern end) and 5.15m OD (southern end).

This trench was devoid of archaeological features, deposits and finds.



## Trench 7

		<b>Fig. 2</b>		
		<b>Location</b>		
		Orientation	East – west	
		East End	528387.361, 297068.616	
		West End	528338.629, 297079.761	
		<b>Dimensions</b>		
		Length	50m	
		Width	2.20m	
		Average Depth	0.40m	
		<b>Levels</b>		
East End Top	5.58m OD			
West End Top	5.78m OD			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
1	Topsoil	Homogeneous dark brown silty sand	0.30m	0.00-0.30m
2	Subsoil	Mid orange brown clayey sand	0.10m	0.30-0.40m
<b>Discussion</b>				
<p>Trench 7 was located in the north-western part of the site and was aligned east-west. The trench was positioned on a gentle south-facing slope between 5.58m OD and 5.78m OD. The finished machined level at the base of this trench was 5.10m OD (eastern end) and 5.30m OD (western end).</p> <p>With the exception of a modern land drain this trench was devoid of archaeological features, deposits and finds</p>				

## Trench 8



**Fig. 2**

### Location

Orientation	North-south
North End	528355.572, 297070.391
South End	528347.790, 297021.708

### Dimensions

Length	50m
Width	2.20m
Average Depth	0.40m

### Levels


North End Top	5.68m OD
South End Top	5.66m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
1	Topsoil	Homogeneous dark brown silty sand	0.20m	0.00-0.30m
2	Subsoil	Mid brown clayey sand	0.10m	0.20-0.40m

### Discussion

Trench 8 was located in the north-eastern part of the site and was aligned north-south. The trench was positioned on a gentle south facing slope between 5.68m OD and 5.66m OD. The finished machined level at the base of this trench was 5.25m OD (northern end) and 5.30m OD (southern end).

This trench was devoid of archaeological features, deposits and finds.

<b>Trench 9</b>							
			<b>Figs 2 and 9</b>				
			<b>Location</b>				
			Orientation		East – west		
			East End		528375.850, 297007.713		
			West End		528327.096, 297018.866		
			<b>Dimensions</b>				
			Length		50m		
			Width		2.20m		
			Average Depth		0.40m		
			<b>Levels</b>				
East End Top		5.58m OD					
West End Top		5.65m OD					
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description and Interpretation</b>	<b>Thickness</b>	<b>Depth BGL</b>			
1	Topsoil	Homogeneous dark brown silty sand	0.30m	0.00-0.30m			
2	Subsoil	Mid orange brown clayey sand	0.10m	0.10-0.40m			
52	Pit	Modern pit	0.65m	0.40-1.05m			
53	Fill of [52]	Dark brown sandy silt	0.65m	0.40-1.05m			
54	Ditch	North-east – south-west aligned	0.20m	0.40-0.60m			
55	Fill of [54]	Mid brown sandy silt	0.20m	0.40-0.60m			
56	Pit	Sub-circular in plan	0.65m	0.40-1.05m			
57	Fill of [56]	Dark brown sandy silt	0.65m	0.40-1.05m			
58	Pit	Circular in plan	0.45m	0.40-0.85m			
59	Fill of [58]	Dark brown sandy silt	0.45m	0.40-0.85m			
60	Ditch	North-west – south-east aligned	0.30m	0.40-0.70m			
61	Fill of [60]	Mid brown sandy silt	0.30m	0.40-0.70m			
62	Ditch	North-south aligned	0.50m	0.40-0.90m			
63	Fill of [62]	Dark brown sandy silt	0.50m	0.40-0.90m			
64	Ditch	East-west aligned	0.35m	0.40-0.75m			
65	Fill of [64]	Mid brown sandy silt	0.35m	0.40-0.75m			
<b>Discussion</b>							
<p>Trench 9 was located on the southern part of the site and was aligned east-west. The trench was positioned on a flat plateau ranging between 5.58m OD and 5.65m OD. The finished machined level of this trench was at 5.26m OD (eastern end) and 5.20m OD (western end). Seven features ([52], [54], [56], [58], [60], [62] and [64]) were encountered.</p> <p>Pit [52] was located at the eastern end of the trench (Fig. 9, Section 1). This pit was likely to be modern in date as it contained many fragments of modern glass and roots.</p> <p>Ditch [54] was aligned north-east to south-west. It was at least 4m long, 0.60m wide and 0.20m deep and contained single fill [55] (Fig. 9, Section 2). Sample &lt;16&gt; from deposit [55] produced</p>							

wheat, grasses, charcoal and bone.

Two intercutting ditches or pits [56] and [58] were recorded in the central part of the trench. Although a relationship between the two features was not visible in plan, the north-facing section indicated that ditch/pit [58] was cut by ditch/pit [56]. The excavated portion demonstrated that ditch/pit [58] was at least 0.40m wide by 0.45m deep and that ditch/pit [56] was 1.60m wide and 0.65m deep (Fig. 9, Section 3). Five sherds of Roman pottery, fired clay and pieces of non-local stone were recovered from deposit [57], the fill of pit [56]. Environmental sample <17> from deposit [57] produced cereal grains including spelt, legumes (pea family), charcoal, bone and fired/burnt clay.

To the west of pits [56] and [58] was ditch [60]. Ditch [60] was aligned north-west – south-east measuring at least 2m in length by 0.85m wide by 0.30m deep and contained single fill [61] (Fig. 9, Section 4).

Two ditches [62] and [64] were located at the western end of the trench. Both ditches were only partially exposed and were seen to continue beneath the western and northern limits of excavations. Two slots were placed at the intersection of the ditches in an 'L' shape and revealed that ditch [64] possibly cut ditch [62], however it is considered that the ditches are contemporary to each other in date range, (Fig. 9, Section 5).

Ditch [62] was aligned north-south and measured at least 2.50m in length by at least 1.40m wide by 0.50m deep. It contained a single fill ([63]) which consisted of dark brown silty sand and contained sherds of Roman pottery, ceramic building material, animal bone, fired clay and non-local stone. An environmental sample (<18>) from deposit [63] produced cereal (spelt) grains, legumes (pea family), hazel, charcoal, charred root/stems and fired/burnt clay.

Ditch [64] was aligned east-west and measured at least 2.50m in length by 0.70m wide by 0.35m deep. It contained a single fill consisting of mid brown silty sand [65] (Fig. 9). Environmental sample <19> from fill [65] produced wheat, brome grass, cereal (spelt) grains and charcoal.

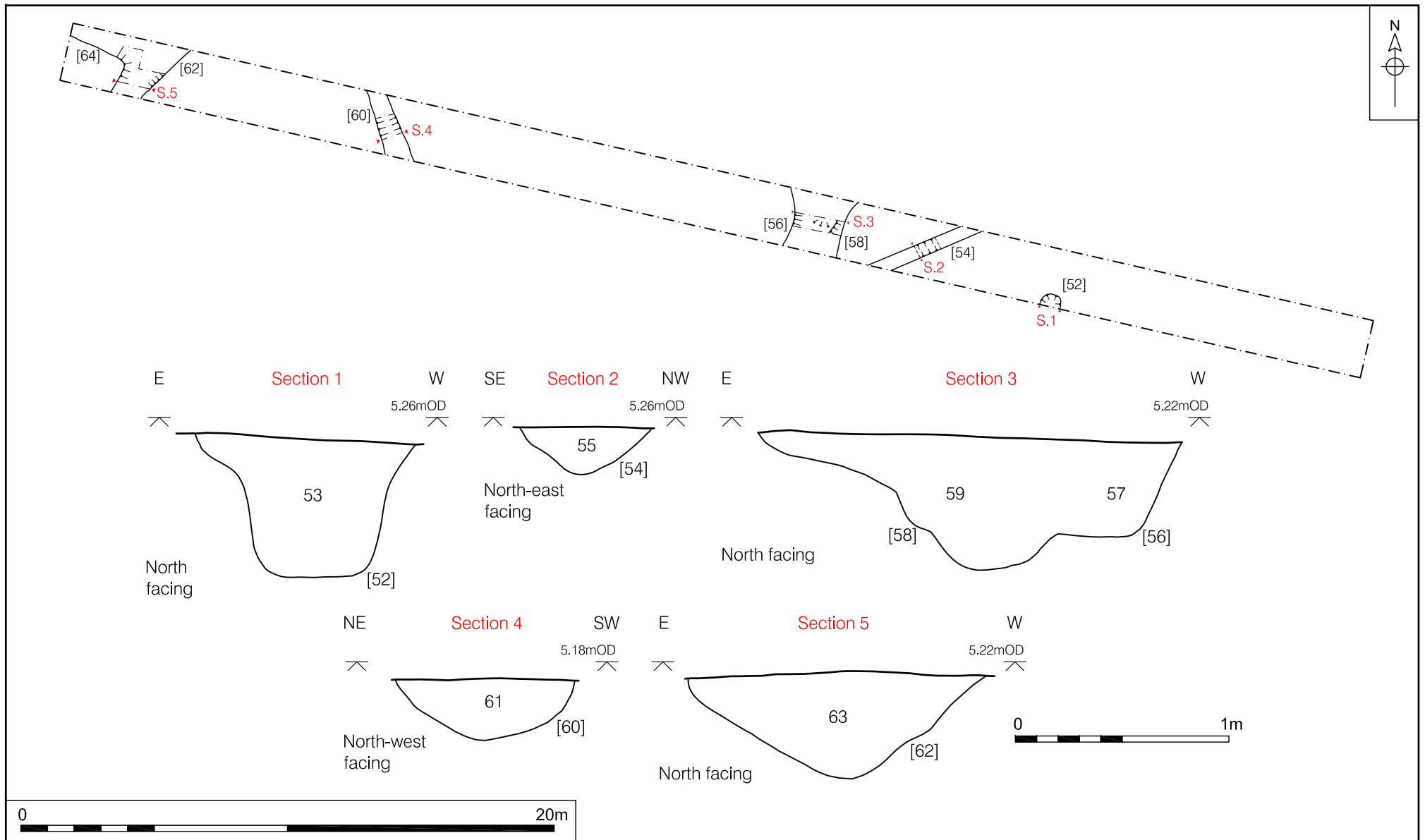



Figure 9. Trench 9, plan and sections 1 - 5. Scale 1:200 and 1:25

Trench 10				
		<b>Figs 2, 10 and 11; Plate 2</b>		
		<b>Location</b>		
		Orientation	North - south	
		North End	528352.392, 297001.405	
		South End	528340.857, 296952.771	
		<b>Dimensions</b>		
		Length	50m	
		Width	2.20m	
		Average Depth	0.40m	
		<b>Levels</b>		
North End Top	5.56m OD			
South End Top	5.19m OD			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
1	Topsoil	Homogeneous dark brown silty sand	0.20m	0.00-0.20m
2	Subsoil	Mid brown clayey sand	0.20m	0.20-0.40m
3	Ditch	East-west aligned	0.50m	0.40-0.90m
4	Fill of [3]	Mid orange brown sandy silt	0.50m	0.40-0.90m
5	Ditch	North-south aligned	0.30m	0.40-0.70m
6	Fill of [5]	Mid brown sandy silt	0.30m	0.40-0.70m
7	Ditch	East-west aligned	0.90m	0.40-1.30m
8	Fill of [7]	Mid orange brown sandy silt	0.90m	0.40-1.30m
9	Fill of [7]	Orange brown sandy silt	0.20m	0.65-0.85m
10	Fill of [7]	Dark brown sandy silt	0.30m	0.40-0.70m
11	Ditch	East-west aligned	0.20m	0.40-0.60m
12	Fill of [11]	Mid orange brown sandy silt	0.20m	0.40-0.60m
13	Fill of [11]	Dark blackish brown sandy silt	0.30m	0.60-0.90m
14	Ditch	East-west aligned	0.90m	0.40-1.30m
15	Fill of [14]	Mid brown sandy clay	0.25m	0.40-1.30m
16	Fill of [14]	Mid brown sandy silt	0.60m	0.40-1.00m
17	Fill of [14]	Grey gravelly clay	0.30m	0.40-0.70m
18	Fill of [14]	Dark brown sandy silt	0.55m	0.40-0.95m
19	Fill of [14]	Mid orange brown sandy silt	0.25m	0.40-0.65m
20	Fill of [14]	Black brown sandy silt	0.15m	0.40-0.50m
21	Fill of [14]	Mid brown sandy silt	0.70m	0.60-1.30m
22	Fill of [14]	Mid orange brown sandy silt	0.30m	0.20-0.80m
23	Pit	Circular in plan	0.25m	0.40-0.65m
24	Fill of [23]	Blackish brown sandy silt	0.25m	0.40-0.65m

25	Ditch	East-west aligned	0.65m	0.40-1.05m
26	Fill of [25]	Greyish orange brown	0.15m	0.40-0.55m
27	Fill of [25]	Orange brown	0.50m	0.40-0.90m
28	Fill of [25]	Mid brown sandy silt	0.50m	0.40-0.90m
29	Fill of [7]	Greyish orange clayey sand	0.20m	0.85-1.05m
30	Fill of [14]	Yellow sandy silt	0.10m	0.50-0.60m
31	Fill of [14]	Orange yellow sandy silt	0.10m	0.50-0.60m
32	Fill of [14]	Mid orange brown sandy clay	0.60m	0.40-1.00m
66	Fill of [3]	Mid brown sandy silt	0.35m	0.40-0.75m

## Discussion

Trench 10 was located on the eastern part of the site and was aligned north-south. The trench was positioned on a flat plateau ranging between 5.56m OD and 5.19m OD. The finished machined level of this trench was at 5.01m OD (northern end) and 4.82m OD (southern end). Seven ditches ([3], [5], [7], [11], [14] and [25]) and one pit ([23]). were encountered in the trench.

Ditch [25] was located at the northern end of the trench. It was at least 2.2m long, 1.80m wide and 0.60m deep and contained three fills ([26], [27] and [28]) (Figs 10 and 11, Section 5). Recovered from deposit [28] was a fragment of animal bone and a piece of non-local stone which may have been intentionally heated - possibly used to heat water or formed part of a hearth.

Two intercutting features – ditch [14] and pit [23] - were recorded to the south of ditch [25]; pit [23] appeared to cut the north-eastern edge of ditch [14] (Figs 10 and 11, Section 4).

Pit [23] cut into the upper 0.25m of the fill of ditch [14]. A single fill (deposit [24]) was recorded in pit [23] and consisted of a very dark blackish brown sandy silt which contained 15 fragments of animal bone. An environmental sample (<13>) from this deposit produced cereal (spelt), charcoal, charred root/stem, bone and burnt /fired clay.

