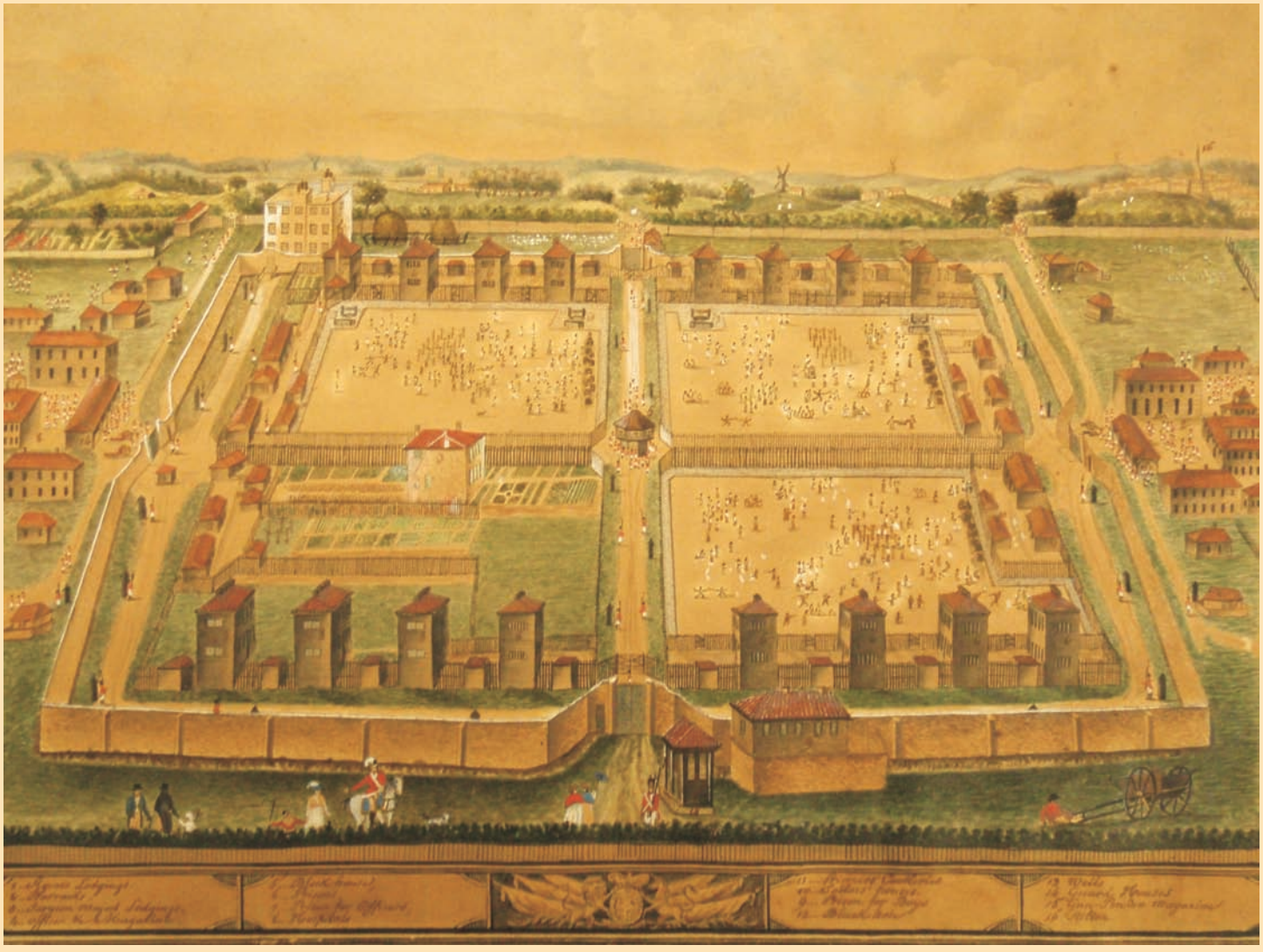
Wessex Archaeology

Norman Cross Camp
Cambridgeshire

Archaeological Evaluation and Assessment of Results



Ref: 71507
September 2010

NORMAN CROSS, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Archaeological Evaluation and Assessment of Results

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Report reference: 71507.01
Path: X/projects/71507/post ex/TT Norman Cross report (ed LNM)

September 2010

DISCLAIMER

QUALITY ASSURANCE

SITE CODE	**71507**	**ACCESSION CODE**		**CLIENT CODE**	
PLANNING APPLICATION REF.		**NGR**	**516191 291183**		

VERSION	STATUS*	PREPARED BY	APPROVED BY	APPROVER'S SIGNATURE	DATE	FILE
01	F	NH	RJCS		09/09/10	TT NORMAN CROSS REPORT (ED LNM)

* I= Internal Draft E= External Draft F= Final

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Archaeological Evaluation and Assessment of Results

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Summary

In July 2009 an archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Channel 4's 'Time Team' at the site of Norman Cross Camp (NGR 516191 291183, SAM 364539), the first specially constructed prisoner of war camp for the internment of those captured in the Napoleonic Wars of 1793-1815. The camp was opened in 1797, and remained open until 1814. The majority of the buildings were demolished or sold at auction in 1816.

An evaluation comprising nine trenches confirmed the basic layout of the prisoner of war internment centre and provided some detail of its construction and use. A possible Romano-British pit was also located. Evidence suggests that the camp was constructed directly upon the subsoil, creating a buried soil horizon. Further earlier archaeological features may therefore survive beneath the later camp structures.

The outer perimeter of the camp appears to have been a double ditch, separated by a walkway, within a brick built wall. There was also evidence of an earlier timber palisade, mentioned in documentary sources. A number of graves were located in the northern part of the Site. Several of these contained more than one inhumation, although individuals may have been interred in several phases. All the exposed graves were north-south aligned. The cemetery reported (by local tradition) to lie to the west of the A1 was not located.

Evidence illustrating the daily life of prisoners was found in both the artefactual and palaeo-environmental evidence. Personal items including buttons show the range of military affiliations represented amongst the occupants of the camp (British, French and Dutch). In particular the large number of items relating to bone-working on the Site demonstrates the skills of many of the prisoners, who were allowed to make utilitarian and decorative items for sale.

It is recommended that a summary publication report, based on the results presented here, is prepared for submission to the *Cambridgeshire Antiquarian Journal*. This report would include a full discussion of the bone-working assemblage.

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Archaeological Evaluation and Assessment of Results

Acknowledgements

This programme of post-excavation and assessment work was commissioned and funded by Videotext Communications Ltd, and Wessex Archaeology would like to thank the staff at Videotext, and in particular Michael Douglas (Series Editor), Jane Hammond (Production Manager), Tom Scott (Researcher) and Anna Cosgrave (Production Coordinator) for their considerable help during the recording and post-excavation work.

The geophysical survey was undertaken by John Gater, Jimmy Adcock and Emma Wood of GSB Prospection. The field survey was undertaken by Henry Chapman, University of Birmingham and landscape survey and map regression was undertaken by Stewart Ainsworth of English Heritage. The excavation strategy was devised by Francis Pryor. The on-site recording was co-ordinated by Naomi Hall, and on-site finds processing was carried out by Sue Nelson, both of Wessex Archaeology.

The excavations were undertaken by Time Team's retained archaeologists, Phil Harding (Wessex Archaeology), Matt Williams, Ian Powlesland, Raksha Dave, Faye Simpson, and Tracey Smith, assisted by Jon House, Steve Granham, Graham Clarke, Chris Faine, Peter Boardman and Ross Lilleyclark. Excavation and specialist advice on human remains was undertaken by Jacqueline McKinley (Wessex Archaeology). The metal detector survey was carried out by Ben and Len Eeles.

The archive was collated and all post-excavation assessment and analysis undertaken by Wessex Archaeology. This report was compiled by Naomi Hall with specialist reports prepared by Lorraine Mepham (finds) with Jessica Grimm (animal bone) and Chris J. Stevens (palaeo-environmental). The illustrations were prepared by Kenneth Lymer. The post-excavation project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Lorraine Mepham.

Finally thanks are extended to the owners George Martin, Richard Hibbins and Mr and Mrs Rome for allowing access to the Site for geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Ben Robinson (Peterborough Museum Service), Andy Robertshaw (Royal Logistics Corps Museum) and John Ette (English Heritage Inspector) for their help and advice during the excavation.

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Archaeological Evaluation and Assessment of Results

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Videotext Communications Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological recording and post-excavation work on an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Channel 4's 'Time Team' at the site of Norman Cross Camp, Yaxley, Cambridgeshire (hereafter the 'Site') (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 This report documents the results of archaeological survey and evaluation undertaken by Time Team, and presents an assessment of the results of these works.

1.2 Site Location, Topography and Geology

1.2.1 The Site lies approximately 7.4km to the south of Peterborough and 2.5km to the south-west of Yaxley and is immediately to the north of junction 16 of the A1(M). The Site is situated on relatively level ground, and earthworks within the main area of investigation seem to echo the presumed layout of the camp. The southern edge of the Site is marked by the A15.

1.2.2 The main area of the Site consists of a roughly square area of land with the corners aligned to the main cardinal points just to the east of the A1(M), centred on NGR 516191 291183, and is located within the parish of Yaxley. This area of the Site constitutes Scheduled Ancient Monument 364539. The scheduling covers an area of 0.15km^2 and includes the main compound and associated ancillary buildings to the south-west and north-east; it does not include the houses to the east. A further area of investigation lay just to the west of the A1(M), centred on NGR 515673 291356, within the parish of Folksworth and Washingley.

1.2.3 The main area of investigation consisted of one large field which contained the visible earthworks and another field immediately to the north-east. Both are within the Scheduled area and both were under grass at the time of the evaluation, while the area to the west of the A1(M) was under crop. The underlying geology is grey mudstone with sporadic thin limestone bands (British Geological Survey, sheet 172).

1.3 Archaeological Background

Prehistoric

1.3.1 Neolithic implements and a Bronze Age axe head are recorded as being found around Yaxley (Page *et al*. 1936, 241-7) as well as a Palaeolithic hand axe (HER011419) and unstratified flint finds from Manor Farm, Yaxley (Cambridgeshire County Council 2002, 14). There were no prehistoric sites identified on Yaxley Fen during the Fenland Survey; however, due to the rising water table from the Mesolithic period onwards, early sites in the fen

are likely to have been buried within the deep peat sequence (Cambridgeshire County Council 2002, 14).

Romano-British

1.3.2 Part of the current A1 was originally the Roman route of Ermine Street. This major Roman road linked *Londinium* (London) to *Eboracum* (York) via *Lindum Colonia* (Lincoln).

1.3.3 To the north of the Site lies the Roman settlement of *Durobrivae* (Water Newton). This settlement was built to guard the crossing point of Ermine Street and the River Nene. When the garrison withdrew, the military were replaced by a civil authority, with large scale colonization and population growth occurring by the 2nd century AD. Romano-British settlement is also known from Yaxley (Page *et al*. 1936, 241-7).

1.3.4 The Nene Valley was an area of continuous pottery production from before the Roman conquest, and there were a number of potteries in existence from the 1st century AD onwards. Around the mid 2nd century an important pottery industry specialising in colour-coated wares was established in the Lower Nene Valley, centred on *Durobrivae*. The Nene Valley potteries stretched westward towards Northamptonshire and along both banks of the river, from Castor in the north to Chesterton to the south.

1.3.5 Work to the east of Stilton in 2006, approximately 1.5km to the south of the Site, revealed a number of kilns within a roadside settlement situated on an offshoot of Ermine Street. This appeared to have been occupied from the early-mid 2nd century to the end of the Roman period (Wessex Archaeology 2006).

Medieval and post-medieval

1.3.6 Norman Cross gave its name to the local hundred division (Page *et al*. 1936, 241-7) and the meeting point is likely to have been at the cross-roads of the Yaxley to Folksworth road and Ermine Street, which was marked by the cross (Cambridgeshire County Council 2002, 15).

1.3.7 Yaxley is known to have been held from the 12th century by the Abbey of Thorney, who held much of the land in the area until the Dissolution (Page *et al*. 1936, 241-7). Thorney was one of the great 'Fen Five' Benedictine monasteries, all of which have early foundations. These are Peterborough, Thorney, Ramsey, Crowland and Ely. The abbey was granted the right to hold a market on Thursdays by William the Conqueror and, although the market appears to have disappeared by the 16th century, it had a later revival during the operation of the Camp (Page *et al*. 1936, 241-7).

1.3.8 Various archaeological investigations in the vicinity of Manor Farm, Yaxley suggest that the location of the medieval manor complex in this area. As well as features dating from the 12th to 14th centuries, sherds of St Neot's and Stamford wares suggest a Saxo-Norman origin. There was also some residual Roman pottery (Cambridgeshire County Council 2002, 12-13).

Modern

1.3.9 The known background to the camp is substantially documented by Thomas Walker in his book *The Depot for the Prisoners of War at Norman Cross,*

Huntingdonshire, 1796-1816 (1913), which is based on documentary sources and accounts as well as some observation by the author of patchmarks visible during the summer of 1911. The following paragraphs summarise his work.

1.3.10 Norman Cross Camp was officially known as 'The Norman Cross Depot for Prisoners of War', though locally it was often referred to as Norman Cross Prison, or the Norman Cross Barracks, or even Yaxley or Stilton Barracks. It was specifically constructed to house prisoners taken captive during the Napoleonic Wars. It was opened in April 1797 and formed part of a move to construct institutions explicitly for the purpose of housing prisoners of war, rather than adapting existing fortified structures or ships. The site was purchased from Lord Carysfort. The location was felt to be ideally suited to the purpose as it lay near the ports of Yarmouth, Lynn and Wisbech from which prisoners could be ferried by water to Yaxley, Stanground or Peterborough, all of which were within a few miles' march from the prison gates. The Depot was in use until the end of the war, finally closing in 1814 with the majority of the buildings demolished or sold at auction in 1816.

1.3.11 At its height the population (including prisoners and the garrison) was probably nearly 8000 adult males. The highest recorded number of prisoners was 6270 and the lowest 3038 (when the whole complex was open) but it was probably normally nearer 5500. During the time it was open both Dutch and French prisoners were held here, but it appears to have held mainly Dutch prisoners when it first opened and few or no Dutch prisoners during the second phase of the war. Many of the prisoners, especially civilians and officers, were not retained indefinitely; instead they could be released on parole, allowed to join the British forces or exchanged for British POWs. While a large number of the prisoners came from the Protestant districts of France or the largely Protestant Holland, the majority would have been Roman Catholic.

1.3.12 The camp was divided into quadrants, and within each were four wooden two-storied barracks, or caserns, designed to hold about 500 prisoners each, who slept in tiered rows of hammocks (**Figure 2, Plates 1 and 2**). The buildings were mostly constructed of wood, because it was economical and because it was originally thought that the camp would be fairly temporary. Although Walker describes the camp buildings as "begun in haste, hurriedly built, and in a continual state of repair and alteration", many of them were sold at auction when the Depot was closed in 1816. Several were still in use as cottages or workshops when Walker was writing in the early 20th century.

1.3.13 There was some variation in the quadrants with the south-western quadrangle, including the 'black hole' or punishment block. Within the north-eastern quadrangle was the hospital and in the corner behind the caserns was the mortuary. In 1805 a brick-built house for the surgeon was also erected in this quadrant. Within each quadrant was an airing-ground, in which the prisoners spent the greater part of their waking lives. This outdoor life, from sunrise to sunset, except in bad weather, was enforced by the Prison Regulations. The quadrants were divided by two perpendicular roads leading to four gateways with a guarded blockhouse in the centre. The outer boundary was originally a wooden stockade, and this was replaced by a brick wall. To the east and west beyond the boundary wall of the prison was

situated the military barracks. The main entrance lay to the west and was linked to the Great North Road (A1). Through this western entrance the stores and provisions were brought into the prison.

1.3.14 The outer defence was originally a strong stockade fence, but after two major escape attempts in 1804 and 1807 it was replaced by a brick wall. Mr. Fearnall, surveying the site in 1813, reported that this was "very indifferently built, and not of the best materials", and that much of it was in danger of falling, owing to the excavation at its foot within the enclosure of a ditch 9 yards wide and 5 feet deep. This ditch included an area paved with stone flags forming the so-called ‘silent walk’ for the sentries.

1.3.15 The appointed surgeon for the Depot was assisted by surgeons and nurses drawn from the prison population. They were paid a wage for undertaking this duty. Prisoners could also earn money as labourers when work or repairs to the prison complex were required.

1.3.16 The exact ration appears to have varied slightly during the life of the prison but consisted of beef, bread and vegetables with fish on Wednesday or Friday. Patients in the hospital had a more varied diet. In November 1797 international agreement was reached whereby a country took over the responsibility of feeding its own countrymen held as POWs, France therefore took over the provisioning of Norman Cross. Prisoners prepared their own food, with nominated cooks who were paid a wage for their work. There is evidence that clothing was in short supply, as the British Government maintained this was the responsibility of the French Government to supply and therefore only supplied clothing when dire need arose.

