

# Northamptonshire Archaeology

An archaeological fieldwalking survey  
on land at Werrington  
Peterborough  
September-October 2006



Stephen Morris  
November 2006  
(Revised January 2007)  
Report 06/167

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Fieldwalking Survey at Werrington, Peterborough

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**OASIS REPORT FORM**

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project title	Archaeological Fieldwalking Survey on land north of Werrington, Peterborough September to October 2006	
Short description (250 words maximum)	Northamptonshire Archaeology carried out fieldwalking survey on nine arable fields to the north of Werrington, Peterborough. The fieldwalking recovered a moderate concentration of Roman pottery as well as manure scatters of medieval and post-medieval pottery. A number of worked flints were also recovered	
Project type (eg desk-based, field evaluation etc)	Fieldwalking survey	
Previous work (reference to organisation or SMR numbers etc)	Desk-based assessment by John Samuels Archaeological Consultants (ref. JSAC1316/05/01)	
Future work		
Monument type and period	None	
Significant finds	None	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
County	Werrington, Peterborough	
Site address (including postcode)		
Easting	515800	
Northing	304870	
Height OD	C. 10m AOD	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Organisation	John Samuels Archaeological Consultants	
Project brief originator	John Samuels Archaeological Consultants	
Project Design originator	John Samuels Archaeological Consultants	
Director/Supervisor	Steve Morris	
Project Manager	Adam Yates (NA) Simon Mortimer (JSAC)	
Sponsor or funding body	Allison Homes (Eastern Limited)	
<b>PROJECT DATE</b>		
Start date	25-9-06	
End date	26-10-06	
<b>ARCHIVES</b>		
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical		3 box; pottery, tile, worked flint slag, clay pipe, glass
Paper		1 file
Digital		
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
Title	Archaeological Fieldwalking Survey on land north of Werrington, Peterborough September to October 2006	
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Author(s)	Morris, S	
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Front cover: ceramic finial, 14th century

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWALKING SURVEY**  
**ON LAND NORTH OF WERRINGTON**  
**PETERBOROUGH**  
**SEPTEMBER TO OCTOBER 2006**

*Abstract*

*An archaeological fieldwalking survey was carried out by Northamptonshire Archaeology on land to the north of Werrington on the north side of Peterborough. The work was undertaken on behalf of John Samuels Archaeological Consultants for Allison Homes. A small number of flints were recovered. There was a moderate distribution of Romano-British pottery in the north part of the survey area. There was a low to moderate manure scatter of medieval pottery across the whole site. Part of a medieval ceramic finial was also recovered and would have been part of a high status medieval structure of the 14th century. A well-worn silver long cross penny, probably dated to the 13th to 14th century was found in the north part of the survey area. There was a low to moderate manure scatter of post-medieval pottery across the survey area. There was also a moderate scatter of mainly post-medieval roof tile on the western part of the survey area, of which some may relate to demolished barns and a ploughed-out trackway. A small amount of slag recovered may relate to adjacent tracks or manure scatter and is probably of a post-medieval date. The occasional post-medieval clay pipe and glass fragment were also recovered.*

**1 INTRODUCTION**

Northamptonshire Archaeology was commissioned by John Samuels Archaeological Consultants (JSAC) on behalf of Allison homes, to undertake an archaeological fieldwalking survey on land to the north of Werrington, on the north side of Peterborough (centred on NGR TF 1580 0487; Fig 1). The survey is part of the planning process in connection with a proposal for residential development on the north side of Peterborough.

The purpose of the fieldwalking survey was to identify the extent, character and date of any potential archaeological remains encountered within the proposed development area. The survey conformed to the requirements of the specification issued by John Samuels Archaeological Consultants (JSAC September 2006) and agreed with the Peterborough City Council Archaeological Service. The work was undertaken between September and October 2006.

## 2 LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

The site is situated between the north-west side of Werrington, within the borough boundary and the southern part of the parish of Glinton (Fig 1). The railway lines from Peterborough to Spalding and Peterborough to Grantham formed the south-east and the south-west boundaries respectively. A broad and deep drain meanders across the site, close to the east side of the Peterborough to Grantham line. The north side of the development area is partly bounded by the A15 and the site of gas compressor station. The old Lincoln road dissects the site which has been superseded by a new dual carriageway.

The geology of the site consists of mainly calcareous loams over limestone gravel of the Badsey 2 association, overlying river terrace and lacustrine gravel, although part of the site to the west of the Lincoln road contains permeable clayey soils of the Denchworth association. The soils were deposited upon an earlier stratum of Jurassic and Cretaceous clays (SSEW 1983). The site was located mainly on flat, level arable farmland and pasture with an average height of 10m AOD, although the land to the west of the Lincoln road had a very gentle slope to the west.

The evaluation covered an area of approximately an area of 107 ha, but only 68 ha were walked. Stubble and weed ground cover, made 24 ha of the survey area unsuitable for walking and the remainder of the land that was not walked was under woodland, pasture and scrubland, which were identified in the specification (JSAC September 2006). Nine fields or parts of fields were surveyed and were numbered 1 to 9 (Fig 2). Fields 1 to 7 all lay within the boundary of Peterborough, the former parish of Werrington, and Field 8 within the parish of Glinton to the north. The “Werrington-Glinton” parish boundary transversed Field 9 on an approximately east-west alignment, placing the north side in the Glinton parish and the south side in Werrington, now part of Peterborough. At the time of the survey, the areas examined were arable fields which had been rolled with a light crop that made surface finds visibility fair to good.

### 3 FIELDWALKING METHODOLOGY AND SURVEY RESULTS

The areas that were surveyed were walked in parallel transects spaced 30m apart, laid out square to a baseline set up along the most convenient edge of each field. Parallel transects were laid out at right angles to the baselines, spaced at 30m intervals. Each field surveyed was walked systematically at normal pace along the parallel transects with individual finds collected and plotted in 20m stints.

All artefacts were collected, which included pottery of medieval or earlier date and post-medieval artefacts, but excluded recent materials. All worked and burnt flint was also retrieved. Samples of brick, tile and slag were collected, with any concentrations of these materials being noted.

All the finds were identified and each category subsequently had their distributions plotted in 20m 'stints' within each transect and tied in to the Ordnance Survey map at a scale of 1:2500, using MapInfo GIS system. The finds were then analysed to identify meaningful concentrations.

The survey was undertaken using standard procedures in accordance with The Institute of Field Archaeologist '*Standards and Guidance for Field Evaluation*' (IFA 1994, revised 2001) and the Northamptonshire County Council, *Fieldwork Standards and Guidance* (1995).

#### Summary of the results

*Table 1: Fieldwalking finds quantification*

	<b>Worked flint (No.)</b>	<b>Romano pottery (sherds)</b>	<b>Medieval pottery (sherds)</b>	<b>Post-medieval pottery (sherds)</b>
Field 1	3	5	11	60
Field 2	0	4	32	105
Field 3	0	3	5	65
Field 4	0	3	3	32
Field 5	0	3	6	43
Field 6	0	3	4	16
Field 7	0	8	1	34
Field 8	0	7	13	43
Field 9	6	27	31	92
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>490</b>



### 3.1 Worked flint (Fig 3)

There was no significant concentration of flint recovered from the survey area, with a total of nine worked flints collected, including a thermal fracture and two burnt flints (Appendix 1, Table 2). The raw material is typically a grey-black, translucent vitreous flint, with light brown to brown cortex. The only implement recovered is an end scraper fashioned on a small flake of grey, opaque flint, only 25mm long by 15mm wide. A few small flakes had been removed to form a crude end scraper, while a thinner edge has some damage from utilisation.

There is a single possible core, which comprised a shattered pebble from which a few flakes had been struck, possibly deliberately. There are three flakes, which are primary or secondary, as all have some cortex surviving. A short squat flake had been retouched along its longest edge.

This small assemblage does not allow for definite dating, but the group appeared to comprise a mixture of flint fractured by accidental damage and a few pieces that can be broadly assigned to the Neolithic/early Bronze Age. The few worked flints can be interpreted as background scatter relating to intermittent prehistoric activity of an ill-defined but probably transient nature.

Although there were no concentrations, all of the flint that was recovered came from the survey area to the east of the old Lincoln road in Fields 1 and 9 on the predominately loam and gravel geology, with a decline of flint finds to the west over the slightly lower lying, clay geology.

