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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION  
ON LAND AT STONALD ROAD,  
WHITTLESEY,  
CAMBRIDGESHIRE,  
(WHSR16)**

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Work Undertaken For  
Mr B. Hubbard

September 2016

Report Compiled by  
James Snee BSc (Hons)

Planning Application No: F/YR15/0933/F  
National Grid Reference: TL 2674 9764  
Cambs HER Event No: ECB 4776  
OASIS Record No: archaeo11-259309

APS Report No. **51/16**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES**

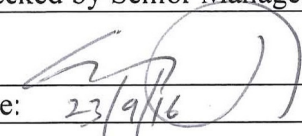
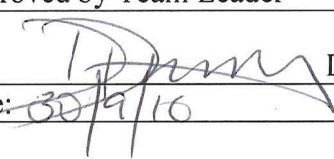




## Quality Control

Archaeological Evaluation  
on land at Stonald Road,  
Whittlesey,  
Cambridgeshire

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## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Stonald Road, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire, because the site lay in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric onwards.*

*The evaluation revealed two post-medieval field boundary ditches, one oriented east-west and parallel to Stonald Road, and the other extending north from Stonald Road. The north-south ditch can be identified on Ordnance Survey maps up to 1958.*

*Two later pits of uncertain form or function were identified on the site, and are believed to relate to 20<sup>th</sup> century development.*

*Finds dating from the medieval period onwards were recovered, although the majority of these were from the 18<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.*

*Environmental analysis detected plant remains and residues consistent with manure scattering, and small bones from frog, toad, newt, water vole and field vole.*

## 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'* (CIfA 2014).

### 2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mr B. Hubbard to undertake a programme of archaeological investigation in advance of proposed housing development, as a condition of planning permission (application F/YR15/0933/F). An archaeological trial trench evaluation was carried out between 25<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> July 2016 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the Historic Environment Team, Cambridgeshire County Council (HET CCC). The site investigation was monitored by HET CCC on 26<sup>th</sup> July 2016.

### 2.3 Location, Topography and Geology

Whittlesey is 8km east of Peterborough and 40km northwest of Cambridge in the Fenland District of Cambridgeshire (Fig. 1). The proposed development site lies to the north side of the centre of the settlement on the north side of Stonald Road, centred on National Grid Reference TL 2674 9764 (Fig. 2).

The site lies on the Whittlesey 'island', a ridge of gravel rising to 8m OD in the low-lying northern Cambridgeshire fenland, with the site itself at about 7m OD. Soils within the town have not been mapped but nearby are fine loamy gleyic argillic brown earths of the Waterstock Association (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 344) developed on the March Gravels above a solid geology of Oxford Clay.

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

The Fenland has long been recognised as an important archaeological landscape, containing superimposed evidence of settlement, ritual and agricultural remains dating from the prehistoric period

onwards.

Whittlesey occupies a former island within the fenland, such areas being favoured for settlement in prehistoric time. Prehistoric activity has been recorded within the wider vicinity and Roman activity in the overall area is well represented with the Fen Causeway running to the north of the Site. The HER records that, in the immediate vicinity, a 3rd century silver coin of Carausius was recovered (Historic Environment Record reference MCB16746) although the exact findspot is uncertain.

Medieval remains have been recorded during an archaeological evaluation to the west of the Site (ECB410). Ridge and furrow of 14th – 16th century and a quarry pit of similar date (MCB15863) were recorded (Casa Hatton 2001). Southwest of the Site, trial trenches at the Whittlesey Baptist Church (ECB3771) also revealed pits and ditches from which pottery from the medieval period was recovered (Quinn and Stoakley 2012).

Post-medieval activity is also recorded in the vicinity. An evaluation at 11 Stonald Road (ECB1821) recorded quarry pits from which a worked antler and clay pipe bowl were recovered (Lyons 2004).

To the south of the Site, there are several Grade II Listed Buildings along Claygate, most dating to 18th century.

Examination of the Ordnance Survey maps shows that in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries shows a north-south boundary occupied the eastern part of the Site (Fig. 9). By 1926 a building was present on the east side of the boundary, and this is probably numbers 38 and 40. By the 1938-52 edition of the Ordnance Survey a second house (number 46) had been built on the west side of the field boundary. Sometime between 1958 (Fig. 10) and

1970 number 42 was built across the field boundary, which was now redundant due to continued construction in the area.

### 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 were to:

- Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.
- Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.
- Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.
- Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.
- Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site
- Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.
- Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.



#### 4. METHODS

Two trenches, one on each of the proposed plots (Fig. 3), were excavated to the top of archaeological deposits, the surface of the underlying natural geology or a maximum safe depth, as appropriate. The trenches measured 15m long and Trench 1 was 1.5m wide, with Trench 2 was 1.8m wide.

Removal of topsoil and other overburden was undertaken by a mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket, under archaeological supervision. The exposed surfaces of the trenches 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 1. A photographic record was also compiled and sections and plans were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20 respectively. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

The location of the excavated trenches was plotted with a survey grade differential GPS.

Samples of topsoil from both ends of each trench were sorted for retrieval and characterisation of artefacts (see Appendix 1).

A metal detector was used to scan the trench bases and excavated spoil to enhance the recovery of metal artefacts.

During the site monitoring, the Historic Environment Officer for Cambridgeshire County Council requested that bulk environmental samples be taken from

ditches revealed during the evaluation. These samples were taken, processed and analysed according to Historic England guidelines. The detailed methodology is given in Appendix 3. Animal bone retrieved from the samples is described in Appendix 4.

Following excavation, finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 2). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced.

#### 5. RESULTS

The results of the archaeological evaluation are discussed in trench order. Archaeological contexts are described below. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

##### **Trench 1** (Fig. 4)

Trench 1 was excavated in the southern half of the site within the brick footings from a recently demolished late 20<sup>th</sup> century building (Plates 1 & 3).

The earliest deposit revealed in Trench 1 was a firm, mid orange brown natural silty sand and moderate gravel layer (1005).

Cutting into the natural sand and gravel at the south end of the trench was the edge of an apparently east-west oriented feature [1004], with steep straight sides, and filled with firm, dark greyish brown silty sand (1003), with occasional limestone fragments (Fig. 6, Sections 1 & 3). Finds of pottery and brick dating to 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century were recovered from this deposit.

Cutting feature [1004] was north-south oriented ditch [1007], which had concave sloping sides and a flattish base (Fig. 6, Sections 2, 4 & 5, Fig. 7, section 10, Plate 5 & 7). Filling the ditch was firm, dark

greyish brown silty sand (1006), with occasional small stones. A number of small fragments of pottery dating between 13<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> century were recovered from this fill, along with an undated brick fragment and a fragment of bottle glass dated to the late 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> century. An environmental sample was taken from this fill and produced evidence of scattered refuse consistent with agricultural manuring. Analysis of the small animal bones recovered from the sample revealed the presence of frog, and water vole which suggest that the ditch was water filled and situated away from human habitation. Finds of fish bones could have discarded by predators.

At the northern end of Trench 1, beyond the footprint of the late 20<sup>th</sup> century building, was an expanse of firm, very dark greyish brown silty sand (1010) with frequent stones and occasional brick and tile fragments. This extended beyond the limits of the trial trench, although its depth was ascertained by auger survey to be 1.20m (Fig. 8, Sections 8 & 9). Finds from this deposit included pottery fragments dating from the 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, brick dating to 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century, and 19<sup>th</sup> century clay pipe stems.

Overlying the northern half of the trench was a partially truncated mid greyish brown silty sand soil layer (1002) and covering the entire trench was up to 0.50m of topsoil (1001). Finds ranging from mid-17<sup>th</sup> century to 19<sup>th</sup> century were recovered during artefact characterisation of this layer (1008 & 1009).

### **Trench 2 (Fig. 5)**

In Trench 2, excavated at the north end of the site, the earliest deposit revealed was firm, mid orange brown silty sand and moderate gravel natural (2006), (Plates 2 & 4).

Cutting into (2006), at the north end of the trench, was the west edge of a north-south oriented linear feature [2005], with steep sides and an irregular base. This was filled with firm, dark brown silt (2004), with occasional stones (Fig. 7, Section 7, Fig. 8, Section 11, Plates 6 & 8). A single small fragment of 10<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> porcelain was recovered from this deposit, along with fragments of post-Roman brick. An environmental sample was taken from this fill and produced evidence of manuring, perhaps of post-medieval date. Analysis of the small animal bones from the sample produced evidence of frog, toad and newt, which suggests that the feature was water filled, and field vole that suggests that the area was predominantly open agricultural land.

Also at the north end of the trench, linear feature [2005] was truncated by the southern edge of a curved feature [2003], possibly a pit, with steep sides and an irregular base (Fig. 7, Section 6). This was filled with firm, mid brown silt (2002), with frequent stones. Finds of 15<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery, and undated cockle shell and iron fragments were recovered from this deposit.