1.3.17 The Government had declared that "the prisoners in all the depots in the country are at full liberty to exercise their industry within the prisons, in manufacturing and selling any articles they may think proper”, although some restrictions were made in the case of items which could undercut locally produced produce. The main market was held at the eastern gate. Here local dealers were allowed to sell items to prisoners and prisoners could sell their own handiwork. At Norman Cross prisoners were not allowed to make straw plait, hats or bonnets as this was a local craft, but instead they made decorative items out of animal bone and straw marquetry. Some prisoners obviously became very skilled and could earn a more than modest amount of money. A local man describes the social inequality of the prison; some he viewed as rich (he was an agricultural labourer) while others were reduced to begging. Walker clearly believed that much of this inequality was due to gambling losses. That prisoners used their skill and dexterity in other areas can be seen by the conviction of two French prisoners for forging £1 notes.

1.3.18 Listed causes of death include haemoptysis (a respiratory disease), catarrh, debility and tubercular diseases. Though records are incomplete, there are 1770 recorded deaths, of which 1020 died in an epidemic of 1800-1, probably of typhoid. Initially, prisoners who died were buried outside the prison wall, in the north-east corner of the site. Walker believed that very few burials took place here, as a field to the west of the A1 and slightly north of the camp was purchased by the Government ‘early in the history of the

prison', as an additional burial place. It was resold in 1816. Walker attests that it was locally called 'The Lows' due to the mounds within it, though he describes the mounds in 1913 as very slight. He mentions that bones had been found in both burial grounds over the years. Soldiers were initially buried in the local church at Yaxley, but after 1813 they were buried in a plot adjacent to the barrack master's house.

1.4 Previous Archaeological Work

1.4.1 Apart from the apparent accidental exposure of human remains prior to 1915, there are no recorded excavations within the camp. The excavation of a gas main across the site prior to 1979 was not accompanied by any archaeological recording.

1.4.2 The excavation of a water pipeline in 1995 alongside the camp, close to the old line of the Great North Road, provided an opportunity for a watching brief. No significant remains or artefacts that could be associated with the Depot were recorded.

1.4.3 A trial trench evaluation carried out in 1990 to the west of the A1 prior to its widening failed to find any trace of the cemetery but found a Romano-British field system with evidence nearby of 2nd-early 4th century AD occupation (Cambridgeshire County Council 2002, 14). Seventeen military buttons have been found by metal detectors in the vicinity of the camp, some with identifiable regimental insignia (PHER 50418).

1.4.4 Recent evaluation, comprising magnetometer survey and trial trenching, for a planned, large-scale urban extension development covered land immediately north and east of the camp. The evaluation revealed an approach road to the east gate of the prison and gravel pits that had been backfilled with 19th century artefacts. It is possible that these pits were dug to surface the Peterborough road (A15) or Great North Road (A1), but it is also plausible that they could have been used to provide material for surfaces within the camp. An Anglo-Saxon sunken featured building and Iron Age settlement features were recorded close to the camp, but no remains that could be definitely associated with the camp were revealed (B. Robinson, *pers. comm.*).

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1.1 A project design for the work was compiled (Videotext Communications 2009), providing full details of the research aims and methods. A brief summary is provided here.

2.1.2 The aim of the project was to characterise the nature and date of the Site and place it within its historical, geographical and archaeological context. The project design also outlined a number of research aims these are:

2.2 Research Aim 1: Camp construction

- How were the defensive walls of the camp and its internal structures constructed? How did construction methods develop over time?
- Norman Cross Camp was a 'prototype' for military prisons in Britain. How was the site initially constructed, and how may it have been adapted over time as

a response to events and practical demands? It was also intended that maintenance of the Site over time should be explored.

2.3 Research Aim 2: Camp Cemeteries – nature and location

- Several primary sources refer to cemeteries associated with the camp. Where were these located and what form did funerary behaviour take?
- Norman Cross Camp was a military prison. Did this mean that prisoners were accorded the same rights to a military burial that would have been the case for their British guards? Cemeteries are known from documentary sources to be located at the Site sources. Do these cemeteries, in fact, survive, and if so what is the state of preservation? Any burials located would inform research into how prisoners were treated and whether this changed over time or in response to outbreaks of disease.

2.4 Research Aim 3: Plague cemetery – nature and location

- Several primary sources refer to a plague cemetery associated with a typhoid outbreak at the camp. Where was this located and what form did burial of victims take? It would presumably have been located further from the camp to avoid contamination.

2.5 Research Aim 4: What happened when camp went out of use?

- Primary sources reveal that the Norman Cross Camp was dismantled when taken out of use and much from the site was removed or sold off. What exactly was the post-camp use of the site? It is possible that the site was partially landscaped and used as gardens, although evidence for exactly what happened is limited.

3 METHODS

3.1 Geophysical Survey

3.1.1 Prior to the excavation of evaluation trenches, a geophysical survey was carried out across the Site using a combination of resistance and magnetic survey. The survey grid was set out by Dr Henry Chapman and tied in to the Ordnance Survey grid using a Trimble real time differential GPS system.

3.2 Landscape and Earthwork Survey

3.2.1 A landscape survey and analysis of the cartographic evidence was undertaken by Stewart Ainsworth, Senior Investigator of the Archaeological Survey and Investigation Team, English Heritage. The relevant findings are incorporated into the discussion.

3.3 Evaluation Trenches

3.3.1 Nine trenches of varying sizes were excavated, their locations determined in order to investigate and to clarify geophysical anomalies and address specific research objectives (**Figure 1**).

3.3.2 The trenches were excavated using a combination of machine and hand digging. All machine trenches were excavated under constant archaeological supervision and ceased at the identification of significant archaeological remains, or at natural geology if this was encountered first.

When machine excavation had ceased all trenches were cleaned by hand and archaeological deposits investigated.

3.3.3 At various stages during excavation the deposits were scanned by a metal detector and signals marked in order to facilitate investigation. The excavated up-cast was scanned by metal detector.

3.3.4 All archaeological deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* record sheets with a unique numbering system for individual contexts. Trenches were located using a Trimble Real Time Differential GPS survey system. All archaeological features and deposits were planned at a scale of 1:20 with sections drawn at 1:10, or as appropriate. All principal strata and features were related to the Ordnance Survey datum.

3.3.5 A full photographic record of the investigations and individual features was maintained, utilising digital images. The photographic record illustrated both the detail and general context of the archaeology revealed and the Site as a whole.

3.3.6 At the completion of the work, all trenches were reinstated using the excavated soil. A porous membrane was laid over any exposed human remains before reinstatement.

3.3.7 The work was carried out on the 14th – 17th July 2009. The archive and all artefacts were subsequently transported to the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury where they were processed and assessed for this report.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Details of individual excavated contexts and features, the full geophysical report (GSB 2009), the summary of the landscape and earthwork survey and details of artefactual and environmental assessments, are retained in the archive. Summaries of the excavated sequences can be found in **Appendix 1**.

4.2 Geophysical Survey

4.2.1 Geophysical survey was carried out over a total area of 450 x 350m using a fluxgate gradiometer. The following discussion and accompanying data is taken from the report complied by GSB (2009) (**Figure 1**).

Area 1

4.2.2 The outline of the prison camp is visible on aerial photographs and the ditches still survive as well-preserved earthworks; due to this and the time constraints the magnetic survey was targeted on specific areas of interest.

4.2.3 Rectangular blocks of increased responses (A) indicate the location of prisoner barracks as marked on a 1797 plan; they measure approximately 32m by 11m although few specific wall lines have been identified.

4.2.4 Within the south-west quadrant, anomalies (B) correlate to the position of 'black holes' – punishment cells, a baking house and a turnkey's building. The outline of these buildings can be clearly seen within the demolition material surrounding (B). Other increased responses within this vicinity may relate to prisoners' ovens in which they cooked their own food.

4.2.5 The hospital complex lies within the north-east quadrant in which there is a large area of increased response. Within these anomalies a number of positive and negative linear trends (C) are visible which potentially locate wall remains of either the hospital itself or the surgeon's house.

4.2.6 The 1797 plan shows a single guard house in the northern section of the defences; however the data show two anomalies (D), roughly 8m x 5m. From the results it is unclear whether the two guard houses were in use at the same time or are from different time periods; however, another undated plan does show a second structure.

4.2.7 An octagonal blockhouse was sited in the centre of the prison camp; the magnetic data show an increased response (E) which is likely to relate to this, though again the results lack any specific detail.

4.2.8 A large ferrous anomaly can be seen at the easternmost limits of the data due to a gas pipe. This has produced a large magnetic halo and, as such, has masked the archaeological remains.

Area 2

4.2.9 This area was surveyed in order to locate a cemetery known to have existed beyond the northeast corner of the camp. Burials are always difficult to detect within geophysics, especially magnetic surveys, but a trench was positioned over an anomaly with an approximately east-west orientation. A number of interments were discovered; it is possible that similar magnetic anomalies could indicate further burials, but the geophysical evidence is at best tentative.

Conclusions

4.2.10 The magnetic data have largely corroborated the known layout of Norman Cross Camp. Prisoners' barracks have been identified along with punishment cells, a baking house, a turnkey's building and the hospital. Most of the geophysical data show an increased response which is likely to be from demolition rubble. A possible second guard tower has been identified along the northern defences, despite only one having been recorded on the 1797 plan.

4.2.11 Outside of the camp, excavation trenches over some responses revealed burials; in two instances multiple interments were discovered. It remains uncertain as to whether other similar magnetic anomalies all relate to further burials.

4.3 Evaluation Trenches

Introduction

4.3.1 Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 9 were positioned within the larger field within the main investigation area (centred on NGR 516191 291183) that includes

the known area of the prison compound. Trench 7 was situated in the adjoining field just to the north-east. Trench 8 was positioned in a field to the west of the A1(M) (NGR 515673 291356). The size and shape of the trenches varied to account for the varying potential targets that they were sited on and the archaeology subsequently uncovered. Any substantial remains were left *in situ*, as were all human remains. Trench 1 was situated the furthest south at a height of 228.42m aOD. Trench 8 occupied the lowest position being at a height of 21.43m aOD. The trenches in the main investigation area varied slightly due to the earthworks ranging from 33-35m aOD.

4.3.2 No modern subsoil was encountered in the majority of the trenches as the archaeology lay directly beneath the modern topsoil, which was between 0.16 and 0.25m deep. The exceptions to this were Trench 5 where the modern brick structure was directly under turf and Trenches 7 and 8 which lay beyond the camp. Here 0.30m of topsoil overlay between 0.20-0.30m of subsoil. This is likely to be a reflection of the area of the camp being stripped immediately prior to its construction. Where encountered, the natural geology varied, suggesting a series of relatively thin interleaved bands. The geologies encountered were a pale grey clay, mid orange brick earth and calcareous sands and gravels. Upcast material from the deeper features suggests that the lower geology is the calcareous gravels. The clay found is likely to be part of the Oxford Clay deposits, which were quarried extensively by the London Brick Company (Cambridgeshire County Council 2002, 6).

Trench 1 (Figure 3)

4.3.3 Trench 1 was positioned to provide a long transect of over 45m long across the defensive perimeter of the camp. It was placed in the south-west quadrant because this was where the earthworks were best preserved.

4.3.4 Due to the desire to confine people within rather than keep them out, the defensive ditches were internal to the bank. The easternmost of these (102) could be seen to be divided from the ditch immediately adjacent to the bank (104) by a well defined linear band of gravel (118) (**Figure 3, Plates 3 and 4**). The eastern ditch (102) was largely filled with a series of deposits which must post-date the disuse of the site; each contained demolition debris and may have been deliberate attempts to backfill the ditch. The exception to this was the thin band of primary fill (109) at the very base of the ditch which is likely to be contemporary with its period of use, if not its initial excavation. The large stone fragment found at the base of the ditch could have been an accidental discard while the ditch was in use but equally its weight could have caused it to settle down from the overlying deposit.

4.3.5 Running parallel to ditch (102) was a second ditch (104), wider and deeper than (102). The full profile and depth of this could not be excavated in the timeframe of the evaluation. The majority of the deposits within this ditch were shown to be primarily composed of demolition debris incorporating large amounts of degraded mortar and ceramic building material (CBM). On the western edge of this ditch was the north – south aligned construction cut (114) marking the former position of the perimeter wall. Due to (104) not being fully excavated the relationship between (104) and (114) could not be determined, but as they both form an essential part of the perimeter defensives they are likely to have been contemporaneous. Cut into (114)

was a similarly aligned robber cut (112) which had removed the wall. The backfill of this robber cut contained larger amounts of brick rubble, clinker and also some large fragments of fired clay which may be have formed part of an oven or furnace lining. Again the relationship to (104) was not proved but it almost certainly post-dates the construction of the ditch. Cutting through both (112) and (104) was another apparent robber cut (110). The fills within this contained a greater proportion of topsoil-derived material, suggesting that this intrusion occurred a while after the camp had been abandoned.

4.3.6 A large, partially truncated posthole (116) was seen at the western edge of (114). Although not seen in section it was thought to pre-date the construction cut (114) and to relate to an earlier timber palisade fence.

4.3.7 A gravel ridge or step (118) lay between the two perimeter ditches (102) and (104); this may have served as a walkway between the ditches allowing access for patrolling guards. The external bank (106) which lay just to the west of (114) does not appear to have been very substantial. Although a linear depression lay just to the west of the bank no external ditch was apparent within the trench.

4.3.8 At the far western end of the trench was a slightly ridged gravelled area (119), with two flanking ditches (120) and (122). This was interpreted as a roadway, concurrent with the camp's construction and use. Neither ditch was fully excavated.

Trench 2 (Figure 3)

4.3.9 Trench 2 was positioned over one of the barrack blocks in the south-west quadrant. Geophysical survey was used to confirm the correct location.

4.3.10 Due to the large number of objects present in the topsoil and the underlying demolition layers, contexts (201) (topsoil), (202) (interface between 201 and 203) and (203) (demolition debris) were subdivided into 2m sections and given a suffix (1-9) labelled from west to east in order to show artefact distribution (see below, **section 5.1.2**). In addition, a 20-litre sample from each subdivision of (203) was hand-sieved in order to maximise finds retrieval.

4.3.11 After the removal of these overlying contexts the trench was cleaned and photographed. A sondage was then dug along the entire northern edge to characterise the deposits found and their stratigraphic sequence.

4.3.12 To the west of the barrack block two gravelly deposits (211) and (212) could be seen, bisected by a north – south linear band of rubble (213). Though numbered separately (211) and (212) are likely to be identical and appear to form an external surface. Although forming a defined linear band, (213) was formed from rough nodular flint and CBM fragments without any structure or bedding material. Upon excavation it proved to be very shallow and resting on the deposits (211) and (212) without any discernible cut. Its proximity to the barrack block and identical alignment suggest it was related to it. It could perhaps have been a rough path surface or a crude foundation for a boundary wall.

4.3.13 The barrack block itself was defined by the north – south features (214) and (217). These appear to represent robber trenches rather than the original foundation trenches. Only (217) was fully excavated (**Figure 4, Plate 6**) but the lower fill (216) of this was seen to be composed of a mortar-rich fill, suggestive of debris from brick reclamation. The upper fill (215) was very similar to (221), the fill of (217). Both were slightly mixed deposits containing a moderate percentage of rubble; it was, however, unclear whether this was deliberate backfill or the accumulation of demolition debris within the partially open trenches.

4.3.14 Immediately to the west of (217) was another roughly linear band of rubble (204). although less well defined than (213) it proved to be deeper and slightly more substantial. Its very localised position within the trench suggests it was an *in situ* accumulation of debris rather than a spread of demolition rubble. Like (213) it could well have been the base for a pathway.

4.3.15 Between (214) and (217) was a compact clay surface (210) that presumably formed the floor of the building. The conclusion that it was used as a surface rather than there being any flooring supported or suspended above it is confirmed by the area of *in situ* burning (219).

4.3.16 A small pit or large posthole (208) was partially seen cutting through (210). Its steep-sided profile and position cutting through the floor surface are suggestive of a posthole, but its relative shallowness and the frequent presence of animal and fish bones within the fill (209) are more suggestive of a small rubbish pit.

4.3.17 At the extreme eastern end of the trench was a distinctive orange sandy gravel (205) apparently forming a deliberately laid external surface. This was possibly cut by (206) although this may not be a true cut and (205) may just be overlain by its apparent fill (207). Its function was unclear but beneath it was a defined gravelly deposit (220) seemingly forming a north – south band. This could be another possible path. The position of (207) directly above this could indicate that this area has become recessed allowing (207) to accumulate. However (205) did appear to fall away at this point and had become interleaved between (207) and (220).

4.3.18 Underlying the archaeological deposits throughout the trench was (218), its characteristics suggesting that it was a buried soil horizon rather than natural geology. One sherd of possible Romano-British date was recovered from this deposit.

Trench 3 (Figure 3)

4.3.19 Trench 3 was originally targeted on the possible location of a latrine; these are shown on most of the plans as being located between the barrack blocks.

4.3.20 Initially the topsoil was removed and the trench cleaned by hand to reveal three demolition deposits; (303), (304) and (314). Deposit (314) appeared as a defined area of material with concentrations of stone rubble around its edges. Although the demolition debris to the south of (314) was numbered as (303) and to the north as (304) these deposits were identical.

4.3.21 The position of (314) was seen to roughly overlie and to correspond with the robbed eastern wall (306) of the presumed latrine block. The full width was not exposed as it continued into the western edge of the trench. Like the foundations in Trench 2, the wall appears to have been systematically removed. The backfill of (306) contained frequent CBM and stone rubble.