### 3.2 Roman pottery (Fig 4)

Altogether 61 Roman pottery sherds were recovered from the survey. They are dated to the 3rd to 4th centuries AD, and mainly comprise grey ware and Nene Valley colour coat (Appendix 2, Table3). There was a very light random distribution of Roman pottery across the Fields 1 to 7 in the south of the survey area, with the majority of the Roman pottery recovered from Fields 8 and 9 in the northern part of the area .

Although the Roman pottery in these two fields displayed only a moderately dense spread indicative of a manure scatter, it does show a measurable increase towards the west side, indicating that a possible site may lie in the areas left as set-aside, and unsuitable for fieldwalking.

### 3.3 Saxon pottery (Fig 5)

A single sherd of Early-Middle Saxon hand-built ware was recovered from the north side of Field 9, which may be an indication of limited activity from this period.

### 3.4 Medieval finds

#### *Pottery* (Fig 5)

A total of 105 sherds of medieval pottery were recovered, dominated first by Lyveden/Stanion wares, and then late medieval Bourne 'D' ware and red earthenware in the early post-medieval period (Appendix 3, Table 4). It seems likely that medieval activity did not start at the site until the 13th century, because of the absence of Stamford ware.

The pottery distribution probably represented a by-product of manure spreading, typical of the medieval period, with a low to moderate spread across most fields with the exception of Fields 2, 8 and the north side of Field 9, which had a greater concentration. The concentration of the medieval pottery in these three fields is probably due to their close proximity to the local settlements, which allowed a greater deposition of manure and therefore a higher amount of pottery waste.

There was a clear increase in medieval pottery in the Glinton parish side of Field 9 and in Field 8, which are closer to the village of Glinton and were likely to have received greater manuring than the south side of Field 9, which was at least 2km from the village of Werrington.

#### *Medieval roof finial* (Fig 7)

One piece of ceramic building material of interest is a medieval ceramic roof finial (Front cover plate). The roof finial was recovered as chance find within in Field 5, but its position was plotted on a 1:2500 OS map. The finial is incomplete and was recovered as two fragments, showing moderate plough damage.

The top 100mm of the finial is conical in shape, with a flat apex 60mm in diameter that widens to 90mm. There is a central circular cavity at the top, 20mm wide that broadens with the overall width. The finial has been fired throughout to an orange brown colour and 50mm from the top a rouletted inclined line decoration 15mm wide was imprinted around the circumference, but this was visible only on one side. From the rouletted decoration, the finial appears to splay out

slightly wider, but only small part of this remained.

The date of the finial is probably 14th century and would have been part of a high status medieval building, possibly a manor house. The nearest location for such a building was probably the village of Werrington. When the finial became discarded from its building of origin it was possibly broken up and used as hard core for a track that follows the south side of field 5, less than 10m away from where the finial was found.

#### ***Medieval coin*** (Fig 5)

A medieval, silver long-cross penny was recovered from Field 9 approximately on the “Werrington-Glinton” parish boundary. The coin is well worn, and was probably struck between the late 13th to late 14th centuries, spanning the reigns of King Edward 1 to Edward 111. On the reverse, part of the mint name survives, identifying it as coming from, York, “Civitas Eboraci”.

### **3.5 Post-medieval finds** (Fig 6)

#### ***Pottery*** (Fig 6)

The post-medieval pottery was scattered across the whole survey area, numbering 490 sherds, which accounted for three quarters of the pottery assemblage recovered (Appendix 4, Table 5). The occasional sherd of earlier 16th to 18th century vessels were recovered, which included, Cistercian ware, slip wares, manganese mottled ware, Nottingham stone ware, tin and iron glazed wares, Midland black, yellow and purple wares. The majority of the pottery consisted of 18th to 19th century glazed and unglazed kitchen or storage earthen wares.

There were a moderate number of table wares, which included 18th-19th century utilitarian white wares and underglazed transfer print earthenwares, the occasional 18th century salt glazed stoneware and blue shell edged pearl ware. A few pieces of fine 18th-19th century chinoiserie porcelain were also recovered.

The pottery distribution probably represented no more than manure scatter, with a low to moderate spread across most fields with the exception of Fields 2, 8 and the north side of Field 9, which had a greater concentration. The concentration of the post-medieval pottery in these three fields is probably due to their close proximity to the local settlements, which allowed a greater deposition of manure and therefore a higher amount of pottery waste, which were similar circumstances as the slightly higher representation of medieval pottery in the same fields.

***Post-medieval tile and brick*** (Fig 7)

The majority of the ceramic building material observed was post-medieval roof tile and few fragments of post-medieval brick, with the occasional less diagnostic pieces of roof tile that may be possibly of medieval date. Only a representative sample of the tile and brick were collected. Most of the post-medieval tile derived from Fields 4, 5, 6, and 7 with a low distribution from Fields 1, 2, 3, 8, and 9.

The origin of the tile was probably from the sites of three demolished farm buildings, in or close to these four fields. The location of one barn was on the field boundary of Fields 4 and 5 now used as an area for dumping vegetation waste (Fig 7). Another barn was located where the corners of Field 5 and 6 converged, with the brick and stone floor of this building still visible (Fig 7). The locations of these two structures are shown on the present Ordnance Survey map, and they were shown as standing structures on the 1890 First Edition Ordnance Survey ([www.old-maps.co.uk](http://www.old-maps.co.uk)).

The third farm building was located close to the west side of Field 6 (Fig7). The site of the building was apparent from an area of a fairly dense concentration of ploughed-out post-medieval brick, roof tile and stone work at least 20m in diameter, with a slight hollow on the east side of it. The survey further identified a moderate linear spread of small stone approximately 20m wide, aligned across the field from the location of the probable ploughed-out farm building to the south-east corner of the field. This would appear to be a ploughed-out former track that connected the ploughed-out farm building to the demolished building at the corner of Field 5 and 6. The route of the track across the field can be traced on aerial photographs ([www.Old-maps.co.uk](http://www.Old-maps.co.uk)).

Some of the tile may have been used as hardcore for a track, which followed the south-west edge of Fields 3, 4, 5 and possibly into Fields 2 and 6, adjacent to the drain on the south-west side of the evaluation area.

**Other finds**

***Clay-pipe*** (Fig 6)

Eight stem fragments of post-medieval clay pipes were recovered from Fields 1, 2, 8 and 9, which probably relate to the general post-medieval manure scatter or random loss.

***Glass*** (Fig 6)

From Fields 1, 3 and 8 four fragments of post-medieval glass were retrieved that probably relate to the post-medieval manure scatter. Two of the fragments were from wine bottles, one possibly from a medicinal bottle and the other piece was a fragment of window glass.

***Metalworking debris*** (Fig 7)

A total of 24 pieces of metalworking debris was recovered from Fields 1, 2, 4, 6, 7 and 8, either as small spreads or isolated fragments. There is a slight majority of the debris that is undiagnostic ferrous slag, which is typically dull grey, opaque and vesicular, in small irregular to roughly circular lumps. The remaining debris comprises distinct angular lumps of highly glassy slag, which are black and opaque, and contain small gas bubbles. Glassy slag is characteristic of post-medieval to modern ironworking, and is derived from iron smelting furnaces. It was unlikely that the slag debris was derived from smelting in the vicinity but was introduced as a as a form of hardcore for surfacing (Appendix 5, Table 6).

The locations where most of the slag was recovered corresponded with the areas close to farm tracks or the demolished farm buildings, where it was probably used as hardcore for surfacing (Fig 8).

***Fish-knife*** (Fig 6)

In Field 1 a silver plated whittle-tang fish knife, with a vestige of a mother of pearl handle was recovered. It had a decorated shoulder plate and blade. The knife dates from the late 19th to early 20th century.

**3.6 Landscape features** (Figs 2, 5, 6 & 7)

Although no modern boundary defines the “Werrington-Glinton” parishes across Field 9, a pronounced scarp corresponded to the alignment for at least 100m east-west dipping to the north towards Glinton (Figs 2, 5 & 6). The scarp is probably the remains of part of the parish boundary, now partially ploughed-out. The boundary appeared to still be in existence in the 19th century and can be seen as a field boundary on the 1st edition 1890 Ordnance Survey map ([www.old-maps.co.uk](http://www.old-maps.co.uk)), with other field boundaries showing the area to consist of a number of smaller fields. Not only were the number of finds more prominent on the north-side of Field 9 and in Field 8, but the soil also had greater gravel content, possibly indicating they have had a longer or deeper ploughing regime.