Covering the entire trench was up to 0.40m of firm, mid greyish brown silty sand (2001), with moderate small stones. Artefact characterisation from this deposit revealed a single sherd of 11<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> century pottery from this deposit (2007 & 2008). In addition, a piece of coal, a piece of charcoal, a post-medieval drill bit, and a sherd of 20<sup>th</sup> century glass were recovered.

## **6. DISCUSSION**

The natural substrate revealed in both trenches was silty sand and gravel, typical of the area.

In Trench 1 was the edge a 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup>

century east-west linear feature [1004], probably a boundary running parallel to Stonald Road.

At the northern end of the site, in Trench 2, ditch [2005] was cut by an irregular pit, or perhaps ditch [2003]. The function of the pit is uncertain, but this area north of Stonald Road has been subject to development in the period between the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and the present and it is possible that this feature relates to this. The pit contained pottery dating to between the mid-16<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century, although the stratigraphic position of the feature shows this to be residual. In addition, finds from the topsoil, range from the 11<sup>th</sup> century to 20<sup>th</sup> century.

At the north end of Trench 1, immediately adjacent to the northern wall of the late 20<sup>th</sup> century building, was an expanse of made up ground (1010). Again this probably relates to the 20<sup>th</sup> century development of the site. The two apparent topsoil layers between the 20<sup>th</sup> century building foundations would indicate that at least some ground reduction and landscaping was undertaken during the excavations for the foundations of the house, and that the underfloor areas were infilled during construction.

Both Trench 1 and Trench 2 revealed a segment of north-south oriented ditch [1006] and [2005]. Ordnance survey map evidence shows that there was a north-south aligned field boundary along the eastern side of the property, and it is possible that [1006] and [2005] relates to this boundary.

The finds from this site cover a wide date range from the 11<sup>th</sup> to the 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, which are fragmentary, abraded or plough struck consistent with manuring scatter finds often encountered in fields on the edge of settlement.

Environmental evidence recovered from the north-south oriented post-medieval ditch produced evidence of manuring scatter, which is a common feature of post-medieval agriculture. Analysis of the small animal bones suggested that the ditch was water filled, and situated some distance from settlement.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Stonald Road, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire as the site lay on the 'fen island' which was a focus of settlement and other activity from the prehistoric period and later.

The evaluation revealed a post-medieval ditch running parallel to Stonald Road, and a perpendicular post-medieval field boundary ditch which is likely to be associated with a field boundary identified on Ordnance Survey maps up to 1958.

Two possible pits were also revealed, which post-date the 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century north-south field boundary and are likely to be associated with development undertaken in the vicinity.

Although small quantities of residual medieval and early post-medieval pottery were recovered, the majority of the finds date to the 18<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Analysis of environmental evidence show that the north-south field boundary contained material derived from agricultural manuring, and animal bones from frog, newt, toad, water vole and field vole.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr B.

Hubbard for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Denise Drury.

CCC Cambridge County Council

CifA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor  
Site Staff: James Snee and Alex Rowbottom  
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley  
Photographic reproduction: James Snee  
CAD Illustration: James Snee  
Post-excavation Analysis: James Snee

## 10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Casa Hatton, R, 2001 *Post-medieval Activity at Land off Stonald Road, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire. An Archaeological Evaluation.* CCC Archaeological Field Unit Report **BO93**

CifA, 2014 *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*

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**

Lyons, T, 2004 *Post-medieval Activity on Land to the south of 11 Stonald Road, Whittlesey.* An Archaeological Evaluation. CCC Archaeological Field Unit Report **739**

Quinn, S, and Stoakley, M, 2012 *Whittlesey Baptist Church, 32 Gracious Street, Whittlesey: An Archaeological Evaluation.* Report **4088**

## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services



Figure 1. General location map



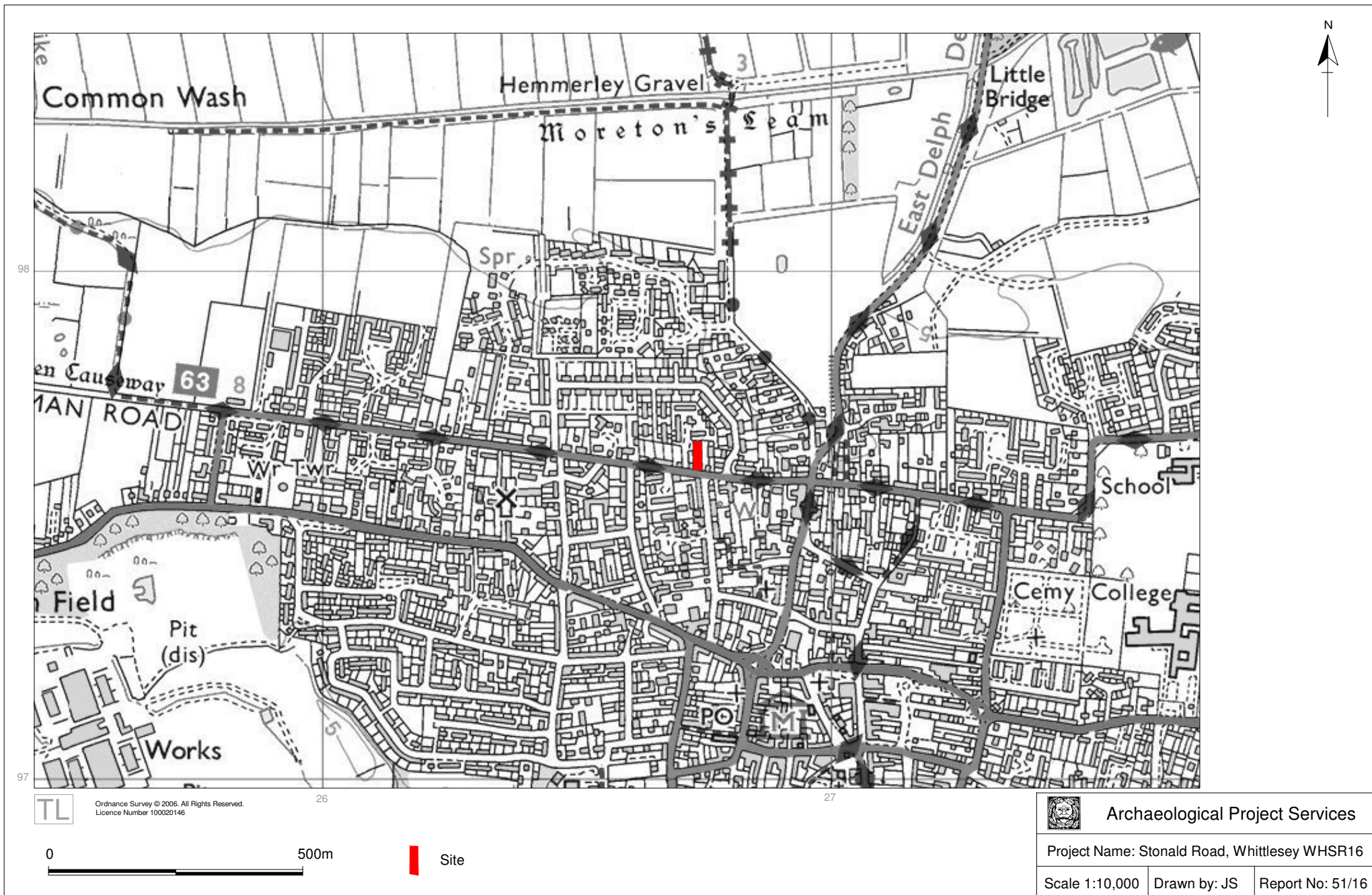
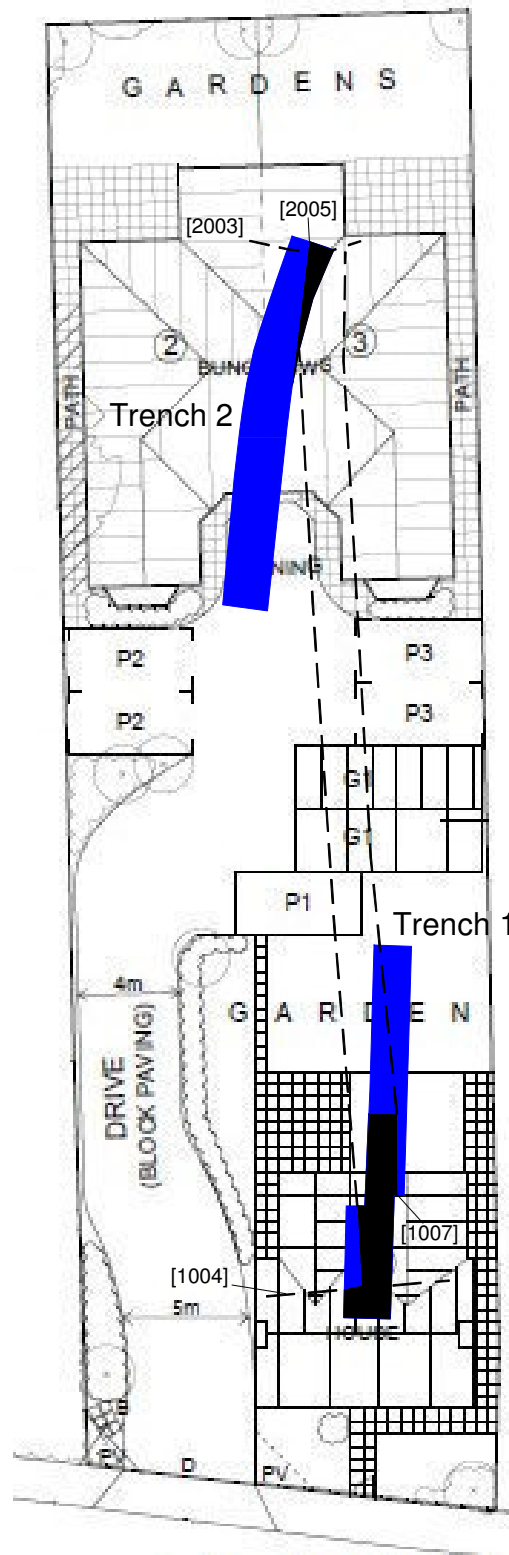


