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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION  
ON LAND AT 37 AND 41A GRACIOUS STREET,  
WHITTLESEY,  
CAMBRIDGESHIRE  
(WHGS14)**

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**Work undertaken for**  
AJB Holdings (Peterborough) Ltd.

August 2014

Report Compiled by  
Jonathon Smith *BA (Hons), MA*

Planning application No: F/YR14/0283/F  
National Grid Reference: TL 2669 9730  
Cambs.C.C.HER Event No: ECB 4223  
OASIS Record No: archaeol1-187380

APS Report No. **88/14**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES**

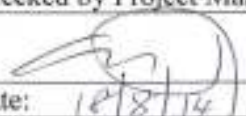
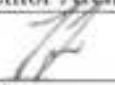




## Quality Control

Archaeological Evaluation  
ON LAND AT 37 AND 41A GRACIOUS STREET,  
WHITTLESEY,  
CAMBRIDGESHIRE

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Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
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Date: 18/8/14	Date: 18/8/14



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## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological evaluation comprising a programme of trial trenching was undertaken prior to development on land at 37 and 41A Gracious Street, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire. Prehistoric and Roman remains have previously been discovered in Whittlesey and post-medieval remains have been recorded nearby.*

*The evaluation did not reveal any significant archaeological features. All deposits discovered were modern or natural.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

*An archaeological evaluation is defined as 'a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate' (IfA 2008).*

### 2.2 Planning Background

Fenland District Council required that an archaeological evaluation was undertaken as a condition of full planning permission (App F/YR14/0283/F) for residential development of the site.

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by AJB Holdings to undertake this evaluation which was carried out on the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> of August 2014, in accordance with a written scheme of investigation prepared by

Archaeological Project Services and approved by the local planning archaeologist (Appendix 1).

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Whittlesey lies some 8km east of Peterborough and 40km northwest of Cambridge in the Fenland District of Cambridgeshire (Fig. 1).

The site itself comprises a narrow strip of land of approximately 0.1 hectares, located immediately southwest of the junction of Gracious Street and Orchard Street at NGR TL 2669 9730 (Fig. 2 and 3).

The site lies on the Whittlesey island fen edge, on land at about 7m O.D. Soils within the town have not been mapped but deep permeable loamy soils of the Waterstock Association (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 272) developed on fluvial March gravels lie to the northeast.

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

The settlement of *(W)itlesig* is referred to as early as AD973 and occupation within the town centre presumably dates from the late Saxon period. The proposed development lies on the north side of the historic core of Whittlesey, within 450m of the 13<sup>th</sup> century church of St. Mary.

Prehistoric and Roman remains have been found in the vicinity of Whittlesey. Archaeological evaluations undertaken approximately 250m to the north of the site at Bassenhally Road and Stonald Road revealed post-medieval field boundaries (Cooper 2007). Archaeological trial trenching undertaken adjacent to the site immediately to the north of Gracious Street identified pits and ditches containing medieval and post-medieval pottery (Stoatley and Quinn, 2012).

### 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the work was to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.

The objectives of the work were to establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site, determine its likely extent and the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site; to determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site, their spatial arrangement and the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area and to establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

### 4. METHODS

Three trenches (Fig. 3), between 10m and 15m long and each 1.6m wide, were excavated to the surface of the underlying natural geology. Removal of topsoil and other overburden was undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket working under archaeological supervision. The exposed surfaces were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their interpretations appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was also compiled and sections and plans were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard

Archaeological Project Services practice.

The location of the excavated trenches was recorded by survey-grade GPS.

### 5. RESULTS

The natural geology across the site consisted of mid orangey white sandy silt with occasional rounded gravel and was at least 0.38m thick (contexts 103, 202 and 303).

#### Trench 1

A compact layer of hard mid orange gravel (102), 0.08m thick, lay directly on top of the natural (Fig. 4). This was interpreted as a modern surface. On top of this was a layer of mid brownish grey sandy silt, 0.38m thick (101). This was interpreted as a levelling layer. The uppermost layer above this was a dark brownish black clayey sand with frequent angular gravel, 0.23m thick and was interpreted as topsoil (100).

A modern drain ran across the trench preventing the excavation of a small section of it. A clearly modern pit cut across all the contexts and was not excavated (see Section 1).