4.3.22 A defined area of horizontally laid stone (312) was found at the southern end of (306) (**Figure 4, Plate 7**). Although rough and composed of reused material this appears to have been deliberately laid. This may therefore mark an entranceway or a need to consolidate the ground at this point. Another possible external surface (308) was seen at the northern end of (306), similar to the surface (205) seen in the eastern end of Trench 2.

4.3.23 Immediately to the north of (308) was an east – west aligned compacted chalk surface (307) (**Figure 4, Plate 7**). Although dissimilar to the possible pathways found in Trench 2, this may be another pathway, or perhaps a wall foundation. This deposit was bounded on the northern edge by deposit (309).

4.3.24 At the extreme southern end of the trench, the northern edge of the construction cut for the perimeter wall was exposed, (311). The upper exposed portion of this was filled with (310), a chalk-rich, compact, clay deposit.

4.3.25 Underlying the exposed archaeology was a buried soil deposit (313), similar to that found in Trench 2.

Trench 4 (Figure 5)

4.3.26 Trench 4 was positioned on a strong geological response. This area was also thought to be a potential location of one of the cemeteries. The geophysical response was soon shown to be the result of a modern bonfire but the trench was extended to both north and south to provide another transect across the defences.

4.3.27 A disturbed interface was found between the topsoil (401) and the natural geology (411). Within this interface were found some fragments of articulated human bone (402). Further cleaning revealed two possible grave cuts (414) and (416) in the vicinity of these remains, but the cuts were very diffuse and ill defined. They were not excavated.

4.3.28 Further to the north another cut (404) was located. A sondage across this showed it to be a north – south aligned grave, containing the remains of a coffined burial (403) (**Figure 5, Plates 8 and 9**). The grave cut was nearly 4m long and over 1m wide with the human remains located nearer the northern end. Two backfill deposits, (405) and (421), were visible in plan. This suggests that this was a multiple grave, possibly with more than one phase of use.

4.3.29 Another possible grave cut (412) was found in the northernmost part of the trench. The extent of this was unclear in plan and it remained unexcavated.

4.3.30 In common with the perimeter defences seen in Trench 1, two defensive ditches (407) and (419) were seen with a gravel step or bank (418) in

between (**Figure 5, Plate 10**). These ditches were both internal to bank (408). A robber cut (410) was cut into the northern edge of (407) over the presumed location of the perimeter wall. The backfill of this robber cut contained frequent large fragments of CBM, as did the upper backfill of ditch (407). The sequence of construction and destruction appeared to be nearly identical to that observed in Trench 1, and these features were therefore only partly excavated.

Trench 5 (Figure 6)

4.3.31 Trench 5 was positioned on a strong geophysical anomaly and within the vicinity of the 'black hole' punishment block. A large, active rabbit warren was also located in this area.

4.3.32 After deturfing, a brick-built structure (502) was partially revealed, apparently circular; the bricks were frogged and stamped LBC (the London Brick Company, founded in the late 19th century and active throughout the 20th century). This is likely to be the capping over a well, possibly still in use in the 1950s. Due to this and the animal disturbance, another trench (Trench 6) was opened further north to investigate the punishment block.

Trench 6 (Figure 6)

4.3.33 Trench 6 was located just to the north of Trench 5 and within the vicinity of the 'black hole' punishment block. There was some disturbance from the rabbit warren along its southern edge. In order to elucidate any differential distribution of finds from within and outside the underlying structure, artefacts from the overlying topsoil were divided into west, east or central areas and assigned the suffix W, E or C (see below, **section 5.1.2**).

4.3.34 Beneath the topsoil was a thin interface of demolition and plough-disturbed material over the archaeological features. The two foundation trenches (608) and (612) of a structure could be clearly seen (**Figure 6, Plate 11**). An intervention through the western foundation trench (608) showed the foundation to be composed of compacted chalk. The fill within the eastern foundation trench (611) (unexcavated) was similar.

4.3.35 Immediately to the west and abutting (608) was a metalled surface (603), forming a possible yard surface. In contrast, the surface (610) abutting the western foundation trench was of compacted earth with only occasional gravel inclusions. This does suggest that the areas were utilised differently.

4.3.36 The deposit within the structure (609), which presumably forms its internal floor, was similar in characteristics to (610).

4.3.37 Running across the centre of the trench on a slightly different alignment to (608) and (612) was a moderately wide, steep sided, relatively deep cut (607). Although not obviously related to the punishment block structure, the material within it was of Napoleonic date and incorporated demolition rubble consistent with deliberate disposal, present to a greater degree than found elsewhere in the trench. The steep, almost vertical-sided cut had a flat base. The upper fill (605) in particular incorporated frequent mortar, tile and brick rubble as well as iron nails. The function and purpose of this feature was unclear.

Trench 7 (Figure 7)

4.3.38 Trench 7 was located within a smaller field to the north-west of the main field (**Figure 1**). It was targeted on a series of small but regularly spaced anomalies thought to be possible grave pits.

4.3.39 Removal of the topsoil and subsoil revealed three possible grave cuts (706), (711) and (715). Two areas of the trench were extended westward and also northward to expose two of the better defined features more fully (**Figure 7, Plate 12**). A slot excavated across each of then revealed both to be graves with multiple occupants. Grave (706), at the extreme northern end of the trench, contained inhumations (704) and (705). Only part of the lower body was exposed in each case but both burials appear to have been north – south aligned, and small nails encountered during the course of excavation suggest that they may have been coffined. Although only partially observed, the remains were probably those of two adult males. Some 3.75m to the south was grave cut (711). Within this the upper parts of inhumations (709) and (710) were exposed (**Figure 7, Plate 13**). The section exposed suggested that (710) was a later interment, placed within re-cut (718). A lower deposit was also seen in the eastern part of (711), and the depth of this deposit suggests either that the grave was left open for a time before any individuals were interred or that there were further burials beneath the two exposed. While (709) was identified as an adult male of approximately 25-35 years, (710) could not be assigned age and gender quite so securely, but it was probably also that of an adult male. As for grave (706), the burials within (711) were north-south aligned and, from the presence of small iron nails, probably also coffined. The backfilled material within (706), (711) and (718) differed from both the natural sandy gravels (712) and the underlying clay (717). The altered nature of the backfilled material in this case suggests that the graves may have been dug in anticipation rather than as the need arose.

4.3.40 Just to the south of (711) was a possible east – west linear feature (713), but the northern edge was very unclear. It was left unexcavated.

4.3.41 In the southern part of the trench was a partially exposed possible grave cut (715), and another similar but more diffuse feature could also be seen between (706) and (711) (feature not numbered). Both possible features were defined by a concentration of chalk fragments, but the edges of the cuts were very diffuse in plan. Neither feature was excavated.

Trench 8 (Figure 8)

4.3.42 Trench 8 was located to the east of the A1(M) in the rumoured location of the cemetery possibly used in the typhoid epidemic (**Figure 1**). It was not possible to conduct any geophysical survey in this area prior to excavation due to the existing crop.

4.3.43 A narrow slot (1.70m wide) was excavated along a length of nearly 30m, encountering a deep ploughsoil and underlying subsoil. No traces of any grave cuts were revealed in the trench.

4.3.44 The only feature was a wide north-west – south-east aligned ditch or drainage channel (804). Although this was not excavated, the machined depth of the trench extended into the upper portion of the feature. The east-

facing edge of the trench revealed a sequence of clay alluvial deposits, suggestive of low energy deposition and slow moving water. The west-facing section, however, showed a much more mixed deposit, which may be indicative of a deliberate dump of material or disturbance on the edge of the channel. The lowest deposit exposed was (805), a highly gleyed clay deposit, its colour (dark blue-grey) the result of poor oxidation, the result of waterlogged conditions. The nature of the deposits within (804), and its width and likely depth, suggest that it was a drainage channel, probably one of a network of such features providing drainage of the fen landscape for cultivation or pasture. Although fragments of ceramic building material were observed within a secondary fill of (804) (but not retained), this feature could well be medieval or earlier.

Trench 9 (Figure 6)

4.3.45 Trench 9 was located on the possible location of an oven, suggested by geophysical survey and what was previously known about the layout of the camp. However, removal of the topsoil revealed instead a large, sub-oval pit (903). Though it was not fully revealed in plan it does seem to be a discrete feature. Apart from a thin layer of primary material the majority of the pit was filled with a silty deposit and contained frequent animal and fish bones - its nature is consistent with dumping of material into a refuse pit.

4.3.46 The only other feature within the trench was another possible pit (905), partially revealed in the western corner. Despite the suggestion that this might be a earlier feature, due to the residual Romano-British pottery within the topsoil and the upper fill of (903), it was unexcavated and no finds were recovered from the exposed fill. Its date and exact function therefore remain undetermined.

5 FINDS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The evaluation produced a finds assemblage of moderate size, including structural material (ceramic and stone building material, iron nails, window glass), domestic refuse (pottery, vessel glass, animal bone, marine shell), personal possessions (clay pipes, buttons, coins) and, perhaps of most interest, evidence for craft activities (bone objects and bone-working debris, possible tools of stone and glass). The assemblage is largely of post-medieval date (later 18th to early 19th century), and this component is presumed to derive from activities associated with the Napoleonic prisoner of war camp. There are also, however, items of prehistoric, Romano-British and possible medieval date, occurring residually in later contexts.

5.1.2 Finds were recovered from all nine of the trenches excavated, although most material came from Trenches 1, 2 and 3, with relatively little coming from the other five trenches. Trench 2, excavated across one of the barrack blocks, was particularly productive. Within the trenches, finds were recovered from topsoil and stratified contexts across the site. In Trenches 1, 2, 4 and 6, the topsoil layers were subdivided for the purposes of finds retrieval, and additionally in Trench 2, demolition debris (203), and the interface (202 between that layer and the topsoil. Within Trench 2 these subdivisions were based on 2m long sections of the trench (see above, **4.3.10**), and this

enabled examination of the distribution of finds across the section of the barrack block excavated; the finds were concentrated in the western half of the trench, i.e. outside the building, and this applied to all functional categories of material (structural, personal items, domestic debris, bone-working). In Trench 6, three subdivisions (west, centre and east) were intended to investigate finds distributions inside and outside the building excavated (see above, **4.3.33**), and showed that, in contrast to Trench 2, most finds were located in the centre third of the trench, i.e. inside the building. In Trenches 1 and 4 the subdivisions were less systematic, but were based on archaeological and/or topographic divisions; no significant patterning was observed within the finds distributions from these trenches.

5.1.3 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context; **Table 1** summarises this information by material type and by trench. Subsequent to quantification, for the purposes of this assessment, all finds have been at least visually scanned, in order to ascertain nature, potential date range and condition. Spot dates have been recorded for datable finds (coins, pottery). All data are held in the project database (Access), which forms part of the project archive. On this information is based an assessment of the potential of the material assemblage to inform an understanding of the Site, with particular reference to the establishment and use of the Napoleonic prisoner of war Depot between 1797 and 1814.

5.2 Pottery

5.2.1 A small amount of pottery occurred as residual finds in later contexts – this comprised one possible prehistoric sherd and 21 Romano-British sherds. Two undated sherds also almost certainly pre-date the post-medieval period.

5.2.2 The possible prehistoric sherd, from demolition layer (203), is in a non-distinctive, medium-grained sandy fabric; it is a small, abraded, undiagnostic body sherd.

5.2.3 Romano-British sherds were recovered from trenches across the site. The most distinctive of these are six colour coated wares from the Nene Valley production centre, including a substantial part of a beaker base from clay surface (210). Shell-tempered wares (ten sherds) are also fairly confidently dated; these are characteristic of sites across the Midlands, with one possible source at Harrold in Bedfordshire. One grog-tempered sherd could be Late Iron Age or Romano-British, while four sandy sherds are less distinctive and are not so confidently dated; a prehistoric or even a Saxon date cannot be entirely ruled out.

5.2.4 One sherd containing rock inclusions indicating an igneous source (Trench 1 topsoil) has not been assigned to date range; a prehistoric, Romano-British or Saxon date is possible. One sherd that has been heavily burnt, almost to vitrification, has an unrecognisable fabric type and is therefore undated (Trench 6 topsoil).

5.2.5 The remaining part of the assemblage is post-medieval, and contains a fairly limited range of wares. Coarsewares are provided by redwares, either lead-glazed or manganese-glazed (the latter having a thick, almost black glaze). These wares are not closely datable, and the only diagnostic sherds are two jug handles. Alongside these are tablewares in the form of white salt glaze,

creamware and pearlware; these factory-produced wares date predominantly from *c.* 1750 to the early part of the 19th century. The tablewares include plates and cups/mugs; some of the latter (nearly all in creamware) carry banded and Mocha decoration, which appeared at the very end of the 18th century.

5.2.6 The scarcity of the earlier 18th century white salt glaze (and, indeed, the absence of any other earlier fineware types such as tinglazed earthenware) supports a late 18th/early 19th century date range for the activity on the Site, but the assemblage is not sufficiently closely datable to ascertain the presence of any items which might fall later than the known date range for the camp of 1797-1814. The absence of specific cooking vessels can be noted (the coarsewares appear to consist exclusively of storage and serving vessels), but these are likely to have been provided by metal vessels.

5.3 Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

5.3.1 The CBM is very limited in range. Two types make up the overwhelming bulk of the assemblage: pantiles and bricks. Other fragments are largely of undiagnostic tile, but most if not all are likely also to derive from pantiles. There is one, and possibly two, peg tile fragments which are probably of medieval date and are therefore residual in the contexts in which they occur.

5.3.2 There are no complete pantiles, but all fragments appear to derive from similar forms, while the range of fabric variation is so narrow as to suggest that the majority of tiles formed part of a single construction episode. One interesting feature is the presence of a stamped letter (seven examples of 'H' and one possible 'L') on the nib, presumably denoting the manufacturer. Also of interest is the presence of two fragments, both from Trench 1 topsoil, which have been roughly shaped to small rectangles (100-110mm x 60mm), with semi-circular perforations (diameter 8mm) around the edges; the function of these pieces is unknown, but they may have been used for the production of ceramic 'blanks', perhaps for the manufacture of beads.

5.3.3 The bricks, too, are all of very similar form. All are unfrogged and fairly crudely finished; there are no complete examples but surviving widths and depths are in the range of 105mm x 60-5mm. fabrics are in all cases coarse and poorly wedged, and frequently display voids and prominent coarse inclusions. Some appear poorly fired, with cores that have been incompletely oxidised, while a few examples are noticeably pale-firing.

5.4 Fired Clay

5.4.1 The small amount of fired clay recovered is likely to have a structural origin. Two large fragments from Trench 1, from the rubble backfill of robber trench (112) are partly vitrified, and have linear impressions; these almost certainly represent a hearth or kiln lining.

5.5 Clay Pipe

5.5.1 None of the clay pipe is closely datable. The overwhelming majority of fragments derive from plain stems (there are two decorated examples), and there are no complete bowls, only two decorated fragments. None of the pipes carry makers' marks.

5.6 Stone

5.6.1 The stone includes both portable objects and building material. The portable objects include five fragments of slate pencils. There is one greensand whetstone from demolition layer (203), and two small, rounded pebbles which could have been used as rubbers (Trench 1 topsoil, and base of Trench 3 topsoil); one of these is possibly of Whitby jet.

5.6.2 Recognisable building material comprises fragments of flat slabs or tiles (for use either as roofing or flooring). Some unworked pieces which might have been used as building material were also recovered (but not retained beyond samples for stone type identification). Two of the tiles show evidence of re-use – knife marks, possibly from use as a whetstone (demolition layer 303), while part of a small disc, perhaps a gaming counter appears to have been made from one of the thinner tiles in micaceous sandstone (Trench 2 topsoil).

5.6.3 Small, thin slate fragments could have derived from roofing material but, given the small quantities (seven fragments) and the thinness, an alternative function, for example as writing slates, seems more likely. Certainly some of the fragments bear evidence of utilisation – one carries random knife marks (demolition layer 203) and a second faint scratches which look like tally marks (base of Trench 2 topsoil). A third (demolition layer 203) has a small punched perforation (too small for a nail hole as seen on roofing slates).

5.7 Glass

5.7.1 The glass includes both vessel and window. Most of the window glass appears to be of very similar type, in a pale blueish colour. Diagnostic pieces in demolition layer 303 and robber cut 306 (‘bull’s eyes’) indicate the presence of crown glass, which was made by inflating a bubble of glass, opening this out and then spinning it to produce an almost flat disc. The thinner glass around the edges of the disc would be cut into quarries, while the thicker ‘bull’s eye’ at the centre would be used for less expensive windows – this would fit with the use of the building in Trench 3 as a latrine. Crown glass was made in London from 1678. There are numerous fragments from the thinner quarries, many with flame-rounded edges, although quarry shape cannot be determined. Three fragments have ‘grozed’ (finely chipped) edges. This is a technique used for the shaping of window quarries, but generally at an earlier date (medieval or early post-medieval). These fragments are otherwise no different in appearance to the rest of the window glass, and in this instance the grozing could be evidence for the *ad hoc* use of window glass fragments as cutting or scraping tools.

5.7.2 Amongst the vessel glass are fragments of green wine bottle, of which all appear to come from cylindrical bottles, indicating a date later than *c.* 1760. Other diagnostic vessel fragments derive mainly from small bottles or phials. There is also a single wine glass foot, and a folded footring or rim, possibly from another drinking vessel.