In Field 4 at the north-east corner an enclosed building yard is located, formerly the end of the gardens coming off the old Lincoln road. Adjacent to the end of the yard area within the field there is a small of area very wet ground with bulrushes growing close by, which probably represents a former pond, probably of post-medieval date (Fig 6).

In the north-east corner of Field 7 there is a broad hollow approximately 40m in diameter, which may be the location of a former quarry pit (Fig 7).

#### 4 CONCLUSIONS

The fieldwalking survey showed that little activity occurred in the early history of the site, with the very low flint scatter to the eastern side, indicating a general background level of activity.

Pottery from the Roman period was recovered on all the fields mostly in very low proportions, which probably indicate broad agricultural activity. In Fields 8 and 9 there was a relatively moderate concentration of Roman pottery that may represent the periphery of a site, but the fieldwalking was limited by the set-aside areas that were unsurveyable.

Aerial photography of Field 9 ([www.ukaerialphotos.com](http://www.ukaerialphotos.com)) displayed a large number of cropmarks, most of which are probably geological in origin. A single broad linear feature, shown meandering north-south across the east side of the field probably represented a palaeo-channel. To the west of the palaeo-channel over the part of Field 9 that was surveyed a number of linear and curvilinear cropmarks are located, these may represent parts of ditches and enclosures possibly relating to the Roman finds, but they may also date to earlier activity.

The single sherd of early to middle Saxon pottery indicated that a low level of occupation or agricultural activity had occurred in the vicinity, but this was limited and undetermined.

By the 13th century all the areas of survey were probably under agricultural use, with variable amounts of manure scattered pottery, depending on the accessibility of the fields. This agricultural practice appeared to continue across the whole area into the post-medieval period with a considerable deposition of manure scattered pottery.

Later activity probably related to the enlargement of fields, with the loss of field boundaries, as in Field 9 and the demolition of farm buildings and the ploughing out of tracks.

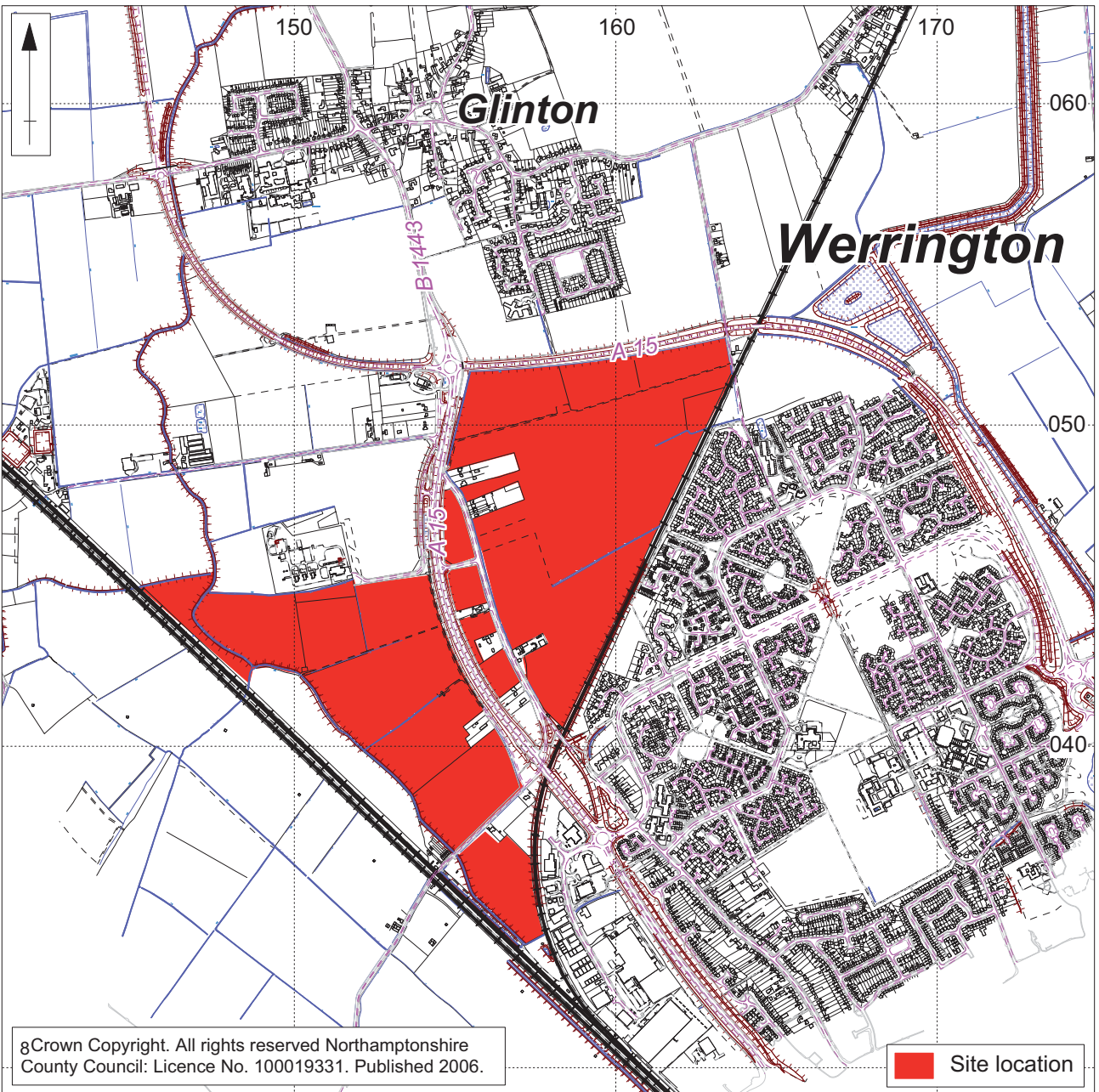
Although no archaeological sites were located, there is the potential of possible Roman occupation in the set-aside area to the west of Field 9 and the adjacent fields.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

JSAC 2006 *A Specification for Fieldwalking of land north of Werrington, Peterborough*, John Samuels Archaeological Consultants

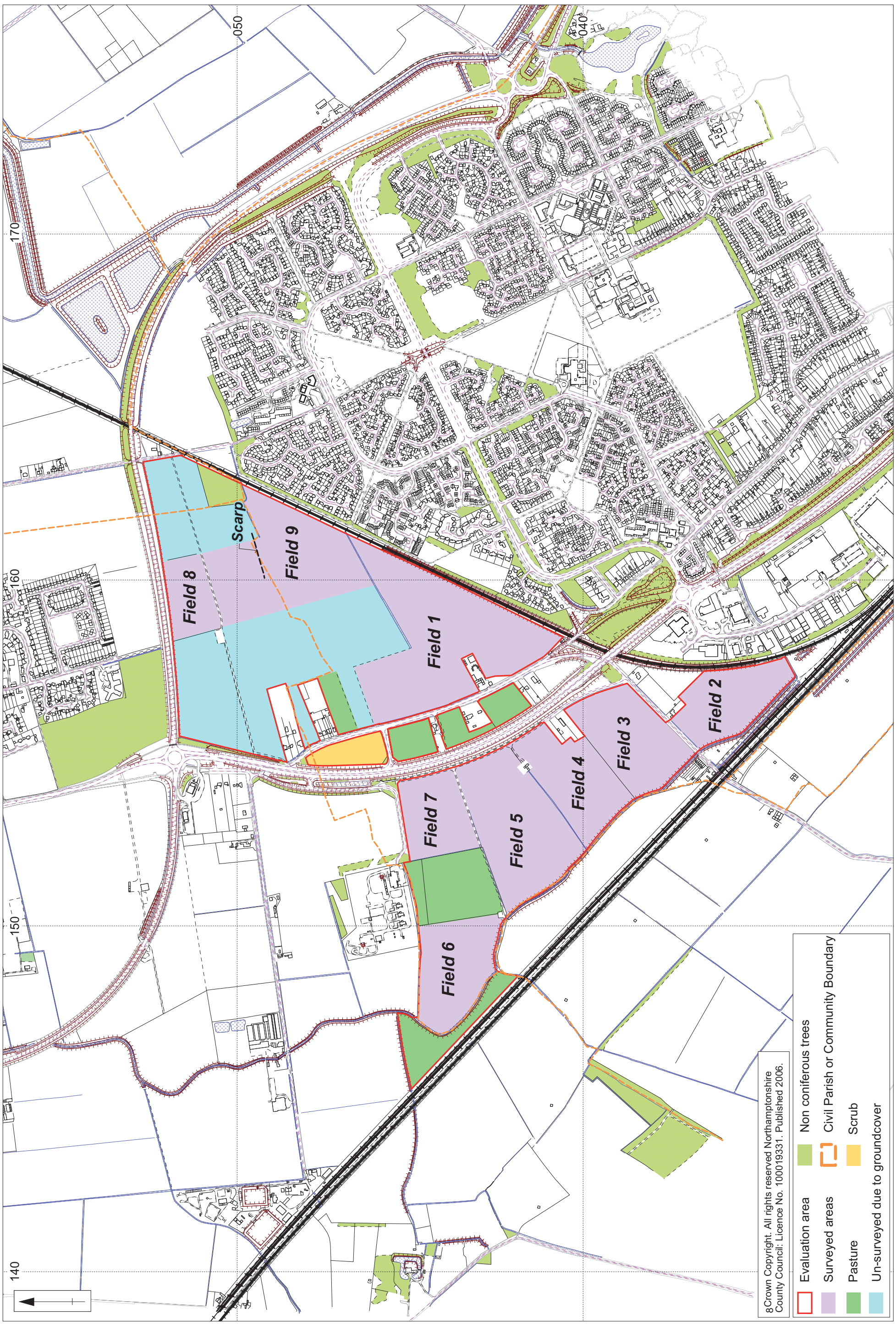
SSEW 1983 *Soils of England and Wales, Sheet 4, Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales





Scale 1:20,000

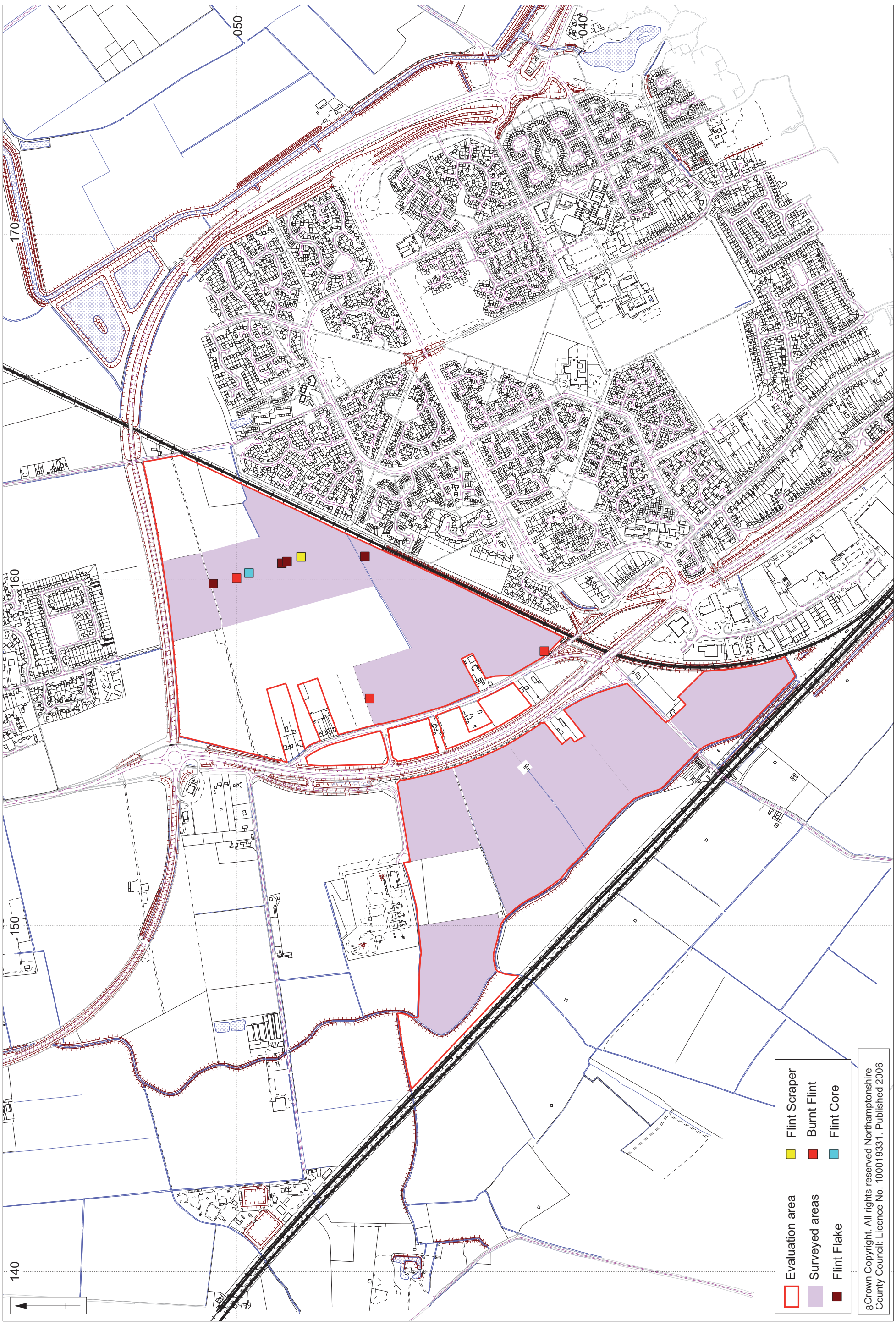
Site location Fig 1








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Evaluation area Fig 2

Scale: 10,000

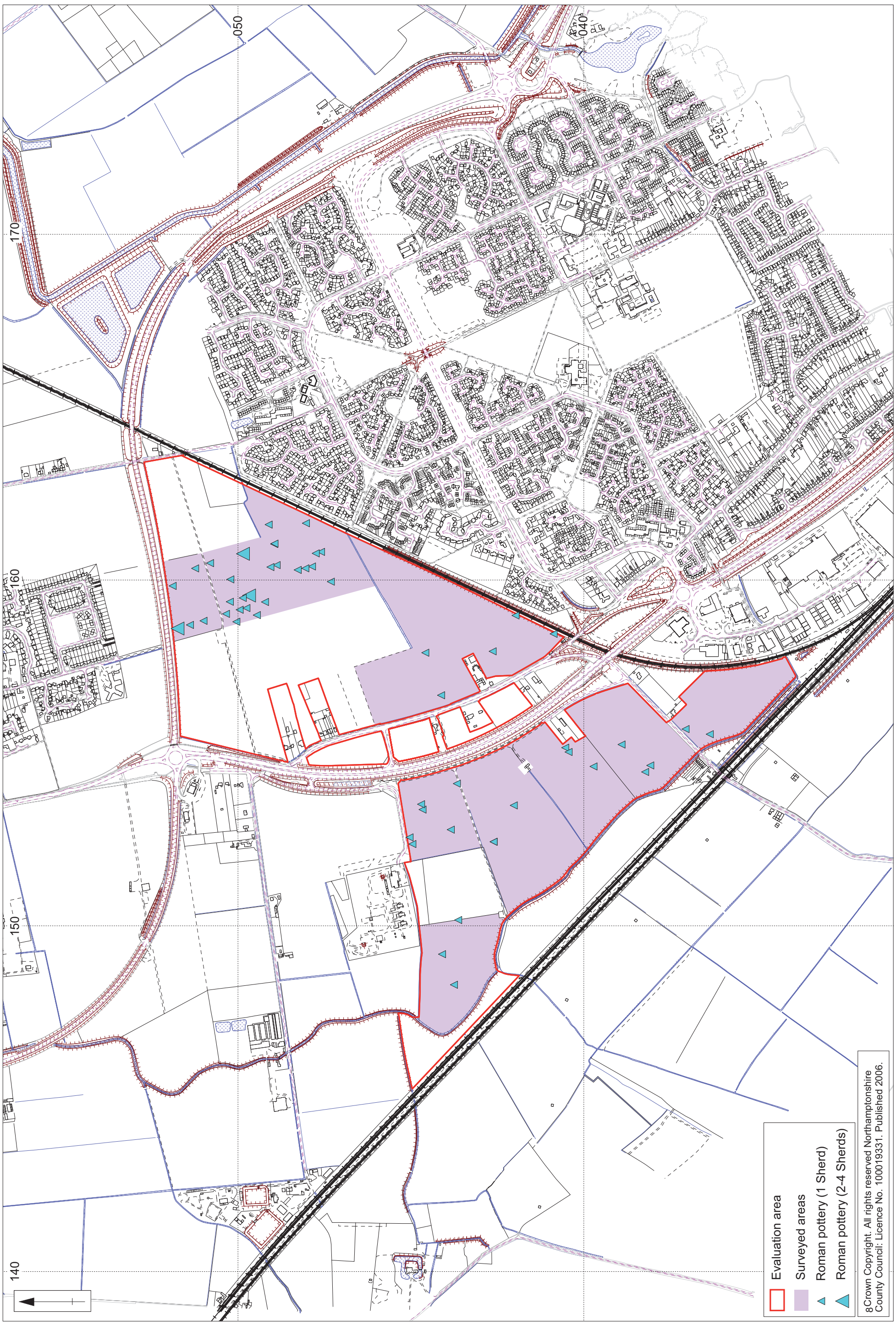


	Evaluation area		Flint Scrapper
	Surveyed areas		Burnt Flint
	Flint Flake		Flint Core

