
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION ON LAND AT
STATION ROAD
WHITTLESEY
CAMBRIDGESHIRE
(WSR 06)**

Report Compiled by
Thomas Bradley-Lovekin MA PIFA
and
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons) AIFA

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



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EVALUATION ON LAND AT
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(WSR 06)**

Work Undertaken For
Allen Warner Limited

May 2007

Report Compiled by
Thomas Bradley-Lovekin MA PIFA
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Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons) AIFA

National Grid Reference: TL 2714 9676
Planning Application No: F/YR04/4120/0
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A.P.S. Report No. **45/07**



ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Station Road Whittlesey Cambridgeshire. Residential development of the site has been proposed and the archaeological evaluation was in order to assess the archaeological implications of the proposals.

The site lies in an area where prehistoric flint tools have been found and evidence of Bronze Age (2200-800 BC) barrows are recorded. The Romano-British (AD42-410) thoroughfare, the Fen Causeway, is located north of the town and an Anglo-Saxon (AD 410-1066) cemetery has previously been identified to the north of the site. Station Road lies close to the medieval (AD 1066-1540) core of the town which contains the 13th century St Andrew's church and the 15th century St Mary's church.

The evaluation identified only undated, post-medieval and recent deposits. Undated deposits include dumping at the site. Post-medieval remains include two possible quarry pits, dumped layers followed by levelling of the site prior to the construction of buildings at the site.

Finds include a small assemblage of post-medieval pottery along with clay pipe, brick, tile, a metal vessel fragment and glass. A small collection of animal bone was also retrieved.

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 1997).

2.2 Planning Background

Planning permission (F/YR04/4120/0 and appeal App/d0515/A/05/1173722) has been granted for residential development of the site subject to a condition requiring the implementation of a scheme of archaeological work. In the first instance this comprised a programme of trial trenching of the site.

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Allen Warner Limited to undertake the archaeological evaluation of the site in accordance with the requirements of the Development Control Archaeologist, Cambridgeshire County Council. The work was undertaken on the 5th and 6th of March 2007 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1).

2.3 Topography and Geology

Whittlesey lies 9km east of Peterborough and 14km west of March, in the Fenland District of Cambridgeshire (Fig. 1).

The proposed development site lies 320m south of the centre of Whittlesey as defined by the Market Place at National Grid Reference TL 2714 9676 (Fig. 2). The site lies on the east side of Station Road and encompasses some 250 square metres. The site sits at a height of 5m OD on the 'island' of raised land that surrounds Whittlesey within fenland.

Local soils in the area are mapped as deep permeable loamy soils of the Waterstock

Association (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 272). These soils overlie a drift geology of older marine/estuarine sand and gravel which in turn seals a solid geology of Jurassic Oxford Clay (BGS 1984).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Evidence for human activity in Whittlesey extends from the earlier prehistoric period onwards. Three Palaeolithic axes have been recorded from gravel pits east of the town and further lithic scatters and polished stone axes are known from Eldernell, northeast of Coates (Hall 1987, 56).

Two groups of barrows are known in the vicinity, one at Eldernell and a second at Suet Hills. Furthermore, other Bronze Age burials are known from the vicinity (*ibid.* 56-7).

Little Iron Age material has been reported but remains of the Roman period are abundant, presumably related to the Roman road, known as the Fen Causeway which passes east-west across the island in the north of the town (*ibid.* 57).

An Early Saxon inhumation cemetery was discovered in 1828, to the north of the site, when seven burials were revealed and aerial photographs have identified an area of sunken floored dwellings (*ibid.* 59).

Whittlesey is first mentioned in a charter of AD 972. Referred to as *Witlesig*, the name is derived from the Old English *ēg*, meaning island, and the personal name *Witel* (Ekwall 1989, 515). The early charter is confirmation of a grant of land to Thorney Abbey (Sawyer 1968, S792).

At the time of the Domesday Survey of c. 1086, Whittlesey was held by the Abbey of Ely and the Abbey of Thorney and contained meadow, pasture and arable land (Williams and Martin 1992).

Extant remains of the medieval period include two churches, to serve the Ely and Thorney manors. The earlier, St Andrew's, has elements dating from the 13th century and St Mary's church, which lies to the northwest of the site, largely dates from the 15th century (Pevsner 2002, 481). South of St Mary's church is a manor house which has 15th century work within (*ibid.* 483).

An archaeological evaluation undertaken adjacent to the Manor House identified medieval structural remains and possible quarry pits with residual finds of Romano-British and Late Saxon date (Fletcher 2004, 18).

3. AIMS

The aim of the evaluation was to gather information to establish the presence or absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits in order to enable the Principal Development Control Archaeologist to formulate a policy for the management of archaeological resources present on the site.