5.8 Slag

5.8.1 A small quantity of slag was recovered. Most of this represents iron smithing slag, with a smaller amount of fuel ash slag that derives from pyrotechnical activities, but not necessarily metalworking.

5.9 Metalwork

Coins

5.9.1 Four coins and a token were recovered. All are copper alloy coins or tokens issued in the 18th century, and a number show signs of corrosion. Only one was so badly corroded that it was not possible to identify it to period. It is, however, likely to be an 18th century half penny, judging from the flan. The remaining four all date to the late 18th century.

5.9.2 The three coins comprise two half pennies (Trench 2 topsoil, and demolition debris 203) and a penny (interface layer 202) all struck during the reign of George III, in the last third of the 18th century.

5.9.3 The single token recovered (interface layer 202) also dates to this period. It depicts Isaac Newton on the obverse, has a face value of a farthing, and was struck in 1793. These Newton farthings appear to have been struck in Middlesex, and had a fairly wide circulation.

5.9.4 All four coins and the token recovered seem likely to represent coinage lost during the use of the site as a prisoner of war camp during the Napoleonic Wars. All are likely to represent accidental losses.

Copper alloy

5.9.5 The majority of the 75 copper alloy objects are buttons (50 examples). These are of disc or slightly domed form, with a single looped shank attachment, and vary in size, presumably reflecting their use on various items of clothing, including coats or jackets and trousers. Despite surface corrosion several can be seen to be plated. Most appear to be plain (although, again, surface corrosion could conceal decoration), but at least 19 bear some form of decoration, in some cases too faint to discern. French uniform buttons are the most common (nine examples), and there are examples here from the 16th, 48th, 61st and 67th regiments. There is one, possibly two, British military buttons (Royal Artillery), and one other possibly British, as well as one Dutch military button (5th regiment, infantry). Three buttons are of the same design (topsoil in Trenches 2 and 6), and bear the backmark of I McGowan of Gerrard Street in London; the mark has been dated to around 1810 (UK Detector Finds Database, searched on-line) and therefore almost certainly belongs to the second period of occupation of the Depot, after its reopening in 1803.

5.9.6 Other objects of copper alloy include a short length of fine chain (possibly from a guard's whistle), three thimbles, three small, decorative fittings or mounts, a possible hooked clothes fastening, and a nail. There are also a few sheet and strip fragments of unknown function.

Lead and lead alloy

5.9.7 Buttons were also produced in pewter, and there are a few examples here, all of disc form and in poor condition; no surface details are visible. Where the shanks are present (some have broken off), all are looped, and of iron.

5.9.8 Other lead or lead alloy objects include a musket ball, presumably residual (Trench 2 topsoil); a perforated strip; and a small, elongated rectangular object perforated at one end, of unknown function.

Iron

5.9.9 At this stage, the iron objects have not been X-radiogarphed, and identifications are therefore based on visual examination only. Some objects are heavily corroded and some identifications are therefore tentative, or impossible.

5.9.10 Of the 1004 iron objects recovered, a large proportion (75 objects) are nails, two of which came from grave (703) and presumably represent coffin nails. There are also other structural fixtures and fittings such as staples (two examples) and locks (three examples). Most of the other identifiable objects comprise tools or implements – two knives, three pairs of scissors, and nine files or rasps. At least some of these must attest to the craft activities carried out by the prisoners. There are also two buckles, one handle, and a spur.

5.10 Human Bone

5.10.1 The remains of five inhumation burials made within three graves were partially exposed in two trenches (4 and 7) in the north-east area of the site. This area is known to have comprised one (the earlier) of a possible two cemeteries utilised for the burial of prisoners who died in custody at the camp. Fragments of redeposited bone were recovered from below a thin spread of external bank material and adjacent to two further probable graves recorded in Trench 4. A single tooth was recovered from Trench 2 in the south-western area of the site. The layer from which it was recovered lay external to the west wall of the barrack block and may have formed the surface of a path.

5.10.2 None of the *in situ* remains were lifted. Observations on the age and sex of the individuals, obvious pathological lesions and morphology (**Table 2**) is limited to those made by the osteoarchaeologist (the writer) on site and from subsequent consultation of the site records (photographs and plans). Comment is severely limited in places due to the small proportion of the skeletal remains exposed. The few fragments of disarticulated bone from Trenches 2 (204) and 4 (402) were retained and subject to a full assessment scan. Age and sex were assessed from the stage of skeletal development (Scheuer and Black 2000) and the sexually dimorphic traits of the skeleton (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994). No measurements were taken and consequently no skeletal indices were calculated.

5.10.3 Most of the bone was in very good condition (grade 0; McKinley 2004, fig. 7.1-7) with minimum fragmentation other than to the facial bones of those within grave 711. The exception is the redeposited bone (204) which is understandably fragmented and slightly eroded and abraded (grade 2).

5.10.4 Although close age ranges could not be attributed in the majority of cases due to the nature of the investigations (evaluation), most of the of seven individuals for whom there was evidence appeared to be young or younger mature adults of less than 35 years. Where sufficient evidence survived to enable the sex of the individual to be assessed, all appeared to be male. Although older males would have formed part of ships' crews, both as ratings and officers, they will inevitably have included a larger proportion of younger individuals as a result of the harsh environment and occupational hazards of naval life. The British Navy ideally recruited boys in their early

teens and the majority of individuals buried in the excavated sample of the Haslar Naval Hospital cemetery in Portsmouth were between 20-30 years of age at death (Boston *et al*., 12-13).

5.10.5 The redeposited bone from Trench 4 (402) had areas of lamellar new bone on the costal surface of the right scapula and on the ventral surfaces of several of the right upper ribs. These lesions are indicative of a pulmonary infection in the right lung of this individual from which they had apparently recovered at the time of death but which may have been a reoccurring, chronic problem. Such infections could include a variety of conditions including pneumonia, tuberculosis and other respiratory diseases. The cramped conditions on board men-of-war ships, with poorly-ventilated lower decks within the confines of which hundreds of men had to sleep with limited hammock space (14 inches allowed, increased to 28 inches with alternate watches), provided ideal breeding grounds for such infections. The prisoners' barracks at Norman Cross each had space for 500 men, and although they had access to exercise grounds, they too experienced cramped sleeping space in tiers of hammocks (Chamberlain 2008, 91-3; Walker 1913). Phthisis (tuberculosis) and pneumonia were commonly recorded causes of death both at Norman Cross and at other prisons both on land and in the hulk ships (Chamberlain 2008, 67-72; Walker 1913).

5.10.6 Numerous small nails, appropriately distributed, were observed within at least two of the graves, although only two, from grave (706), were retained. Although small by the standards of the day, they do suggest that coffins were employed in at least some cases, though they may have been especially constructed for use within the prison and less robust than those commonly in use within the civilian population.

5.10.7 The north-south alignment of most of the graves uncovered in the evaluation is of interest, as is the use of 'communal' graves. In at least two cases - graves (404) and (711) - a large cut appears to have originally been made, sufficient to accommodate two or three corpses, but not all the spaces appear to have been occupied at the same time (if at all). In grave (711) there was clear evidence for a recut within the fill of the grave in order to make burial (710); there was also sufficient space to the east of (710) to accommodate a further interment. This suggests that large graves may routinely have been cut in advance of requirement; a marker being inserted with the first interment to avoid it being disturbed by later additions. Whether this was done in times of an epidemic (for which there is evidence for at least one, in 1800, where up to eight prisoners were dying every day; Walker 1913), i.e. in anticipation of an urgent need, or as a matter of common practice to ease the amount of digging required in difficult hard ground, cannot be stated with any confidence. A further possibility is that following the cessation of hostilities in 1801, when the prison was closed for two years, bodies of the dead may have been exhumed and repatriated leaving empty graves for later re-use; there is, however, no documentary evidence for such an occurrence.

5.10.8 Although the accepted traditional form for Christian burial is west-east, there are occasional examples of burials made on a north-south or south-north alignment, chiefly from 18th-19th century Nonconformist cemeteries, although even here this constituted a minority rite (McKinley and Egging

2008 , 21-4). The prisoners held at Norman Cross were mainly French but with some Dutch in the early stages of the camp's use (Chamberlain 2008, 81). The French prisoners are recorded as having been in the mission of the Roman Catholic priest from King's Cliffe but the records also suggest that many were from the Protestant areas of France (Walker 1913). It may be that the latter, together with their Dutch allies, included some Nonconformists who chose to bury their dead on a different alignment to the accepted norm.

5.10.9 The presence of a single tooth in the south-western area of the camp, well away from both the prisoners' cemetery in the north-east and the small, late garrison cemetery in the south-east (not established until seven months before the camp's closure; Walker 1913), presents something of an anomaly. The tooth has a large carious lesion (tooth decay) extending into the dentine and exposing the nerve, and may have been pulled to relieve the undoubted pain. The hospital, however, at which such an operation is likely to have been undertaken, lay in the north-eastern quadrant of the camp. This suggests that either the sufferer retained the pulled tooth as a 'souvenir' and later lost it, or that debris from the hospital area was deposited within the confines of the camp. The latter seems unlikely since this would rapidly have created a health hazard.

5.11 Animal Bone

Introduction and methods

5.11.1 Most animal bone recovered at Norman Cross consisted of bone-working waste. In order to understand which bones were chosen as raw materials, bones were identified to species and skeletal element as far as possible. Conjoining fragments that were demonstrably from the same bone were counted as one bone in order to minimise distortion; numbers therefore do not correspond to the raw fragment counts given in **Table 1** (and this includes the worked bone).

5.11.2 The extent of mechanical or chemical attrition to the bone surface was recorded, and the numbers of gnawed bone were also noted. Marks from chopping, knife cuts and fractures made when the bone was fresh were recorded as butchery marks. Saw cuts were interpreted as resulting from bone working.

Results

5.11.3 A total of 1729 bones of mammals, birds and fish was hand-recovered at the site; of this total, 795 pieces represent worked bone, either finished objects or the waste from their production. Almost all bone fragments are in good condition. Due to the high proportion of extensively worked bone, only 21% could be identified to species. Gnawing marks made by dogs were only seen on eight bones. Only nine bones show signs of contact with fire.

Provisions

5.11.4 The material includes cattle (n=287), sheep/goat (32), pig (9), rabbit (13), rodent (3), deer (1, antler), large mammal (1225), medium mammal (34), bird (17) and fish (108). The bird species present are domestic fowl, a corvid and small passerines. Fish species present are large gadids like cod, ling and haddock. All rabbit remains are much lighter in colour and belong to

juvenile animals; it is likely that these remains are intrusive. It appears that the basic diet of beef was supplemented by small proportions of mutton, pork, poultry and fish. If chickens were kept in the camp they could also have supplied the prisoners with eggs and feathers.

5.11.5 Only 23 cattle bones show enough of an epiphysis to assess the epiphyseal fusion stage. Only two bones belong to animals younger than 24-30 months; all other bones probably came from adult animals. A single lower third molar indicates an animal of well over three years of age. Most sheep/goat bones also derive from adult animals although there are also occasional subadult animals. All pig bones come from subadult animals.

Consumption and deposition

5.11.6 The presence of elements of all parts of the animal bodies makes it likely that the animals were butchered locally. The near absence of the head and some other elements can be explained by the nature of the material (i.e. mainly bone-working waste). On the other hand, it is possible that dressed carcasses were supplied to the camp, in this case without the head, but with the feet (metapodials).

5.11.7 Butchery marks were seen on 46 bones and were made with knives (n=11) and cleavers (n=35). Knives were used for skinning, filleting and the occasional disarticulation. Cleavers were used for portioning and disarticulation.

5.11.8 Bone waste from butchery and cooking activities was clearly used as raw material for bone-working. This is shown by the fact that bones with typical butchery marks also show saw marks, gnawing marks or scorching. The properties of certain bones mean that they are more valued as a raw material. Furthermore, the butchery process might damage otherwise useful bones. If the animals were indeed butchered locally, the animals might have been butchered in such a way as to largely spare the bones.

5.11.9 The pieces of animal bone required for working had to be cleaned of all meat and grease before they could be used as a raw material. Bones could have been gently boiled or dug up from rubbish pits.

Worked bone

5.11.10 The assemblage contained numerous pieces of worked bone (795), comprising finished and part-finished objects, but dominated by production waste (**Figure 9**). The marks left on the bone material show that knives, saws and a lathe were used in crafting the bone.

5.11.11 Most pieces were so heavily worked that they can no longer be identified to species and/or element. Where identification was possible they seem mainly to involve cattle ribs and metapodia.

5.11.12 Waste material largely consists of sawn-off cuts of ribs and long bones too small or showing blemishes (like a foramen) to be used as raw material. Turning waste (small ends of thin rods of bone) comprises another major waste category. Occasionally, thin strips of bone with the negatives of discs were found. This is typical waste from the production of buttons, beads, or gaming counters (see below).

5.11.13 Finished products include flea combs (three examples), buttons (five examples), dominoes (nine examples), needles (five examples, including one crochet needle) and possible handles (six examples). Thin polished strips of split rib with or without rivet holes were probably used to decorate wooden boxes. Some strips show decoration with ring-and-dot motifs (three examples) or a lobed edge (one example). Bone discs of different diameters and thickness and with or without a central hole were probably intended for use as gaming pieces (12 examples).

5.11.14 Many worked objects could not be readily identified. Some of these had either a small pin-prick or a small perforation, and were clearly part of a composite display. The craft work from Norman Cross already on display in the Peterborough Museum includes sailing ships, jewel caskets and puppets. It is possible that some of the non-identifiable worked pieces could have been part of complex objects such as these.

5.12 Miscellaneous Finds

5.12.1 Other finds comprise two pieces of worked flint (flake and core, presumed prehistoric in date), and one piece of burnt, unworked flint (uncertain date and function).

5.13 Potential and recommendations

5.13.1 The interest in this assemblage lies in the insights it can offer into the lifestyle of the occupants of the Napoleonic prisoner of war camp at Norman Cross, in the form of personal possessions and clothing items, domestic equipment, domestic refuse and evidence for craft activity. Aspects of the structural history of the site can also be examined through the building materials. The evidence for on-site bone-working is of particular interest, given the large collection of finished objects held by Peterborough Museum which are known to have been produced at the Depot, since the raw materials and methods of working can be seen through the waste pieces. There are also hints of other craft activities in the form of ceramic tiles possibly used for the production of beads, and possible tools of glass.

5.13.2 Some finds categories have already been recorded to an appropriate archive level, and no further work is proposed. However, further analysis is warranted for the metalwork and for the worked bone. The metalwork should be X-rayed in order to confirm and extend the existing identifications, particularly for those objects other than nails which are presumed to relate to the use of the prisoner of war camp. The worked bone should be subjected to full analysis, comprising the compilation of a full catalogue of items, and a discussion of the range of objects produced, and the raw materials and techniques used, against the background of the collection from the Site already held by Peterborough Museum.

6 PALAEO-ENVIRONMENTAL SUMMARY

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Two bulk samples were taken. One from Trench 2, within the area of the late 18th/19th century barrack blocks in the south-west quadrant, came from a small rubbish pit or posthole (208). The other came from a pit (903) within Trench 9 that was full of animal bone and fish bone and likely to be of 19th

century date. The samples were processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and charcoals.

6.1.2 The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flots retained on a 0.5 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6 mm, 2mm and 1mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. Flots were scanned under a x10 – x40 stereo-binocular microscope and the presence of charred remains quantified (**Table 3**) to record the preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains.

6.1.3 The flots were generally large, but both contained a large number of roots and modern weed seeds that indicate the possibility of contamination by later intrusive elements.

6.2 Charred Plant Remains

6.2.1 No charred plant material was recovered from the samples. Given the date of the deposits it is probable that much food may have been brought into the camp in a more or less processed state so that elements such as cereal grains etc. would be absent.

6.3 Wood Charcoal

6.3.1 The flot had generally very little wood charcoal within it, with only a small amount of ring-porous, probable oak charcoal left. Other than wood charcoal the samples did have large amounts of coal within them, in particular that from pit (903).

6.4 Mollusc Remains

6.4.1 Both samples had frequent shells of the burrowing snail *Cecilioides acicula*. as well as occasional shells of *Trichia hispida*., *Vertigo* sp. and *Vallonia* sp.

6.5 Small animal and fish bones

6.5.1 Both samples contained large numbers of fish bones, mainly relatively large vertebrae (2-5mm), but also scales, otic *bulae* and other elements were represented.

6.6 Potential and Recommendations

6.6.1 The samples have no further potential with regard to environmental remains other than those of fish bones.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 This evaluation, although limited in its extent, confirmed the basic layout of the prisoner of war camp and provided some detail on its construction and use. By investigating and surveying areas in both the south-west and the north-east quadrants it was possible to see both the similarity in the construction of the outer defences and also variation in layout within the quadrants. This is in contrast to the plans of the camp, which suggest a consistency of layout between the quadrants.

7.2 Prehistoric and Romano-British activity

7.2.1 A possible Romano-British pit was found in Trench 9, but its dating is very ambiguous. The feature was not fully observed in plan and remained unexcavated. No finds were recovered directly from the fill, but residual prehistoric and Romano-British pottery was recovered from elsewhere in the trench.

7.2.2 Evidence of a buried soil horizon in Trenches 2 and 3 suggests earlier archaeological features could still remain beneath the later camp structures.