Ditch [14], (Figs 10 and 11, Section 3, Plate 2) was aligned east-west and measured 5.70m wide by 0.90m deep. The ditch profile hints that this feature may have been two ditches or a substantial re-cut into an existing ditch. A total of 11 deposits ([15]–[22] and [30]–[32]) were contained by the ditch. Of these 11 deposits, six ([15], [16], [18]–[20] and [22]) produced datable finds of Late Iron Age to Early Roman date and one (deposit [19]) produced a piece of worked sheep bone which may have been an unfinished flute/whistle or possibly a handle.

Four environmental samples (Samples <8>-<11>) were taken from ditch [14] (from fills [16] and [18]–[20] respectively) and apart from Sample <8> produced broadly similar results. Sample <8> from deposit [16] produced legumes (pea family), charcoal and bone. Sample <9> from deposit [18] produced wheat, legumes (pea family), charcoal, burnt/fire clay and fish bone. Sample <10> (deposit [19]) contained cereal, brome grass, charcoal, charred root/stem and bone. Sample <11> from deposit [20] produced oat grains, cereal, weeds, charcoal, bone and mineral concretions.

To the south of ditch [14] was ditch [11] (Figs 10 and 11, Section 2) which was aligned east-west and measured at least 2.2m in length by 1.05m wide and was 0.50m deep. Ditch [11] contained two fills ([12] and [13]); deposit [12] consisted of mid orange brown silty sand containing animal bone and deposit [13] was a dark blackish brown sandy silt from which two sherds of Roman pottery and animal bone were recovered. An environmental sample was taken from each of the deposits (Sample <5> from fill [12] and Sample <6> from fill [13]). Sample <5> produced cereal (wheat and spelt), thorn (rosa type), charcoal and burnt/fired clay and Sample <6> contained wheat, brome grass, thorn (rosa type), charcoal and bone.

At the southern extent of the trench three ditches ([3], [5] and [7]) were recorded (Fig. 10). Although, only partially exposed because of the limit of excavation it appears that ditch [3] was likely to have cut ditch [5]. Fill [4] in ditch [3] contained a sherd of Late Iron Age pottery and three fragments of animal bone (cattle and pig/boar). Environmental Sample <1> from this deposit produced brome grass, hazel, legumes (pea family), charcoal, charred root stems, bone and burnt/fired clay.

North-south ditch [5], like ditch [3], was partially obscured by the limit of excavation. Ditch [5] contained single fill [6] from which Roman pottery and animal bone were recovered.

Ditch [7] was the northernmost of the three ditches and was aligned east-west. It measured at least 2.2m, 2.36m wide and was 0.70m deep and contained three deposits ([8], [9] and [10]) (Fig. 11, Section 1). Fill [9] contained three sherds of Late Iron Age pottery, Roman ceramic building material and six fragments of animal bone. Sample <3> was taken from deposit [8] and produced cereal grains, seeds and charcoal.



Plate 2. Trench 10, ditch [14], looking west



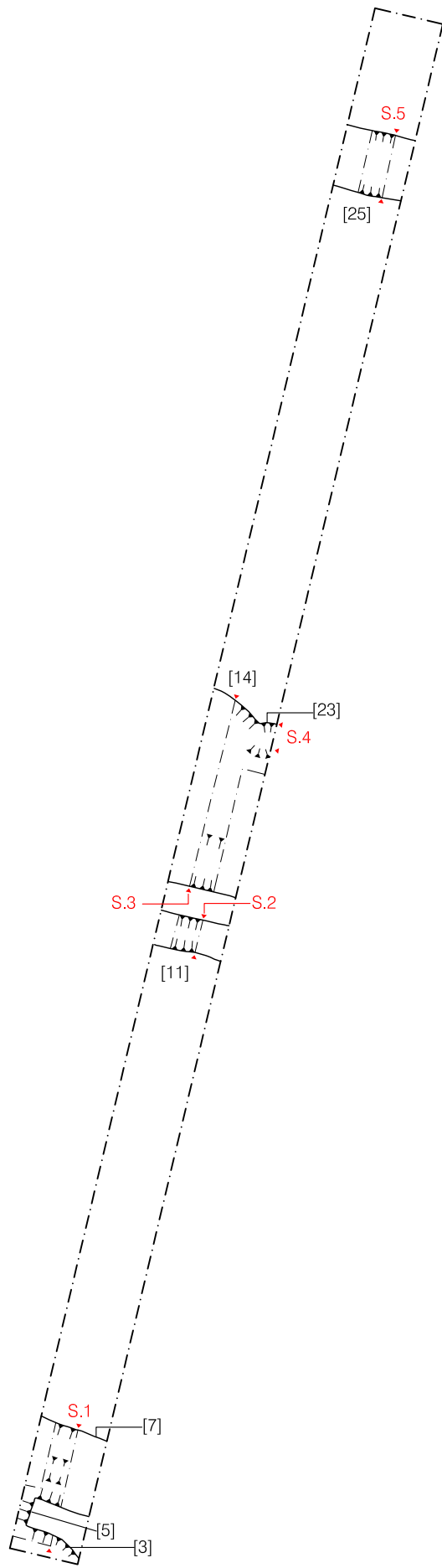


Figure 10. Trench 10, plan. Scale 1:200

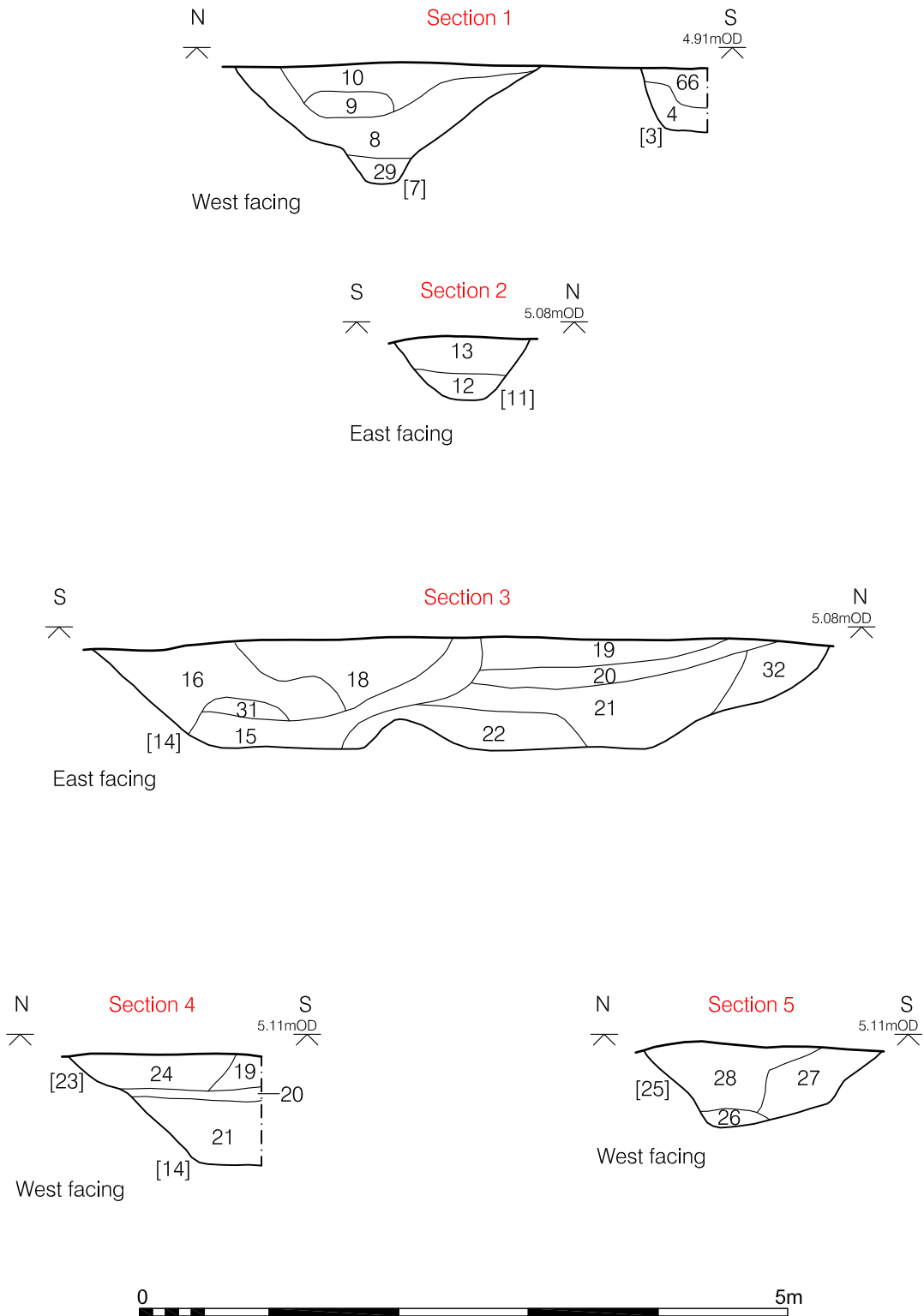



Figure 11. Trench 10, sections 1 - 5. Scale 1:50

Trench 11				
			<b>Figs 2, 12 and 13</b>	
			<b>Location</b>	
			Orientation	East – west
			East End	528361.171, 296940.408
			West End	528312.442, 296951.548
			<b>Dimensions</b>	
			Length	50m
			Width	2.20m
			Average Depth	0.50m
			<b>Levels</b>	
East End Top	4.99m OD			
West End Top	5.07m OD			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
1	Topsoil	Homogeneous dark brown silty sand	0.30m	0.00-0.30m
2	Subsoil	Mid brown clayey sand	0.20-0.40m	0.30-0.70m
73	Ditch	East-west aligned	0.25m	0.70-0.95m
74	Fill of [74]	Mid brown silty sand	0.25m	0.70-0.95m
75	Ditch	East-west aligned	0.15m	0.70-0.85m
76	Fill of [75]	Greyish brown silty sand	0.15m	0.70-0.85m
77	Ditch	North-south aligned	0.15m	0.70-0.85m
78	Fill of [77]	Mid greyish brown silty sand	0.15m	0.70-0.85m
79	Ditch	East-west aligned	0.30m	0.70-1.00m
80	Fill of [79]	Mid brown clayey sand	0.30m	0.70-1.00m
87	Ditch	East-west aligned	0.35m	0.70-1.05m
88	Fill of [87]	Mid brown silty sand	0.35m	0.70-1.05m
89	Ditch/pit	North-south aligned/circular	0.40m	0.70-1.10m
90	Fill of [89]	Mid greyish brown silty sand	0.20m	0.70-0.90m
91	Fill of [89]	Mid greyish brown silty sand	0.20m	0.90-1.10m
92	Ditch	North-east – south-west aligned	0.05m	0.70-0.75m
93	Fill of [92]	Dark brown silty sand	0.05m	0.70-0.75m
94	Ditch	East-west aligned	0.30m	0.70-1.00m
95	Fill of [94]	Dark brown clayey sand	0.30m	0.70-1.00m
96	Ditch	North-south aligned	0.10m	0.70-0.80m
97	Fill of [96]	Mid brown silty sand	0.10m	0.70-0.80m
101	Ditch	East-west aligned	0.15m	0.70-0.85m
102	Fill of [101]	Mid brown clayey sand	0.15m	0.70-0.85m

103	Ditch	East-west aligned	0.10m	0.70-0.80m
104	Fill of [103]	Mid ginger brown clayey sand	0.10m	0.70-0.80m
105	Termini Ditch	East-west aligned	0.30m	0.70-1.00m
106	Fill of [105]	Mid ginger brown clayey sand	0.30m	0.70-1.00m
107	Ditch	East-west aligned	0.30m	0.70-1.00m
108	Fill of [107]	Dark brown clayey sand	0.30m	0.70-1.00m
109	Ditch	North-south aligned	0.30m	0.70-1.00m
110	Fill of [109]	Mid greyish brown silty sand	0.30m	0.70-1.00m
111	Ditch	North-east – south-west aligned	0.07m	0.70-0.77m
112	Fill of [111]	Mid ginger brown silty sand	0.07m	0.70-0.77m
113	Ditch	North-south aligned	0.20m	0.70-0.90m
114	Fill of [113]	Mid brown silty sand	0.20m	0.70-0.90m
115	Ditch	North-south aligned	0.15m	0.70-0.85m
116	Fill of [115]	Mid brown silty sand	0.15m	0.70-0.85m
117	Ditch	East-west aligned	0.20m	0.70-0.90m
118	Fill of [117]	Dark brown silty sand	0.20m	0.70-0.90m
119	Ditch	East-west aligned	0.20m	0.70-0.90m
120	Fill of [119]	Dark brown silty sand	0.20m	0.70-0.90m
121	Ditch	East-west aligned	0.30m	0.70-1.00m
122	Fill of [121]	Mid to dark greyish brown silty sand	0.30m	0.70-1.00m
123	Ditch	East-west aligned	0.20m	0.50-0.70m
124	Fill of [119]	Dark brown silty sand	0.20m	0.50-0.70m
125	Ditch	North-east – south-west aligned	0.07m	0.50-0.57m
126	Fill of [111]	Mid ginger brown silty sand	0.07m	0.50-0.57m
126	Ditch	North-west – south-east aligned	0.30m	0.50-0.80m
127	Fill of [126]	Mid ginger brown silty sand	0.30m	0.50-0.80m

### Discussion

Trench 11 was located in the eastern part of the site and was aligned east-west and was positioned to investigate a cropmark. The trench was positioned on a flat plateau between 4.99m OD and 5.07m OD. The finished machined level of the base of this trench was 4.21m OD (eastern end) and 4.39m OD (western end). Ten sub-surface features were located within Trench 11 and the pottery evidence suggests that the majority of the features were Roman (of late 2nd-century to early 4th-century date).

A series of five slots ([73], [87]/[101], [94], [117] and [121]) (Figs 12 and 13) were evenly placed across an east-west ditch which measured at least 29m in length; slots were also dug at the intersections with other ditches and features. Beginning at the western end of the trench (Fig. 13, Section 1), slot [73] was 0.25m deep and contained a single fill [74] from which a sherd of Roman pottery and animal bone was recovered. An environmental sample (<20>) taken from this deposit contained cereal (wheat and spelt), brome grass, seed and charcoal.

A slot was placed at the intersection with north-south ditch [77] and the east-west, (Figs 12 and 13, Section 3), no relationship between the ditches was achieved. Recovered from ditch [77], deposit

(78) were two sherds of Roman pottery

To the east of slot [73] a slot was placed across a bulbous part of the east-west ditch. The profile demonstrated that a double ditch ([87] and [101]) may be present but perhaps was more likely to have been a recut (Fig. 13 Section 4). Deposit [88] in slot [87] produced five sherds of Roman pottery and 15 fragments of animal bone.