Figure 2 Site location plan







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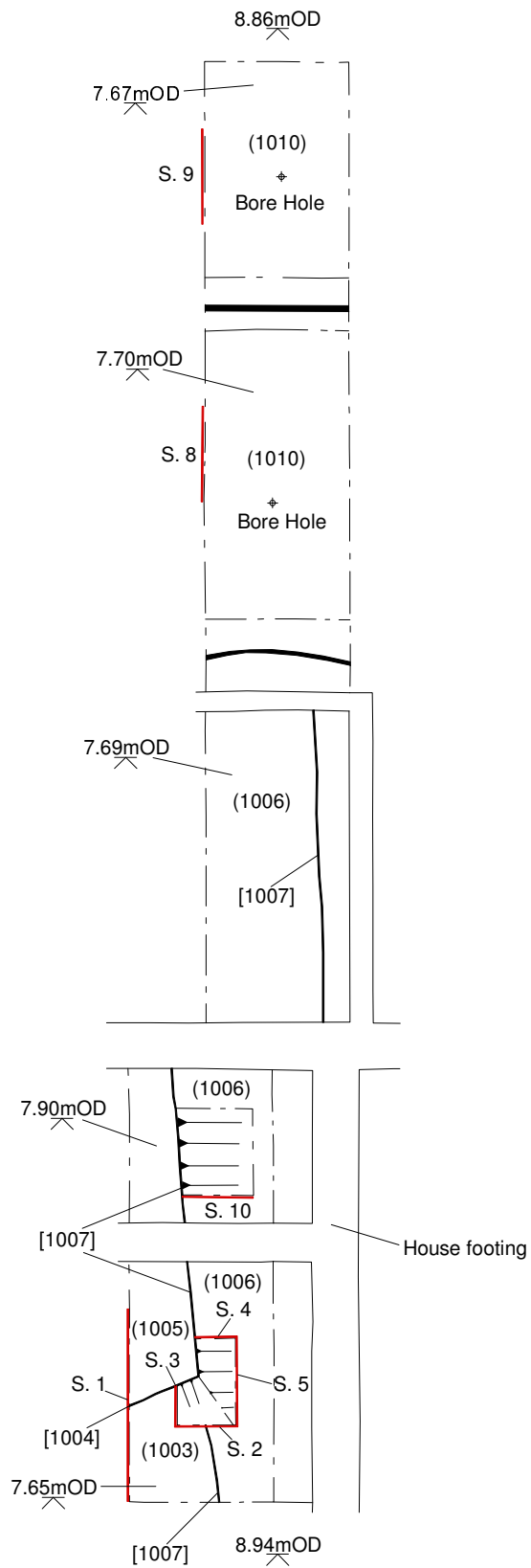
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Figure 3 Trench Location.






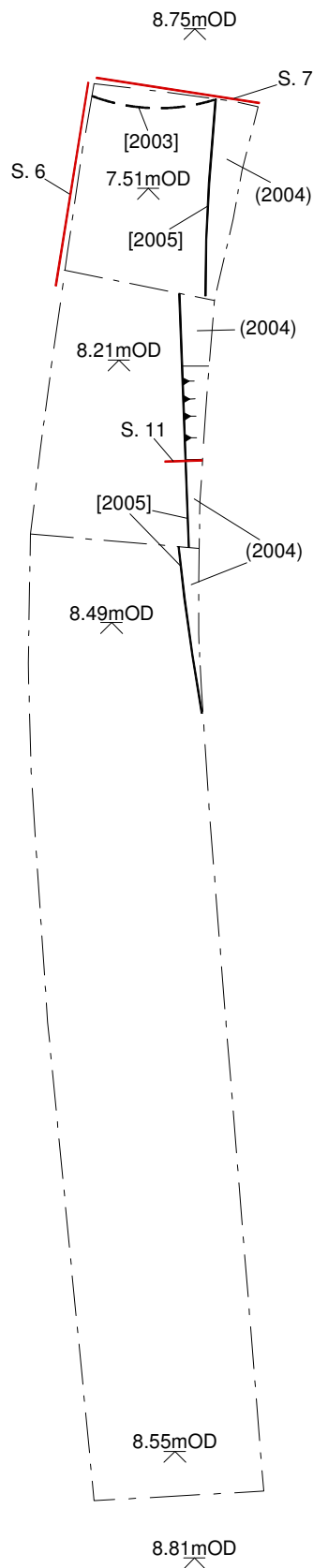
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Figure 4 Trench 1





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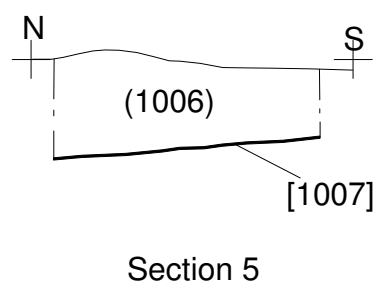
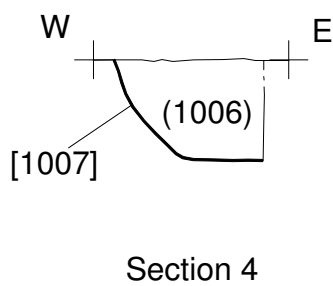
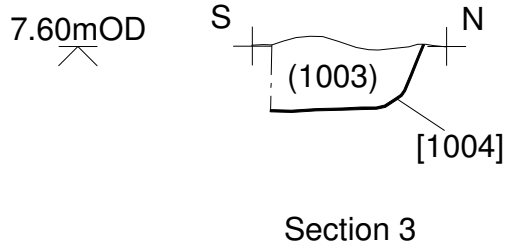
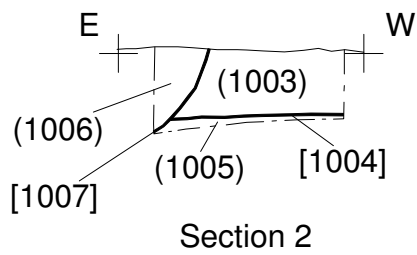
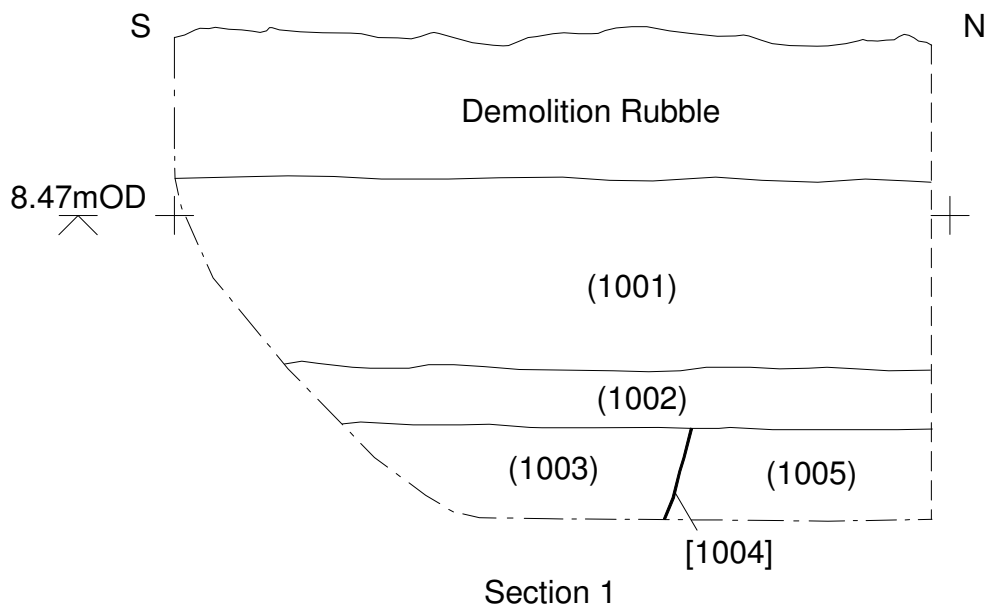
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Figure 5 Trench 2