4. METHODS

Two trial trenches, arranged in a T-shape were excavated towards the centre of the plot (Fig. 3). The trenches were excavated by machine to depths not exceeding the 1.2m safe working limit. Following the machine excavation, the sides of the trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were also cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains. Selected deposits were excavated further to determine their function and to retrieve artefactual material. Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number)

with an individual written description. A list of all deposits and their interpretations appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections and plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

The location of the excavated trenches was surveyed in relation to fixed points on boundaries and on existing buildings.

Following excavation, all records were checked and ordered to ensure that they constituted a complete Level II archive and a stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. Finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendices 3 and 4). Phasing was based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefactual evidence.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis, four phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Undated deposits
Phase 3	Post-medieval deposits
Phase 4	Recent deposits

Archaeological contexts are described below. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

Phase 1 Natural deposits

The earliest deposit encountered in Trench 1 at the eastern end of the trench was a layer of orange clayey sand (1007).

Phase 2 Undated deposits

Located at the southern end of Trench 2

were two dumped layers. The first comprised reddish brown sand with charcoal (2018) and the second was brownish grey clayey sand (2020).

Phase 2 Post-medieval deposits

Cut into the natural (1007) was an indeterminate cut feature (1008), possibly a quarry pit. This measured over 4.3m long and was deeper than 0.77m (Fig. 5, Section 1). A single fill of greyish brown clayey silt with frequent pebbles and occasional charcoal (1006) was recorded from which pottery of 17th – 18th century date was retrieved along with 19th century glass, a 17th century clay pipe and a possible metal vessel fragment.

Overlying the dumped layer (2020) was a further episode of dumping as represented by a layer of brown silty sand (2006) from which pottery of 17th – 18th century date was collected. This was sealed by a sequence of dumped deposits (Fig. 5, Section 2) comprising reddish grey sand (2005), interleaved bands of charcoal, clay and sand (2004) and greyish brown clayey sand (2003).

Cut into these dumped layers and the probable quarry pit (1008) was feature (2008). This was at least 3.72m wide and over 0.92m deep (Fig. 5, Section 1) and contained a fill of brown silty sand (2007).

Located at the north end of Trench 2 was a deposit of brown silty sand (2017) with frequent charcoal, shale and gravel. This was over 0.8m thick and may have been the fill of an unidentified feature. Pottery of 16th – 18th century date and clay pipe dating to the 18th and 19th century were retrieved from this layer. Partly sealing this deposit was a layer of reddish brown clayey sand (2016) with charcoal and brick flecks.

Cutting deposit (2017) was an L-shaped

feature (2015), possibly a ditch or a quarry pit. This was over 1.8m wide and deeper than 0.93m (Fig. 5, Section 2). The lowest fill recorded comprised yellow sand and gravel (2014), followed by greyish brown clayey sand with gravel (2013) and then brown clayey silt with mortar, charcoal and brick flecks (2012) and the uppermost fill of brown clayey silt (2011).

Overlying the undated dumped deposit (2020) was a discrete layer of greyish brown sandy silt (2019) from which 18th century pottery was collected.

A layer of yellowish brown clayey sand with concrete and brick fragments (1005) and yellowish brown brick mortar, sand and shale (2002) measuring up to 0.53m thick was identified as a levelling deposit.

Cut into this levelling deposit was a north-south aligned foundation trench (1004). This was 0.23m wide and 0.4m deep and contained a brick wall (1003).

Phase 3 Recent deposits

Cut into deposit (2002) in Trench 2 was a northeast-southwest aligned feature, probably a service trench for No. 17 Station Road. This measured 0.56m wide and over 1.17m deep (Fig. 5, Section 2). A fill of silty sand with frequent mortar and charcoal (2009) was recorded.

Overlying the wall (1003) in Trench 1 was a demolition deposit comprising broken brick, mortar and concrete fragments (1002). This measured 0.12m thick.

Sealing all deposits was the current topsoil of greyish brown clayey silt (1001) and greyish brown silty sand (2001) which measured between 0.1m and 0.22m thick.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits were exposed only in Trench 1 during the evaluation and comprised clayey sand with gravel of the underlying drift geology.

Undated deposits (Phase 2) comprise three dumped deposits. The dumped layers may indicate a deliberate attempt to heighten the ground surface in advance of construction.

Post-medieval deposits (Phase 3) comprise two possible quarry pits, a further large cut feature, dumped deposits, a levelling layer and a short length of brick wall. The quarry pits were presumably to extract the underlying sand and gravel for use in nearby buildings or within road make-up. Once they had ceased to be used, it is probable they were used for refuse disposal. A moderately thick levelling deposit overlay these features and may have been deliberately placed prior to the construction of buildings on the site as evidenced on early maps and represented by the single wall foundation.

Recent deposits comprise a service trench, presumably for the adjacent property, and a demolition layer derived from the removal of the former buildings at the site.