Another slot was dug across the east-west ditch [107] and large feature [89] (Fig. 13). No relationship between the features was established, however, it is suspected that ditch [107] did cut across the upper part of feature [89]. Feature [89] appears to have been a large pit or possibly a ditch. Two deposits ([90] and [91]) were identified within ditch/pit [89] however the base of the feature was not established (it was waterlogging from 4.39m OD). Upper deposit [90] did not produce any datable finds but the environmental Sample <24> contained cereal (wheat and spelt), dock and charcoal. Lower fill [91] consisted of organic very dark blackish brown silty sand, and contained Roman pottery, ceramic building material and animal bone. Environmental Sample <23> from this deposit is very different from others at the site and produced cereal grains, knotgrass, buttercup, nettle, aquatic plants such as sedge, evidence of trees and shrubs (blackthorn, bramble, sloe, elder), other indeterminate waterlogged roots, stems, buds, leaf fragments, moss, seeds, thorn, twigs and wood fragments <10mm.

A slot was dug east of ditch/pit [89] located to intersect the two north-south aligned ditches [109] and [111] (Figs 12 and 13, Sections 9 and 10 ) but no relationship was established between the ditch slots [94], [109] and [111]. Roman pottery, animal bone and non-local stone were recovered from fill [95] in ditch [94].

To the east of ditches [94], [109] and [111] two other north-south ditches ([92] and [113]) (Fig. 12) were encountered. It is likely that ditch [113] continued south of the east-west ditch (slot [115]) (Fig. 13, Section 11). Ditch [92] produced Roman pottery and a fragment of animal bone. No relationship was established between the ditches. Two slots ([115] and [121]) were placed on the eastern extent of the east-west ditch; a large north-south feature [96] was seen to possibly cut over the east-west ditch (Fig. 13, Section 13). The pottery evidence appears to support this theory as medieval pottery was recovered from deposit [97] in feature [96]. It is likely that [96] could be a shallow linear but equally as the feature was only 0.10m deep it could have been an infilled undulation in the natural below.

To the north of the eastern limit of the east-west ditch was ditch terminus [119/123] (Fig. 12 and 13, Section 12). The ditch was aligned east-west and measured at least 10m in length before reaching the limit of excavation. Slot [119] was placed at the western end of the feature and demonstrated a depth of 0.20m with single fill [120].

Small ditch [125] was recorded at the eastern extent of the east-west ditch and the ditch terminus [119/123] (Fig. 13, Section 14) and was narrow (0.30m) and shallow (0.07m).

Ditch [127] was encountered at the eastern extent of Trench 11 (Figs 12 and 13, Section 15). It had a similar alignment to ditches [77] and [109] but did not appear to extend into Trench 10 located to the north of Trench 11. There is the possibility that ditch [127] could be the same ditch as the one recorded in Trench 9 as ditch [60] (Fig. 2). Should this be the case then it has demonstrated that this ditch may have continued for at least 70m on a north-west – south-east alignment.

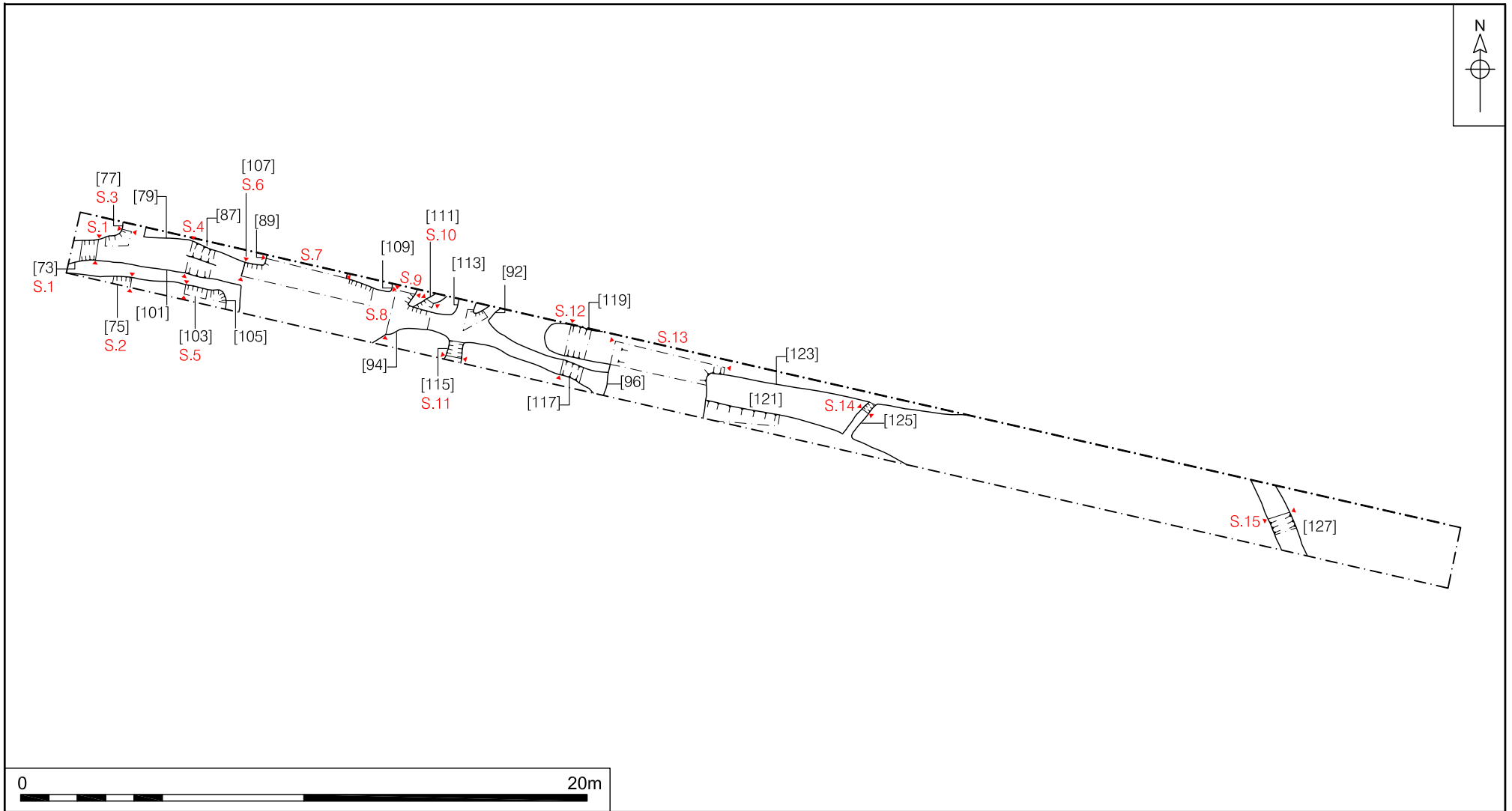


Figure 12. Trench 11, plan. Scale 200

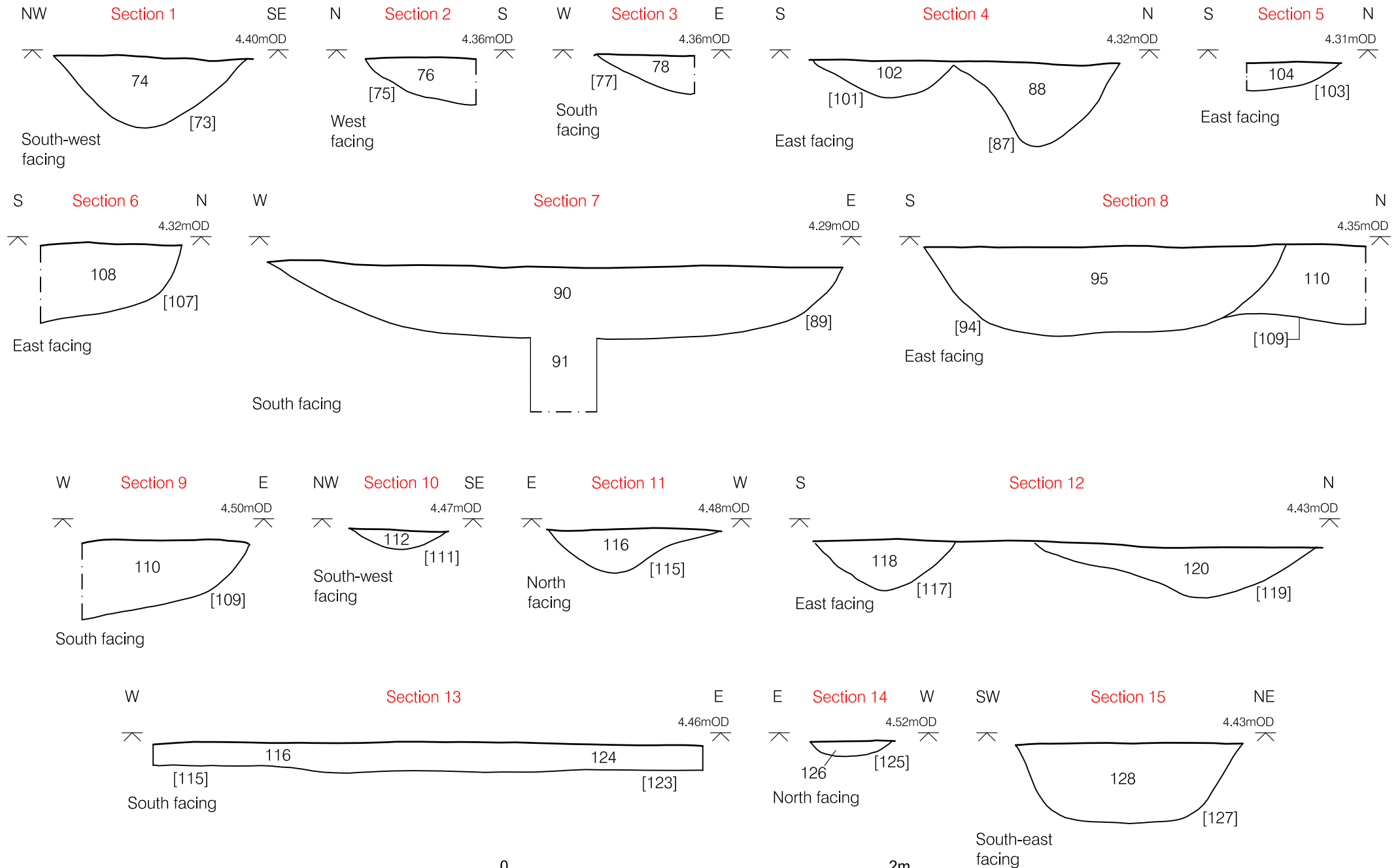


Figure 13. Trench 11, sections 1 - 15. Scale 1:25

## 6.0 FINDS

All finds were processed and recorded by count and weight, and an Excel spreadsheet was produced outlining broad dates. Each material type has been considered separately and is presented below organised by material, and within that heading by period. A summary list of finds by context can be found in Appendix 2a.

### 6.1 Pottery

#### 6.1.1 *Later Iron Age and Roman Pottery*

by Sarah Percival and Alice Lyons

##### 6.1.1.1 *Introduction*

A small assemblage comprising 58 sherds weighing 2,417g and representing a minimum of twelve vessels was recovered from fourteen excavated features within Trenches 9, 10 and 11. Fourteen handmade shell-tempered fabrics sherds, of later Iron Age date were found in the fills of ditches in Trench 10 which also produced Early Roman wheel-made pottery. A single pit in Trench 9 also contained sherds of Early Roman date. Later Roman 3rd- to 4th-century pottery was recovered from ditch [62] in Trench 9, whilst Trench 11 produced an exclusively Roman, late 2nd- to 4th-century assemblage.

The whole assemblage is fragmentary containing no complete vessels or full vessel profiles and is moderately to poorly-preserved. The average sherd weight is large being 41g, though this figure is skewed by the presence of several heavy storage jar rims.

##### 6.1.1.2 *Methodology*

The Iron Age assemblage was analysed in accordance with the *Guidelines for Analysis and Publication* recommended by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 2010) and the Romano-British assemblage in accordance with the guidelines of the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Webster 1976, Willis 2004). The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue prepared (Appendix 3). Fabric codes are descriptive and abbreviated by the main letters of the title (e.g. Sandy greyware = SGW). Sherd type was recorded; R representing rim sherds, B base sherds, D decorated sherds and U undecorated body sherds and vessel form noted where possible. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. All percentages are of total assemblage weight unless otherwise stated. Decoration, abrasion, wear and residues were noted where present.

##### 6.1.1.3 *Results*

###### *Later Iron Age (1st century BC to 1st century AD)*

The Iron Age assemblage comprises 14 sherds, all in handmade shell-tempered fabrics. These fabrics were most likely made at or close to the site, utilizing locally outcropping Jurassic clays which are rich in fossil shell. The assemblage includes rims from two vessels, a cordoned jar with high, angular shoulder (Rollo 1988, fig.27, 67) and a globular bead rim jar (Thompson 1982, B5-4; Rollo 1988, fig.28, 95). Both vessels are similar to examples found within the Period I assemblage



from Werrington, which lies some 20k north-west of Whittlesey and dates from the late 1st century BC to early 1st century AD (Rollo 1988, 118).

Date	Fabric	Code	Vessel	Qty	Weight (g)	Number vessels
C1BC-ADC1	Shell-tempered ware	STW	Cordoned jar	1	23	1
			Globular jar	1	83	1
			Uncertain	12	297	
Total				14	403	2

Table 1: Quantity and weight of later Iron Age pottery by fabric

### *Early Roman (Mid to late 1st to late 2nd centuries)*

A total of sixteen sherds of late 1st- to 2nd-century pottery was found including rims from three vessels. The assemblage is mostly from ditches in Trench 10 but five sherds were also recovered from pit [56] in Trench 9. The assemblage is principally composed of locally made domestic cooking and storage vessels. Shell-tempered wares continue to represent a significant component forming over a third of the total assemblage by weight. These vessels almost certainly came from production centres in the lower Nene Valley (Perrin 1999, 118) and include a globular jar with combed band similar to examples from Werrington (Rollo 1988 fig.29, 113) and a large, coarse storage jar (Perrin 1999, fig.71, 462). A large sherd with an odd right-angled base may be a hearth cover comparable to examples found in mid to late 2nd-century contexts at Durobrivae (Perrin 1999 fig.74, 513).