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Scale 1:10,000

Flint Distribution Fig 3

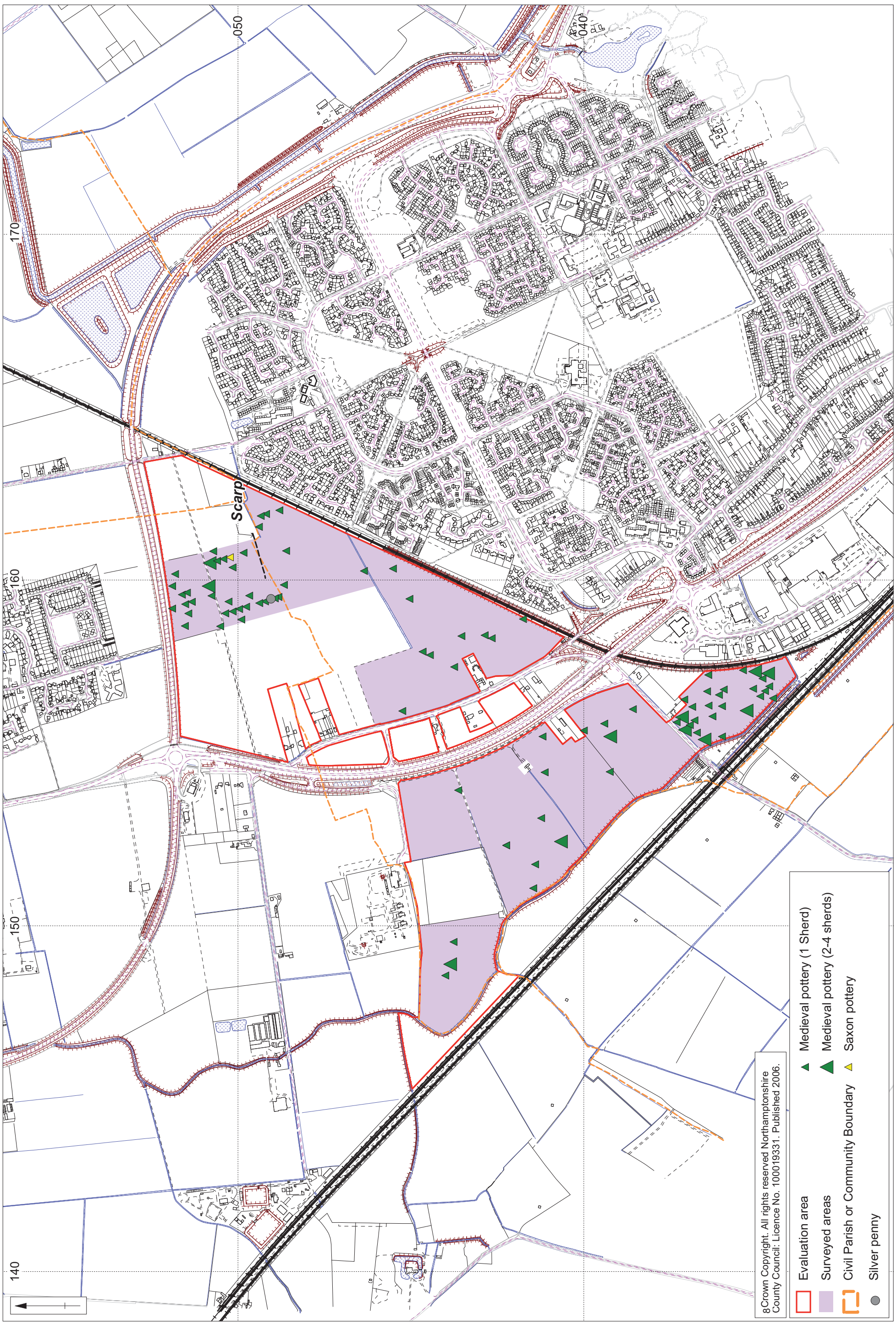


- Evaluation area
- Surveyed areas
- ▲ Roman pottery (1 Sherd)
- ▲ Roman pottery (2-4 Sherds)

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Scale 1:10,000

Roman Pottery Distribution Fig 4



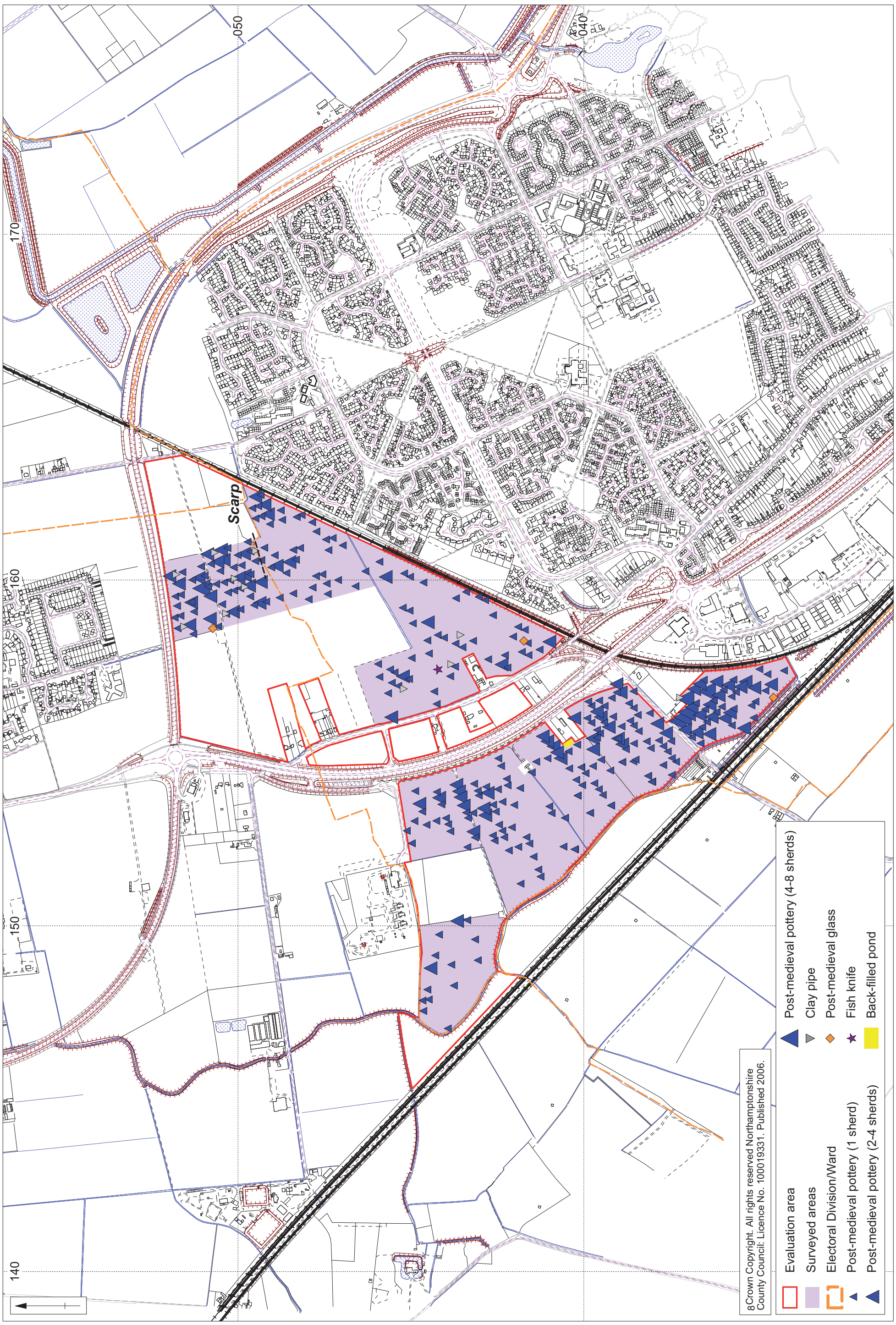
140  
150  
160  
170  
050  
040

Scarp

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- Evaluation area
- Surveyed areas
- Civil Parish or Community Boundary
- Silver penny
- ▲ Medieval pottery (1 Sherd)
- ▲ Medieval pottery (2-4 sherds)
- ▲ Saxon pottery