7.3 Research Aim 1: Camp construction

7.3.1 One posthole (116) within Trench 1 is likely to relate to the earlier timber palisade. Documentary sources record that this was replaced by a brick wall after a mass escape in 1807. The archaeology can therefore be seen to support the written account in this respect. Both Trench 1 and Trench 4 showed the defences to have consisted of a double ditch separated by a walkway. The outermost ditch appears to have been the more substantial and the perimeter wall was constructed within this. Although there was an external bank this does not appear to have been very substantial.

7.3.2 The evidence across the Site is that the ground was probably cleared of topsoil prior to construction but that the structures were constructed directly on the subsoil. In all the trenches within the compound the archaeology was situated directly below the modern topsoil and there are indications in several of the trenches of a buried soil beneath the camp occupation layers.

7.3.3 The evidence from Trenches 2 and 6 is that the foundations for the buildings within the camp were fairly shallow, although illustrations of the Depot suggest that the barracks were two storeys high. Although most of the brick appears to have been removed from the Site after the Depot closed, what remains appears to have been crudely made. It seems likely, therefore, that most of the buildings were at least partly timber built. Rough stone and cobbling appears to have been used for external surfacing while internal floors appear to have consisted of compact earth and clay. The area of *in situ* burning within Trench 2 provides evidence that this was the actual floor surface rather than the bedding for a wooden floor.

7.4 Research Aim 2: Camp Cemeteries – nature and location

7.4.1 The burials located within Trenches 4 and 7 indicate burial grounds lying to the north of the Depot. There are likely to be other cemeteries. Graves appear to have been of multiple occupancy, although several of the unexcavated possible grave cuts were narrower in plan and may therefore have been for single occupancy. There are indications that graves were dug to hold more burials than were initially required and that multiple phases of internment occurred subsequently. No buttons were found in association with the burials, suggesting they may have been buried in shrouds, or stripped to their undergarments. They do, however, appear to have been placed within coffins, although the size of the nails suggests that these may have been fairly flimsy. The use of coffins may have been of practical benefit if grave cuts were to be later reopened. The re-deposited bone found in Trench 4 seems to be indicative of later disturbance of an interment. All burials appear to have been north – south aligned, although for such a small

sample it is not clear whether this was due to a religious minority practice or a more widespread administrative decision.

7.4.2 No observable cause of death could be seen on any of the exposed remains, although one of the individuals had suffered from a pulmonary infection, possibly recurrent, during life. It should be noted, however, that as none of the *in situ* remains were lifted or removed from Site, only a very partial assessment of pathology was possible.

7.4.3 The number of graves found even within such a small sample area would seem to disprove Walker's belief (1913, 173) that the northern cemetery was only in use for a short time.

7.5 Research Aim 3: Plague cemetery – nature and location

7.5.1 Traditionally another cemetery was supposed to be located on the other side of the current A1(M). No trace of this, however, was found within Trench 8.

7.6 Research Aim 4: What happened when camp went out of use?

7.6.1 Robber cuts found within a number of the trenches support the idea that the camp was systematically dismantled after 1814. Most of the brickwork appears to have been removed and reclaimed. The internal ditches also show signs of being deliberately backfilled, the amount of demolition debris within these deposits suggesting that the ditches may have been filled in as part of this process. Cut (110) within Trench 1 suggests that after the site abandonment there may have been later, less official attempts to reclaim material from the site. A deep trench cutting across the floor of the building in Trench 6 may reflect a different phase of use during the life of the camp, but the amount of demolition debris within it suggests instead that it was dug immediately after the camp went out of use, although for an unknown purpose.

7.6.2 The external bank appears to have been slightly levelled, but the evidence suggests it was never a substantial feature. Despite the relative shallowness of the topsoil and underlying archaeology there was no clear evidence for any plough damage, suggesting that the site has been uncultivated for most of its history since the closure of the Depot.

7.7 Daily life within the camp

7.7.1 The presence of coal and the relative absence of charcoal within the environmental samples suggests that coal was used for fuel in preference to wood. This helps to explain the large coal bill noted by Walker (1913, 15). In addition, in contrast to the animal remains which seem to indicate that animals were butchered locally, the environmental evidence suggests that cereals were brought in already processed. Although beef appears to have been the main provision, the presence of other mammals, fish and poultry suggest variation within the diet. This accords well with the ration evidence and suggests that prisoners did occasionally purchase additional food.

7.7.2 The presence of iron smithing slag does suggest some small scale industrial activity within the camp. This could be related to small scale repairs of fixtures and fitting or the maintenance of the tools used for making the bone objects.

7.7.3 The large and extensive worked bone assemblage is indicative of the 'fancy objects' which the prisoners made for sale and also items made for use within the prison itself such as flea combs and needles.

7.7.4 An interesting omission from the finds assemblage was the toolkit that must have been used to shape and manufacture the worked bone objects. Some possible *ad hoc* tools were found made from glass and stone, and also a number of files and pairs of scissors, but given the large amount of worked bone this must only represent a small fraction of the whole. The worked bone assemblage itself shows evidence of saws and lathe-turning (finding part-finished, turned pieces contradicts Walker's belief (1913, 131) that there was no lathe within the prison). The answer is likely to be that as the only source of income and employment these tools must have been valuable to the prisoners. Most tools therefore were probably carefully kept and taken away with the individuals upon their release.

7.7.5 The three buttons bearing a London trademark in all probability come from issued clothing, either that of the prisoners or the guards. Documentary evidence suggests clothing could have been in short supply and was not habitually issued to prisoners. This may be reflected in the burial evidence; the lack of buttons, even bone buttons, within the graves does suggest outer clothing may have been removed prior to burial.

8 RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1.1 Although the historical background to the Norman Cross Camp is well documented, no archaeological work has previously taken place there; the results of the fieldwork reported on here, although not extensive, are therefore of significance in confirming but also amplifying the historical records, and warrant dissemination.

8.1.2 It is recommended that a summary publication report is prepared for submission to the *Cambridgeshire Antiquarian Journal*. This report, which would be based on the information presented in the current report, would be in the region of 3000 words of narrative text, with one or two accompanying plans of the archaeological results, and one or two contemporary plans or drawings. Artefactual and environmental information would be integrated into the narrative text as appropriate, but the bone-working assemblage would be treated in some depth, and presented as an appendix to the report, accompanied by line drawings and/or photographs of selected objects.

9 ARCHIVE

9.1.1 The archive has been prepared in accordance with the *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage* (UKIC 1990) and *Archaeological archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2007). The archive is currently held at the Wessex Archaeology offices under the project code 71507. It is intended that the archive will be deposited with Peterborough Museum.

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Table 1: Finds totals by material type and by trench (number / weight in grammes)

Material	Tr 1	Tr 2	Tr 3	Tr 4	Tr 5	Tr 6	Tr 7	Tr 8	Tr 9	Total
Pottery	28/140	364/2305	91/773	-	1/15	22/158	1/4	1/2	8/64	516/3461
?Prehistoric	-	*1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*1*
Romano-British	*3*	*7*	-	-	-	*5*	*1*	-	*5*	*21*
Post-Medieval	*24*	*356*	*91*	-	*1*	*16*	-	*1*	*3*	*492*
Undated	*1*	-	-	-	-	*1*	-	-	-	*2*
Ceramic Building Material	148/21723	309/20738	91/7189	11/537	-	68/8959	2/285	-	6/163	635/59594
Fired Clay	2/20500	16/390	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18/20890
Clay Pipe	11/16	106/158	20/30	3/5	-	13/20	-	2/2	2/3	157/234
Stone	16/1210	54/13305	11/1634	2/104	-	2/87	-	-	-	85/16340
Burnt Flint	1/4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/4
Flint	2/59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/59
Glass	15/415	484/1587	240/955	-	1/1	4/25	-	1/1	5/4	750/2988
Slag	-	46/643	7/24	-	-	-	-	-	8/196	61/863
Metalwork (no. objects)	99	323	86	1	3	88	7	-	8	615
Coins				-	-			-	-	
Copper Alloy	*6*	*58*	*11*	-	-	*4*	*1*	-	-	*80*
Lead/Lead alloy	*1*	*11*	*2*	-	-	*1*	*1*	-	-	*16*
Iron	*92*	*254*	*73*	*1*	*3*	*83*	*5*	-	*8*	*519*
Worked Bone (no. objects)	103	723	392	-	12	125	-	-	25	1380
Animal Bone	66/555	203/865	54/316	1/6	-	70/481	3/1	12/48	190/230	599/2502
Human Bone	-	1/3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/3
Shell	2/24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/24

Table 2: Summary of observed human bone

context	cut	deposit type	age/sex	pathology	comment
204	-	redep.	adult > 25yr.	dental caries	
402	-	redep.	adult c. 23-35 yr. ??male	pulmonary infection	possibly from one of two adjacent E-W graves
404	404	N-S coffined burial	adult c. 25-30 yr. male	non-observed	*c*. 20% exposed (abdominal- thigh area)
704	706	N-S ?coffined burial	adult >18 yr. ?male	non-observed	*c*. 8% exposed (thigh-knee area); possibly laid on right side and partly slumped forwards?
705	706	N-S ?coffined burial	adult >18 yr. ?male	non-observed	*c*. 8% exposed (thigh-knee area)
709	711	N-S coffined burial	adult c. 25-35 yr. male	non-observed	*c*. 43% exposed (skull-abdominal); min. 3 coffin nails observed.
710	711	N-S coffined burial	adult c. 18-35 yr. ??male	non-observed	*c*. 38% exposed (skull-abdominal);

Table 3: Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

Samples			***Flot***							
Feature/ Context	**Sam-ple**	**ltrs**	**Flot (ml)**	**% roots**	**Grain**	**Chaff**	**Other charred**	**Notes**	**Charcoal >4/2mm**	**Other**
TRENCH 2										
Pit 208 (209)	1	20	240	70	-	-	-	Large numbers of fragments of coal and possible slag. Numerous fish bones. No plant remains.	2/3 ml	Coal (A*) Fish (A) Moll-t (B)
TRENCH 9										
Pit/tree-throw 903 (902)	2	20	750	50	-	-	-	Large number of fish bones, and quite a lot of coal, some possible slag. No plant remains.	4/3 ml	Coal (A**) Fish (A**) Moll-t (C)

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Key:- A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5. sab/f = small animal/fish bones,

Appendix 1: Trench Summaries

bgl = below ground level

TRENCH 1			Type:	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 45.25x1.60m		**Max. depth:** 1.24m	**Ground level:** 34.09-34.90m aOD	
Context	**Description**			**Depth**
101	*Topsoil*	Modern topsoil, directly under grass. Mid grey-brown silty clay loam. <1% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Homogeneous; moderately loose and friable; bioturbated. Subdivided for finds retrieval, numbered from west: 101.1- 0-11m, 101.2- 11-18.8m, 101.3- 18.8-28m, 101.4- 28-45.25m.		0.00-0.18m bgl
102	***Cut***	**North – south internal perimeter ditch, in tandem with (104) forms part of the defensive structure of the camp. Filled with (103) and (107)-(109). Easternmost ditch of the two; divided from (104) by step (118). Slightly diffuse in plan, clear in section. Steep, concave sides, very slightly concave base. Western side slightly steeper than eastern edge. 2.28m wide. Cuts (118).**		**0.68m deep**
103	*Deposit*	Upper fill of ditch **(102)**, secondary fill or possible deliberate backfill, contains demolition debris. Pale grey-brown silty clay. 30% stone, gravel and flint, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-6cm. Fairly soft and friable, slightly mixed. Overlies (107).		0.22m deep
104	***Cut***	**North – south internal perimeter ditch, in tandem with (102) forms part of the defensive structure of the camp. Filled with (105) and (128)-(131). Westernmost ditch of the two; divided from (102) by step (118). Slightly diffuse in plan, clear in section. Potentially steep sided but not fully excavated. Approximately 2.70m wide. Cuts (118).**		**1.10m+ deep**
105	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of ditch **(104)**, topsoil derived material. Pale grey-brown silty sand. 10% gravel, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-6cm. Moderately loose and friable; fairly homogeneous. Includes CBM and mortar fragments. Overlies (128).		0.20m deep
106	*Layer*	Spread of bank material. Pale yellow-brown sandy silt loam. 80% gravel, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-6cm. 2% chalk fragments. Fairly compact; fairly homogeneous. Overlies (126). Cut by **(114)**.		0.20m deep
107	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of ditch **(102)**, topsoil derived material. Mid brown silty clay loam. 2% gravel, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-5cm. 1% chalk flecks. Fairly compact; homogeneous. Overlies (108).		0.12m deep
108	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of ditch **(102)**, possible backfilled material. Dark grey-brown silty clay. 50% gravel, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-6cm. 5% chalk flecks and fragments. Fairly compact; fairly homogeneous. Overlies (109).		0.40m deep
109	*Deposit*	Primary fill of ditch **(102)**. Dark red-brown sandy silt loam. 5% gravel, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Also includes one large angular fragment of stone (0.30x0.18m). Fairly soft; moderately homogeneous. Overlies **(102)**.		0.08m deep
110	***Cut***	**Possible later robber cut, north – south aligned, filled with (111) and (124). Straight, steep to moderate sides, concave base. Western edge much steeper than eastern edge. 2.5m wide. Cuts (105) and (113).**		**0.70m deep**
111	*Deposit*	Secondary fill or possible deliberate backfill of **(110)**, topsoil derived material. Mid brown sandy silt loam. 10% gravel, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-5cm. 1% chalk fragments. Moderately compact; very slightly mixed. Overlies (124).		0.54m deep
112	***Cut***	**Cut of robber trench. North – south aligned, filled with (113). Vertical, steep sides, flat base. 0.60m wide. Cuts (132).**		**0.22m deep**
113	*Deposit*	Deliberate rubble backfill of **(112)**. Mid yellow-brown sandy silt loam. 10% flint/gravel, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-8cm. Frequent brick		0.22m deep

		rubble, clinker and fired clay. Loose with frequent voids. Overlies **(112)**.	
114	***Cut***	**Construction cut for perimeter wall. North –south aligned, filled with (115) and (132). Straight, steep, near vertical sides, flat base. 1.2m+ wide, eastern extent truncated by robber cut (112). Cuts (125) and (117).**	**1.02m deep**
115	*Deposit*	Deliberate backfill of construction cut **(114)**. Pale yellow-brown silty sand. 25% flint/gravel, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Very hard and compact; fairly homogeneous. Overlies **(114)**.	0.42m deep
116	***Cut***	**Cut of possible posthole for palisade. Filled with (117). Partly truncated, partially exposed. 0.40m+ diameter.**	**1.20m deep**
117	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of posthole **(116)**. Pale red-brown sandy silt loam. 30% gravel, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-6cm. Fairly compact; moderately homogeneous. Cut by **(114)**. Overlies **(116)**.	1.20m deep
118	*Layer*	Linear band (north-south) of very compacted chalk and gravel. Potential walkway between ditches **(102)** and **(104)**. Pale grey white silty sand. 90% gravel and compacted chalk, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-6cm. Cut by **(102)** and **(104)**.	0.15m deep
119	*Layer*	Possible road or pathway material external to perimeter. North – south aligned, flanked by ditches **(120)** and **(122)**. Material may be derived from excavation of flanking ditches. Dark red-brown silty sand. 75% gravel, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-5cm. Compact. Unexcavated. 1.4m wide.	-
120	***Cut***	**North – south aligned linear feature to east of (119). Likely to be roadside ditch. 1.08m wide. Not fully excavated. Filled with (121).**	**-**
121	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of ditch **(120)**. Dark brown-red. Sandy silt. 5% stone/gravel, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Fairly compact; fairly homogeneous. Not fully excavated. Overlies **(120)**.	-
122	***Cut***	**North – south aligned linear feature to west of (119). Likely to be roadside ditch. 0.94m wide. Not fully excavated. Filled with (122).**	**-**
123	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of ditch **(122)**. Dark brown-red. Sandy silt. 5% stone/gravel, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Fairly compact; fairly homogeneous. Not fully excavated. Overlies **(122)**.	-
124	*Deposit*	Secondary fill or possible deliberate backfill of **(110)**. Mid grey-brown sandy silt loam. 10% gravel, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-5cm. 2% chalk fragments. Moderately compact; very slightly mixed. Overlies **(110)**.	0.24m deep
125	*Layer*	Buried soil. Mid brown silty clay. 25% stone/gravel, sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Fairly compact; homogeneous. Largely unexcavated.	0.17-0.25m bgl
126	*Natural*	Natural geology. Mid orange-brown gravel. Compact; homogeneous.	0.35-0.46m bgl
127	*Natural*	Natural geology. Chalk. Compact.	0.42m+ bgl
128	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of ditch **(104)**, demolition debris. Very pale brown-grey sand incorporating frequent degraded mortar. 2% gravel, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Moderately compact; slightly mixed. Includes CBM fragments. Overlies (129).	0.15m deep
129	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of ditch **(104)**, demolition debris. Mid brown-grey silty sand. 2% gravel, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Moderately compact; slightly mixed. Includes CBM and mortar fragments. Overlies (130).	0.40m deep
130	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of ditch **(104)**, demolition debris. Mid orange-yellow sand incorporating degraded mortar. No visible coarse components. Loose rubble fill, occasional voids. Includes frequent brick rubble. Overlies (131).	0.54m deep
131	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of ditch **(104)**, unexcavated. Mid brown-grey silty clay. 5% gravel, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Moderately compact; fairly homogenous. Lowest excavated deposit within **(104)**.	-