Three sherds of sandy, sometimes micaceous proto-greyware fabric are similar to those described from late 1st-century AD contexts at Wardy Hill, Ely (Hill 2003, 163, fabric Q12). Vessels in proto greyware include a body and rim sherds from two cordoned jars (Thompson 1982, B3-8) and a complete sooted base from a cooking jar. A large sherd from a SRW rolled-rim storage jar (Rollo 1988, fig.29, 108) and a SGW base sherd were also found.

Date	Description	Fabric	Vessel	Quantity	Weight (G)	Number Vessels
M/LC1	Proto greyware	PGW	Cordoned jar	1	26	
			Cordoned jar	1	18	1
	Proto sandy greyware	PSGW		1	84	
	Shell tempered ware	STW	Globular jar	1	39	1
			Storage jar	1	42	
			5	130		
MLC1-EMC2	Sandy greyware	SGW		1	15	
	Sandy reduced ware	SRW	Storage jar	1	332	1

Date	Description	Fabric	Vessel	Quantity	Weight (G)	Number Vessels
	Shell tempered ware	STW		2	33	
LC1 - C2	Sandy greyware	SGW	Jar	1	15	
?MLC2	Shell tempered ware	STW	Hearth furniture	1	127	
TOTAL				16	861	3

Table 2: Quantity and weight of early Roman pottery by fabric

### *Romano-British (Late 2nd to 4th centuries)*

Within the fully Romano-British assemblage (almost all found in ditch fills in Trench 11) a range of fabrics and forms are present although these do not include any significant finewares. Shell-tempered fabrics continue to be used but now form a much smaller percentage of the assemblage (16% 140g). Forms in shell-tempered ware include a lid seated jar (Perrin 1999, fig.72, 467), a cooking/storage jar with everted rim (Perrin 1999, fig.70.428) and body sherds from a large thick-walled storage jar.

Lower Nene Valley greywares represent c.60% of the assemblage and include two jar bases, one with a hole punched through the base post-firing and one with possible scratched graffiti and a rim from a flange rim bowl (Perrin 1999, fig.59, 107). Other products from the Nene Valley kilns include a NVCC beaker body sherd (Perrin 1999, fig.60) and a rim from a flange rim bowl (Perrin 1999, fig 63, 222).

Description	Fabric	Vessel	Quantity	Weight (g)	Number vessels
Nene valley greyware	NVGW		3	27	
	NVGW	Flanged rim bowl/jar	1	18	1
Lower Nene valley greyware	LNVGW		4	207	
Nene valley colour-coated	NVCC	Beaker	1	7	
		Flanged rim bowl/jar	1	26	1
			1	17	
Sandy greyware	SGW		3	212	
Shell tempered ware	STW	Storage jar	1	100	
			1	20	
		Everted rim jar	1	10	1
		Lid seated jar	1	10	1

Description	Fabric	Vessel	Quantity	Weight (g)	Number vessels
			6	127	
TOTAL			24	781	4

Table 3: Quantity and weight of Romano-British pottery by fabric

#### *Romano-British (Not closely datable)*

Sherds from the rims of two large rolled-rim storage jars in shell-tempered fabric are not closely datable as jars of this form were made and used in the region throughout the later Iron Age and Romano-British period. The jar rims were found in the fill of ditch [16] Trench 10.

Date	Description	Fabric	Vessel	Quantity	Weight (g)	Number vessels
C1BC ADC3	- Shell tempered ware	SRW	Storage jar	2	251	2

Table 4: Quantity and weight of later Iron Age to Romano-British pottery by fabric

#### *Late Romano-British (Late 3rd century to 4th century)*

The later Romano-British assemblage comprises a distinctive plain rimmed dish of a form produced in the Lower Nene Valley mostly in the 4th century (Perrin 1999 fig.63, 235) and a jar/ bowl body sherd also in NVCC fabric.

Date	Description	Fabric	Vessel	Quantity	Weight (g)	Number vessels
LC3/C4	Nene valley colour-coated	NVCC	Jar/bowl	1	34	
			Plain rimmed dish	1	87	1
Total				2	121	1

Table 5: Quantity and weight of Late Romano-British pottery by fabric

#### *6.1.1.4 Discussion*

The small assemblage suggests that the site was first occupied in the later Iron Age, perhaps the early to mid-1st century BC and continued to be used throughout the Romano-British period. Early activity concentrated in the area of Trenches 9 and 10 whilst evidence for fully Romano-British occupation is mostly seen in Trench 11.

The later Iron Age assemblage is entirely composed of shell-tempered jars used for cooking and storage which were almost certainly made locally to the site. The presence of early proto-greywares suggests that Romano-British pottery technology was adopted in the 1st century AD, though the source of these fabrics is unknown and may also be local to the site. Into the fully Romanised period the assemblage continues to be dominated by coarsewares including some shell-tempered wares but increasingly by greywares, fabrics of both types being brought to Whittlesey from production sites in the Lower Nene Valley. Few finewares are present, with the exception of the rare pieces of Nene Valley colour-coated ware. The paucity of finewares is consistent with other basic rural assemblages found on

similar sites in the Peterborough environs (Evans 2003, 105) including the Late Iron Age and Romano-British farmstead at Haddon (Evans 2003) and the small Romano-British site at Parnwell (Stansbie 2007).

### **6.1.2 The post-Roman pottery**

by Sue Anderson

Two sherds of medieval pottery were collected from context [97] (Appendix 4). A large fragment (88g) of handle/rim from a partially green-glazed jug in a fine fabric with common fine calcareous and moderate coarse soft red ferrous inclusions is likely to be a Colne or Huntingdon ware (cf HUNFSW) of 13th-century date. A body sherd (35g) of a handmade vessel in a medium sandy fabric with buff surfaces and grey core, similar to Grimston coarseware but containing greensand, may be a local product of 12th/13th-century date.

## **6.2 Ceramic building material**

by Sarah Percival

A small assemblage of six pieces of ceramic building material weighing 602g was recovered from three contexts, all ditch fills, in Trenches 9, 10 and 11 (Appendix 5).

A total of five pieces of tile in soft, orange sandy fabric with oxidised surfaces and reduced core were found in ditches [62] and [89] (Trenches 9 and 11 respectively). The pieces, which weigh 465g, are very similar in form and fabric but do not join. A mid to later Romano-British date is suggested.

A single undiagnostic lump, with no surviving surfaces made of hard fired, poorly-mixed fabric with organic flecks and medium to large quartz pieces was found in the secondary fill of ditch [7] in Trench 10. The piece is not closely datable.

The small assemblage does not suggest the presence of any significant buildings in the area during the Romano-British period. A small assemblage of brick and tegulae found at Parnwell is of similar date to the Whittlesey assemblage (Poole 2007, 99). Poole notes that the lack of imbrices within the Parnwell material suggests that it was not used for roofing but had been incorporated within the superstructure of a corn-drier. A similar scenario is suggested for the tile pieces found here.

## **6.3 Fired Clay**

by Sarah Percival

A total of seven pieces of fired clay weighing 117g was recovered from four excavated contexts (Appendix 6). Ditch [14] in Trench 10 produced five of the pieces weighing 64g, and single pieces were found in pit [56] and ditch [62] in Trench 9. The fired clay is largely undiagnostic and almost certainly derives from oven structures and furniture associated with rural domestic activity.

## **6.4 The Metal Finds**

by Rebecca Sillwood

A single metal find was recovered from the site, and came from the fill of a sondage cut through oven [69]. The piece is a small complete pin or tack of copper

alloy, with a hemispherical head, measuring 7mm in diameter, and with a circular sectioned shank, which gives an overall length of 22mm. The shank is slightly curved, but whether this is through design or use, or post-deposition damage is not obvious. The object appears to be of Roman date, due to the form and patina of the piece, although it cannot be closely dated within the period.

The exact use for the pin is unknown, as it would not function well as a hair pin as it is too short, and the same is true for it being a dress pin. It is more likely that the piece is for upholstery or a small furniture fitting. Similar small pins are recorded on the *Portable Antiquities Database* where they are also interpreted as pins or tacks (see <http://finds.org.uk/> reference numbers ESS-736868 or BH-287CE4 for similar objects).

## **6.5 Worked bone**

### **6.5.1 Context [19] from ditch [14]**

*Unfinished flute/whistle or ?handle made from a sheep tibia*

A single piece of worked bone was collected from fill [19] from ditch [14]. The bone is a sheep tibia with a maximum length of 130mm; the hollow bone tapers following its natural shape from a maximum of 12.7mm down to 8.8mm. The distal end has been removed and neatly trimmed and the cut end rounded and smoothed (although with a small break on the edge) and polished. There are some fine cuts around the distal end where the bone was worked. The proximal end of the bone is broken and no cuts are visible. Polishing is evident all along the shaft of the bone, but particularly at the distal end.

The function of the piece is uncertain. The piece can be compared with examples of whistles and flutes (MacGregor 1985, fig.78); although often made from bird bones, examples using mammal bone are known. MacGregor states that those made of sheep tibia are known from medieval sites including Lyveden, Northamptonshire and Castle Acre in Norfolk. One example of a similar object, fashioned from a crane ulna, also described as a flute, despite being broken at both ends and having no complete holes, was found at Thetford, Norfolk (Dallas 1993, fig 161). Given the lack of holes on the piece from Whittlesey, it has to be considered that this object may have been intended for use as a handle.

## **6.6 Stone**

by Frances M L Green

Examples of stone from five deposits are considered worth reporting on are described below in order of context number.

### **6.6.1 Context [28]**

Two clasts were recovered from context [28].

The first example was a single large split cobble measuring 120mm x 100mm x 70mm. It was a light brown, fine grained, well sorted, hard and well cemented sandstone. No bedding structures were observed. Although broken in half it was originally a fluvial rounded cobble. The outer 1mm depth of the cobble was pink in colour suggesting it had been subjected to heat and was likely to have been in a fire.

This cobble was likely to be derived from Jurassic sandstones from Yorkshire and brought to the region in glacial till subsequently rounded during periods of fluvial or marine action and deposited in river gravels. Such fluvial sources are likely to be the river terrace gravels of the River Nene and its earlier channels which occur in the area. Other possible sources may be the marine/brackish sands and gravels of the March Gravel Formation of the Late Pleistocene date outcrop lie above the underlying Oxford clay and Glacial tills. Alternatively sediments of the river Bytham which flowed close to this site may have deposited this sandstone from the west rather than the north. All fluvial gravels however, are likely to have been through many phase of reworking - for example River Bytham sediments may have been redeposited by subsequent glacial events.

This stone has been heated intentionally or incidentally and may have been used as a 'hot rock' to heat water or form part of a hearth. It has been noted at other sites that quartzite and sandstones are frequently selected in preference to flint since they do not fracture as readily and can be used more than once.

Also recovered from this deposit was an angular fragment of a dense silty limestone with some grit and fine sand. The sample was hard and highly cemented and fossils included numerous small shelly fragments. The fractures were all fresh, indicating it had not been reworked following its fracturing.

The specimen measured 90mm x 70mm x 30mm. It was pale brown to cream in colour with pink patches suggesting it had been in a fire and had fractured in the heat.

This silty limestone is likely to be derived from the local Corallian beds. These Middle Jurassic limestone and clay beds contain marine fossils including ammonites, shells and sea urchins. The Corallian beds overlie the Lower Jurassic and would be locally exposed in river channels and quarries.

This stone has been fractured and shows evidence of being in a fire. It has possibly been used as a 'hot rock' to heat water or as part of an temporary oven or hearth.

### **6.6.2 Context [57]**

A single stone was recovered from context [57]. This clast was a medium sized 50-70mm x 40mm smooth quartzite pebble which had broken in half and had fresh fractures. It had been a slightly flattened smooth and rounded pebble. It was purplish red colour on the outside with the centre being mostly pinkish brown with an area of deeper red across part the fractured face.

The purple colour of the flint is not uncommon in the Triassic quartzite pebbles derived from the Nottinghamshire Sherwood Sandstone and the Bunter Beds of the Kidderminster conglomerate. This quartzite is likely to have been deposited in this region by the Pleistocene River Bytham which is likely to have flowed very close to Whittlesey.

Despite the probability that this pebble may have originally been a reddish purple colour it is considered it had been affected by heat further colouring the inside of the stone and causing it to fracture.

The quartzite pebble was heated intentionally or incidentally and may have been used as a 'hot rock' to heat water or form part of a hearth. It is a desirable lithology

for using as a hot rock to heat water since it does not break up as readily as other stone types.

### **6.6.3 Context [63]**

Four fragments of stone were recovered from context [63].

A fragment of a fractured large quartzite pebble that measured 90mm x 70mm x 60mm was collected. It was derived from a large smooth rounded pebble which was purplish in colour on the outside. The fresh fractured face revealed it to be partially reddened internally with the rest a pale yellow colour.

As in the example from context [57] this fractured quartzite pebble was likely to have been fractured during heating and may be accidentally or intentionally included in a fire or hearth.

Three angular but platy fragments of a silty limestone with in some cases fragments of marine shell fossils evident were also recovered from context [63]. They measured 100mm x 80mm x 60mm, 120mm x 110mm x 30mm and 60mm x 30mm x 18mm. They all showed some evidence of having been heated, being reddened in patches and it is thought they had formed part of a larger fragment of locally-derived silty fossiliferous limestone from the Corallian beds. The fragmentary nature of this lithology suggests it would have been unlikely to have been selected to heat water and if there was any intentional use, it was most likely within a hearth structure.

### **6.6.4 Context [95]**

This single clast was a corner of a larger rounded quartzite pebble measuring 40mm x 50mm x 25mm. It was, as all the other quartzite pebbles observed from this site, purplish in colour on the outside and pinkish red on the inside. The fractures were all sharp and the pebble had not moved far after being fractured. Despite the probability that this stone was purple prior to heating the internal pink colour and fractures suggest it was heated. It was likely to have been derived from the early River Bytham gravels –see context [57] and possibly selected to be heated.

### **6.6.5 Context [100]**

A single large clast measuring 140mm x 120mm x 110mm was recovered. It is an igneous basaltic lava with an irregular form with one slightly flattened side. It was dark grey and weathered with moss growing on its surface.

This basalt had large irregular vesicles some 7mm in diameter and was unlike the paler grey, fine vesicular Neidermendig Rhenish lava with which it was first confused. It was not worked in any way with just a hint of a flattened side. It was unlikely to be part of an (early) imported lava quern since all evidence suggest they arrived as almost complete quern blanks, this fragment was more boulder shaped than broken quern.

The site under investigation had been a nursery and it is considered this surface find was a modern imported rock to be sold as rockery material. Similar pieces had been used in paths and tracks and were widely found across the site (John Ames pers. comm.).