#### Trench 2

A layer of mid brownish grey sandy silt, 0.38m thick (202) sat on top of the natural (Fig. 4). This was interpreted as subsoil. The uppermost layer above this was a dark brownish black clayey sand with frequent angular gravel, 0.23m thick and was interpreted as a modern garden soil (200).

Trench 2 was crossed by an electric cable which prevented excavation of a portion of its length (see Section 2).

#### Trench 3

Trench 3 revealed a deep deposit of modern disturbance (301). This was a dark



blackish grey silt deposit, over 1m thick (Fig. 4). On top of this was a modern yard surface consisting of orange gravel, 0.26m thick (300).

Trench 3 was crossed by two drainage pipes and a water main which greatly reduced the area of the trench which could be investigated (see Section 3).

## 6. DISCUSSION

Apart from the natural, all the deposits revealed were modern. In Trench 1, compact gravel layer (102) is probably a yard surface related to the construction of the building currently on the site. In Trench 2, soil (200) and subsoil (201) are probably recent garden soil deposits. In Trench 3 the deep disturbance (301) relates to land use before the current garage was built, but is still clearly modern.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Gracious Street, Whittlesey, due to the potential for remains of prehistoric and later date. However, no features of archaeological value were discovered during the evaluation. All deposits were modern or natural.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of AJB Holdings who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. This report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Neil Jefferson  
Site Staff: Neil Jefferson and Jonathon Smith.

Smith.

Photographic reproduction: Jonathon Smith

CAD Illustration: Jonathon Smith

Post-excavation Analyst: Jonathon Smith

## 10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cooper, S. 2007. *Post-Medieval Remains at 23 Bassenhally Road, Whittlesey: An Archaeological Evaluation*. CAM ARC Report 942.

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13.

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Stoatley, M., and Quinn, S., 2012. *Whittlesey Baptist Church, 32 Gracious Street, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire. An Archaeological Evaluation*. Archaeological Solutions Ltd.

## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

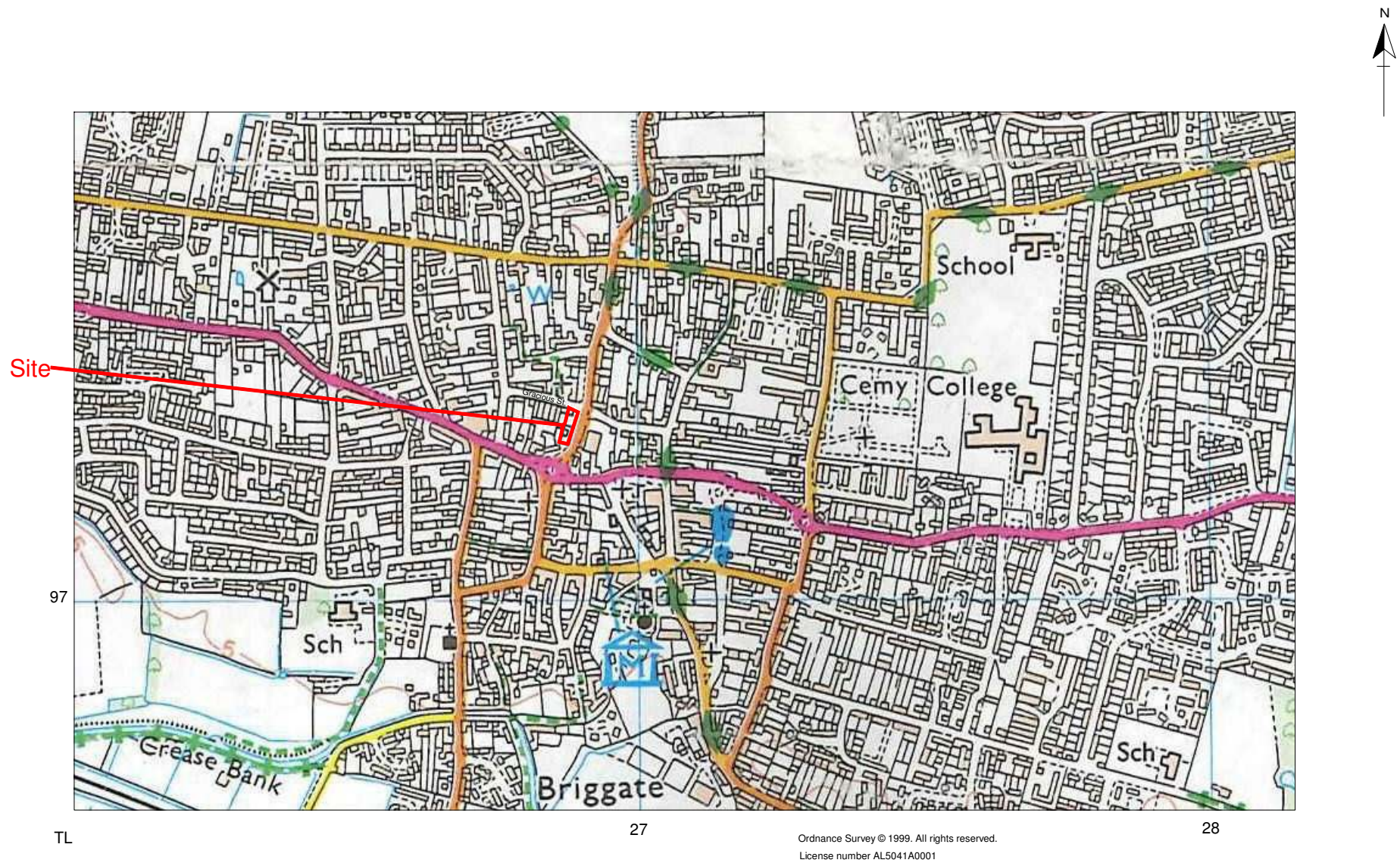
APS Archaeological Project Services

IfA Institute for Archaeologists

O.D. Ordnance Datum (height above sea level)



Figure 1 General location map



0 500m


 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: Gracious Street, Whittlesey		
Scale 1:10000	Drawn by: JS	Report No: 88/14