132	*Deposit*	Deliberate backfill of construction cut **(114)**. Mid red-brown sandy silt loam. 20% flint/gravel, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Hard and compact; fairly homogeneous. Overlies (115).	0.44m deep

TRENCH 2			**Type:** Machine excavated	
Dimensions: 17.46x1.60m		**Max. depth:** 0.51m	**Ground level:** 34.85m aOD	
Context	**Description**			**Depth**
201	*Topsoil*	Modern topsoil, directly under turf. Divided into 2m areas and suffix 1-.9 added to designate each sector, numbered west to east. Mid grey brown silty clay loam. <1% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Moderately loose and friable; bioturbated; homogeneous. Overlies (202).		0.00-0.19m bgl
202	*Layer*	Cleaning interface layer between (201) and (203). Dark grey-brown silty clay loam. 20% stone/flint, subangular – sub-rounded, <1-5cm. Occasional chalk and CBM fragments. Fairly loose. Given same suffix system as for (201).		-
203	*Layer*	Demolition debris. Dark grey-brown silt loam. 15% stone/flint, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-8cm. Occasional chalk and CBM fragments. Moderately compact. Given same suffix system as for (201). Also 20l sample from each area sieved in order to facilitate finds retrieval. Overlies (209), (213), (215), (219) and (221).		0.13m deep
204	*Layer*	Linear area (north-south) of rough flint and CBM just to the west of western wall of barrack block. Possible path surface. Dark brown silt loam. 50% flint, sub-angular, 2-18cm. Frequent CBM fragments. Compact. 1.22m wide. Overlies (212).		0.10m deep
205	*Layer*	Possible yard surface. Pale brown-orange sandy gravel. 50% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Compact; homogeneous. Overlies (220).		0.06m deep
206	***Cut***	**Only eastern edge seen, western edge defined by (214), may not be a true cut. Filled with (207). Shallow, concave sides, flat base. 1.24m wide. Potentially cuts (205).**		**0.08m deep**
207	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of **(206)**. Dark brown silt loam. 5% flint, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Fairly homogeneous. Overlies **(206)**.		0.08m deep
208	***Cut***	**Only partially seen in plan. Possible posthole or small pit. Apparently sub-circular with steep, straight sides and flat base. 0.85m wide. Clear in plan and section. Filled with (209). Cuts (210).**		**0.29m deep**
209	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of **(208)**. Pale grey-brown silty clay loam. <1% stone, sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Fairly loose and friable; fairly homogeneous; some bioturbation. More gravelly lens at base. Overlies **(208)**.		0.29m deep
210	*Layer*	Clay surface within barrack block. Dark grey brown silty clay loam. 25% stone/flint, sub-angular – sub-rounded, 2-10cm. Occasional chalk and CBM fragments. Slightly mixed, some patches of mid grey clay. Cut by **(214)**, **(217)** and **(208)**. Overlies (218).		0.06m deep
211	*Layer*	Possible external surfacing. Dark brown silty clay loam. 25% stone/gravel, sub-rounded – rounded, <1-5cm. Occasional chalk fragments. Compact; very slightly mixed. Overlies (218). Very similar/identical to (212).		0.03m deep
212	*Layer*	Possible external surfacing. Dark brown silty clay loam. 25% stone/gravel, sub-rounded – rounded, <1-5cm. Occasional chalk fragments. Compact; very slightly mixed. Overlies (218). Very similar/identical to (211).		0.03m deep
213	*Layer*	Linear area (north-south) of rough flint and CBM just to the west of western wall of barrack block. Possible path surface or foundation for wall. Mid brown silt loam. 50% flint, sub-angular, 2-20cm. Frequent CBM fragments. Very shallow; compact. Overlies (211) and (212).		0.02m deep
214	***Cut***	**North-south aligned robber cut of eastern wall of barrack block.**		**-**

		Clear in plan. Unexcavated but appears to be similar in nature to (217). Filled with (221). Cuts (207) and (210).	
215	*Deposit*	Secondary fill or possible deliberate backfill of robber cut **(217)**. Dark brown silty clay loam. 30% stone/flint, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-8cm. Moderately compact; very slightly mixed; some bioturbation. Overlies (216).	0.16m deep
216	*Deposit*	Deliberate deposit, could potentially be undisturbed material but more likely deliberately backfilled material after brick reclamation. Lower fill of **(217)**. Pale grey-brown sandy silt loam. 5% stone/flint, sub-rounded, <1-8cm. Sediment incorporates a lot of mortar. Fairly loose; fairly homogeneous. Overlies **(217)**.	0.11m deep
217	***Cut***	**Robber cut, associated with removal of the western barrack block wall. Linear, north-south aligned. Filled with (215) and (216). Vertical, straight sides, flat base. 0.68m wide. Cuts (204) and (210).**	**0.26m deep**
218	*Layer*	Buried soil. Dark brown silty clay. 25% stone/gravel, sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Fairly loose; homogeneous. Largely unexcavated.	0.23m+ bgl
219	*Layer*	In situ burning of (210). Possible hearth area. Pale yellow-red clay. 10% stone/chalk, sub-rounded, 2-8cm. Overlies (210).	0.10m deep
220	*Layer*	Possible surface overlain by (205). Only small area seen but apparently north- south aligned linear feature. Pale grey-brown silty clay. 50% stone/gravel, sub-angular – sub-rounded, 2-6cm. Unexcavated. Potentially cuts (218).	-
221	*Deposit*	Upper fill of robber cut **(214)**. Secondary fill or possible deliberate backfill. Mid grey-brown silty clay. 20% flint/gravel, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-8cm. Compact; slightly mixed. Unexcavated.	-

TRENCH 3			**Type:** Machine excavated	
Dimensions: 10.00x1.52m		**Max. depth:** 0.72m	**Ground level:** 35.00-35.14m aOD	
Context	**Description**			**Depth**
301	*Topsoil*	Modern topsoil, directly under turf. Mid grey brown silty clay loam. <1% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Moderately loose and friable; bioturbated; homogeneous. Overlies (302).		0.00-0.16m deep
302	*Layer*	Cleaning interface layer/ base of (301). Dark grey-brown silty clay loam. 2% stone/flint, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Moderately loose and friable; homogenous; bioturbated. Overlies (303), (304) and (314).		0.05m deep
303	*Layer*	Demolition debris. Pale grey-brown silty clay loam. 15% stone/gravel, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-8cm. 5% chalk fragments. Mixed; moderately compact. Identical to (304). Overlies (305) and (307).		0.40m deep
304	*Layer*	Demolition debris. Pale grey-brown silty clay loam. 15% stone/gravel, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-8cm. 5% chalk fragments. Mixed; moderately compact. Identical to (303). Overlies (305), (310) and (312).		0.18m deep
305	*Deposit*	Fill of robber cut **(306)**, possible deliberate backfill. Mid grey-brown silty clay. 15% stone, sub-angular, 2-10cm. Frequent chalk and CBM fragments. Mixed; moderately compact. Overlies **(306)**.		0.24m deep
306	***Cut***	**Cut of robber trench (north-south) removing east wall of latrine block. Filled with (305). Width not fully exposed. Steep, straight sides, flat base. Cuts (308).**		**0.24m deep**
307	*Surface*	Compacted chalk pathway. East – west aligned. Surface irregular and undulating. Unexcavated. Overlies (309).		-
308	*Layer*	Possible surface at north end of latrine block. Mid orange-brown sandy silty clay. <1% gravel, sub-rounded, <1cm. Compact. Unexcavated. Overlies (313).		-
309	*Layer*	Possible surface to north of (307). Mid grey-brown silty clay. 5%		-

		stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Compact. Unexcavated. Overlies (313).	
310	*Deposit*	Wall footing within **(311)**. Pale grey-white clay mixed with 25% crushed and fragmented chalk. Compact. Unexcavated.	-
311	***Cut***	**Construction cut for perimeter wall (east-west). Filled with (310). Width not fully exposed. Unexcavated.**	**-**
312	*Layer*	Area of rough stone paving. Includes reused stone roof-tile and possible masonry fragments. Sub-angular – angular flat slabs, length 6-30cm, width 4-22cm. Left *in situ*. Overlies (313).	-
313	*Layer*	Buried soil. Mid yellow-brown silty clay. 5% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Occasional chalk fragments. Compact, probably by trample. Unexcavated.	0.30m+ bgl
314	*Layer*	Demolition debris. Pale grey-brown silty clay loam. 25% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <15cm. 5% chalk fragments. Occasional CBM fragments. Mixed; moderately compact. Similar to (303) and (304). Overlies (305).	0.36m deep

TRENCH 4			**Type:** Machine excavated
Dimensions: 38.10x1.50m		**Max. depth:** 0.80m	**Ground level:** 33.38-33.73m aOD
Context	**Description**		**Depth**
401	*Topsoil*	Modern topsoil, directly under turf. Mid grey silty clay. <1% flint/gravel, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Homogeneous; moderately loose and friable; bioturbated. Overlies (411). Assigned suffix based on position, numbered south-north 401.1- 0-15.35m, 401.2- 15.35-28m, 401.3- 28-38m.	0.00-0.25m bgl
402	*Skeleton*	Disarticulated human remains, probably disturbed from adjacent grave cuts. Lying within the interface between (401) and (411).	-
403	*Skeleton*	Adult inhumation, coffined burial. Only small part of skeleton exposed (base of spine, pelvis, top of femurs, lower part of arms across pelvis area). But condition good and probably complete. North – south aligned, head to north. Supine, extended. Undisturbed except for some movement as coffin collapsed. Left *in situ*. In grave cut **(404)**.	0.11m deep
404	***Cut***	**Grave cut containing inhumation (403). Rectangular. Vertical, straight sides. Not fully excavated. Very diffuse in plan, clear in section. Backfilled with (405) and (421). 0.90m+ wide (far west edge beyond limits of trench), 3.98m long. Size suggests multiple grave, possibly not a single phase. Cuts (411).**	**0.62m+ deep**
405	*Deposit*	Deliberate backfill of grave cut **(404)**. Mid orange-brown sandy silt loam. 10% gravel/chalk, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-7cm. Re-deposited natural material. Moderately compact; fairly homogeneous. Not fully excavated. Relationship to (412) unclear. Overlies (403).	0.62m+ deep
406	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of ditch **(407)**, demolition debris. Mid orange-brown sandy silt. 5% gravel, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-5cm. Frequent brick rubble. Compact; slightly mixed. Not fully excavated. Overlies **(407)**.	0.60m deep
407	***Cut***	**Cut of perimeter ditch, east - west aligned. Filled with (406). Not fully excavated. Slightly diffuse in plan. 3.4m wide.**	**0.60m deep**
408	*Layer*	Perimeter bank, east – west aligned. Dark grey-brown sandy silt loam. 30% gravel, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-6cm. Unexcavated. Compact.	0.20m+ deep
409	*Deposit*	Fill of robber cut **(410)**. Mid orange-brown sandy silt loam. 10% gravel, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-6cm. Frequent CBM rubble. Fairly compact; mixed deposit. Only partly excavated.	0.56m+ deep
410	***Cut***	**Cut of robber trench (north-east – south-west). Filled with (409). Only partly excavated, profile not seen. 2.20m wide.**	**0.56m+ deep**
411	*Natural*	Natural geology. Mid orange-brown sandy silt loam. 5% gravel, sub-	0.22m+ bgl

		angular – sub-rounded, <1-6cm. Compact; fairly homogeneous; some bioturbation.	
412	***Cut***	**Possible grave cut, sub-rectangular. Unexcavated. Diffuse/unclear in plan. Filled with (413). 0.70m wide, 1.24m+ long (far north edge beyond limits of trench). Cuts (411).**	**-**
413	*Deposit*	Deliberate backfill of grave cut **(412)**. Mid orange-brown sandy silt loam. 10% gravel/chalk, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-7cm. Re-deposited natural material. Moderately compact; fairly homogeneous. Unexcavated.	-
414	***Cut***	**Possible grave cut. Sub-rectangular. Unexcavated. Diffuse/unclear in plan. Filled with (415). 0.56m+ wide (far east edge beyond limits of trench), 1.18m long. Cuts (411).**	**-**
415	*Deposit*	Deliberate backfill of grave cut **(414)**. Mid orange-brown sandy silt loam. 10% gravel/chalk, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-7cm. Re-deposited natural material. Moderately compact; fairly homogeneous. Unexcavated.	-
416	***Cut***	**Possible grave cut. Sub-rectangular. Unexcavated. Diffuse/unclear in plan. Filled with (417). 0.90m+ wide (far west edge beyond limits of trench), 2.24m long. Cuts (411).**	**-**
417	*Deposit*	Deliberate backfill of grave cut **(416)**. Mid orange-brown sandy silt loam. 10% gravel/chalk, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-7cm. Re-deposited natural material. Moderately compact; fairly homogeneous. Unexcavated.	-
418	*Layer*	Possible step/bank between **(407)** and **(419)**. Mid orange brown sandy loam. 40% gravel, sub-angular – sub-rounded, 2-8cm. Compact; fairly homogenous. Unexcavated.	-
419	***Cut***	**Cut of possible defensive ditch. Similar to 102. East – west aligned. Filled with (420). Unexcavated. 3.10m wide.**	**-**
420	*Deposit*	Upper fill of ditch **(419)**. Mid grey brown sandy silt loam. 25% gravel, sub-angular – sub-rounded, 2-8cm. Compact; fairly homogeneous. Unexcavated.	-
421	*Deposit*	Deliberate backfill of grave cut **(404)**. Mid orange-brown sandy silt loam. 10% gravel, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-6cm. Very rare chalk fragments. Re-deposited natural material; moderately compact; fairly homogeneous. Unexcavated. Relationship to (405) unclear. Overlies **(404)**.	-

TRENCH 5			**Type:** Hand excavated
Dimensions: 0.86x0.70m		**Max. depth:** 0.07m	**Ground level:** 34.59m aOD
Context	**Description**		**Depth**
501	*Topsoil*	Modern topsoil. Mid grey-brown silt loam. <1% flint/gravel, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Fairly homogeneous; moderately loose and friable; bioturbated, in vicinity of rabbit warren. Directly under turf. Overlies (502).	0.00-0.05m bgl
502	*Structure*	Modern brick structure, likely to be well capping. LBC frogged bricks. Where exposed appears to be resting directly on (503).	0.04m deep
503	*Topsoil*	Lower topsoil as (501) but up to 2% flint/gravel.	0.05m+ bgl

TRENCH 6			**Type:** Machine excavated
Dimensions: 9.50x2.95m		**Max. depth:** 1.01m	**Ground level:** 34.44-34.66m aOD
Context	**Description**		**Depth**
601	*Topsoil*	Modern topsoil, directly under turf. Mid grey-brown silt loam. <1% flint/gravel, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Fairly homogeneous; moderately loose and friable; bioturbated, in vicinity of	0.00-0.20m bgl

		rabbit warren. Overlies (602). Assigned suffix from finds distribution, 601.W (west), 601.C (centre), 601.E (east).	
602	*Layer*	Interface under (601), combination of demolition debris and ploughed/disturbed material. Mid grey-brown silt loam. 50% stone/gravel, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Moderately compact; mixed. Overlies (603), (605) and (611).	0.14m deep
603	*Surface*	Metalled surface. Mid grey-brown silt loam. 80% gravel, sub-angular – rounded, <1-3cm. Compact. Thought to post-date (604).	0.03m deep
604	*Deposit*	Deliberate deposit, compacted chalk foundation within beam slot **(608)**. Mid grey-brown silt loam. 10% stone/gravel, sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Frequent chalk fragments, occasional CBM fragments; rare larger stone slabs. Compact.	0.17m deep
605	*Deposit*	Deliberate backfill of linear **(607)**. Mid grey-brown silt loam. 10% gravel/stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-5cm. Occasional sub-rounded cobbles. Frequent mortar and CBM fragments. Mixed; moderately compact. Overlies (606).	0.43m deep
606	*Deposit*	Deliberate backfill of linear **(607)**. Mid grey-brown silty clay. 10% gravel/stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-5cm. Occasional mortar fragments; rare CBM fragments. Mixed; moderately compact. Overlies **(607)**.	0.31m deep
607	***Cut***	**Deep, linear feature, exact purpose unclear. North-west – south-east aligned. Steep, near vertical, straight sides, flat base. 0.88m wide. Filled with (605) and (606). On different alignment to foundation trenches. Filled with demolition debris sourced from beyond immediate area. Cuts (609).**	**0.76m deep**
608	***Cut***	**Cut of foundation trench, west wall of building. North-north-west – south-south-east aligned. Filled with (604). Clear in plan and section. Moderate, straight sides, flat base. 0.64m wide. Cuts (609).**	**0.17m deep**
609	*Layer*	Layer, possible levelling or surface layer internal to building. Mid brown-grey silt loam. 5% stone/gravel, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Rare CBM fragments. Moderately compact; fairly homogeneous. Depth seen in edge of **(607)** but in itself unexcavated. Cut by **(607), (608)** and **(612)**.	0.60m deep
610	*Layer*	Layer, possible levelling or surface layer external to building on east side. Mid brown-grey silt loam. 5% stone/gravel, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Rare CBM fragments. Moderately compact; fairly homogeneous. Unexcavated. Cut by **(612)**.	-
611	*Deposit*	Deliberate deposit, compacted chalk foundation within beam slot **(612)**. Mid grey-brown silt loam. 10% stone/gravel, sub-rounded, <1-6cm. Frequent chalk fragments, occasional mortar and CBM fragments. Compact. Unexcavated.	-
612	***Cut***	**Cut of foundation trench, east wall of building. North-north-west – south-south-east aligned. Filled with (611). Clear in plan. 0.59m wide. Unexcavated. Cuts (609) and (610).**	**-**
613	*Natural*	Possible natural geology or buried subsoil. Mid yellow orange silty clay. Compact; homogeneous.	0.28m+ bgl