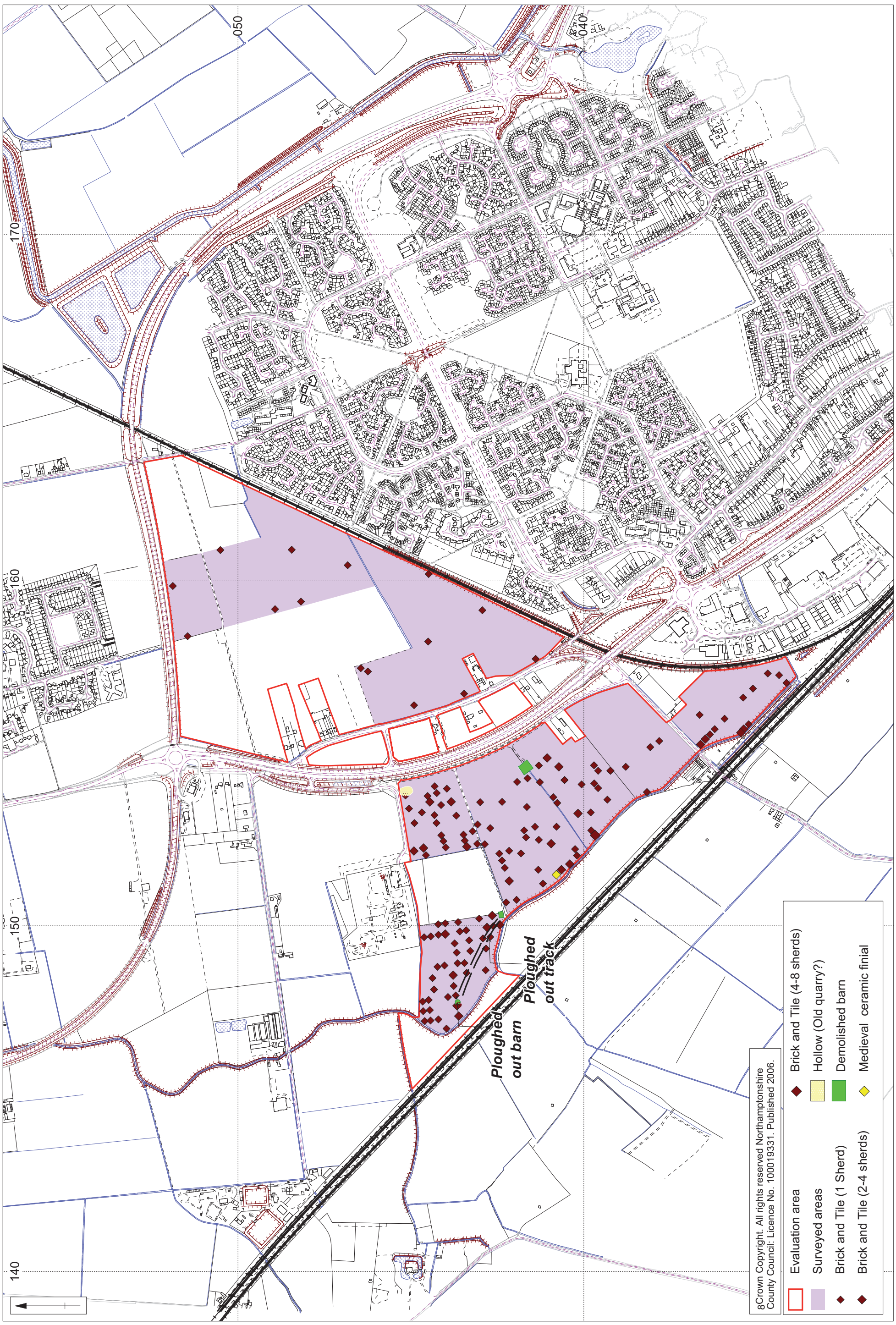
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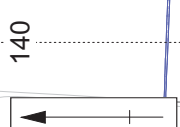
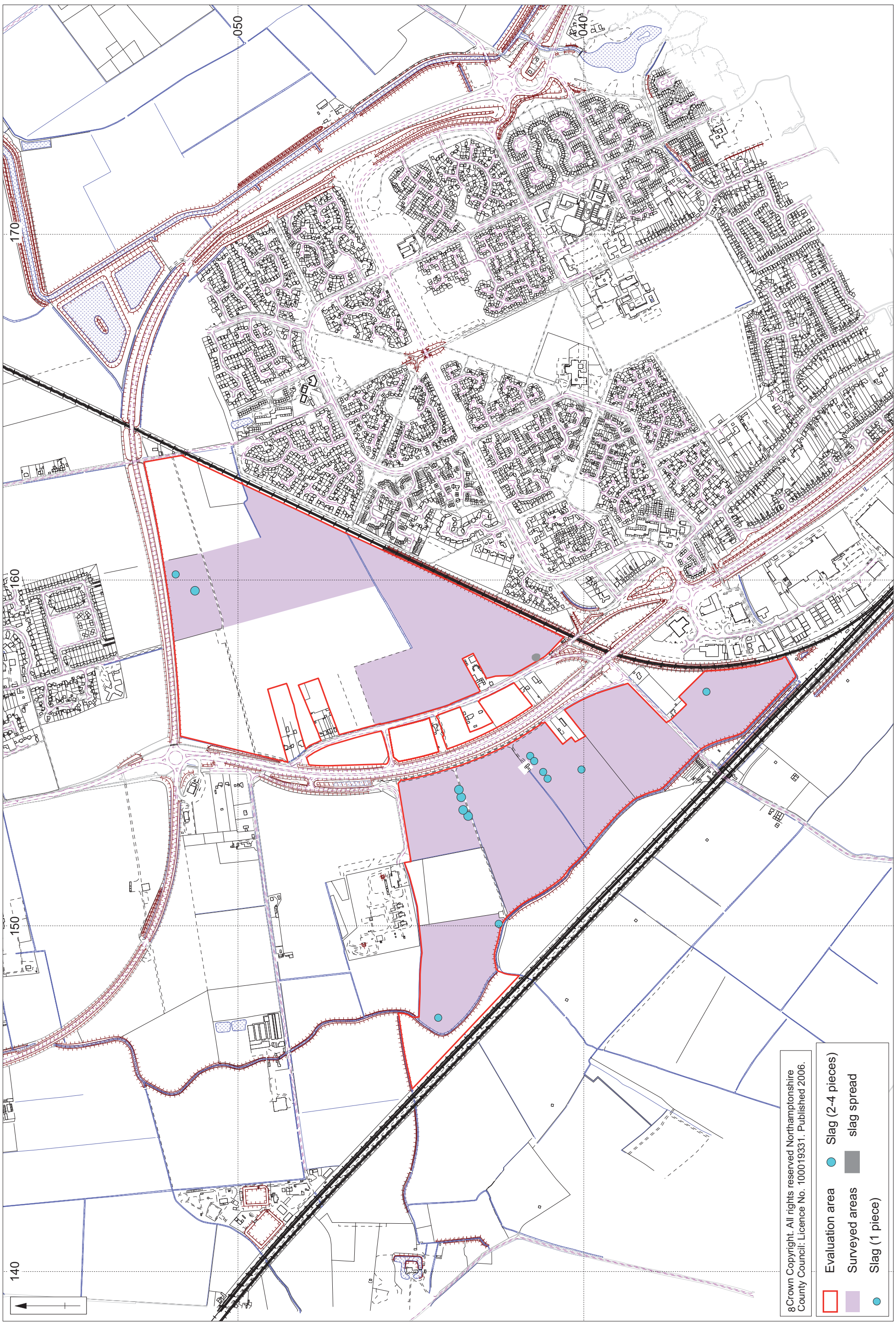


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- |  |                                    |  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
|  | Evaluation area                    |  | Post-medieval pottery (4-8 sherds) |
|  | Surveyed areas                     |  | Clay pipe                          |
|  | Electoral Division/Ward            |  | Post-medieval glass                |
|  | Post-medieval pottery (1 sherd)    |  | Fish knife                         |
|  | Post-medieval pottery (2-4 sherds) |  | Back-filled pond                   |

Scale 1:10,000





140

160

170

050

040

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- Evaluation area
- Slag (2-4 pieces)
- Slag spread
- Slag (1 piece)

Scale 1:10,000



**Appendix 1: The flint** by Andy Chapman

A total of ten flints were recovered, including a thermal fracture and two burnt flints.