Finds retrieved from the evaluation include a range of post-medieval pottery including examples from Lincolnshire and Holland. Other finds include clay pipes of 17th – 19th century date, glass, part of an iron vessel and a small assemblage of animal bone.

7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Station Road, Whittlesey, as the site lay in an area of known remains dating from prehistory and was also

located close to the core of the medieval settlement.

However, no Saxon or medieval features were identified. Instead, a sequence of possible quarry pits followed by post-medieval dumping and levelling of the ground surface prior to the construction of buildings at the site was recorded.

Finds recovered from the evaluation include pottery of 16th – 18th century date, along with fragments of post-medieval brick, glass iron, fire residue and clay pipe. Animal remains were also recovered.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr B Warner and Ms T Barton of Allen Warner Limited for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. Steve Malone coordinated the work and edited this report along with Tom Lane. Dave Start kindly allowed access to the library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone
 Site Supervisors: Tom Bradley-Lovekin, Mark Peachey
 Site Assistant: Andy Failes
 Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
 Post-excavation Analysts: Tom Bradley-Lovekin, Paul Cope-Faulkner

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
 BGS British Geological Survey
 CAFU Cambridgeshire County Council Field Archaeology Unit
 IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists



Figure 1 - General location map



TL

26

27

28

□ Area detailed in Figure 3

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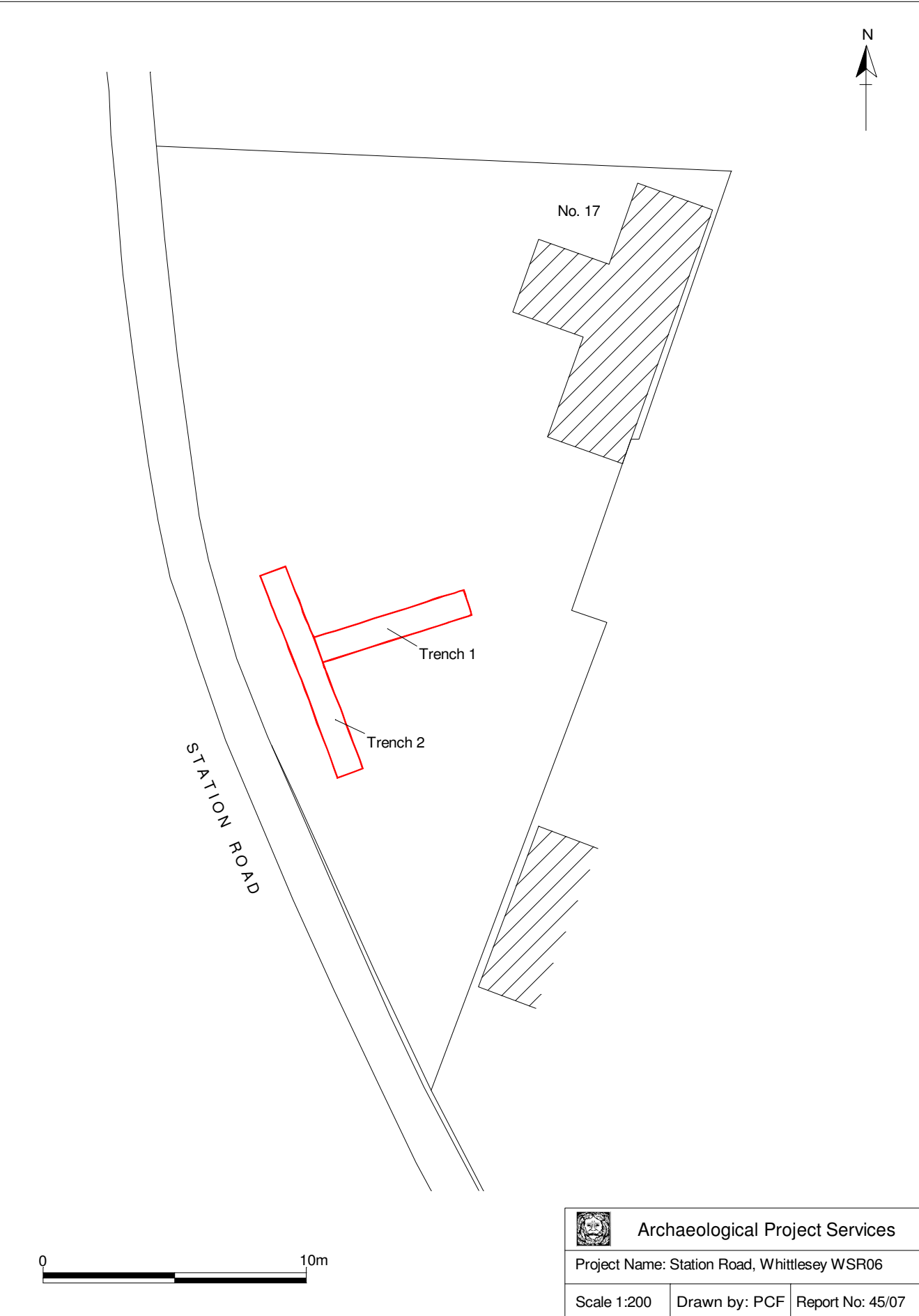
Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Station Road, Whittlesey WSR06