Figure 2, Site Location Map

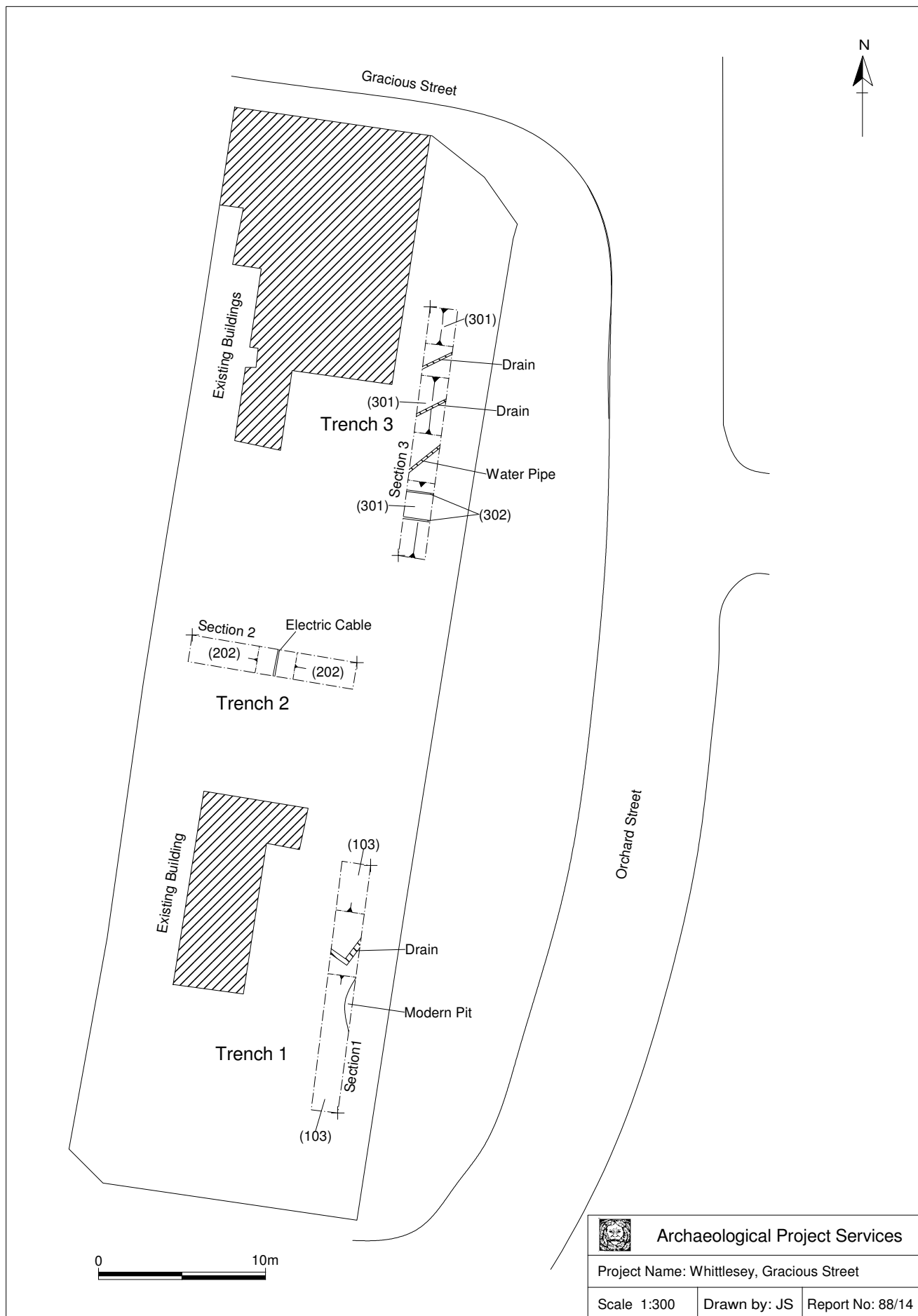
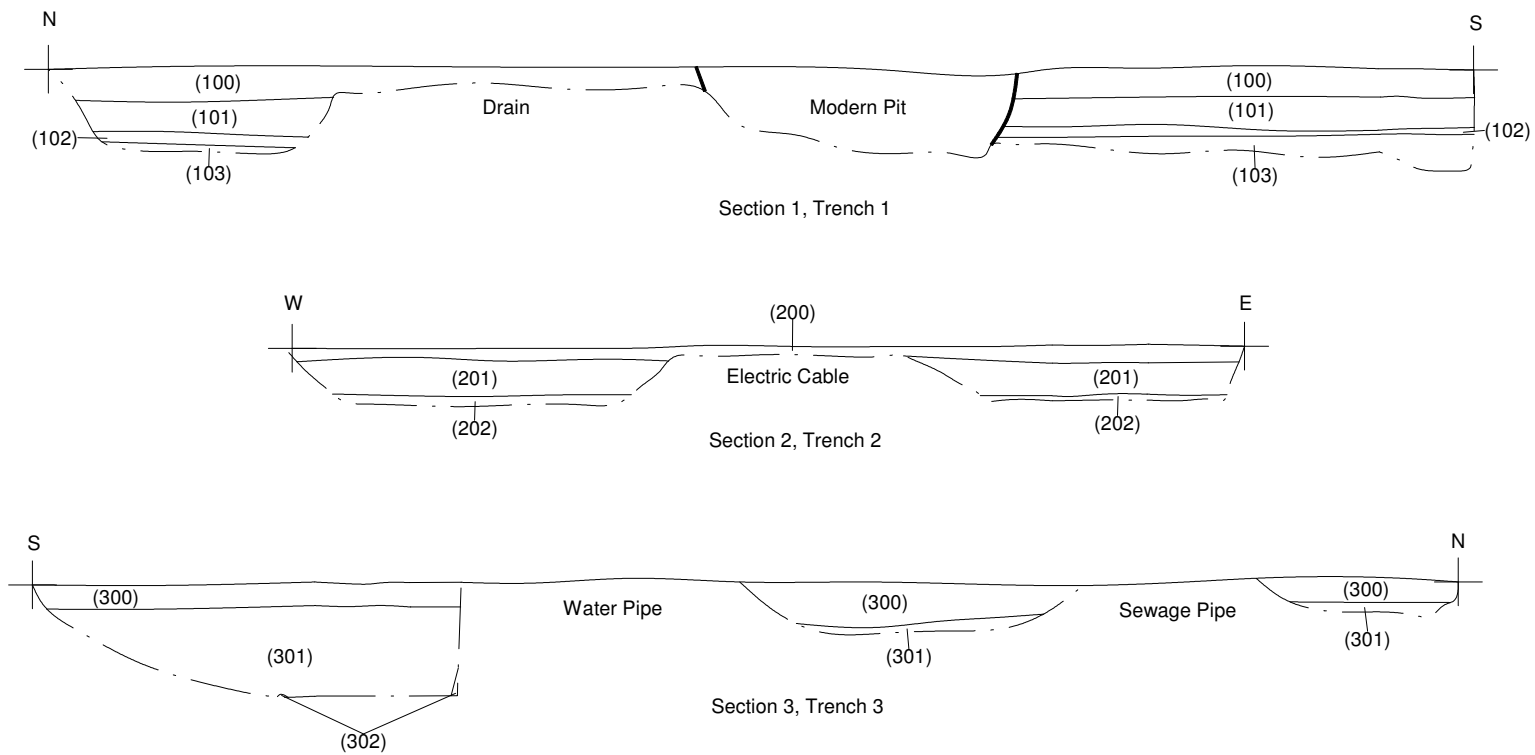