TRENCH 7			**Type:**	Machine excavated
Dimensions 14.00x3.00m	**Max. depth:** 1.00m		**Ground level:** 33.06-33.21m aOD	
Context	**Description**			**Depth**
701	*Topsoil*	Modern topsoil. Dark grey sandy silt loam. 2% gravel, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Fairly loose and friable; fairly homogeneous; bioturbated. Band of gravel (natural sorting) at base of topsoil. Overlies (702).		0.00-0.30m bgl

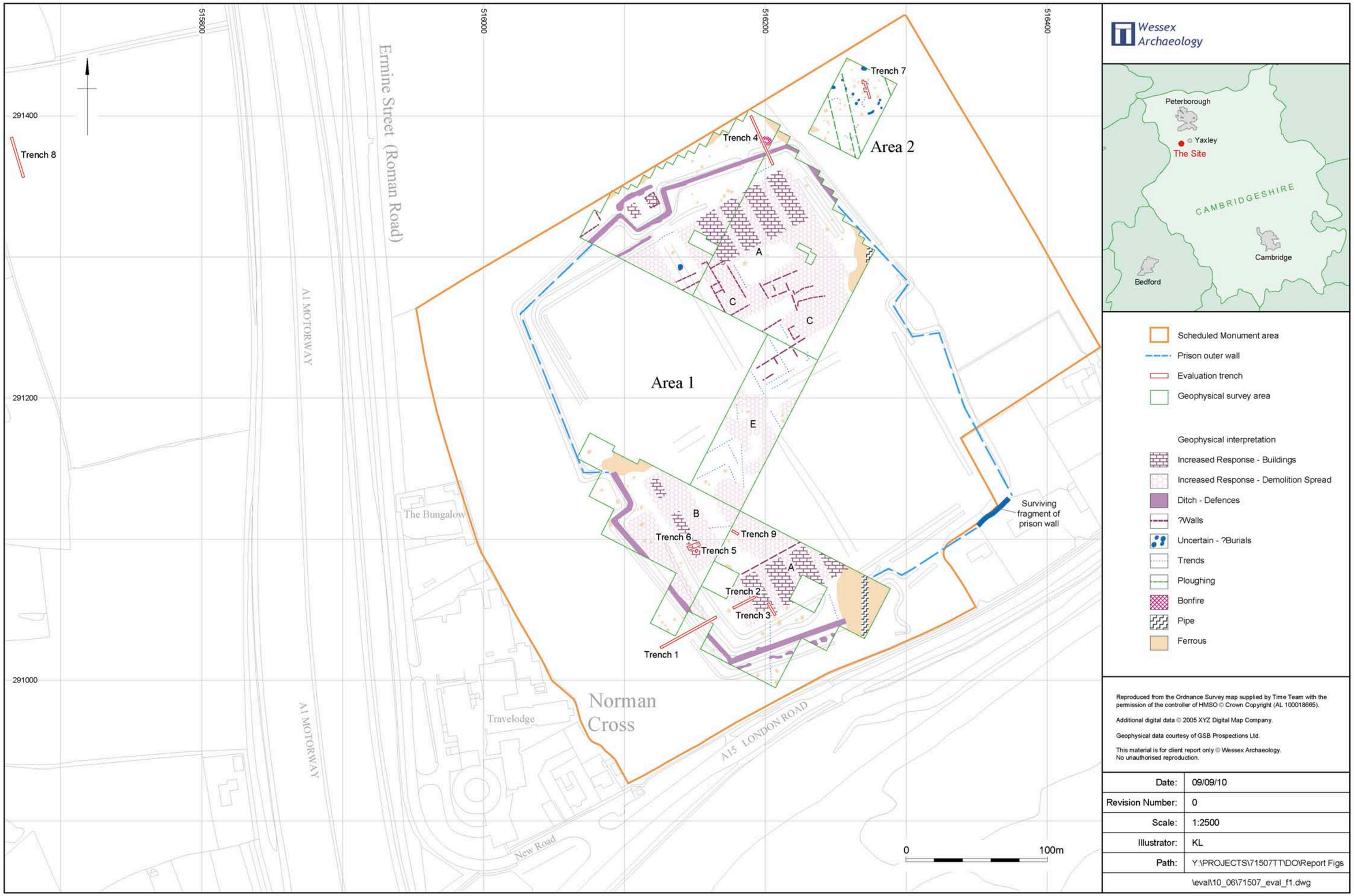
702	*Subsoil*	Modern subsoil. Mid orange-brown silty sand. 10% gravel, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Compact; some biotubation; fairly homogeneous. Overlies (712).	0.30-0.50m bgl
703	*Deposit*	Deliberate backfill of grave cut **(706)**. Mid orange-brown sandy silt loam. 10% stone/gravel, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-8cm. 5% chalk, sub-rounded, 1-4cm. Moderately compact; slightly mixed, occasional diffuse blue grey clay mottles. Overlies (704) and (705).	0.78m deep
704	*Skeleton*	Adult inhumation. Only small part of skeleton exposed (lower part of femurs, part of left tibia). But condition good and likely complete. North – south aligned, head to north. Supine, extended. Undisturbed; left *in situ*. In grave cut **(706)**.	0.20m deep
705	*Skeleton*	Adult inhumation. Only small part of skeleton exposed (lower part of femurs, part of left tibia and right fibula). But condition good and likely complete. North – south aligned, head to north. Supine, extended. Left leg, crosses right just above knee. Undisturbed; left *in situ*. In grave cut **(706)**.	0.20m deep
706	***Cut***	**Grave cut containing inhumations (704) and (705). Sub-rectangular. Near vertical straight sides, base irregular (where seen). Not fully excavated. Very slightly diffuse in plan, clear in section. Backfilled with (703). 1.30m wide, 1.94m+ long (far north edge beyond limits of trench). Cuts (712).**	**0.78m deep**
707	*Deposit*	Deliberate backfill of grave recut **(718)**. Pale orange-brown sandy silt loam. 15% stone/gravel, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-6cm. 2% chalk, sub-rounded, 1-4cm. Moderately compact; slightly mixed. Overlies (710).	0.45m+ deep
708	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of grave cut **(711)**, may be an indication of the grave cut being open for sometime before burials occured. Dark brown sandy clay. 2% gravel, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Compact; homogeneous. Derives from the east. Overlies **(711)**.	0.31m+ deep
709	*Skeleton*	Adult inhumation. Only small part of skeleton exposed (skull, some ribs, upper part of arm, top of right pelvis). But condition good and probably complete. North – south aligned, head to north. Supine, extended. Head resting on right side, arms extended by side. Undisturbed; left *in situ*. In grave cut **(711)**.	0.05m+ deep
710	*Skeleton*	Adult inhumation. Only small part of skeleton exposed (skull, some ribs, upper part of arm, top of left pelvis). But condition good and probably complete. North – south aligned, head to north. Supine, extended. Arms extended by side. Undisturbed; left *in situ*. In grave recut **(718)**.	0.05m+ deep
711	***Cut***	**Grave cut containing inhumations (709) and (when recut) (710). Sub-rectangular. Near vertical straight sides, base slightly concave (where seen). Not fully excavated. Very slightly diffuse in plan, clear in section. Backfilled with (708) and (719). 1.7m wide, 2.16m long. Cuts (712).**	**0.60m+ deep**
712	*Natural*	Natural geology. Mid orange sandy silty clay. 5-25% gravel, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Gravel content increases further down the profile. Moderately compact; fairly homogeneous. Appears to overlies (717).	0.30m+ bgl
713	***Cut***	**Possible linear. East – west aligned. North edge very diffuse/unclear, south edge slightly diffuse. Unexcavated. Filled with (704). 2.00m wide.**	**-**
714	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of **(713)**. Mid orange-brown sandy silt loam. 2% gravel, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Moderately compact; fairly homogeneous. Unexcavated.	-
715	***Cut***	**Possible grave cut. Only partly seen in plan. Diffuse. Filled with (716). Sub-rectangular. Unexcavated.**	**-**
716	*Deposit*	Upper fill of **(715)**. Mid orange sandy silt loam. 5% gravel/chalk, sub-	-

		angular – sub-rounded, <1-6cm. Slightly mixed; moderately compact. Unexcavated.	
717	*Natural*	Natural geology seen in base of **(706)**. Pale grey clay. No visible inclusions. Compact. Homogeneous. Appears to underlie (712).	1.00m+ bgl
718	***Cut***	**Recut of grave (711) to include interment (710). Backfilled with (707). Seen in section only. Cuts (708) and (719).**	**0.45m+ deep**
719	*Deposit*	Deliberate backfill of grave **(711)**. Dark brown sandy clay. 2% gravel, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Compact; homogeneous. Overlies inhumation (709).	0.15m+ deep

TRENCH 8			**Type:** Machine excavated
Dimensions 29.60x1.72m		**Max. depth:** 1.05m	**Ground level:** 21.43-21.71m aOD
Context	**Description**		**Depth**
801	*Topsoil*	Modern ploughsoil. Pale yellow-brown silty clay. 2% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Moderately compact; homogeneous; bioturbated. Overlies (802).	0.00-0.30m bgl
802	*Subsoil*	Modern subsoil. Dark yellow sandy silty clay. 1% stone, sub-angular, <1cm. Moderately compact; fairly homogeneous; some bioturbation. Overlies (803).	0.30-0.60m bgl
803	*Natural*	Natural geology. Dark orange-yellow sand with bands of gravel. Compact; homogeneous.	0.52m+ bgl
804	***Cut***	**Cut of ditch/drainage channel. Filled with (805)-(810). Slightly diffuse in plan and section. Depth of trench exposed 0.51m depth of ditch in trench edges (but at very oblique angle) but apart from this unexcavated. South-west – north-east aligned. Steep, straight sides. Approximately 3.5m wide. Cuts (803).**	**0.51m+ deep**
805	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of **(804)**, water deposition. Dark blue-grey clay. 2% chalk/gravel, sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Slightly mottled; gleyed; compact. Lowest deposit seen.	-
806	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of **(804)**, water deposition. Pale green-grey clay. <1% stone/gravel, sub-rounded, <1cm. Compact; fairly homogeneous. East-facing section only. Overlies (805).	0.12m+ deep
807	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of **(804)**, water deposition. Mid purple-brown clay. <1% stone/gravel, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1cm. Compact; fairly homogeneous. East-facing section only. Overlies (806).	0.11m deep
808	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of **(804)**, water deposition. Mid blue-grey clay. <1% gravel/stone, sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Compact; fairly homogeneous. East-facing section only. Overlies (807).	0.12m deep
809	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of **(804)**, water deposition. Pale brown-grey clay. <1% stone/gravel, sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Compact; fairly homogeneous. East-facing section only. Overlies (808).	0.10m deep
810	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of **(804)**, may be reflection of disturbance at the edge of channel or deliberate dumping. Mid grey clay. 10% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-6cm. Rare CBM and animal bone. Compact; mixed. West-facing section only. Overlies (805).	0.50m deep

TRENCH 9			**Type:** Machine excavated
Dimensions 5.25x1.50m		**Max. depth:** 0.45m	**Ground level:** 34.54-34.63m aOD
Context	**Description**		**Depth**
901	*Topsoil*	Modern topsoil. Dark brown sandy silt loam. 2% gravel, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Fairly loose and friable; homogeneous; bioturbated. Overlies (902) and (904).	0.00-0.10m bgl
902	*Deposit*	Secondary fill or possible deliberate dumping within refuse pit **(903)**. Dark brown-grey silt loam. <1% gravel, sub-angular – sub-rounded,	0.40m deep

		<1cm. Occasional charcoal and coke flecks. Fairly loose and friable; homogeneous. Overlies (906).	
903	***Cut***	**Cut of refuse pit. Filled with (902) and (906). Sub-circular, moderate concave sides, flat base. 1.50m+ long, 1.60m wide. Cuts (907).**	**0.40m deep**
904	*Deposit*	Upper secondary fill of possible pit **(905)**. Mid grey-brown sandy clay loam. 5% gravel, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-5cm. Coarse, gritty. Unexcavated.	-
905	***Cut***	**Possible pit, only partially seen in plan. Filled with (904). Unexcavated.**	**-**
906	*Deposit*	Lower fill of **(903)**, possible primary fill. Dark green-brown sandy silt loam. 1% gravel, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1cm. Moderately compact; slightly mixed.	0.12m deep
907	*Natural*	Pale yellow-grey sandy silty clay 20% gravel, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-6cm. Moderately compact; fairly homogeneous.	0.10m+ bgl



Wessex Archaeology

Scheduled Monument area
Prison outer wall
Evaluation trench
Geophysical survey area

Geophysical interpretation
Increased Response - Buildings
Increased Response - Demolition Spread
Ditch - Defences
?Walls
Uncertain - ?Burials
Trends
Ploughing
Bonfire
Pipe
Ferrous

Date:	09/09/10
Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:2500
Illustrator:	KL
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Site location and results of geophysical survey

Figure 1

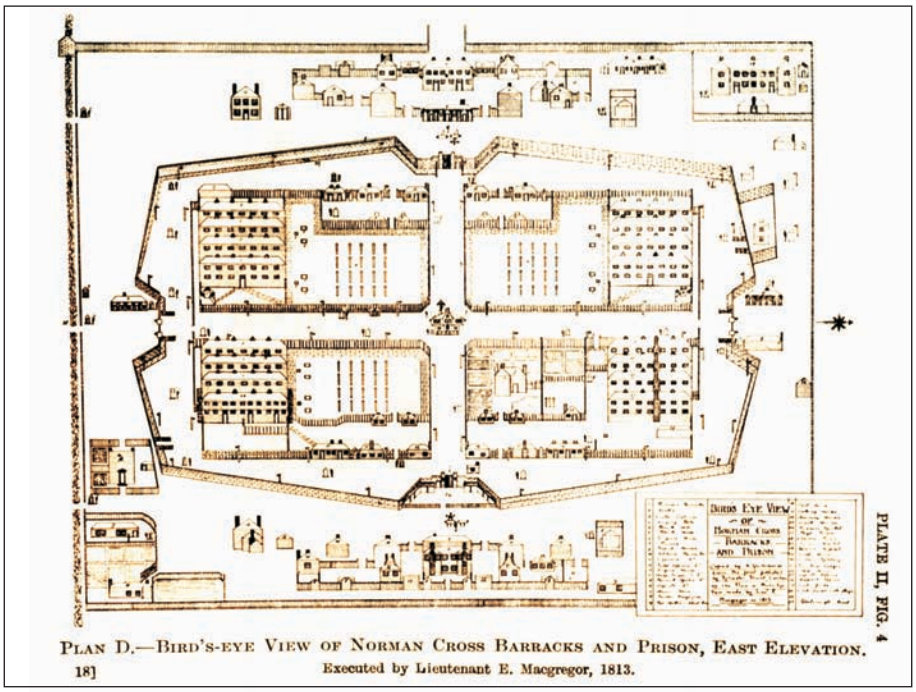

Plate 1: Engraving by Lt E. Macgregor, 1813 (taken from Walker 1913, Pl. II, fig. 4)

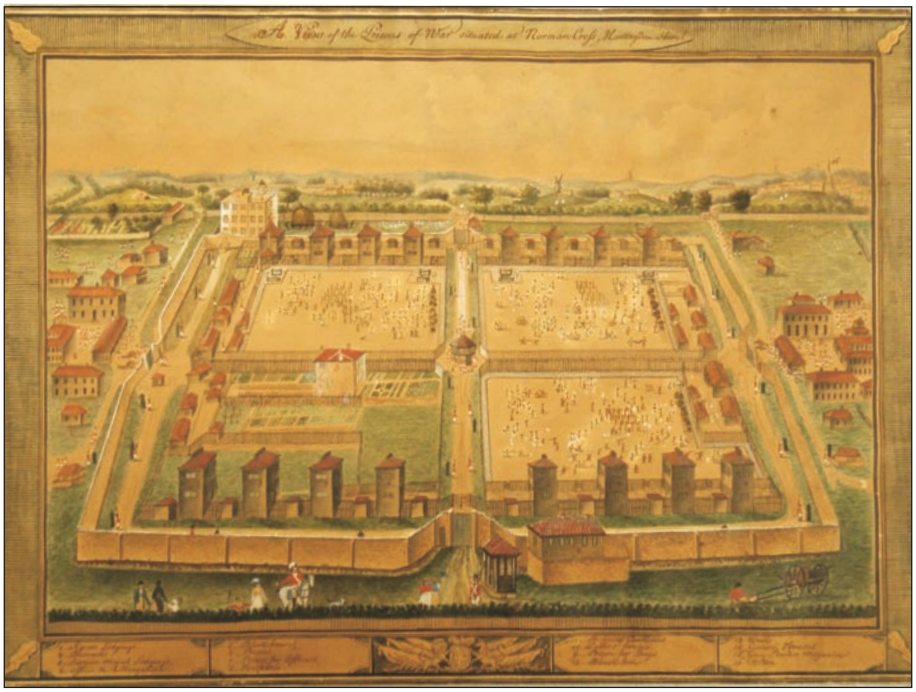

Plate 2: A view of the prisons of war situated at Norman Cross, Huntingdonshire (held by Peterborough Museum and Art Gallery)