## 6.7 Faunal Remains

by Julie Curl

### 6.7.1 Introduction

A total of 7,086g of faunal remains were recovered from evaluation excavations at Burdett Nurseries (Appendices 7a-d). The remains largely consist of primary and secondary butchering and food waste, although the assemblage also contains possible hornworking waste and worked bone. The assemblage also provides some interesting pathologies that give indications as to the health and husbandry of the livestock at this site.

### 6.7.2 Methodology

The analysis was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis 1992). All of the bone was examined to determine range of species and elements present. A record was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, working and other modifications. When possible a record was made of ages and any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Counts and weights were noted for each context with additional counts for each species (NISP – Number of Individual Species pieces Present) identified. Measurements were taken where suitable zones were present following Von Den Dreisch (1976); tooth wear was recorded following Hilson 1996. Information was input directly into an Excel database, a table giving a summary of the recording is provided with this report and the full catalogue, with additional counts, is available in the digital archive.

### 6.7.3 The assemblage – provenance and preservation

A total of 7,086g of faunal remains, consisting of 153 elements, was recovered from the evaluation excavations. The remains were produced from 19 contexts, with 73% from ditch fills, 22% from a ditch/pit fill and 5% from a deposit in a pit. The majority of the animal bone was recovered along with ceramics of a Roman date. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by weight, context and feature type can be seen in Table 6.

Context	Feature Type			Context Total
	Ditch	Ditch/Pit	Pit	
4	63g			63g
6	24g			24g
9	195g			195g
12	297g			297g
13	62g			62g
16	892g			892g
19	147g			147g
20	56g			56g
22	79g			79g
24			378g	378g
28	71g			71g
29	5g			5g



Context	Feature Type			Context Total
	Ditch	Ditch/Pit	Pit	
63	402g			402g
74	456g			456g
88	1668g			1668g
91		1553g		1553g
93	329g			329g
95	323g			323g
99	86g			86g
Total	5155g	1553g	378g	7086g

Table 6. Quantification (weight) of the faunal remains by context and feature type

The remains are in a good, sound condition, although fragmented from butchering. Canid gnawing was noted in the remains from ten of the fills, the elements gnawed included lower limb and foot, but a higher number of good quality meat-bearing bones, suggesting meat waste given to dogs rather than scavenged material from rubbish.

One ditch fill ([20]) produced burnt remains along with non-burnt bone. This cattle rib is likely to be from fire debris dumped with other food waste.

#### **6.7.4 Species, observations and modifications**

Five species were identified in this assemblage. The most frequently recorded species is cattle, which accounted for 45% of the assemblage in terms of the NISP. Pig/boar and sheep/goat produced 12% and 10% respectively. Equid and canid bones amounted to 1.5% of the assemblage. A total of 31% of the faunal remains were too fragmentary and showed no diagnostic zones that could provide species identification (resulting in fragments only identifiable as 'mammal'). Quantification of the faunal remains by NISP and feature type is presented in Table 7.

Species	Type			Species Total
	Ditch	Ditch/Pit	Pit	
Cattle	57	6	5	68
Dog/wolf	2			2
Equid		1		1
Mammal	34	5	8	47
Pig/Boar	16		2	18
Sheep/Goat	15			15
Total	124	12	15	151

Table 7. Quantification of the faunal remains by species (NISP) and feature type

Several cattle bones were recovered from [88]. The mandibles from [88] showed full wear on the third molars, suggesting an aged individual. The teeth have heavy calculus deposits and the jaw bone on these mandibles showed periodontal

disease and loosening of the teeth. Fine cut marks were seen on one inner mandible that indicates the tongue was removed for meat.

A single cattle mandible was seen in [93] that showed similar cuts from tongue removal. This mandible also showed a loss of teeth, while the first and second molars may have been lost post-mortem, the third molar appears to have been lost *ante-mortem*, resulting in some remodelling of the surrounding bone.

A complete juvenile cattle left radius from [95] showed strong curvature in the shaft to the lateral side, which should, in a healthy individual, be straight. The lateral side of the shaft also shows some swelling and porosity. This cattle bone distortion does bear a resemblance to rickets in human limb bones and it may be possible to speculate that this is the cause of the deformity with this calf. It is possible that this calf was raised indoors but it is not certain if this calf died of natural causes or was culled due to its deformity.

Nine contexts produced elements of pig/boar, much of which had been butchered; with these remains there were juvenile bones present, but twice as many adult remains. Sheep/goat were seen in seven fills, most of which were adult remains, one context yielded bones of a juvenile animal. All of the sheep/goat bones showed butchering evidence; one sheep tibia had been worked (6.5 Worked bone above).

A single equid metatarsal shaft was produced from fill [91] in ditch/pit [89]. A partly-fused canid tibia was found in [63]; calculations for the shoulder height suggest an animal in the retriever or border collie size range i.e. within the range for wolf, so if the bone is of an early date this is a possibility.

Overall, most of the bone in this assemblage had undergone some butchering with heavy chops on the main meat-bearing bones from dismemberment of the animals, finer cuts on foot bones from skinning and cuts on meat-bearing bones where the meat was removed. Two horncores had been chopped, which would suggest removal for hornworking. Filleting was noted on one scapula. Fine cuts were also seen on cattle mandibles where the tongue has been removed for meat.

### **6.7.5 Discussion and conclusions**

The faunal assemblage primarily consists of the butchering waste from preparation, processing and food consumption. While primary and secondary waste elements were recovered, there appears to be a greater number meat-bearing bones and food elements, which suggests a majority of domestic waste. Some hornworking is suggested, albeit on a small scale. It is not possible to determine if the worked bone was produced on site or acquired elsewhere.

The cattle remains are of interest as they show a range of pathologies. The remains would suggest there is a certain amount of pressure on the bovine stock, with animals kept until a mature age, perhaps for working or breeding. The juvenile cattle with the curvature of the radius is of particular interest, as, at time of writing, relatively few archaeological parallels are known, with only one bovine example known from Colchester (Luff 1993). It is possible that this deformity may have occurred as a result of the calf being kept away from natural light and perhaps fed an unsuitable diet for healthy growth. Rickets manifests itself as a problem in modern stock animals kept indoors for long periods and is rectified with suitable supplements - obviously not a solution for earlier farmers.

Usually, with domestic porcine stock, there is a tendency to cull pigs at a young age in all periods as they have few secondary uses (Albarella 1997) and assemblages usually have a higher number of juveniles. However, there are twice as many adult remains in the assemblage, which might indicate these porcine remains are from hunted wild boar.

## **7.0 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE**

### **7.1 Plant Macrofossils**

by Val Fryer

#### **7.1.1 Introduction and method statement**

Samples for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblages at the site were taken from ditch and pit fills, and 25 were submitted for assessment.

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. Sample <23> from a fill in ditch [89] was seen to contain waterlogged plant remains, and these were stored in water prior to sorting; the majority of the flots were air-dried. Both dried flots and wet retents were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Appendix 8a. Nomenclature within this report follows Stace (1997). Both charred and waterlogged plant remains were recorded along with modern fibrous roots. Eight of the assemblages, which contained only charcoal fragments and/or other remains, are listed separately in Appendix 8b.

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.

#### **7.1.2 Results**

Cereal grains/chaff, seeds of common weeds and wetland plants, and tree/shrub macrofossils were present at a low density within seventeen of the assemblages studied. Preservation of the charred remains was generally quite poor, with most of the grains being puffed and distorted, whilst other macrofossils were very fragmentary. The waterlogged remains were moderately well preserved, although some distortion had occurred as a result of the compaction of the deposits.

Although a single possible oat (*Avena* sp.) grain was noted within Sample <11> from ditch [21], most of the identifiable cereal/chaff remains were of wheat (*Triticum* sp.), including a number of spelt wheat (*T. spelta*) glume bases. Weed seeds were relatively scarce. Most of the charred specimens were of common segetal taxa including brome (*Bromus* sp.), small legumes (Fabaceae), grasses (Poaceae) and dock (*Rumex* sp.), with waterlogged seeds of knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.) and nettles (*Urtica* sp.) also being recorded. Wetland/aquatic plant remains were largely confined to the waterlogged assemblage from Sample <23>, with taxa noted including sedge (*Carex* sp.) and gipsy wort (*Lycopus europaeus*). The same assemblage also included a fragment of sloe (*Prunus spinosa*) fruit stone and a bramble (*Rubus* sect. *Glandulosus*) 'pip', and possible hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell fragments were noted elsewhere. Charcoal fragments were noted within all but Sample <23>.

although rarely at a high density. Other plant macrofossils included charred and waterlogged root/stem fragments and indeterminate buds, culm nodes, leaf fragments, moss fronds and thorns.

The fragments of black porous and tarry material were all probable residues of the combustion of organic remains (including cereal grains) at very high temperatures. Other remains included bone fragments (some of which were burnt/calced) and small pellets of burnt or fired clay. The coal fragments, which were present within most assemblages, were all probably intrusive within the contexts from which the samples were taken.

### **7.1.3 Conclusions and recommendations for further work**

In summary, without exception, the assemblages are small (mostly <0.1 litres in volume) and sparse. Notwithstanding this, plant remains are recorded, with most probably being derived from low-density scatters of charred cereal processing waste. As the remains are so scarce, primary deposition is probably not indicated, and it is suggested that most macrofossils were probably accidentally incorporated within the feature fills. The waterlogged assemblage from ditch [89] appears to indicate that the feature was situated within an area of disturbed grassland, and was at least semi-permanently water-filled.

Although the current assemblages are somewhat limited, they clearly illustrate that plant macrofossils are preserved within the archaeological horizon at Whittlesey.

## **8.0 CONCLUSIONS**

The results of this evaluation suggest that there is a long history of activity and settlement in this part of what is now the parish of Whittlesey in Cambridgeshire. Beginning in the later prehistoric period, probably the Later Iron Age, there is evidence of ditch systems from which low density Late Iron Age pottery had been recovered. The quantity of Iron Age finds recovered suggests that there is background activity at the site during the Iron Age period but probably not occupation. The pottery suggests a date in the Late Iron Age (1st-century BC – AD 1st-century). Although Iron Age pottery was recovered, no chronological period phasing has taken place, so it is difficult to assess how much of the pottery was residual or intrusive within the features.

The first evidence of probable settlement activity on the site was of Roman date. Apart from the possible oven no structural evidence was recorded although the amount of pottery, animal bone and environmental evidence is typical of the activities associated with the presence of a Roman settlement focus nearby. Early Roman pottery was recovered although the majority was from the 2nd to 4th centuries AD.

It has been suggested that Romano-British settlements on the Fen-edge were positioned to exploit a number of geological and environmental zones, with access to both Fenland and Upland resources (Gurney 1986, 147). The economy of the Fenland settlements probably incorporated cereal production which was evident in the results of the environmental assessment as the samples taken produced low-density cereal varieties, as well as legumes. Environmental evidence also gives an indication that part of the site was possibly within an area of disturbed grassland as plant macrofossils of herbs, grasses and shrubs were recovered. It is worth noting that several features have been referred to as ditches when in-fact they

may represent drains. Drains are engineered to discharge water into water systems and therefore tend to be largish and often well maintained. Ditches such as ditch [14] in Trench 10 measured over 5m wide by 1.20 deep and certainly demonstrated substantial ditches were present on site. Drainage and ditch channels are a vitally important component of the Fenland landscape and in general serve a multitude of purposes. The primary function of a drainage ditch is to discharge run-off water but can also serve as a field boundary. Studies have shown that drainage channels make an important contribution to the ecology of the Fenland landscape (Wade 1990). There may have been a change in land use within the area of the site although whether this is of because of improved water management and drainage processes (when more permanent ditches were engineered) or a reflection on the transition from poorly drained grazing land through extensive grazing to arable agriculture cannot be stated with certainty.

The amount of faunal remains recovered from the site give an indication that animal husbandry must have been taking place close by to the site. The animal remains represent cattle, pig/boar, sheep/goat and were in good condition; also recovered were several bones which had signs of being gnawed probably by a dog. It is of interest that canid gnawing was noted in the bone from several fills and there were a high number of good quality meat bones, suggesting meat waste may have been used to feed dogs rather than them scavenging rubbish.

Recommendations for further mitigation work, if required based on the evidence presented in this report, will be made by Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning & Countryside Advice office

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The finds were washed and recorded by Lucy Talbot. The prehistoric and roman pottery was analysed by Sarah Percival and Alice Lyons and the post-Roman pottery by Sue Anderson. Sarah Percival also reported on the ceramic building material and fired clay, Rebecca Sillwood described the metal object and Frances Green, the stone. The faunal remains and worked bone were discussed by Julie Curl. Val and Rob Fryer processed and analysed the plant macrofossils.