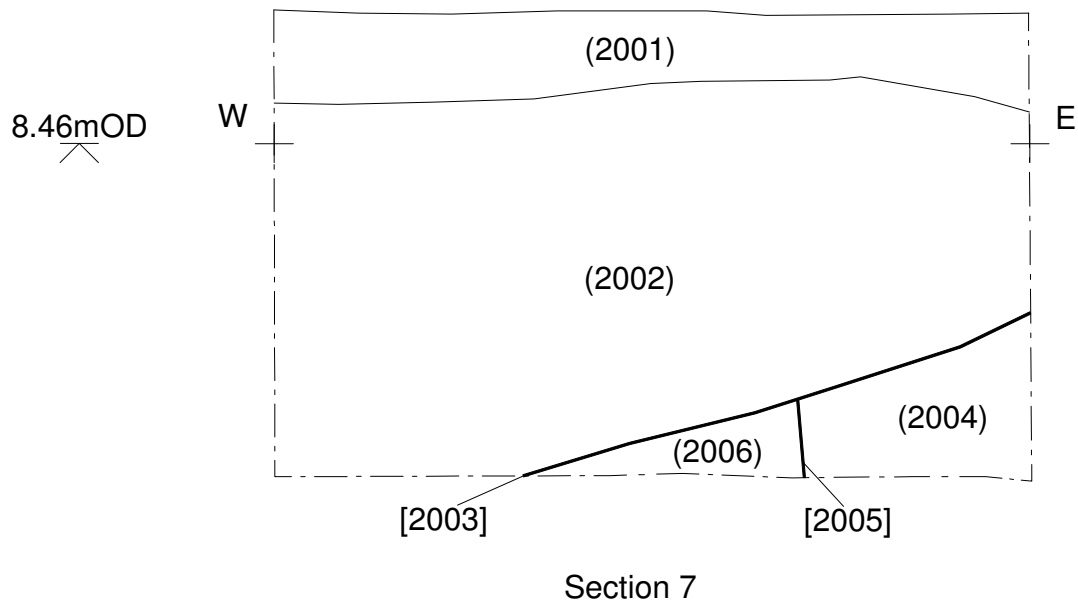
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Figure 6 Sections 1 to 5








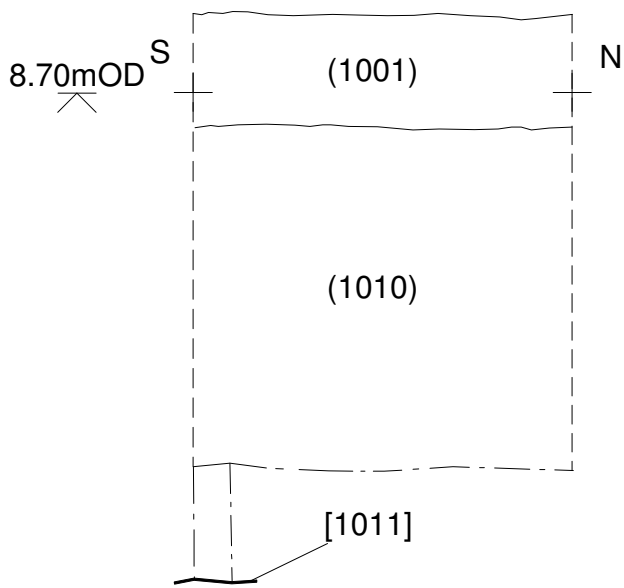
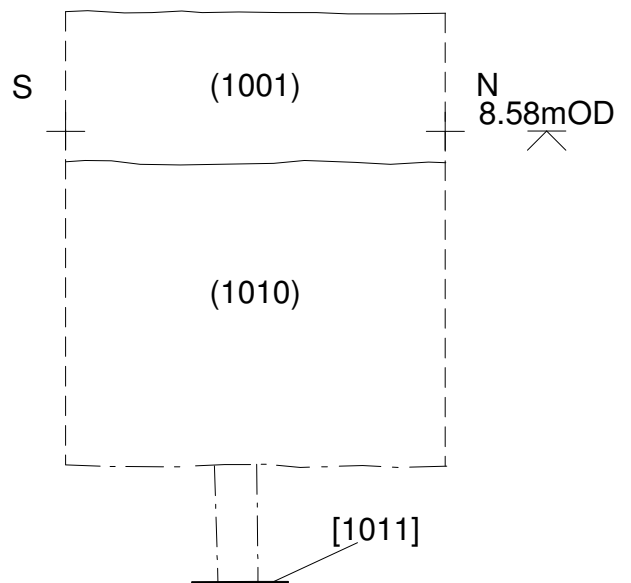
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Figure 7 Sections 6 and 7

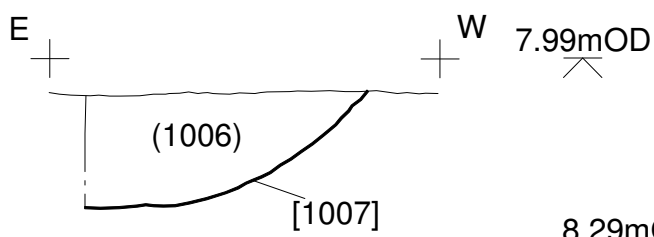




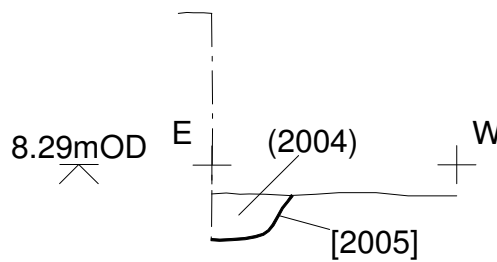
Section 8



Section 9



Section 10



Section 11




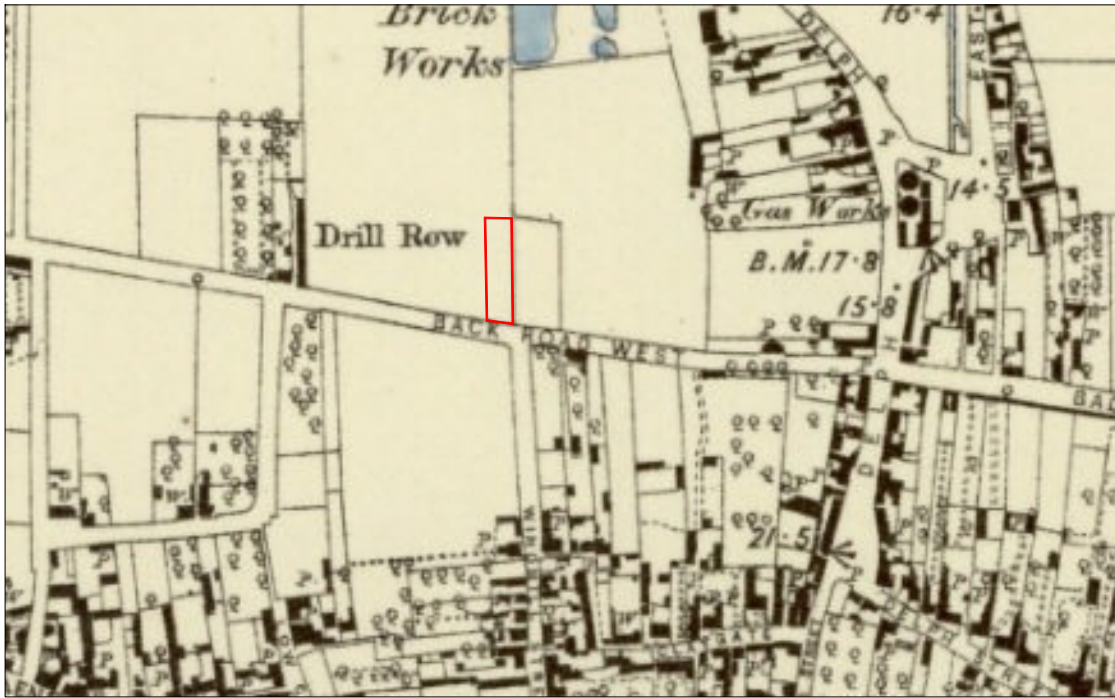
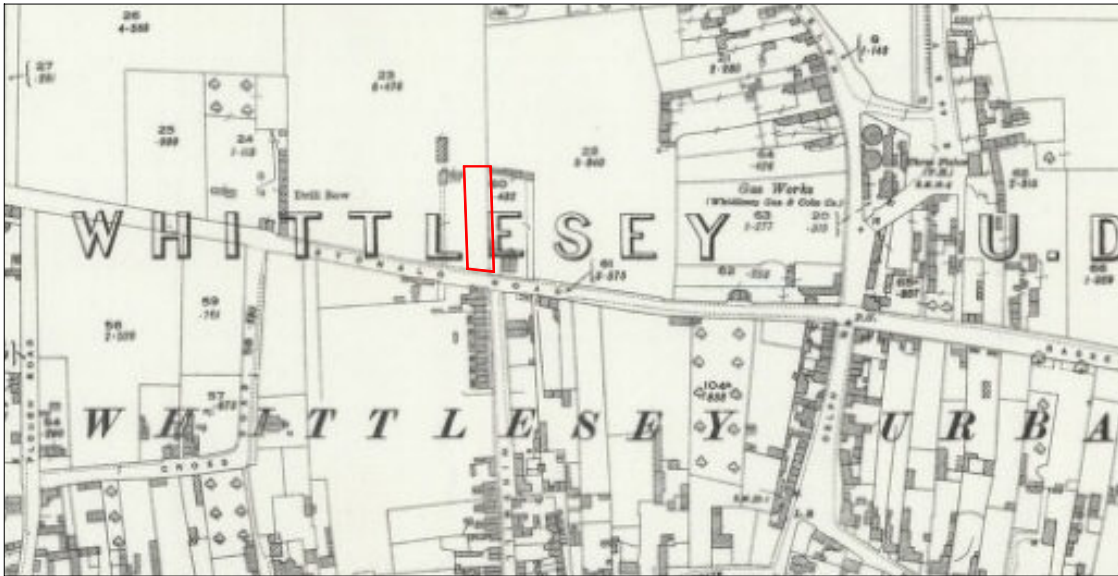
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Figure 8 Sections 8 to 11