Figure 3, Trench Location Plan



0 2m



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Whittlesy Gracious Street

Scale 1:75

Drawn by: JS

Report No:88/14

Figure 4, Section 1-3





Plate 1: Trench 1, looking north.



Plate 2: Trench 2, looking west



Plate 3: Trench 1, representative shot, looking east. See also section 1.



Plate 4: Trench 2, representative shot, looking south. See also section 2.



Plate 5: Trench 3, looking north.

## **Appendix 1: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**PREPARED FOR AJB HOLDINGS (PETERBOROUGH) LTD**

**BY ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**

**Institute for Archaeologists' Registered Archaeological Organisation No: 21**

### **1 SUMMARY**

- 1.1 *An archaeological investigation comprising an archaeological evaluation is required on land at 37A and 41A, Gracious Steet, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an archaeologically sensitive area, identified as of significant archaeological potential based upon an assessment of the records held in the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of a programme of archaeological trial trenching in order to characterise any archaeological remains which may be preserved on the site.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the scheme of works. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

### **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological investigation comprising a programme of trial trenching on land at 37A and 41A Gracious Street, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire at NGR TL 2869 9730.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
  - 2.2.1 Overview.
  - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
  - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
  - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

### **3 SITE LOCATION**

- 3.1 Whittlesey lies some 8km east of Peterborough and 40km northwest of Cambridge in the Fenland District of Cambridgeshire. The proposed development lies on the north side of the historic core of Whittlesey, within 450m of the 13th century church of St. Mary.
- 3.2 The site itself comprises a narrow strip of land of approximately 0.1 hectares located immediately southwest of the junction of Gracious Street and Orchard Street.

### **4 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 Fenland District Council required that an archaeological evaluation of the site is required as a condition of full planning permission (App F/YR14/0283/F) for residential development of the site.
- 4.2 The aim of the evaluation is to characterise any archaeological deposits which survive on the site so that the curatorial archaeologists is able to make an informed judgement on any mitigation measures which may be required to protect archaeological remains at the site.



## **5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 5.1 The site lies on the Whittlesey island on the fen edge, on land at about 7m O.D. Soils within the town have not been mapped but deep permeable loamy soils of the Waterstock Association (Hodge et. al. 1984, 272) developed on fluvial March gravels lie to the northeast).

## **6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL OVERVIEW**

- 6.1 The settlement of (W)itlesig is referred to as early as 973 and settlement within the town centre presumably dates from the late Saxon period. The site lies on the northern side of the historic core of the town, approximately 450m northwest of the medieval church of St Mary's
- 6.2 Archaeological evaluations undertaken close Bassenhally Road and Stonald Road approximately 250m to the north revealed medieval and post-medieval plough furrows. Archaeological trial trenching undertaken adjacent to the site immediately to the north of Gracious Street during 2002 identified pits and ditches containing medieval and post medieval pottery (Stoatley and Quinn, 2012)