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## Appendix 1: Context Summary

Context	Category	Fill Of	Description	Trenches
1	Deposit		Topsoil	1 to 11
2	Deposit		Subsoil	
3	Cut		E-W ditch	10
4	Deposit	3	Fill of ditch	
5	Cut		N-S ditch	10
6	Deposit	5	Fill of ditch	
7	Cut		E-W ditch	10
8	Deposit	7	Upper fill	
9	Deposit	7	Secondary fill	
10	Deposit	7	Tertiary fill	
11	Cut		E-W ditch	10
12	Deposit	11	Fill of ditch	
13	Deposit	11	Fill of ditch	
14	Cut		E-W ditch	10
15	Deposit	14	Fill of ditch	
16	Deposit	14	Fill of ditch	
17	Deposit	14	Fill of ditch	
18	Deposit	14	Fill of ditch	
19	Deposit	14	Fill of ditch	
20	Deposit	14	Fill of ditch	
21	Deposit	14	Fill of ditch	
22	Deposit	14	Fill of ditch	
23	Cut		Pit	10
24	Deposit	23	Fill of pit	
25	Cut		E-W ditch	10
26	Deposit	25	Fill of ditch	
27	Deposit	25	Fill of ditch	
28	Deposit	25	Fill of ditch	
29	Deposit	25	Fill of ditch	
30	Deposit	25	Fill of ditch	
31	Deposit	25	Fill of ditch	
32	Deposit	25	Fill of ditch	
33	Cut		Modern cut	2
34	Deposit	33	Fill of modern cut	
35	Deposit		Subsoil	
36	Cut		Ditch	2
37	Deposit	36	Fill of ditch	
38	Cut		Ditch	2
39	Deposit	38	Fill of ditch	



Context	Category	Fill Of	Description	Trenches
40	Cut		Ditch	2
41	Deposit	40	Fill of ditch	
42	Cut		Ditch	2
43	Deposit	42	Fill of ditch	
44	Cut		Pit	2
45	Deposit	44	Fill of pit	
46	Cut		Pit	2
47	Deposit	46	Fill of pit	
48	Cut		Ditch	2
49	Deposit	48	Fill of ditch	
50	Cut		Ditch	2
51	Deposit	50	Fill of ditch	
52	Cut		Pit	9
53	Deposit	52	Fill of pit	
54	Cut		Ditch	9
55	Deposit	54	Fill of ditch	
56	Cut		Pit	9
57	Deposit	56	Fill of pit	
58	Cut		Pit	9
59	Deposit	58	Fill of pit	
60	Cut		Ditch	9
61	Deposit	60	Fill of ditch	
62	Cut		Ditch	9
63	Deposit	62	Fill of ditch	
64	Cut		Ditch	9
65	Deposit	64	Fill of ditch	
66	Deposit	3	Fill of ditch	10
67	Cut		Terminus of oven	5
68	Deposit	67		
69	Cut		Sondage across oven	5
70	Deposit	69	Fill of oven	
71	Cut		Southern terminus across oven	5
72	Deposit	71		
73	Cut		E-W ditch	11
74	Deposit	73	Fill of ditch	
75	Cut		Ditch	11
76	Deposit	75	Fill of ditch	
77	Cut		Ditch intersection	11
78	Deposit	77	Fill of ditch	
79	Cut		E-W ditch	11
80	Deposit	79	Fill of ditch	
81	Cut		Ditch	4

<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Fill Of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Trenches</b>
82	Deposit	81	Fill of ditch	
83	Cut		Ditch	4
84	Deposit	83	Fill of ditch	
85	Cut		Ditch	4
86	Deposit	85	Fill of ditch	
87	Cut		Ditch	11
88	Deposit	87	Fill of ditch	
89	Cut		Ditch/pit	11
90	Deposit	89	Upper fill	
91	Deposit	89	Lower fill	
92	Cut		Ditch	11
93	Deposit	92	Fill of ditch	
94	Cut		Ditch	11
95	Deposit	94	Fill of ditch	
96	Cut		Ditch	11
97	Deposit	96	Fill of ditch	
98	Cut		Ditch	11
99	Deposit	98	Fill of ditch	
100	U/S Finds			
101	Cut		Ditch	11
102	Deposit	101	Fill of ditch	
103	Cut		Ditch	11
104	Deposit	103	Fill of ditch	
105	Cut		Termini ditch	11
106	Deposit	105	Fill of ditch	
107	Cut		Ditch	11
108	Deposit	107	Fill of ditch	
109	Cut		Ditch	11
110	Deposit	109	Fill of ditch	
111	Cut		Ditch	11
112	Deposit	111	Fill of ditch	
113	Cut		Ditch	11
114	Deposit	113	Fill of ditch	
115	Cut		Ditch	11
116	Deposit	115	Fill of ditch	
117	Cut		Ditch	11
118	Deposit	117	Fill of ditch	
119	Cut		Termini ditch	11
120	Deposit	119	Fill of ditch	
121	Cut		Ditch	11
122	Deposit	121	Fill of ditch	
123	Cut		Ditch	11

<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Fill Of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Trenches</b>
124	Deposit	123	Fill of ditch	
125	Cut		Ditch	11
126	Deposit	125	Fill of ditch	
127	Cut		Ditch	11
128	Deposit	127	Fill of ditch	
129	Cut		Ditch	3
130	Deposit	129	Fill of ditch	
131	Cut		Ditch	1
132	Deposit	131	Fill of ditch	
133	Cut		Infilled quarry/pit	1
134	Deposit	133	Fill of quarry/pit	
135	Sondage		Test slot	
136	Deposit		Concrete	
137	Deposit		Subsoil	

## Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
4	Pottery	1	83g	Late Iron Age	
4	Animal Bone	3	63g	Unknown	
6	Pottery	2	92g	Roman	
6	Animal Bone	4	24g	Unknown	
9	Pottery	3	65g	Late Iron Age	
9	Ceramic Building Material	1	137g	Roman	
9	Animal Bone	6	195g	Unknown	
12	Animal Bone	3	297g	Unknown	
13	Pottery	2	34g	Roman	
13	Animal Bone	9	62g	Unknown	
15	Pottery	5	74g	Late Iron Age	
16	Pottery	5	130g	Roman	
16	Fired Clay	2	13g	Unknown	
16	Animal Bone	33	892g	Unknown	
18	Pottery	2	251g	Late Iron Age/ Roman	
19	Animal Bone	15	147g	Unknown	
20	Pottery	5	179g	Late Iron Age	
20	Fired Clay	3	51g	Unknown	
20	Animal Bone	11	56g	Unknown	
22	Pottery	1	127g	Roman	
22	Animal Bone	2	79g	Unknown	
24	Animal Bone	15	378g	Unknown	
28	Animal Bone	1	71g	Unknown	
28	Stone	2	1,600g	Unknown	Non-local; un-worked
29	Animal Bone	1	5g	Unknown	
57	Pottery	5	464g	Roman	
57	Fired Clay	1	42g	Unknown	
57	Stone	1	308g	Unknown	Non-local; un-worked
63	Pottery	14	313g	Roman	
63	Ceramic Building Material	4	362g	Roman	
63	Fired Clay	1	11g	Unknown	
63	Stone	4	1,423g	Unknown	Non-local; un-worked
63	Animal Bone	9	402g	Unknown	
70	Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Roman	Pin or Tack; L22 D7
74	Pottery	1	7g	Roman	
74	Animal Bone	7	456g	Unknown	
78	Pottery	2	33g	Roman	

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
88	Pottery	5	249g	Roman	
88	Animal Bone	13	1,668g	Unknown	
91	Pottery	2	43g	Roman	
91	Ceramic Building Material	1	103g	Roman	
91	Animal Bone	13	1,553g	Unknown	
93	Pottery	1	100g	Roman	
93	Animal Bone	1	329g	Unknown	
95	Pottery	1	157g	Roman	
95	Stone	1	134g	Unknown	Non-local; un-worked
95	Animal Bone	5	323g	Unknown	
97	Pottery	2	119g	Medieval	
97	Pottery	1	15g	Roman	
97	Animal Bone	2	86g	Unknown	
100	Stone	1	3,300g	Unknown	Non-local; un-worked

## Appendix 2b: Oasis Finds Summary

Period	Material	Total
Late Iron Age	Pottery	14
Roman	Ceramic Building Material	6
	Copper-Alloy	1
	Pottery	42
Medieval	Pottery	2
Unknown	Animal Bone	153
	Fired Clay	7
	Stone	9
Late Iron Age/ Roman	Pottery	2

### Appendix 3: Catalogue of Prehistoric and Roman Pottery

Context	Fabric	Dsc	Qty	Wt	Hm/wm	Spot Date	Date	Vessel type	Comment
4	STW	R	1	83	Handmade	Later Iron Age	C1BC - ADC1	Globular jar	
6	STW	U	1	42	Wheel	Early Roman	M/LC1	Sjar	Lower Nene Valley
6	STW	B	1	50	Wheel	Early Roman	M/LC1		
9	STW	U	1	19	Handmade	Later Iron Age	C1BC - ADC1		Coarse
9	STW	U	1	25	Handmade	Later Iron Age	C1BC - ADC1		fine micaceous
9	STW	R	1	23	Handmade	Later Iron Age	C1BC - ADC1	Cordoned jar	
13	PGW	U	1	26	Handmade	Early Roman	M/LC1	Cordoned jar	fine micaceous
13	STW	U	1	7	Handmade	Early Roman	M/LC1		
15	STW	U	5	74	Handmade	Later Iron Age	C1BC - ADC1		
16	PGW	R	1	18	Wheel	Early Roman	M/LC1	Cordoned jar Thompson B3-8	
16	STW	U	2	50	?	Early Roman	M/LC1		
16	STW	R	1	39	Wheel	Early Roman	M/LC1	Globular jar	fine micaceous
16	STW	B	1	23	Wheel	Early Roman	M/LC1		fine micaceous
18	STW	R	1	143	Handmade	Later Iron Age - Roman	C1BC - ADC3	Sjar	
18	STW	R	1	108	Handmade	Later Iron Age - Roman	C1BC - ADC3	Sjar	
20	STW	U	4	130	Handmade	Later Iron Age	C1BC - ADC1		could be mid Iron Age
20	STW	B	1	49	Handmade	Later Iron Age	C1BC - ADC1		could be mid Iron Age
22	STW	U	1	127	Handmade	Early Roman	?MLC2	Hearth furniture hood	Perrin 1999 fig.74, 513
57	PSGW	B	1	84	Wheel	Early Roman	M/LC1		
57	SGW	B	1	15	Wheel	Early Roman	MLC1-EMC2		
57	SRW	R	1	332	Wheel	Early Roman	MLC1-EMC2	Sjar	

Context	Fabric	Dsc	Qty	Wt	Hm/wm	Spot Date	Date	Vessel type	Comment
57	STW	U	1	15	Wheel	Early Roman	MLC1-EMC2		
57	STW	B	1	18	Wheel	Early Roman	MLC1-EMC2		
63	NVCC	U	1	34	Wheel	Late Roman	C3/C4		
63	NVCC	R	1	87	Wheel	Late Roman	LC3/C4	Plain rimmed dish	LATE DISH Perrin 1999 fig.63, 235
63	STW	U	6	127	?	Roman	MC2 - C4		
63	NVGW	R	1	18	Wheel	Roman	LC2 - EC4	Flanged rim bowl/jar	
63	NVGW	U	3	27	Wheel	Roman	LC2 - C4		
63	STW	R	1	10	Wheel	Roman	MC2 - C4	Lid seated jar	
63	STW	R	1	10	Wheel	Roman	MC2 - C4	Everted jar	
74	LNVGW	U	1	7	Wheel	Roman	LC2 - EC4		
78	SGW	U	1	13	Wheel	Roman	LC2 - EC4		
78	STW	B	1	20	Wheel	Roman	LC2 - EC4		
88	NVCC	U	1	7	Wheel	Roman	LC2 - EC4	Beaker	
88	NVCC	B	1	17	Wheel	Roman	LC2 - EC4		
88	NVCC	R	1	26	Wheel	Roman	LC2 - EC4	Flanged rim bowl/jar	
88	SGW	B	1	190	Wheel	Roman	LC2 - EC4		
88	SGW	U	1	9	Wheel	Roman	LC2 - EC4		
91	LNVGW	B	2	43	Wheel	Roman	LC2 - EC4		graffiti
93	STW	U	1	100	Wheel	Roman	LC2 - EC4	Sjar	Nene Valley
95	LNVGW	B	1	157	Wheel	Roman	LC2 - EC4		Punched hole in base
99	SGW	U	1	15	Wheel	Early Roman	LC1 - C2	Jar	

#### Appendix 4: Post Roman Pottery catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt(g)	Fabric date range
97	HFS W?	jug	upright plain	1	88	13th c.?
97	MCW			1	25	12th-13th c.

#### Appendix 5: Ceramic Building Material

Context	Fabric	Description	Quantity	Weight (g)
9	Soft, orange sandy fabric with oxidised surfaces and reduced core	Tile	1	137
63	Soft, orange sandy fabric with oxidised surfaces and reduced core	Tile	4	362
91	Orange/ pale buff throughout. Poorly mixed fabric with organic flecks and medium to large quartz pieces	No surviving surfaces	1	103
Total			6	602

#### Appendix 6: Fired Clay

Context	Fabric	Description	Quantity	Weight (g)
16	Soft orange/ pale buff throughout. Poorly mixed with orange grog and medium quartz pieces	One smoothed surface	2	13
20	Orange / dark buff throughout. Common organic flecks and fine quartz pieces	Pinched / hand smoothed	3	51
57	Pale buff surface /orange core. Common organic flecks and fine to large quartz pieces	One smoothed surface	1	42
63	Orange sandy fabric with medium to large quartz pieces	No surviving surfaces	1	11
Total			7	117



## Appendix 7a: Faunal Remains

Context	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Adult	Juvenile	MNI	Element range	Butchering	Working	Gnaw	R/C/F	Burnt	Burnt Colour	Path	Comments
4	3	63	Cattle	2	2			t								
4			Pig/Boar	1	1			scap	c, ch							small (f)
6	4	24	Sheep/Goat	2	2			t, v	c							axis vert and well worn third molar
6			Pig/Boar	2		2		f, skull frag	c, ch							
9	6	195	Cattle	6	6		1	ul, f, hc, scap	c, ch	?	1	c				very short and wide HC. Gnawed calc.
12	3	297	Cattle	2		2	1	scap, ul	c, ch		1	c				filleted scap and heavily chopped dist humerus
12			Pig/Boar	1		1		f								Proximal phalange
13	9	62	Cattle	5	5		1	ll (frags of 1 MC)	ch							frags of one proximal metacarpal
13			Sheep/Goat	2				t								
13			Mammal	2												
16	33	892	Cattle	12	12		1	hc, ll, scap, ul, t	c, ch	1	2	c				med length hc - ?Kerry type, gnawed mc and ul
16			Sheep/Goat	7		7	1	ll, ul, scap, pel	c, ch		2	c				gnawed hu and pel, chopped horncore (ch @ base)
16			Mammal	14				fragments								
19	15	147	Cattle	1	1			r	ch							
19			Pig/Boar	6	6		1	pel, ul, r	c, ch							

Context	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Adult	Juvenile	MNI	Element range	Butchering	Working	Gnaw	R/C/F	Burnt	Burnt Colour	Path	Comments
19			Sheep/Goat	1	1			ul	c.ch, w	1						tibia shaft - trimmed and polished at distal end
19			Mammal	6				fragments								
20	10	56	Cattle	2			1	r	ch				1	w		one heavily burnt white
20			Pig/Boar	2	2		1	scap	c, ch							scap - cuts in spine
20			Mammal	6				fragments								
22	2	79	Sheep/Goat	1	1			ul	c, ch		1	c				tibia, proximal end gnawed away, cuts on prox and dist shaft
22			Pig/Boar	1	1			pel, ul, r	c, ch							
24	15	378	Cattle	5	5		1	ul, r, scap	c, ch		1	c				gnawed hu
24			Pig/Boar	2		2		ul, r	c, ch		1	c				
24			Mammal	8				fragments	c, ch							
28	1	71	Cattle	1	1			ul	ch							distal tibia
29	2	5	Pig/Boar	2	2		1	tusk (2 pieces)								small tusk
63	9	402	Cattle	6	6		1	pel, ul, r	c, ch							
63			Sheep/Goat	1	1			ll	c, ch							Metatarsal
63			Dog/wolf	2		2	1	ll								one tibia in two pieces, unfused at proximal end
74	7	456	Cattle	6	6		1	ul, mand, v	c, ch		2	c				gnawed humerus and radius
74			Sheep/Goat	1	1			ul	ch							
88	13	1668	Cattle	8	8		1	mand, ul, ll	c, ch		2	c			2	large individual, modern or bull, tongue removed, per.dis
88			Pig/Boar	1		1		ul	ch, c							robust femur