1887 OS map



1926 OS map

0 250m



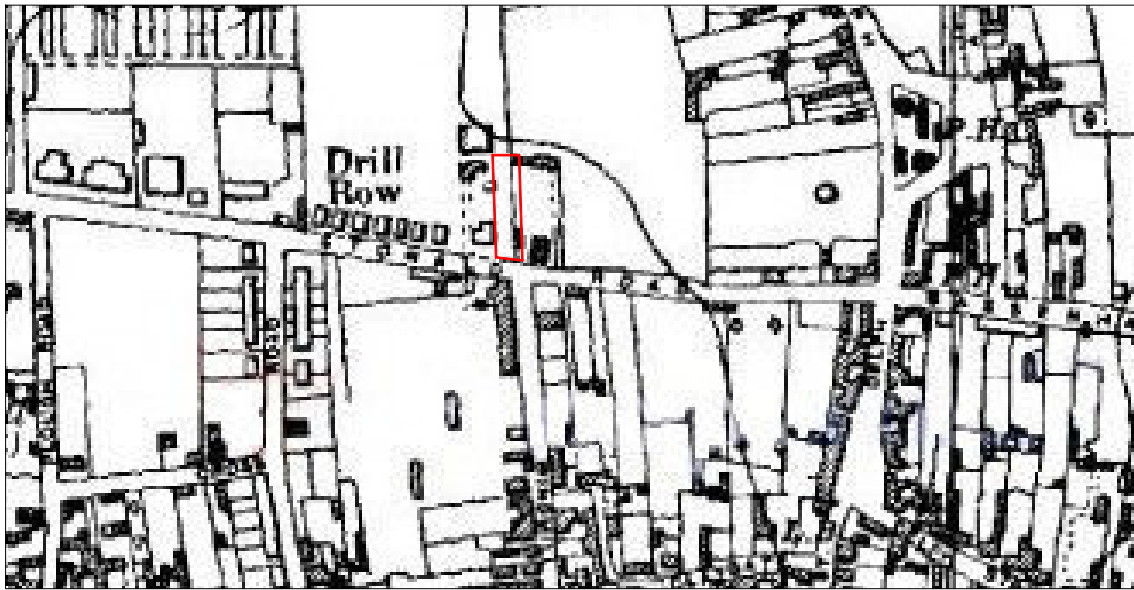
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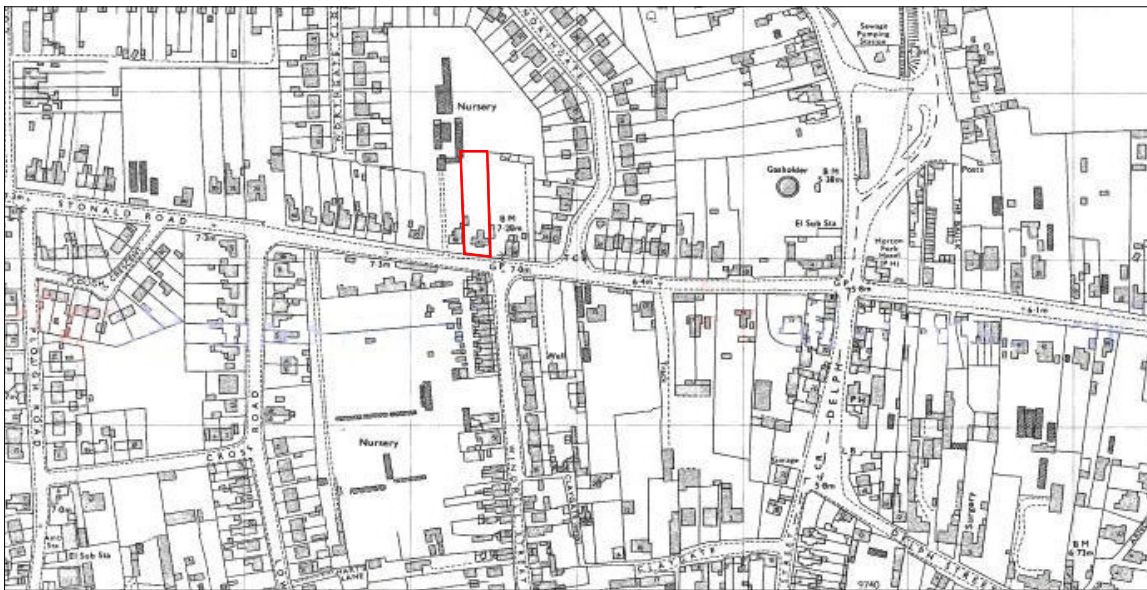
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Figure 9 Ordnance Survey maps from 1887 and 1926





1958 OS map



1970 OS map

0 250m

 A horizontal scale bar is located at the bottom left of the page. It is marked with '0' at the left end and '250m' at the right end. The bar is divided into several segments, representing the scale of the maps.


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Scale 1: 5000	Drawn by: JGS	Report No: 51/16

Figure 10 Ordnance Survey maps from 1958 and 1970







Plate 1 General view of site, looking north.



Plate 2 General site view looking southeast.





Plate 3 Trench 1, looking north.



Plate 4 Trench 2, looking south.





Plate 5 Intersection of ditch [1007] and feature [1004], looking south.



Plate 6 Intersection of ditch [2005] and possible pit [2003], looking north.





Plate 7 Ditch [1007], looking north.



Plate 8 Ditch [2005], looking south.





## Appendix 1

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Date
1001	1	Firm, very dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent stones and occasional CBM fragments, c. 0.50m thick.	Topsoil	Modern
1002	1	Firm, mid greyish brown silty sand, with moderate small stones, c. 0.15m thick.	Truncated soil layer	Modern
1003	1	Firm, dark greyish brown silty sand, with occasional limestone fragments.	Fill of possible ditch [1004]	17 <sup>th</sup> to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century
1004	1	Linear cut, > 0.93m wide and 0.42m deep, with steep sides and a flattish base, oriented approximately east-west.	Possible ditch	17 <sup>th</sup> to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century
1005	1	Firm, mid orange brown silty sand and moderate gravel, > 0.25m thick.	Natural	
1006	1	Firm, dark greyish brown silty sand, with occasional small stones.	Fill of ditch [1006]	18 <sup>th</sup> to 19 <sup>th</sup> Century
1007	1	Linear cut, > 1m wide and > 0.25m deep, with steep concave sites and a flattish base, oriented approximately north-south.	Ditch	18 <sup>th</sup> to 19 <sup>th</sup> Century
1008	1	Artefact characterisation, south end of trench.	-	
1009	1	Artefact characterisation, north end of trench.	-	
1010	1	Firm, very dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent stones and occasional CBM fragments.	Deposit	19 <sup>th</sup> Century
1011	1	Cut feature of uncertain form.	Truncation line	19 <sup>th</sup> Century
2001	2	Firm, mid greyish brown silty sand, with moderate small stones, c. 0.40m thick.	Topsoil	Modern
2002	2	Firm, mid brown silt, with frequent stones.	Fill of possible pit [2003]	16 <sup>th</sup> to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century
2003	2	Curved edged cut, partially exposed, > 2m wide, >2m long and 1.48m deep, with irregular sloping sides and a rounded base.	Possible pit	16 <sup>th</sup> to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century
2004	2	Firm, dark brown silt, with occasional stones.	Fill of ditch [2005]	18 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup> Century
2005	2	Linear cut, with steep sides and an irregular base, > 0.5m wide and > 1m long, oriented approximately north-south.	Ditch.	18 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup> Century
2006	2	Firm, mid orange brown silty sand and moderate gravel, > 0.45m thick.	Natural	
2007	2	Artefact characterisation, south end of trench.	-	
2008	2	Artefact characterisation, north end of trench.	-	



## Appendix 2

### THE FINDS

#### POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Alex Beeby

##### Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001). The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005), which can also be used to record material from surrounding counties. A total of 23 sherds from 21 vessels, weighing 378 grams were recovered from the site.

##### Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1. The pottery ranges in date from the Saxo-Norman to the early modern period.

##### Condition

The pottery is in a fragmentary, although not overly abraded, condition.

##### Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Sub Fabric	Form	Decor	Part	Comment	Date	NoS	NoV	W(g)
1	1003	GRE	Glazed red earthenware		Closed		BS	Bichrome	L16th-17th	1	1	10
1	1006	BOU	Bourne 'D' ware	Smooth	Bowl		Rim	Long everted rim	15th-16th	1	1	12
1	1006	BOU	Bourne 'D' ware	Smooth	Closed		BSS	Sample 1		2	1	3
1	1006	GRE	Glazed red earthenware	Fe slip; bright orange	Jug?		BSS	Sample 1	L16th-17th	2	1	1
1	1006	SCAR	Scarborough ware		Closed		BS	Sample 1; ?ID	13th-M14th	1	1	1
1	1008	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware		Handled Jar or Bowl?		BS with HJ		M16th-18th	1	1	27
1	1008	BL	Black glazed ware		Bowl		Rim	Abraded; Square rim; large vessel	M17th-18th	1	1	74
1	1009	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	Fe slip	Closed		BS		17th-18th	1	1	10
1	1009	ENGS	English stoneware		Small Jar		Base		19th	1	1	30
1	1009	PEARL	Pearlware		Cup or Bowl	Blue transfer print - chinoiserie	BS		19th	1	1	2
1	1010	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware		Bowl		Rim	Curved rim; abraded; sooted; amber glaze		1	1	15
1	1010	BL	Black glazed ware		Bowl		Rim	Curved rim	M17th-18th	1	1	134
1	1010	FREC	Frechen stoneware		Closed		BS		16th-17th	1	1	13

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Sub Fabric	Form	Decor	Part	Comment	Date	NoS	NoV	W(g)
1	1010	SLIP	Slipware	Buff	Press Moulded Dish?		BS		17th-18th	1	1	5
2	2002	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware		Closed		BS		L16th-18th	1	1	1
2	2002	BOU	Bourne 'D' ware	Slightly bumpy	Bowl?		BS		15th-16th	1	1	10
2	2002	BOU	Bourne 'D' ware	Smooth	?		BS	Abraded		1	1	8
2	2002	GRE	Glazed red earthenware		Jar or Bowl		BS	Bichrome		1	1	16
2	2004	MISC	Miscellaneous		?		BS	Abraded surfaceless flake; sample 2; early medieval?		1	1	1
2	2004	PORC	Porcelain		?		BS	Sample 2	18th-20th	1	1	1
2	2007	THETT	Thetford type ware		Jar		Rim	?ID	11th-M12th	1	1	4
<b>Total</b>										<b>23</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>378</b>

### Provenance

Material was retrieved from stratified deposits within Trenches 1 and 2.

#### Trench 1

Pottery was recovered from ditch fills (1003) in cut [1004] and (1006) in [1007] as well as pit fill (1010) in [1011]. Artefacts were collected for characterisation purposes from the south east (1008) and the north east (1009) ends of Trench 1.

#### Trench 2

Fill (2002), in pit [2003] and (2004) in ditch [2005] gave pottery, whilst artefacts recovered for characterisation purposes, from the south end of Trench 2, were labelled with the context number (2007).

### Range

#### Trench 1

Ditches [1004] and [1007] produced pottery of post medieval (16<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century) date, including glazed red earthenware (GRE) and Bourne 'D' ware (BOU). A single, redeposited or residual, fragment of medieval Scarborough (SCAR) ware was also recovered from [1007].

Pit [1011] produced a further small assemblage, perhaps of slightly later, post medieval, date, including Frechen stoneware (FREC), black and brown glazed earthenwares (BL, BERTH) and slipware (SLIP). The pottery recovered from all of these stratified contexts is typical of domestic assemblages of the 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century, in this region.

Items recovered for artefact characterisation proposes include further fragments of post medieval type pottery, as well as 19<sup>th</sup> century items of a similar domestic character.

#### Trench 2

Pit [2003] within Trench 2 produced a similar range of 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century dated, domestic pottery types to that from ditches [1004] and [1007], within Trench 1. The presence of brown glazed earthenware (BERTH), Bourne 'D' ware (BOU) and glazed red earthenware (GRE), suggest a later 16<sup>th</sup> or early 17<sup>th</sup> century date, assuming all of these pieces are contemporary. Ditch [2005] produced two tiny fragments from the environmental bulk sample, one of which, a fragment of porcelain (PORC) is likely to be early modern in date, although this piece may well be intrusive. A second fragment (MISC), from the same sample is shell tempered and clearly much earlier in date, possibly even later Saxon or early

medieval. A fragment of Thetford type ware (THETT) collected from the south end of Trench 2, as part of the artefact characterisation exercise, is of 11<sup>th</sup> to mid 12<sup>th</sup> century date.

### Potential

The pottery should be retained as part of the site archive, and should pose no problems for long term storage.

### Summary

A small assemblage of pottery was recovered, with features in Trenches 1 and 2 producing pottery. The bulk of this material is of 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century date, with ditches and pits producing this material. Additional items of Saxo-Norman and medieval date were also recovered although these items were redeposited or unstratified.

## CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Alex Beeby

### Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (2002). A total of 24 fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 1575 grams were recovered from the site.

### Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 2 below.

### Condition

The condition of the material is mixed. The fragments recovered from environmental samples are small and abraded.

### Results

Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	Description	Date	NoF	W(g)
1	1003	BRK	Brick	Gault; light firing	Handmade; mortar adhered; slop moulded	17th-18th	1	267
1	1006	CBM	Ceramic Building Material	Oxidised; fine-medium sandy	One pc mortar adhered; 2 pcs with fine Ca inclusions; abraded; sample 1	Roman or post Roman	13	13
1	1010	PANT	Pantile	Oxidised; fine; Ca	Iron object adhered - nail?	19th	1	131
1	1010	BRK	Brick	Oxidised; fine sandy	Mortar over the broken edge; 65mm deep; vesicular - Ca?;		1	298
1	1010	BRK	Brick	Oxidised; fine	Mortar or paint on external stretcher; vesicular - Ca?; salt surface; 122mm wide by 53mm deep; slop moulded	18th-19th	2	839
2	2004	CBM	Ceramic Building Material	Oxidised; fine; Ca; Fe	Abraded; sample 2	Roman or post Roman	1	26
2	2004	CBM	Ceramic Building Material	Oxidised; fine	Flakes from sample 2; abraded		5	1
<b>Total</b>							<b>24</b>	<b>1575</b>

### Provenance

Ceramic building material was recovered from ditch fills (1003) in [1004] and (1006), as well as pit fill (1010) in [1011], within Trench 1. A single feature, ditch [2005], within Trench 2, also yielded fragments.

**Range**

There is a mix of post medieval and undiagnostic ceramic building material. None of the datable material is likely to predate the 17<sup>th</sup> century, and all of this may be 18<sup>th</sup> and /or 19<sup>th</sup> century in date.

**Potential**

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

**FAUNAL REMAINS**

*By Paul Cope-Faulkner*

**Introduction**

A total of 4 (27g) items of faunal remains were recovered by hand from stratified contexts.

**Methodology**

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

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

**Provenance**

The remains were recovered from topsoil (1008 and 2008) and the fill of a pit (2002).

**Condition**

The overall condition of the bone was moderate, measuring grades 3 on the Lyman Criteria (1996).

**Results**

*Table 3, Fragments Identified to Taxa*

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	W (g)	Comments
1008	Large mammal	vertebra	-	1	25	
2002	Cockle	Shell		1	<1	
2008	Sandhill snail, <i>Candidula gigaxii</i>	Shell		2	<1	

**Summary**

As a single bone it has little to no potential. The cockle shell is likely to represent food waste, while the other shells are of a sandhill snail, *Candidula gigaxii*, which is found in dry grassy places on calcareous soils.