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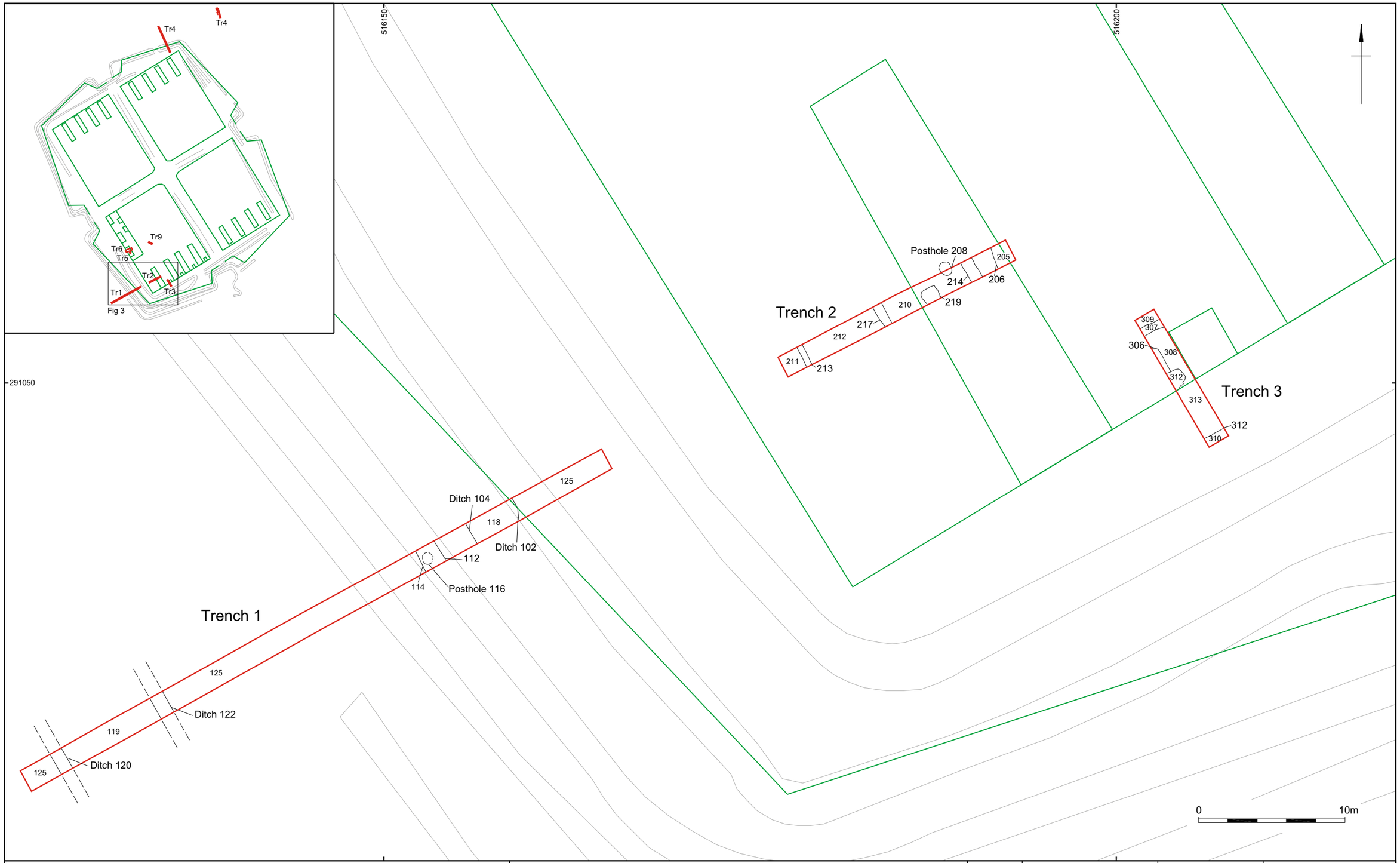
Wessex Archaeology



Wessex Archaeology

Evaluation trench

Prison buildings based on 1797 plan

OS survey

Date:	09/09/10	Revision Number:	0
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Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\71507TT\Drawing Office\Report Figs\eval\10_06\71507_eval_f2.dwg		

Trenches 1, 2 and 3: plan

Figure 3

Plate 3: Trench 1, view from north-east

Plate 4: Trench 1 defensive ditches, view from west

Plate 5: Trench 2, view from south-west

Plate 6: Trench 2 robber cut (217), south-east facing section

Plate 7: Trench 3, view from north-west

Wessex Archaeology

Date:	09/09/10	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	n/a	Layout:	KL
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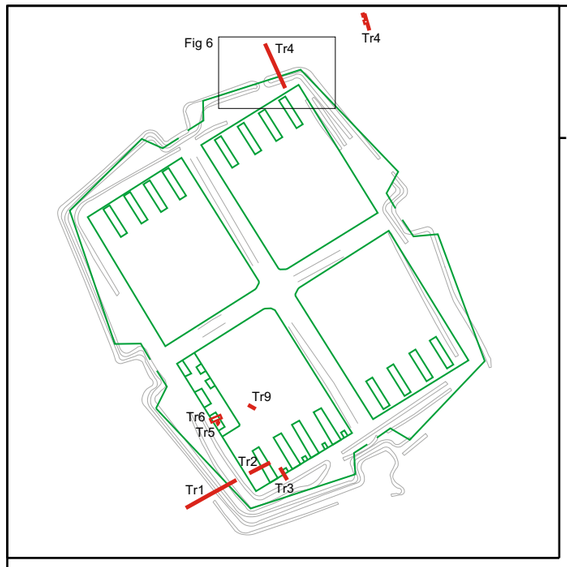
Trenches 1, 2 and 3: photographs

Figure 4



516150 516200 516250

291400

?Grave 412

Grave 404 with Skeleton 403

Grave 416

Grave 414

Plate 8: Grave 404, view from south-east

Plate 9: Skeleton 403, view from south-west

Trench 4

408

410

410

407

418

419

Plate 10: Trench 4, view from south-west

291350

0 10m

Wessex Archaeology

Evaluation trench

Prison buildings based on 1797 plan

OS survey

Date:	09/09/10	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:5000 & 1:250	Illustrator:	KL
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Trench 4: plan and photographs

Figure 5

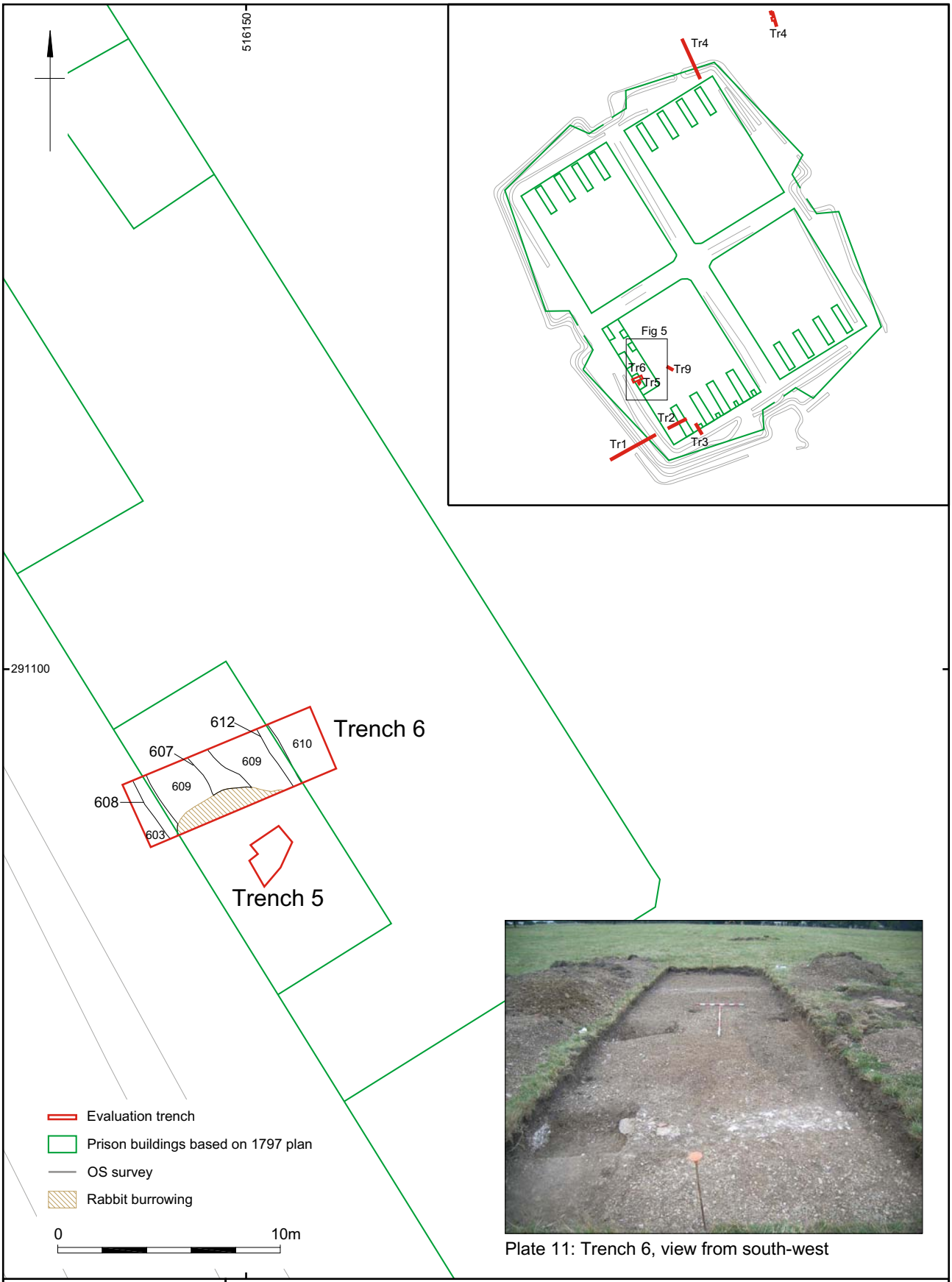

Plate 11: Trench 6, view from south-west

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Trenches 5, 6 and 9: plan and photograph

Figure 6

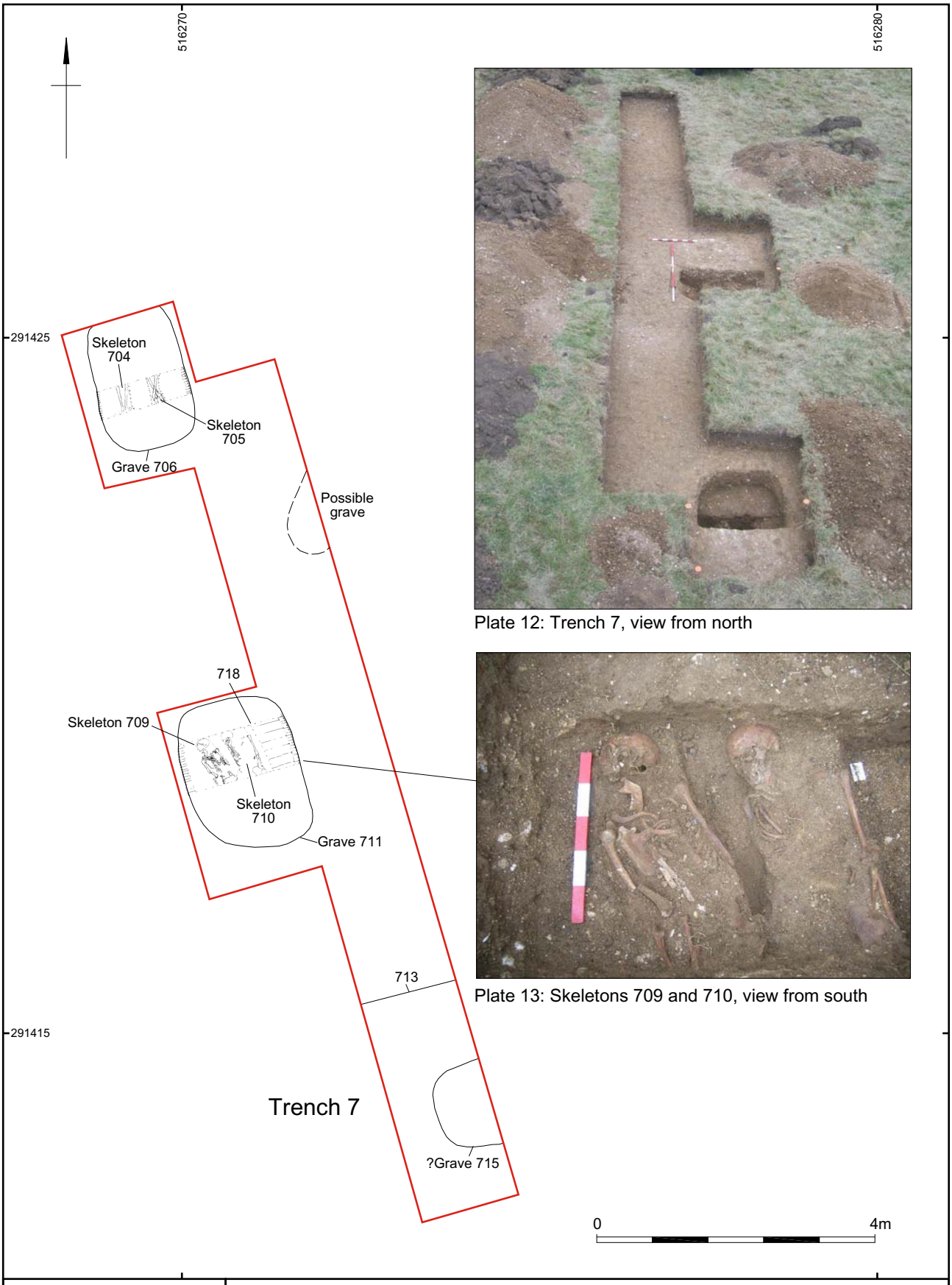

Plate 12: Trench 7, view from north

Plate 13: Skeletons 709 and 710, view from south

Evaluation trench

Date:	10/09/10	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Plan 1:80	Illustrator:	KL
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\71507TT\Drawing Office\Report Figs\eval\10_06\71507_eval_f2.dwg		

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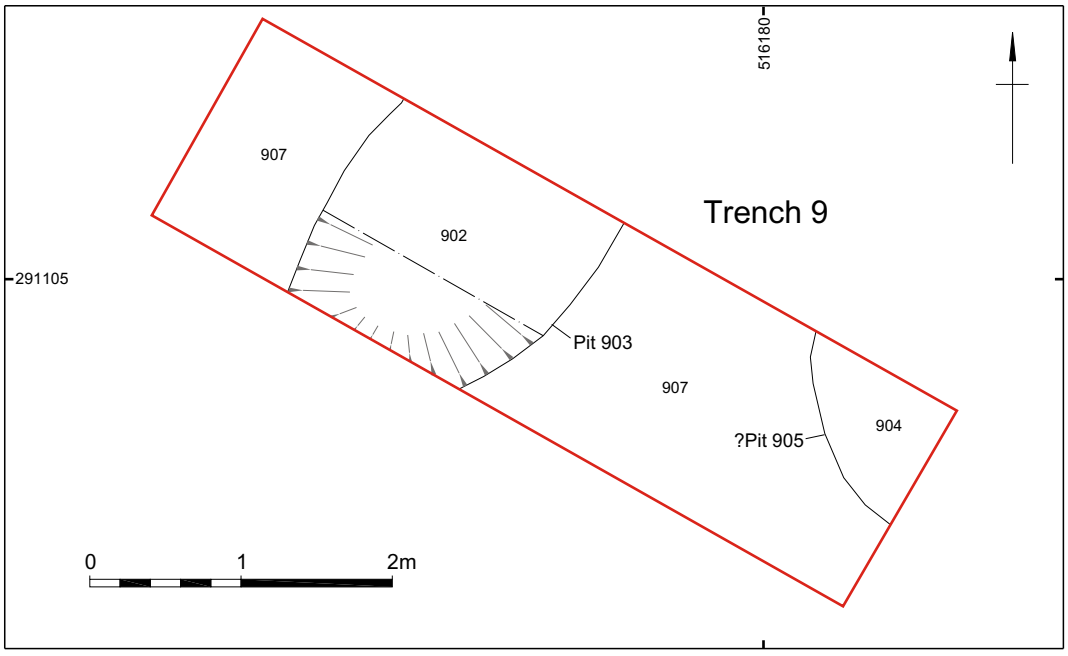
Trench 7: plan and photographs

Figure 7

291380

Plate 14: Trench 8, view from east



Trench 9 plan detail

Evaluation trench

Date:	10/09/10	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Plan 1:50	Illustrator:	KL
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\71507TT\Drawing Office\Report Figs\eval\10_06\71507_eval_f2.dwg		

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Trenches 8 and 9: photograph and plan

Figure 8

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Date:	10/09/10	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	n/a	Layout:	KL
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Worked bone objects

Figure 9

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