The raw material is typically a grey-black, translucent vitreous flint, with light brown to brown cortex. There is a single possible core, which comprises a shattered pebble from which a few flakes have been struck, possibly deliberately. On a second shattered pebble the flake removals appear to be purely a result of accidental impacts. There are three flakes, which are primary or secondary, as all have some cortex surviving. A short squat flake has been retouched along its longest edge.

The single implement is fashioned on a small flake of grey, opaque flint, only 25mm long by 15mm wide. A few small flakes have been removed to form a crude end scraper, while a thinner edge has some damage from utilisation.

This small group would therefore appear to comprise a mixture of flint fractured by accidental damage and a few pieces that can be broadly assigned to the Neolithic/early Bronze Age.

*Table 2: The flint*

<b>Location</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>WER 1</b>	
T2/2	Flint, thermal fracture
T3/28	Flake, misc. retouch
T14/22	Burnt flint
<b>WER 9</b>	
T5/1	Flake (cortical)
T5/4	Burnt flint
T5/6	Core (pebble)
T5/11	Flake (cortical)
T5/12	Flake (cortical)
T5/14	Scraper (end)
T5/18	Shattered pebble

**Appendix 2: The Romano-British pottery** by Tora Hylton

Sixty-three sherds of Roman pottery weighing c0.430kgs were collected during the fieldwalking survey at Werrington, Peterborough. Pottery was recovered from all the fields, with Field 9 producing the largest number (27). Small numbers of sherds (3-5 per field) were recovered from Fields 1-6, while Fields 7-8 produced slightly more (7-8). The condition of the pottery was typical of material from fieldwalking; the sherds are small, weathered and highly abraded, making identification difficult. Very few of the sherds display diagnostic features, only 12% by number retained vestiges of diagnostic features, making dating difficult, therefore fabric type has been used as an indicator of date.

Although the assemblage is highly abraded, early Roman pottery does not appear to be represented. The assemblage appears to fall within the later Roman period (2nd-4th century) and is dominated by locally produced coarsewares and finewares. Greywares predominate making up 49% of the total (31 sherds), most probably originating from the lower Nene Valley. Forms represented include necked jars and a ?bowl. Other fabrics displaying diagnostic features include, colour coated wares (12) also from the Nene Valley; identifiable forms include ?beakers, jars and a rim sherd from a bowl imitating Samian form 31 (Howe et al 1996, fig 7, 80), which dates to the late 3rd/4th century.

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*Table 3: Pottery occurrence by Field, Transect and Stint, by number and weight (g) of sherds per fabric type*

Field	Transect	Stint	No.	Wt. (g)	fabric
1	1	2	1	4	Greyware
1	1	5	1	5	Oxidised sandy ware
1	1	8	1	5	Greyware
1	1	11	1	4	Greyware, oxidised surfaces - jar
1	8	18	1	4	Greyware
2	3	3	1	2	Oxidised sandy ware
2	5	1	1	32	Soft-pink-grog type
2	5	1	2	4	Oxidised sandy ware
3	4	4	1	2	Greyware
3	5	4	1	3	Greyware
3	5	9	1	2	White ware
4	2	9	1	14	Oxidised sandy ware
4	3	13	1	5	Oxidised sandy ware
4	3	14	1	9	Oxidised sandy ware
5	2	5	1	3	Greyware
5	5	15	1	4	Greyware
5	8	11	1	6	Greyware
6	5	6	1	8	Greyware
6	8	5	1	4	Oxidised sandy ware
6	11	8	1	5	Oxidised sandy ware
7	1	10	1	5	Greyware
7	3	4	1	4	Grog-tempered - jar
7	5	8	1	6	Oxidised sandy ware
7	5	9	1	3	Greyware
7	6	7	1	7	Oxidised sandy ware

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Field	Transect	Stint	No.	Wt. (g)	fabric
7	7	4	1	10	Greyware
7	7	4	1	8	Greyware
7	7	5	1	6	Lower Nene valley Colour coat
8	2	3	1	5	Greyware
8	2	5	1	33	Oxidised sandy ware
8	2	7	1	1	Greyware
8	2	7	1	6	Greyware
8	2	7	1	11	White ware - jar
8	6	6	1	6	Greyware
8	7	2	1	3	Lower Nene valley Colour coat
9	1	2	1	4	Greyware
9	1	5	1	35	Lower Nene valley Colour coat
9	2	1	1	9	Greyware
9	2	3	1	5	Greyware
9	2	4	1	25	Lower Nene valley Colour coat – jar
9	2	7	1	8	Lower Nene valley Colour coat
9	2	8	1	5	Greyware
9	2	17	1	4	Greyware
9	3	2	1	2	Lower Nene valley Colour coat
9	3	3	1	1	Lower Nene valley Colour coat
9	3	3	1	11	Oxidised sandy ware
9	3	4	1	4	Oxidised sandy ware
9	4	13	1	8	Greyware - bowl
9	4	14	1	7	Lower Nene valley Colour coat - jar
9	4	15	1	8	Lower Nene valley Colour coat
9	5	3	1	7	Greyware
9	5	3	1	11	Lower Nene valley Colour coat
9	5	9	1	1	Lower Nene valley Colour coat
9	5	10	1	7	Greyware – necked jar
9	5	16	1	4	Greyware
9	5	17	1	6	Greyware
9	7	1	1	1	Greyware
9	7	6	1	3	Greyware
9	7	6	1	2	White ware
9	7	11	1	1	Greyware
9	8	6	1	7	Oxidised sandy ware
9	9	11	1	5	Lower Nene valley Colour coat
<b>Total</b>			<b>63</b>	<b>430</b>	

### Appendix 3: Saxon and medieval pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 113 sherds with a total weight of 896g. It comprised of a single sherd of Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon hand-built ware, but was mainly medieval material, along with 6 sherds of post-medieval earthenware and glazed earthenware.

The following fabrics were noted:

F2: *Early-middle Saxon hand-built ware*, AD450 – 850. Moderate angular lumps of crushed sandstone up to 2mm, rare rounded glauconite pellets of the same size.

F320: *Lyveden/Stanion 'B' Ware* (Steane and Bryant 1975), c. AD1225-?1400. Coil-built, wheel finished. Production mainly jugs, often with yellow slip stripes and/or stamped pads, external dull olive-green glaze. A few jars bowls and aquamaniles are known. Vessels usually quite crude, with coil-joins visible on interior of body. Neck and rims are wheel finished, sometimes to a quality which suggests throwing. Large colour variation, usually grey fabric with dark grey or brown, buff or orange surfaces. Well-sorted moderate to dense limestone ooliths c 0.5mm, although rare examples up to 2mm. Sparse to moderate red ironstone up to 10mm, although usually smaller. Rare shelly limestone, quartz, flint up to 20mm.

F324: *Brill/Boarstall Ware*, c. AD1200-?1600 (Mellor 1994). Wheel-thrown. Hard buff, orange, pale pink, or yellow-grey fabric, sometimes with fine 'pimply' surface. Rare to common sub-angular to sub-rounded orange, clear and grey quartzite up to 0.5mm, rare subrounded to sub-angular red ironstone up to 1mm. Mottled pale to dark glossy green exterior glaze, often with copper filings. Applied rouletted strips common, sometimes in red-firing clay, rosettes, spirals also occur. Usually 'three-decker' or baluster jugs, although puzzle jugs also known. Jars, bowls, etc occur at end of medieval period. Later vessels plainer, and include the full range of medieval and early post-medieval vessel types.

F328: *Grimston Ware*: 13th - 15th century (Leah 1994). Wheel-thrown. Dark grey sandy fabric, usually with grey surfaces, although orange-red and (less commonly) buff surfaces are known. Manufactured at the eponymous production centre near Kings Lynn, Norfolk. Mainly glazed jugs, plain or highly decorated, the former 13th century, the latter 14th.