Context	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Adult	Juvenile	MNI	Element range	Butchering	Working	Gnaw	R/C/F	Burnt	Burnt	Path	Comments
88			Mammal	4				fragments								
91	13	1553	Cattle	6	4	2	2	ul, r, v	c, ch		1	c				gnawed tibia, 2 tibias of v. different sizes
91			Equid	1				ll	c, ch							equid metatarsal shaft
91			Mammal	5				fragment								
93	1	329	Cattle	1	1			mand	c, ch						2	mandible - M3 lost and bone partly remodelled, periodontal disease
95	5	323	Cattle	3		3	1	ul	c						1	
95			Mammal	2				fragments								
99	2	86	Cattle	2	2		1	ul, mand	c, ch							

**Appendix 7b: Measurements following Von Den Driesch, 1976.**

Context	Species	Element	Fusion	GI	Bd	Dd	BT	HTC	BatF	Bfd	A	B	SD	Bp	BWmin	Bwmax	Acet.	Art. end
9	Cattle	HC	n/a	76											11.9	47		
19	Pig/boar	Pel	f														28.1	
20	Pig/boar	Scap	f															25.8
22	Pig/boar	Pel	f														23.6	
22	Sheep	Tib	f		23.7	17							13					
24	Cattle	Hu	f				70.2	30										
28	Cattle	Tib	f		53.4	39.1							31.8					
63	Canid	Tib	pf	153	22.1	16.3							11.6					
88	Cattle	Fe	f		83.5	105.4												
91	Cattle	Tib	f		56.9	41							34.1					
91	Cattle	Tib	f		65	44.8												
91	Cattle	Fe	uf	268	67.5	76.2							33.4					
95	Cattle	Rad	uf	208	62.1	39.8							32.6					

**Appendix 7c: Tooth record (following Hilson 1996)**

Ctxt	Taxa	Tooth No	Eruption	TWS
88	Cattle	M2	e	m
88	Cattle	M3	e	m
88	Cattle	M1	e	l-m
88	Cattle	M2	e	m
88	Cattle	M3	e	l-m

#### Appendix 7d: Catalogue of the worked bone from Context (19)

Context	Material	Weight	Length Max	Length Min	Width max	Width min	Group	Description	Est. Date	Comments
19	Bone - sheep tibia	17g	130	115	12.7	8.8	Uncertain	Sheep tibia shaft, finished trimming at the distal end, polishing along length of the piece, broken at the proximal end	Uncertain	Possible unfinished flute or whistle, no holes are present, but may have been in the broken section. Possible unfinished handle.

#### Key:

NISP = Number of Individual Species elements Present.

MNI = Minimum Number of Individuals (Based on numbers of elements or ranges in stature. Applies to individual context only)

Element range = LL=lower limb, UL = upper limb, R = Ribs, V = vertebrae, HC = horncore, Pel = pelvis, Mand = mandible, F = foot bones, T = teeth

Butchering = c = cut, ch = chopped, s = sawn

Working - ? = possible worked horncores

Gnaw = Gnawed bone – c = canid

Burnt = Burnt remains – w = white

Path = number of relevant pathologies seen

### Appendix 8a: Plant Macrofossils

Sample No.	1	3	5	6	8	9	10	11	13	16	17	18	19	20	22	23	24
Context No.	4	8	12	13	16	18	19	20	24	55	57	63	65	74	88	90	91
Feature No.	3	7	11	12	14	16	20	21	23	54	56	62	64	73	87	89	89
Feature type	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Ditch	Pit	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch/Pit
<b>Cereals</b>																	
Avena sp. (grains)								xcf									
Triticum sp. (grains)								x									
(glume bases)			x			x	x			x		x	x	x	x	xw	x
(spikelet bases)				x								x			x		
(rachis internodes)			x										x	x			
T. spelta L. (glume bases)				x					x		x	x		xx	x		x
Cereal indet. (grains)		xcffg	x			x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x		
<b>Herbs</b>																	
Bromus sp.	xcf			xx			x			x			xcffg	x			
Chenopodiaceae indet.								x									
Fabaceae indet.	x										x	x					
Galium sp.																	xw
Plantago major L.																	xw
Small Poaceae indet.			xcf														
Large Poaceae indet.					x	x											
Polygonum aviculare L.																	xw
Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus																	xw
Rumex sp.														x			x
R. acetosella L.											x						

Sample No.	1	3	5	6	8	9	10	11	13	16	17	18	19	20	22	23	24
Stellaria media (L.)Vill																XW	
Urtica dioica L.																XW	
U. urens L.																XW	
<b>Wetland/aquatic plants</b>																	
Carex sp.																XW	
Cladium mariscus (L.)Pohl										x							
Lycopus europaeus L.																XXW	
Ranunculus subg. Batrachium (DC)A.Gray																XW	
<b>Tree/shrub macrofossils</b>																	
Corylus avellana L.	xcf											xcf					
Prunus spinosa L.																XW	
Rubus sect. Glandulosus Wimmer & Grab																XW	
Sambucus nigra L.																XW	
<b>Other plant macrofossils</b>																	
Charcoal <2mm	xxx	x	xx	xxx	xx	xxx	x	xxxx	xxx	xx	xx	xx	x	xxxx	x		x
Charcoal >2mm	xx	x	x	xx	x	xx	x	xx	xx	x	x		x	xx	x		x
Charcoal >5mm								x						x	x		
Charcoal >10mm														x			
Charred root/stem	x						x		x			x	x	x	x		
Waterlogged root/stem																XXXX	
Indet.buds																XW	
Indet.culm node											x						
Indet.leaf frags.																XW	
Indet.moss																XW	

Sample No.	1	3	5	6	8	9	10	11	13	16	17	18	19	20	22	23	24
Indet.seeds		x	x	x		x								x	x	xw	
Indet.thorn (Rosa type)																xw	
Indet.twigs																xw	
Wood frags.<10mm																xw	
<b>Other remains</b>																	
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x
Black tarry material	x		x							x	x	x					
Bone	x	x	x	x	x		x	xb	x xb	x	x						
Burnt/fired clay	x		x		x	x	x		x		x	x					
Cladoceran ehippia																xx	
Fish bone						x											
Mineralised concretions								x									
Ostracods																x	
Small coal frags.	x	x	xx	x	x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x			
Small mammal/amphibian bone		x			x	x	x	x xb		x		x		x	x		
Vitreous material				x						x							
Waterlogged arthropod remains																x	
<b>Sample volume (litres)</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Volume of flot (litres)</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>
<b>% flot sorted</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Key :**

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens

cf = compare fg = fragment w = waterlogged b = burnt

CH = charcoal BPC = black porous cokey material BTM = black tarry material B = bone

CR/ST = charred root/stem B/FC = burnt/fired clay VIT.MAT. = vitreous material



**Appendix 8b: Samples containing charred and other remains only**

<b>Sample No.</b>	<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Feature No.</b>	<b>Feature type</b>	<b>Contents</b>
2	6	5	Ditch	CH;BPC;BTM;B
4	9	8	Ditch	CH;BPC
7	15	14	Ditch	CH
12	22	14	Ditch	CH;CR/ST;BPC;B;B/FC
14	28	25	Ditch	CH;CR/ST;BPC;VIT.MAT
15	29	7	Ditch	CH
21	79	79	Ditch	CH
25	95	94	Ditch	CH;BPC;BTM

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**OASIS ID: norfolka1-118421**

## Project details

Project name	Burdett Nurseries, Whittlesey
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was conducted by NPS Archaeology ahead of the submission of a proposal for the development of the site of the former Burdett Nurseries at Eastrea Road, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire. The archaeological potential of the site was thought to be reasonable high, lying close to a number of previously identified cropmark features of probable prehistoric and Roman date. The results revealed an arrangement of intercutting ditches and pits dating to the Late Iron Age and Roman periods. Although, there was no direct structural evidence on the site, the presence of Late Iron Age, Roman and medieval artefacts and a possible oven suggests that historic activity had occurred within the vicinity of the site.
Project dates	Start: 12-12-2011 End: 22-12-2012
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ECB3708 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	04335 - SM No.
Any associated project reference codes	BAU2923 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	FYR110482F - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCH Late Iron Age
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	PIT Late Iron Age
Monument type	PIT Roman
Monument type	OVEN Uncertain
Significant Finds	POT Late Iron Age

Significant Finds	POT Roman
Significant Finds	POT Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Roman
Significant Finds	PIN OR TACK Roman
Methods & techniques	'Targeted Trenches'
Development type	Rural commercial
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE FENLAND WHITTLESEY Former Burdett Nurseries, Eastrea Road
Study area	6.20 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 2830 9690 52.5544216642 -0.107375069332 52 33 15 N 000 06 26 W Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	NPS Archaeology
Project brief originator	CAPCA
Project design originator	NPS Archaeology
Project director/manager	David Whitmore
Project supervisor	John Ames
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	ICIS Consulting Ltd

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Store
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Metal'
Digital Archive recipient	NPS Archaeology
Digital Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Metal','other'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Images vector','Spreadsheets','Survey','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Store
Paper Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Metal','other'

Paper Media available 'Context sheet','Plan','Report','Section'

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation, at Former Burdett Nurseries, Eastrea Road, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire

Author(s)/Editor(s) Ames, J.

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## **Appendix 10: Archaeological Specification**

**BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRE-DETERMINATION EVALUATION**  
**Historic Environment Team**

<b>Site:</b>	Former Nursery Site, Eastrea Road, Whittlesey
<b>Planning Application:</b>	FYR110482F
<b>Company:</b>	ICIS Consulting
<b>Location:</b>	NGR TL 2830 9690

***This design brief is only valid for six months after the date of issue. After this period the Historic Environment Team (HET) should be contacted. Any specifications resulting from this brief will only be considered for the same period. Please note that this document is written for archaeological project managers to facilitate the production of an archaeological specification of work; the term project manager is used to denote the archaeological project manager only.***

*The project manager is strongly advised to visit the site before completing their specification, as there may be implications for accurately costing the project. The project manager must consult the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) as part of the evaluation. Any response to this brief should follow IfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations, 2008.*

**NO FIELDWORK MAY COMMENCE UNTIL WRITTEN APPROVAL OF A SPECIFICATION HAS BEEN ISSUED BY THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT TEAM**

## **1.0 Site Description**

- 1.1 This site is located at the eastern edge of the former fen island of Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire. Situated on March Gravels, the site rests at an average of c. 6.0m aOD.
- 1.2 The site rests within an area of extensive archaeology. Known areas of Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman settlement (HER No.s MCB15033, MCB12042, MCB1897 and MCB12045 for example) extend within the proposal area, and the Fen Causeway (an important early Roman road) is located some 200m to the site's north. Partial evaluation of the proposal area occurred in 2004, covering available areas of the site whilst the glasshouses of a former garden nursery were still standing (see site plan below). This preliminary evaluation revealed significant Iron Age and Romano-British settlement and use of the area, although the extent, full character, nature, date and condition of the newly found archaeological evidence remain unknown.

## **2.0 The nature of the development and archaeological requirements**

- 2.1 The proposed development is for the construction of a superstore, car parking, access roads and landscaping and a balancing pond.
- 2.2 Due to the high archaeological potential of the site HET has requested that the applicant provide information concerning the potential impact of the proposal on archaeological remains. In order to provide this information the completion of the archaeological evaluation of the proposal area is necessary due to the constraints of the original 2004 evaluation. This design brief sets out the requirements for the adequate archaeological evaluation of the site.
- 2.3 The evaluation should include a suitable level of documentary research, including consultation with CHER, to set the results in their geographical, topographical, archaeological and historical context.

- 2.4 This brief deals solely with the remaining area to be developed in this current application bounds that was not covered by the original 2004 evaluation (see diagram at the end of this document for the 2004 evaluation trench locations). The evaluation should comprise:

**Phase 1: Desk-top assessment:** This research should consist of the following:

1. A reassessment of aerial photographic evidence for the application area and adjacent areas and, where relevant, a replotting of appropriate archaeological and geomorphological information by a suitably qualified specialist at a scale of 1:2500 (**note: this survey has already been conducted**).
2. Collation and critical assessment of any relevant information held in the county CHER:
  - to identify scheduled, listed or other important sites (to include scheduled ancient monuments, listed buildings, listed or important parks and gardens, battlefields *etc*);
  - to assess the potential of *known* sites.
3. Assessment of the potential of historic documentation where appropriate, including that held, for example, in the County Record Office, Diocesan Offices or University Library. Map regression should be undertaken to identify the origins of a reinforced concrete pad that occurs in the western part of the proposal area that seems to be from a separate use of the site to that of the nursery.
4. Collation and assessment of all cartographic information relevant to the area:
  - to identify historic landuse – settlement *vs* agrarian or industrial landscapes;
  - to examine the siting of old boundaries and trackways;
  - to identify any early buildings.
5. Assessment of available geotechnical data (e.g. bore holes, test pits contamination studies, site investigation reports): relevant logs must be included as appendices:
  - to assess the condition, nature and status of buried deposits (Deposit Model);
  - to identify local geological and hydrological conditions.
6. Assessment of the topography and landuse of the area through maps and site visits:
  - to assess the archaeological potential of areas not identified through the HER.
7. Site visit, to determine:
  - Any constraints to archaeological site survival;
  - Any constraints for conducting fieldwork (for example: areas of contaminated land; wildlife issues (including protected wildlife habitats), TPOs, buried services, buried ordnance);
8. Devise and conduct a programme of fieldwalking and metal detection\* (\*please contact this office for details of any local groups) to enable artefact populations of the field surface to be modelled. Analysed results should be supported by distribution maps.
9. Impact modelling. Tables should be presented to show:
  - Existing impacts of the application area;
  - The anticipated impacts of the proposed development;
  - The significance of identified elements of the historic environment.
10. Discussion of the evidence and ensuing conclusions, to:
  - Provide a detailed assessment of areas of archaeological potential and survival based on the above research;
  - Concord with research questions held in: *Research Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (EAA Occ. Paper No 24, 2011);
  - Anticipated archaeological character and significance.