**GLASS**

*By Gary Taylor*

**Introduction**

Two pieces of glass weighing 85g were recovered.

**Condition**

Both pieces are in good condition.

**Results***Table 4, Glass Archive*

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
1006	Neck of dark olive-green bottle.	1	81	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> -mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century
2008	Colourless window.	1	4	20 <sup>th</sup> century

**Provenance**

The glass was recovered from ditch fill (1006) and artefact characterisation at the north end of Trench 2 (2008).

**Range**

A bottle neck, with a string rim and probably dating from about 1790-1840, was retrieved. In addition, a fragment of early modern window glass was also collected.

**Potential**

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

**CLAY PIPE**

*By Gary Taylor*

**Introduction**

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

**Condition**

The clay pipe is in good condition.

**Results***Table 5, Clay Pipes*

Context no.	Bore diameter /64"					NoF	W(g)	Comments	Date
	8	7	6	5	4				
1010					2	2	1	Stems only	19 <sup>th</sup> century

**Provenance**

The clay pipe was recovered from a deposit (1010). They are probably fairly local products, perhaps made in Whittlesey.

**Range**

Two small stem fragments of 19<sup>th</sup> century date were recovered.

**Potential**

Other than providing an indication of date the clay pipe is of limited potential.

**OTHER FINDS**

*By Gary Taylor and Denise Buckley*

**Introduction**

A total of eight finds together weighing 74g were recovered.

**Condition**

The finds are in good condition, although the iron rod is corroded. The object from (2002) is heavily encrusted and corroded.

## Results

Table 6, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
1009	Iron?	Possible sheet iron, heavily corroded and encrusted, or natural ironstone	1	11	
2002	Fire residue	Cinders	2	7	
	Iron	Sheet iron or possible blade, severely corroded and encrusted	1	33	
2007	Coal	Coal	2	9	Late post-medieval
	Iron	Threaded drill bit, late post-medieval	1	13	
2008	Charcoal	Charcoal, roundwood	1	1	
<b>Totals</b>			8	74	

## Provenance

The other finds were recovered from artefact characterisation at the north end of Trench 1 (1009), south end of Trench 2 (2007) and north end of Trench 2 (2008), and possible pit fill (2002).

## Range

The other finds are of iron and fire residues. Amongst the iron is a late post-medieval threaded drill bit. There is also a piece of sheet iron, possibly a blade. A further, heavily corroded piece, may also be a fragment of sheet iron but could be natural decayed ironstone.

## Potential

The other finds are of limited potential.

## SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 7 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 7, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
1003	17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century	
1006	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> -mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century	Based on 1 glass
1008	Mid 17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century	
1009	19 <sup>th</sup> century	
1010	19 <sup>th</sup> century	
2002	Late 16 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century	
2004	18 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century	
2007	Late post-medieval	Based on 1 metal; also contains 1 medieval pot sherd
2008	20 <sup>th</sup> century	Based on 1 glass

## ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
LHJ	Lower Handle Join
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
PCRG	Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group
TR	Trench



UHJ            Upper Handle Join  
W (g)         Weight (grams)

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### Appendix 3

#### AN EVALUATION OF THE CHARRED PLANT MACROFOSSILS AND OTHER REMAINS FROM STONALD ROAD, WHITTLESEY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE (WHSR 16/ECB4776)

Val Fryer, Environmental Archaeologist  
September 2016

##### Introduction and method statement

Evaluation excavations at Whittlesey, undertaken by Archaeological Project Services (APS), recorded a limited number of features of probable post-medieval or early modern (nineteenth century) date. Samples for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from fills within ditches [1007] (sample 1) and [2005] (sample 2).

The samples were bulk floated by APS and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (2010). All plant remains were charred. Modern roots and seeds were also recorded.

##### Results

Cereal grains and seeds of common weeds and wetland plants are present at a very low density within both assemblages. Preservation is poor to moderate, with a number of the grains being puffed and distorted. Most plant remains (including the charcoal/charred wood) are also heavily rounded and abraded, almost certainly indicating that the material was exposed to the elements for some considerable period prior to incorporation within the feature fills.

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains are recorded, but with the exception of a single fragment of wheat rachis internode, chaff is absent. Other potential crop remains, namely cotyledon fragments of indeterminate large pulses (Fabaceae), are also recorded. Seeds are exceedingly scarce, but individual specimens of small legumes, black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*) and grass (Poaceae) are recorded along with a sedge (*Carex* sp.) fruit. Charcoal/charred wood fragments are moderately common, but other plant remains are scarce.

Small pieces of black porous and tarry material are abundant within both assemblages along with small fragments of coal and globules of vitreous material. It is considered most likely that these remains are derived from either night soil (which was commonly spread on the land during the later medieval and post-medieval periods) or possibly domestic hearth waste.

##### Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, both assemblages are small (i.e. <0.1 litres in volume) and it would appear most likely that the few remains which are recorded are derived from scattered refuse, all of which was accidentally incorporated within the ditch fills. The cereals and seeds could possibly be derived from the accidental or deliberate firing of the fields as a means of ground clearance, but it is, perhaps, more likely that they were constituents of night soil or midden waste.

As the assemblages are so limited in composition, it is difficult to make recommendations for a future sampling strategy should further interventions be planned. However, it is suggested that if additional assessment of dated and sealed features is deemed appropriate by the excavator, samples of 20 – 40 litres in volume could be taken as necessary.

##### Reference

Stace, C., 2010                      *New Flora of the British Isles*. 3<sup>rd</sup> edition. Cambridge University Press

##### Key to Table

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

<b>Sample No.</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>1006</b>	<b>2004</b>
<b>Feature No.</b>	<b>1007</b>	<b>2005</b>
<b>Cereals and other potential crop plants</b>		
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)		xcf
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)	x	x
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	x	x
(rachis internode frag.)		x
Cereal indet. (grains)	x	x
Large Fabaceae indet.	xcffg	xcffg
<b>Herbs</b>		
Fabaceae indet.		x
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.)A.Love	x	
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> L.		xcffg
Large Poaceae indet.		x
<b>Wetland plants</b>		
<i>Carex</i> sp.		x
<b>Other plant macrofossils</b>		
Charcoal <2mm	xx	xx
Charcoal >2mm	xxx	xx
Charcoal >5mm	x	x
Charred root/stem	x	x
Indet. seeds	x	
<b>Other remains</b>		
Black porous 'cokey' material	xx	xxx
Black tarry material	xx	xxx
Bone	xb	
Burnt/fired clay	x	x
Small coal frags.	x	x
Small mammal/amphibian bones	xfg	
Vitreous material	x	xx
<b>Sample volume (litres)</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Volume of flot (litres)</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>
<b>% flot sorted</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 1. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains from Stonald Road, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire

## Appendix 4

### WHSR16. Stonald Road, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire. The faunal remains catalogue and summary assessment by Julie Curl –Sylvanus Archaeological, Natural History & Illustration Services for APS September 2016

#### Introduction

One hundred and forty-two elements of bone were produced from sieved samples, which included remains of frog, toad, newt, two species of vole and fish.

#### Methodology

The assessment was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis, 1992) and Baker and Worley (2014). All of the bone was examined to determine range of species and elements present, using a variety of comparative reference material. Where species identification was not possible, an attempt was made to determine if the remains were those of large mammals, small to medium mammals, small mammals, birds, fish and herpetofauna and more detailed counts of these fragments that are not identifiable to species are in the digital archive. Bones were examined for butchering and any indications of skinning, horn or antler working and other modifications. When possible a record was made of ages and any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Counts were also taken of bone classed as 'countable' (Davis, 1992) and measureable bone (following Von Den Driesch, 1976).

The sample material was weighed and counted by context and sample. The range of species and groups and elements present and these were recorded with counts for species and groups in the catalogue by context with sample number. Counts were taken for individual element groups (eg: limbs, vertebrae, or teeth). Counts were also taken of bone classed as 'countable' (Davis, 1992).

All information was recorded directly into Excel for quantification and assessment. A summary catalogue of the finds is in a table in the appendix. A full catalogue is available in the digital archive.

#### The faunal assemblage

*Quantification, provenance and preservation.*

Ten grams of bone, consisting of one hundred and forty-two elements, was recovered from the sieved samples, with quantification in Table 1.

Ctxt	Sample	Feature No	Type	Provisional Date	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)
1006	1	1006	Ditch	19th Century	103	7
2004	3	2005	Ditch	Undated	39	3

Table 1. Quantification of the sieved bone by feature type, context and weight in grams.

The bone varies in condition. Much of the assemblage is in good condition, with numerous bones of small species present, but, partly due to the fragile nature of some of these bones, fragmentation has occurred with many elements. A few burnt

fragments were seen in both contexts 1006 and 2004, with variation in burning from blackened to fully oxidised and white.