F330: *Shelly Coarseware*, AD1100-1400 (McCarthy 1979). Products of numerous known and very probably many unknown kilns on the Jurassic limestone of west Northants/east Bedfordshire. Pale buff through virtually all colours to black, moderate to dense shelly limestone fragments up to 3mm, and any amount of ironstone, quartz and flint. Full range of medieval vessel types, especially jars and bowls, and 'Top Hat' jars.

F360: *Sandy Coarseware*, ?11th C+. Hard grey ware with moderate to dense sub-round white, grey and orange quartz up to 0.5mm, rare grains up to 1mm. Local?

F401: *Bourne 'D' Ware*, c. 1450-1637 (McCarthy and Brooks 1988, 409). Production as the 'A' ware. Fairly hard, smooth, brick-red fabric, often with a grey core. Some vessels have sparse calcitic inclusions up to 2mm. Full range of late medieval to early post-medieval vessel forms, jugs, pancheons, cisterns etc. Vessels often have a thin, patchy exterior white slip, over which a clear glaze had been applied.

F425: *Red Earthenware*, 16th century+. Hard-fired, slightly sandy red earthenware with a pale core and orange-red surfaces and an pale olive-green to clear glaze.

F426: *Iron-glazed Earthenware*. Utilitarian black-glazed wares, usually bowls, AD1690 – 1800.

The pottery occurrence is shown in Table 4, below. The range of post-Roman fabric types is typical of the region, with the medieval assemblage dominated by first Lyveden/Stanion wares, and then late medieval Bourne 'D' ware and Red Earthenware in the early post-medieval period. It seems likely that medieval activity did not start at the site until the 13<sup>th</sup> century. Stamford ware, which is found in large quantities on late Saxon, Saxo-Norman and early medieval sites in the area is entirely absent from this assemblage. It is known to have ceased production around AD1200 (Kilmurry 1980), and the only explanation for its absence here must be chronological.

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*Table 4: Pottery occurrence by Field, Transect and Stint, by number and weight (g) of sherds per fabric type*

Field	Transect	Stint	No.	Wt. (g)	Fabric
1	1	7	1	61	328
1	2	27	1	2	401
1	4	10	2	22	401
1	4	11	1	12	320
1	4	23	1	31	320
1	5	14	1	3	401
1	8	13	1	3	320
1	8	17	1	16	320
1	8	18	1	15	401
1	11	20	1	3	425
1	14	17	1	3	360
2	1	13	1	4	320
2	2	4	1	1	401
2	2	9	1	47	320
2	2	9	1	4	401
2	2	12	1	16	320
2	2	13	1	8	401
2	2	14	1	12	360

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Field	Transect	Stint	No.	Wt. (g)	Fabric
2	3	2	2	4	320
2	3	3	1	12	426
2	3	12	1	5	401
2	3	14	1	9	401
2	3	15	2	7	320
2	4	2	1	14	320
2	4	5	1	3	320
2	4	7	1	2	320
2	4	14	2	17	320
2	5	1	1	11	401
2	5	2	1	2	320
2	5	3	1	3	320
2	5	6	1	7	320
2	5	8	1	22	320
2	5	8	1	9	425
2	5	9	1	11	401
2	5	13	1	11	320
2	6	1	1	8	320
2	6	2	1	5	320
2	6	2	1	4	330
2	6	4	1	2	320
2	6	7	1	3	320
2	7	4	1	7	328
2	7	9	1	18	320
3	1	14	1	14	425
3	2	12	1	2	360
3	5	11	1	20	320
3	5	11	1	3	330
3	5	13	1	1	320
3	7	14	1	12	320
4	1	7	1	3	401
4	4	17	1	6	330
4	6	13	1	2	324
5	2	8	2	31	320
5	3	12	1	18	401
5	5	6	1	6	320
5	6	3	1	7	360
5	7	10	1	3	330
6	6	5	2	9	320
6	6	5	1	5	328
6	9	7	1	4	360
6	10	5	1	3	425
7	1	9	1	2	320
8	1	1	1	2	324
8	2	6	1	9	328
8	3	5	1	1	320
8	4	1	1	12	320
8	4	4	1	9	401
8	4	5	1	24	401
8	4	7	1	11	401
8	5	1	1	1	328

Fieldwalking Survey at Werrington, Peterborough

Field	Transect	Stint	No.	Wt. (g)	Fabric
8	5	1	1	6	401
8	5	4	1	1	360
8	5	5	1	2	330
8	6	6	1	3	320
8	7	5	1	2	320
9	1	3	2	17	320
9	2	1	1	2	320
9	2	2	1	9	320
9	2	3	1	2	330
9	2	4	1	11	320
9	2	4	1	5	360
9	2	6	1	14	360
9	2	7	2	14	320
9	2	7	1	3	401
9	2	8	1	2	320
9	2	9	1	1	360
9	2	22	1	2	360
9	3	2	1	3	320
9	3	5	1	2	360
9	3	10	1	5	320
9	6	4	1	8	401
9	6	12	1	14	320
9	7	1	1	9	320
9	7	2	1	2	320
9	7	3	1	8	320
9	7	4	1	7	2
9	7	6	1	4	328
9	8	1	2	13	425
9	8	2	1	6	401
9	8	6	1	7	320
9	9	9	1	14	320
9	10	10	1	12	401
9	10	11	1	1	320
9	10	13	1	2	401
		<b>Total</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>896</b>	

**Appendix 4: Post-medieval pottery** by Tora Hylton

*Table 5: Post-medieval pottery by sherd count*

<b>Fabric Type</b>	<b>Field 1</b>	<b>Field 2</b>	<b>Field 3</b>	<b>Field 4</b>	<b>Field 5</b>	<b>Field 6</b>	<b>Field 7</b>	<b>Field 8</b>	<b>Field 9</b>
Cisterian ware (1450-1580)					1				2
Midland yellow (1550-1700)			1	1			1		
Manganese mottled ware (1680-1740)					1				1
Midland black (1580-1750)		1	1					1	
Midland purple (18th century)		1			1				2
Nottingham stoneware (18th -19th century)		1						2	
Iron glazed earthenware, incl'g c'ware pancheons (18th -19th century)				1				1	9
Tin glazed earthenware (17th -18th century)			1						
Miscellaneous stonewares (17th -19th century)	6	10	2		6	1	1	2	7
Glazed earthenwares (17th -19th century)	34	44	51	21	20	8	10	21	38
Unglazed earthenwares (17th -19th century)	8	35	5	6	12	6	9	13	12
White salt-glazed stoneware (1720-1780)	1	1					1	2	3
Blue shell edged pearl wares (1780-1820)		1						1	1
Slipware (18th century)		1							2
Utilitarian white wares (18th -19th century)	4	5	1	1		1	7		9
Under-glazed transfer print earthenware (19th century)	6	3			2		2		4
Chinoiserie (18th -19th century)	1	2	2	2			2		1
Flower pot (19th century)			1				1		1
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>92</b>



**Appendix 5: Metalworking debris** by Andy Chapman

A total of 24 pieces, weighing 890g, of metalworking debris was recovered. This falls into two distinct groups. There is a slight majority of undiagnostic ferrous slag (tabulated as miscellaneous (misc.) slag), which is typically dull grey, opaque and vesicular, in small irregular to roughly circular lumps. The second group comprises distinct angular lumps of highly glassy slag, which are black and opaque, and contain small gas bubbles. Glassy slag is characteristic of post-medieval to modern ironworking, and is derived from iron smelting furnaces. This material was often used as a form of hardcore, and also had other secondary uses.

*Table 6: The metalworking debris*

<b>Location</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Weight (g)</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>WER 1</b>			
T5/4	3	40	Glassy slag
<b>WER 2</b>			
T6/7	1	100	Irregular slab of iron
<b>WER 4</b>			
T3/10	1	30	Misc. slag
T6/12	1	5	Glassy slag
T6/13	1	10	Misc. slag
T6/15	1	240	Glassy slag
T6/16	1	55	Glassy slag
<b>WER 6</b>			
T2/3	1	20	Misc. slag
T10/14	1	120	Misc. slag
<b>WER 7</b>			
T1/5	2	35	Misc. slag
T1/6	2	20	Misc. slag
T1/6	1	30	Glassy slag
T1/8	2	25	Misc. slag
T1/9	3	15	Misc. slag
<b>WER 8</b>			
T5/3	2	45	Misc. slag
T7/5	1	100	Misc. slag
<b>Totals</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>890</b>	