## **7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.
- 7.2 The objectives of the scheme of works will be to:
  - 7.2.1 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.
  - 7.2.2 Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.
  - 7.2.3 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.
  - 7.2.4 Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.
  - 7.2.5 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site
  - 7.2.6 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.
  - 7.2.7 Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

## **8 TRIAL TRENCHING**

- 8.1 Reasoning for this technique
  - 8.1.1 Trial trenching enables the in situ determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site
  - 8.1.2 It is proposed that 3 trenches will be excavated at the site, distributed as shown on Fig 1. The trenches placed at the front and back of the plot and will each measure 15m x 1.6m and the one placed at the centre of the site 10m x 1.6m. The centre trench will be widened and stepped if the investigation of deeply buried archaeological remains is necessary.
- 8.2 General Considerations
  - 8.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation

- 8.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). Archaeological Project Services is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).
- 8.2.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office. Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.4 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. All archaeological features exposed will be excavated and recorded unless otherwise agreed with the Cambridgeshire Archaeology Office. The investigation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established
- 8.2.5 Open trenches will be marked by hazard tape attached to road irons or similar poles. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.

### 8.3 Methodology

- 8.3.1 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.
- 8.3.2 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers.
- 8.3.3 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.
- 8.3.4 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale.
- 8.3.5 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site before the commencement of field operations.
  - the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
  - individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
  - groups of features where their relationship is important.
  - the site on completion of field work

## 9 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

- 9.1 During the investigation specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. If necessary the specialist will visit the site and will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis should further stages of archaeological work be required

## 10 POST EXCAVATION

### 10.1 Stage 1

- 10.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the scheme of works will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 10.1.2 All finds recovered during the field work will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

### 10.2 Stage 2

- 10.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.
- 10.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

### 10.3 Stage 3

- 10.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the scheme of works will be prepared.
- 10.3.2 This will consist of:
  - A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
  - A description of the archaeological setting of the scheme of works.
  - Description of the topography of the site.
  - Description of the methodologies used during the scheme of works.
  - A text describing the findings of the scheme of works.
  - A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the scheme of works findings.
  - Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
  - Sections of the archaeological features.
  - Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
  - Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
  - Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

## 11 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 11.1 An unbound draft copy of the report will be supplied initially to the County Archaeological Office for comment. Copies of the final report will be sent to: the client; the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Office (2 copies); and the Cambridgeshire County Historic Environment Record.

## **12 ARCHIVE**

- 12.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the evaluation will be sorted and ordered in accordance with the procedures in the Society of Museum Archaeologists' document Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums (1994), and any additional local requirements, for long-term storage and curation. This work will be undertaken by the Finds Supervisor, an Archaeological Assistant and the Conservator (if relevant). The archive will be deposited within an approved County store as soon as possible after completion of the post-excavation and analysis. Accession number ECB 4223 has been assigned to the archive.
- 12.2 If required, the archive will be microfilmed. The silver master will be transferred to the RCHME and a diazo copy will be deposited with the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Service Historic Environment Record.
- 12.3 Prior to the project commencing, the Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Office will be contacted to obtain their agreement to receipt of the project archive and to establish their requirements with regards to labelling, ordering, storage, conservation and organisation of the archive. An event number for this project will be obtained from Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record..
- 12.4 Upon completion and submission of the evaluation report, the landowner will be contacted to arrange legal transfer of title to the archaeological objects retained during the investigation from themselves to the receiving museum. The transfer of title will be effected by a standard letter supplied to the landowner for signature.

## **13 PUBLICATION**

- 13.1 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).
- 13.2 If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: Britannia for discoveries of Roman date, and Medieval Archaeology for findings of medieval or later date.

## **14 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

- 14.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team. As much notice as possible will be given in writing to the curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

## **15 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES**

- 15.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 15.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator.
- 15.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 15.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

## **16 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS**

- 16.1 It is expected that the fieldwork programme will last three to four days and utilise 5 person days of staff time.

- 16.2 An archaeological project office or supervisor with experience of such monitoring will undertake the work.
- 16.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists.