Sieved samples produced bone from two contexts, both ditch fills, one associated with 19<sup>th</sup> century finds and the other undated.

### Species range, observations and discussion

Eight species were positively identified in this assemblage. In addition, several bones were only identifiable as 'fish', 'mammal' and 'small mammal' (rodent sized). Quantification by species is presented in Table 2. More detailed counts of body parts for each species and context can be seen in the appendix.

Species	Context and NISP		Species Total
	1006	2004	
Fish	2		2
Fish - Pike	1		1
Fish - Perch	3		3
Herpetofauna - Frog	16	3	19
Herpetofauna - Newt		1	1
Herpetofauna - Toad		1	1
Mammal	56	19	75
Pig/boar	2		2
SM - Field Vole		2	2
SM - Small mammal	18	13	31
SM - Water Vole	5		5
Context Total	103	39	142

Table 2. Quantification of the sieved bone by context number, species and NISP.

Domestic food mammals were represented by a calcaneus fragment and a vertebrae fragment from a juvenile pig in the ditch fill 1006, sample 1. No butchering was seen on these fragments, but they are likely to be from skinning or meat waste. Some other medium to large mammal fragments were seen in both 1006, sample 1 and 2004, sample 3, which are possibly from food waste.

The fish remains consist of two species and some fragmented and unidentifiable fish bone. All of the fish bone was recovered from the ditch fill 1006, sample 1. Pike and Perch were identified, both freshwater fish that are common in rivers and larger areas of water, with perch also found in some smaller water bodies; both species of fish are regularly caught for food. While Perch feed on smaller insects and crustaceans, the large Pike is a voracious predator, which is able to grow to well over 100cm long and it can feed on water birds, other fish, frogs and mammals.

Three species of herpetofauna were identified, all from the ditch fill 2004, sample 3. The Common Frog (*Rana temporaria*) is a locally abundant species and common and particularly common in wetland environments, found breeding in a variety of features from lakes, ditches to very small ponds and even large puddles. The Common Toad (*Bufo bufo*) is a species more suited to larger ponds and lakes for breeding, but away from spawning times in March, they can be found some distance from water to feed

and hibernate. The Common Newt (*Triturus vulgaris*) prefer ponds and slow water with abundant pond weed, which it requires for securing its eggs. Away from breeding, which the newts begins at four years old, the newt can be found well away from water in damp areas. All three herpetofauna found will hibernate in hollows, disused animal burrows and in mud in ditches. Frogs and newts will provide food for a range of mammals, birds, fish and snakes.

Water Vole was represented by limb, vertebrae and a tooth from the ditch fill 1006, sample 1. The Water Vole (*Arvicola terrestris*) is closely associated with freshwater in ditches, slow-moving rivers and lakes, living in burrows just above water levels, so its discovery in a ditch fill might be expected. Water Vole are commonly prey to other mammals, to large fish such as Pike and to birds such as Heron and Owls. This species of vole is shy, but can live quite close to human habitation.

Limb bones of the Field Vole (*Microtus agrestis*) were found in the ditch fill 2004, sample 3. The Field Vole is generally a species of meadows, agricultural land, and woods, while often in drier areas, it favours damp ground where it feeds on grasses, herbaceous plants and bark, sometimes invertebrates.

While many of the smaller species may have been natural residents in and around the ditches, it is quite possible they arrived into these ditches via the pellets of one or more birds. Owls and other birds of prey are most notable for producing owl pellets, but other birds such as Heron produce pellets too, either could have consumed all the herpetofauna and rodent in this assemblage. The presence of fish in ditch fills strongly suggests human consumption waste, but the presence of an otter, fox or even a scavenging Kite or Buzzard, could explain the fish remains and other species in the assemblage.

### **Statement of potential**

The material from sieved samples, particularly the small mammal, herpetofauna and fish, is in very good condition with many complete small bones that allow accurate identification of species present. The sample material has the potential to provide additional elements from domestic stock and wild species used or living on site and will also provide additional environmental evidence for the site and surrounding area and, with the fish, possibly trade from the coast as well as the use of inland freshwater fish.

### **Recommendations for further work**

There is potential to include this assemblage in the analysis of any remains produced from future excavations at this site to estimate numbers of individuals and ranges of species. Otherwise, no further work is required on this particular assemblage.

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## Appendix

Catalogue of the animal bone from sieved samples, listed in context order. A full catalogue is available in the digital archive.

### Key:

NISP = Number of Individual Species elements Present

Max size: Measurement in mm of the largest fragment from this context or species

Ctxt	Sample	Feature No	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Condition	Max size	Species	NISP	Adult	Juvenile	Neonatal	MNI	Skull	Mandible	Teeth	Antler	Horn	Foot	Limb	Vertebrae	Rib	Scap	Pelvis	Misc	Measure	Countable	Comments
1006	1	1006	103	7	Good	21mm	Pig/boar	2		2									1	1							
1006	1	1006			Fragmented, burnt	23mm	Mammal	56																57			7 fragments burnt white, 2 fragments burnt black-grey
1006	1	1006			Good	15mm	Herpetofauna - Frog	16	16			2						2	8	5		1				8	
1006	1	1006			Good	16mm	SM - Water Vole	5	5						1				2	2						1	
1006	1	1006			Good		Fish - Pike	1							1												
1006	1	1006			Good		Fish - Perch	3												3							
1006	1	1006			Fragmented		Fish	2																2			
1006	1	1006			Fragmented	11mm	SM - Small mammal	18																			
2004	3	2005	39	3	Fragmented, burnt	14mm	Mammal	19																19			1 burnt white, 1 burnt grey
2004	3	2005			Good		SM - Field Vole	2											2								
2004	3	2005			Good		Herpetofauna - Frog	3	1										3								
2004	3	2005			Good		Herpetofauna - Toad	1	1										1								
2004	3	2005			Good		Herpetofauna - Newt	1	1										1								Common or Palmate Newt
2004	3	2005			Fragmented	13mm	SM - Small mammal	13											13					13			



## Appendix 5

### GLOSSARY

<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, <i>e.g.</i> [004].
<b>Cut</b>	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> 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 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.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
<b>Redeposited</b>	An artefact that is redeposited is one that has been removed in the past from its original place of deposition. Redeposition can introduce earlier artefacts into later deposits, <i>ie.</i> medieval or post-medieval ditch or pit digging may have invaded Roman levels, bringing Roman artefacts to the surface. When the medieval/post-medieval features are infilled the Roman artefacts become incorporated with those deposits; these Roman artefacts are said to be redeposited. If the age differences within an assemblage are not great it is sometimes difficult to determine if an artefact is redeposited or residual ( <i>q.v.</i> ).
<b>Residual</b>	Artefacts that are noticeably earlier than others in an assemblage are often described as residual. Residual artefacts may be ones that were used for a very long time, or items that were maintained as heirlooms/antiques. If the dates of artefacts within a group do not exhibit major differences it can be difficult to determine if an artefact is residual or redeposited ( <i>q.v.</i> )



## Appendix 6

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

2	Context register sheet
19	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
3	Daily record sheets
1	Plan record sheet
1	Section register sheet
7	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Sample register sheet
2	Sample sheets
1	Bag of finds

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: WHSR 16

Cambridgeshire C.C. HER Event No: ECB 4776

OASIS Record No: archaeo11-259309

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 ID: archaeol1-259309**

### Project details

Project name	ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON LAND AT STONALD ROAD, WHITTLESEY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE, (WHSR 16)
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Stonald Road, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire, because the site lay in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric onwards. The evaluation revealed two post-medieval field boundary ditches, one oriented east-west and parallel to Stonald Road, and the other extending north from Stonald Road. The north-south ditch can be identified on Ordnance Survey maps up to 1958. Two later pits of uncertain form or function were identified on the site, and are believed to relate to 20th century development. Finds dating from the medieval period onwards were recovered, although the majority of these were from the 18th and 20th centuries. Environmental analysis detected plant remains and residues consistent with manure scattering, and small bones from frog, toad, newt, water vole and field vole.
Project dates	Start: 25-07-2016 End: 27-07-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	WHSR16 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	F/YR15/0933/F - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECB 4776 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Targeted Trenches""
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)

Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE FENLAND WHITTLESEY 42 Stonald Road
Postcode	PE7 1QW
Study area	50 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 2674 9764 52.561437645159 -0.13009130936 52 33 41 N 000 07 48 W Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Project Services
Project brief originator	Archaeological Project Services
Project design originator	Gary Taylor
Project director/manager	Gary Taylor
Project supervisor	Jim Snee
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Mr. B. Hubbard

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Store
Physical Archive ID	ECB 4776
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Store
Digital Archive ID	ECB 4776
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Store
Paper Archive ID	ECB 4776
Paper Contents	"Survey"



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

### Project bibliography 1

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