We acknowledge that some of the above has already been produced for the site, including HER data collation and AP assessment undertaken as part of the Part 1 evaluation process in 2004. However the results of the evaluation of the remainder of the proposed development area covered by this brief **must**

be integrated with the 2004 results, and revision to the desktop is required to update it. Particular attention is drawn to the impact modelling section outlined above.

## **Phase 2: Field evaluation.**

The evaluation scheme should include a programme of linear trial trenching, or equivalent, to adequately sample the threatened available areas and will excavate sufficient archaeological features to conform to section 3.0 below. The field evaluation sample will be based on the quality of information of the non-intrusive surveys but a recommended sample of c.5% of the development area not evaluated in 2004 should be subject to trial trenching. There are currently reinforced concrete pads within the site which are excluded from evaluation. Trenches must be placed at the perimeter to model their depths and the truncating effects upon the potential archaeological resource. All features and deposits must be investigated and recorded unless otherwise agreed with HET. Investigation slots through all linear features must be at least 1m in width. Discrete features must be half-sectioned or excavated in quadrants. The use of metal detectors on site to aid the recovery of artefacts is encouraged.

**The combined results of the desk-based assessment and field evaluation (including the results of the 2004 evaluation) will be used to inform the planning process in determining whether the application can proceed on archaeological grounds or not. If archaeological remains of national importance have been discovered, the application for development will be recommended for refusal. Alternatively, if the application is considered appropriate to proceed, the results will be used to determine the need and character of mitigation works.**

The integrated evaluation report should take into consideration the existing impacts on the archaeological resource (in particular the truncation which has occurred in the north-eastern area of the site) as well as those for the proposed development as part of the deposit model for the site as a whole.

## **Mitigation of buried remains.**

Where required, the mitigation scheme will require the production of a further Design Brief and will be produced following discussions with the applicant/developer.

The mitigation scheme will be dependant on the results of the evaluation and construction detail and may comprise, **either** the archaeological excavation of remains threatened by the proposed groundworks, **or** a monitored, engineered/designed scheme to enable the preservation in situ of important archaeological remains, **or** a combined scheme of preservation in situ supported by selected area excavation for areas where impacts will be unavoidable.

## **3.0 Objectives**

- 3.1 The evaluation should aim to determine, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. An adequate representative sample of all areas where archaeological remains are potentially threatened should be studied.
- 3.2 This office will be particularly concerned with the amount of truncation to buried deposits, the presence or absence of a palaeosol or 'B' horizon, the preservation of deposits within negative features, site formation processes generally. To these ends buried soils and associated deposits should be inspected on site by a suitably qualified soil scientist and his/her advice sought on the whether soil micromorphological study or other analytical techniques will enhance understanding of the site. If so, appropriate samples should be extracted from relevant contexts and assessed by the specialist. The appropriate use of auger surveys is encouraged.



- 3.3 The project manager must arrange, through a suitably qualified specialist, the reassessment and re-plotting of available aerial photographic evidence at a scale of 1:2500. This reassessment should also involve the study of cropmarks lying outside the development, where a clear relationship exists. **A digital copy of the air photograph evidence should be supplied with the report for inclusion in the CHER.**
- 3.4 The assessment of the environmental potential of the site through examination of suitable deposits must also be arranged with a suitably qualified specialist. Attention should be paid:
- to the retrieval of charred plant macrofossils and land molluscs from former dry-land palaeosols and cut features, and to soil pollen analysis;
  - to the retrieval of plant macrofossils, insect, molluscs and pollen from waterlogged deposits located.
  - provision for the absolute dating of critical contacts should be made: *eg* the basal contacts of peats over former dryland surfaces; distinct landuse or landmark change in urban contexts

The assessment of environmental potential should consider the guidelines set out in the following documents:

- English Heritage, 2011, *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition)*.
- Association for Environmental Archaeology, 1995, *Environmental archaeology and archaeological evaluations. Recommendations concerning the environmental archaeology component of archaeological evaluations in England*. Working Papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology 2, 8 ff. York: Association for Environmental Archaeology;
- Dobney, K., Hall, A., Kenward, H. and Milles, A., 1992, *A working classification of sample types for environmental archaeology*. Circaea 9.1 (1992 for 1991), pg. 24-26;
- Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*.

**The project manager must ensure that the results of palaeoenvironmental investigation or industrial residue analysis are included in a full report and sent to the English Heritage Regional Science Advisor.**

- 3.6 The evaluation should also carefully consider any artefact or economic information, in particular the survival of faunal evidence, and provide an assessment of the viability for further study of such information. It will be particularly important to provide an indication of the relative importance of such material for any subsequent decision-making regarding mitigation strategies. Advice is to be sought from a suitably qualified specialist in Faunal Remains on the potential of sites for producing bones of fish and small mammals. If there is potential, a sieving programme is to be undertaken. Faunal remains collected by hand and sieving are to be assessed and analysed if appropriate.
- 3.7 The evaluation should include a comprehensive, illustrated assessment of the regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and should aim to highlight any relevant research issues within a national and regional research framework.
- 3.8 The evaluation should provide a predictive model of surviving archaeological remains detailing zones of relative importance against known development proposals. An impact assessment should also be provided.
- 3.9 If any of these areas of analysis are not considered appropriate the report will detail justification for their exclusion.

#### **4.0 Requirements**

- 4.1 The evaluation must be undertaken by an archaeological team of recognised competence, fully experienced in work of this character and formally acknowledged by the HET officers, advisors to the Local Planning Authority (LPA). Inclusion in The Institute for

Archaeologists' Register of Archaeological Organisations is recommended. Details, including the name, qualifications and experience, of the site director and all other key project personnel (including specialist staff) will be communicated to HET as part of a specification of works to be submitted by the archaeological contractor undertaking the programme. The specification must confirm with the guidelines contained in English Heritage's MoRPHE publication (Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment. The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide. EH 2006). This specification must:

1. be supported by a research design which sets out the site specific objectives of the archaeological works.
  2. detail the proposed works as precisely as is reasonably possible, indicating clearly on plan their location and extent.
  3. provide a timetable for the proposed works including a "safety" margin in the event of bad weather or any other unforeseen circumstances that may effect this timetabling.
- 4.2 Care must be taken in the siting of offices and other support structures in order to minimise impact on the environment. Extreme care must also be taken in the structure and maintenance of spoil heaps for the same reasons and to facilitate a high quality reinstatement. This is particularly important in relation to pastureland.
- 4.3 The archaeological project manager must satisfy themselves that all constraints to groundworks have been identified, including the siting of live services, Tree Preservation Orders and public footpaths. The HET officers bear no responsibility for the inclusion or exclusion of such information within this brief.
- 4.4 Care must be taken in dealing with human remains and the appropriate Ministry of Justice and environmental health regulations followed. HET and the local Coroner must be informed immediately upon discovery of human remains. If found during an evaluation, the human remains must be left *in situ*, covered and protected when discovered. No further investigation should normally be permitted beyond that necessary to establish the date, condition and character of the burial. If removal is essential an exhumation licence should be requested from the MoJ.
- 4.5 All aspects of the evaluation shall be conducted in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*, the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (2008), and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (EAA Occasional Paper 14). Reference should also be made to *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (EAA Occ. Paper No 24, 2011).
- 4.6 **Before commencing work the project manager must carry out a risk assessment and liaise with the site owner, client and HET in ensuring that all potential risks are minimised. A copy of this must be given to HET before the commencement of works.**
- 4.7 Project Managers are reminded of the need to comply with the requirements of the Treasure Act 1996 (with subsequent amendments). Advice and guidance on compliance with Treasure Act issues can be obtained from the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) office, and project managers are recommended to report any finds that could be considered treasure under the terms of the Act made during the process of fieldwork to CHER within 14 days of discovery.
- 4.8 The site archive specification should conform to the guidelines in MoRPHE (EH 2006), eg section 2.5.3 and be deposited within the County Archaeology Store on completion of site analysis and any ensuing publication.
- 4.9 To assist with the curation of the project's archive, the Project Manager must contact the CHER office to obtain an **event number**. CHER will use this number as a unique identifier linking all physical and digital components of the archive. **The unique event number must**

**be clearly indicated on any specification received for this project and on any ensuing reports.**

- 4.10 Arrangements for the long term storage and deposition of all artefacts must be agreed with the landowner and CHER **before** the commencement of fieldwork. The Project Manager should consult document ref HER 2004/1 (available from our website<sup>1</sup>) regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive, which must be deposited in the County Store on completion of post-excavation analysis and publication.
- 4.11 HET supports the national programme: Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS III) project and requires archaeological contractors working in Cambridgeshire to support this initiative. In order that a record is made of all archaeological events within the county occurring through the planning system, the archaeological contractor is required to input details of this project online at the ADS internet site<sup>2</sup>: The OASIS reference ID and infilled and downloaded Data Collection Form should be clearly presented in the relevant report. **Any report that does not contain this information will be returned.**
- 4.12 An unbound hard copy of the report, clearly marked **DRAFT**, should be prepared and presented to HET within four weeks of the completion of site works (unless there are reasonable grounds for more time). This report must conform to the format contained within the document **HET Eval rev 06** dealing with the production of archaeological evaluation reports. Copies can be obtained from the address below. If a *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2008) Annex 2, Report Contents, should be used. Following acceptance, **one copy** of the approved report of the results should be submitted to HET, **one hard and digital copy** to the CHER. The approved report should also be uploaded to the OASIS database.
- 4.13 Where the pre-determination works are to inform an Environmental Impact Assessment in support of an Environmental Statement (ES), we acknowledge that the applicant reserves the right to withhold the evidence base prior to its release to the planning authority. We strongly recommend, however, that proposals for mitigation strategies are discussed with this office prior to their inclusion within the ES.
- 4.14 HET officers are responsible for monitoring all archaeological work within Cambridgeshire and will need to inspect site works at an appropriate time during the fieldwork, and review the progress of excavation reports and/or archive preparation. Further trenching or deposit testing may be a requirement of the site monitoring visit if unclear archaeological remains or geomorphological features present difficulties of interpretation, or to assist with the formulation of a mitigation strategy. Appropriate provision should be made for this eventuality. The project manager must inform HET in writing **at least one week in advance** of the proposed start date for the project.
- 4.15 Any changes to the specifications that the project manager may wish to make after approval by this office should be communicated directly to HET for approval.
- 4.16 HET should be kept regularly informed about developments both during the site works and subsequent post-excavation work.
- 4.17 The involvement of HET should be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

**As part of our desire to provide a quality service to all our clients we would welcome any comments you may have on the content or presentation of this design brief. Please address them to the author at the address below.**

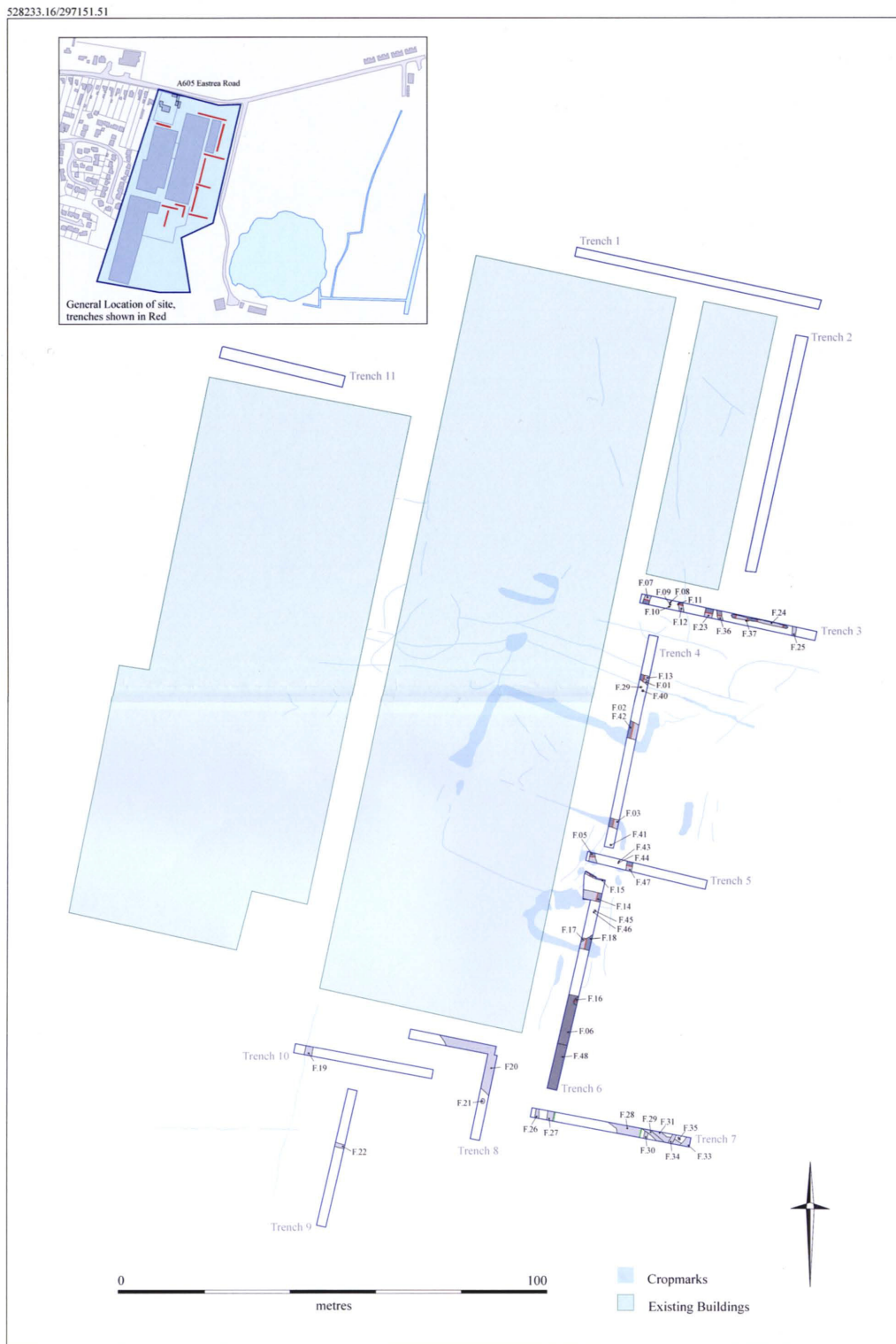
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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/leisure/archaeology/historic/archives/herstore.htm>

<sup>2</sup> <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>

Dan McConnell

Historic Environment Team  
Box CC1008  
Shire Hall, Castle Hill  
Cambridge CB3 0AP



*Plan of the 2004 CAU archaeological evaluation showing limits of trenching due to extant glass houses.*