## **17 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT**

- 17.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust  Roman – Alex Beeby, in house IFA bursary trainee mentored by Barbara Precious independent Roman pottery specialists.  Anglo-Saxon and Medieval – A Boyle APS  Post-medieval - G Taylor, APS
Non-pottery Artefacts	G Taylor APS or J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Matilda Holmes, independent faunal remains specialist
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham or V Fryer, Independent Specialists
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

## **18 INSURANCES**

- 18.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

## **19 COPYRIGHT**

- 19.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 19.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 19.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.
- 19.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of

their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

## **20 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Stoatley, M., and Quinn, S. Whittlesey Baptist Church, 32 Gracious Street, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire. An archaeological evaluation. Archaeological Solutions Ltd.,

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R and Seale, RS, 1984 Soils and their use in Eastern England, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

Specification: Version 1, July 17<sup>th</sup> 2014

## Appendix 2

### Context Descriptions

Context	Description	Interpretation	Date
(100)	Dark brownish black clayey sand with frequent angular gravel. 0.23m thick.	Topsoil	Modern
(101)	Mid brownish grey sandy silt. 0.38m thick.	Levelling layer	Modern
(102)	Hard mid orange gravel. 0.08m thick.	Surface layer	Modern
(103)	Mid orangey white sandy silt with occasional rounded gravel. At least 0.38m thick.	Natural silt	Natural
(200)	Dark brownish black clayey sand with frequent angular gravel. 0.23m thick.	Topsoil	Modern
(201)	Mid brownish grey sandy silt. 0.38m thick.	Subsoil	Modern
(202)	Mid orangey white sandy silt with occasional rounded gravel. At least 0.38m thick.	Natural silt	Natural
(300)	Orange gravel. 0.26m thick.	Current yard surface	Modern
(301)	Dark blackish grey silt. Over 1m thick.	Disturbed ground	Modern
(302)	Mid orangey white sandy silt with occasional rounded gravel.	Natural silt	Natural

## Appendix 3

### GLOSSARY

<b>Alluvium</b>	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
<b>Anglo-Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
<b>Context</b>	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
<b>Cut</b>	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
<b>Fill</b>	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.



## Appendix 4

### THE ARCHIVE

The excavation archive consists of:

3	Trench sheets
6	Context record sheets
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Section record sheet
2	Daily record sheets
1	Sheet of scale drawings

All primary records are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services  
The Old School  
Cameron Street  
Heckington  
Sleaford  
Lincolnshire  
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Cambridgeshire County Council  
Castle Court  
Shire Hall  
Cambridge  
CB3 0AP

Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	WHGS 14
Cambridgeshire C.C. HER Event No:	ECB 4223
OASIS Record No:	archaeo11-187380

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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## Printable version

**OASIS ID: archaeol1-187380**

### Project details

Project name	Whittlesey, Gracious Street
Short description of the project	A three trench evaluation revealed only modern and natural deposits.
Project dates	Start: 06-08-2014 End: 07-08-2014
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	WHGS14 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	ECB 4223 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	F/YR14/0283/F - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	""Targeted Trenches""
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE FENLAND WHITTLESEY Gracious Street
Postcode	PE7 1AR
Study area	0.10 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 2869 9730 52.557923767 -0.101470189449 52 33 28 N 000 06 05 W Point

Height OD /      Min: 6.00m Max: 6.00m  
Depth

### Project creators

Name of Organisation      Archaeological Project Services

Project brief originator      Archaeological Project Services

Project design originator      Dale Trimble

Project director/manager      Dale Trimble

Project supervisor      Neil Jefferson

Type of sponsor/funding body      Developer

Name of sponsor/funding body      AJB Holdings (Peterborough) Ltd

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?      No

Digital Archive recipient      Cambridgeshire County Archaeology Office

Digital Contents      "none"

Digital Media available      "Database","Survey","Text"

Paper Archive recipient      Cambridgeshire County Archaeology Office

Paper Contents      "none"

Paper Media available      "Context sheet","Correspondence","Diary","Map","Photograph","Plan","Section","Survey","Unpublished Text"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type      Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title      ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON LAND AT 37 AND 41A STREET, WHITTLESEY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Author(s)/Editor(s)      Jonathon Smith

Other bibliographic details      APS Report No. 88/14

Date      2014

Issuer or publisher      APS

Heckington

Place of issue or  
publication

Description      A4 comb bound

Entered by      Mark Peachey (info@apsarchaeology.co.uk)

Entered on      3 September 2014