Scale 1:15000 | Drawn by: PCF | Report No: 45/07



Figure 2 - Site location plan




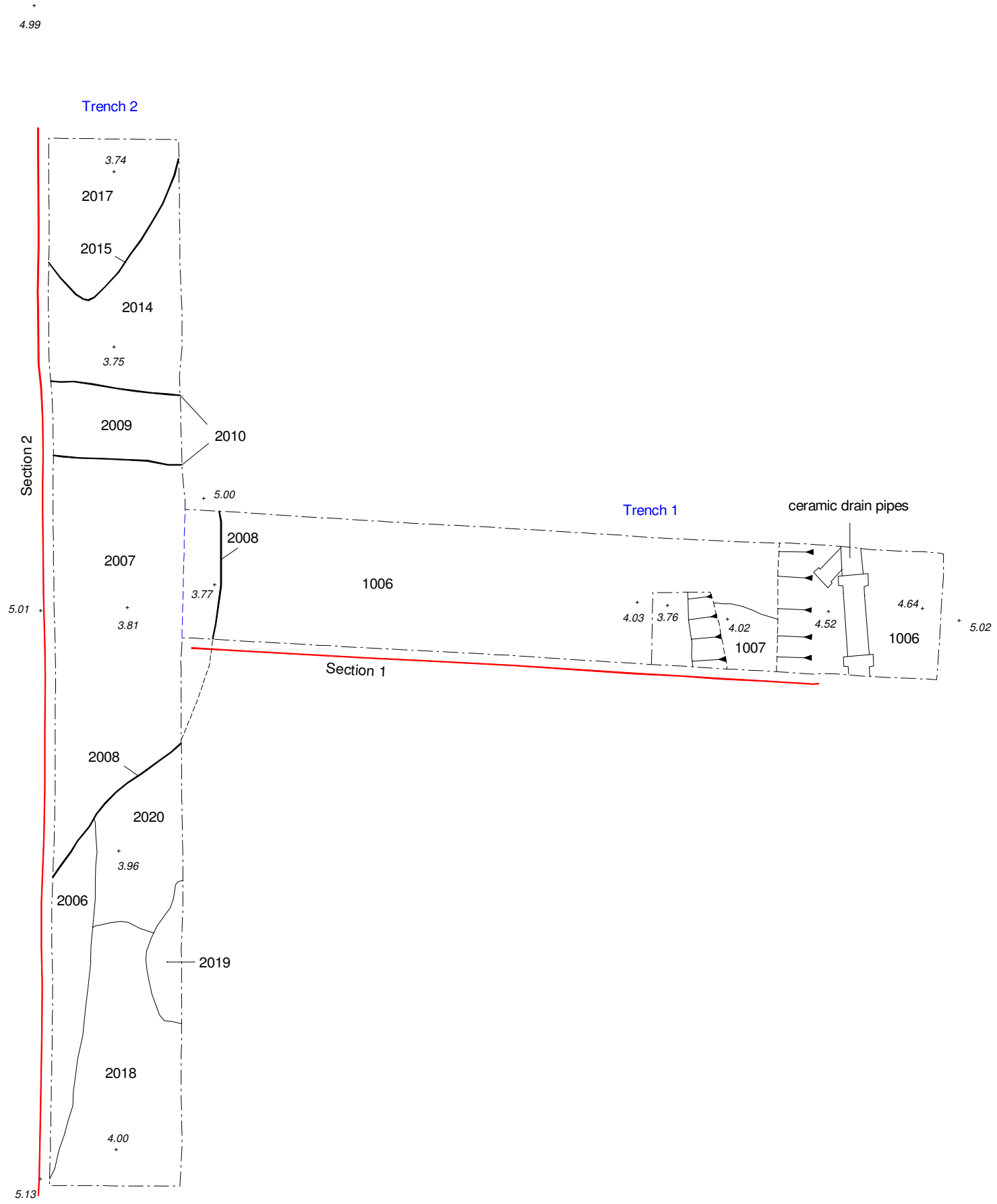
 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Station Road, Whittlesey WSR06		
Scale 1:200	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 45/07

Figure 3 - Trench location plan




	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Station Road, Whittlesey WSR07		
Scale: 1:20	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 45/07

Figure 4 - Plan of Trenches 1 and 2

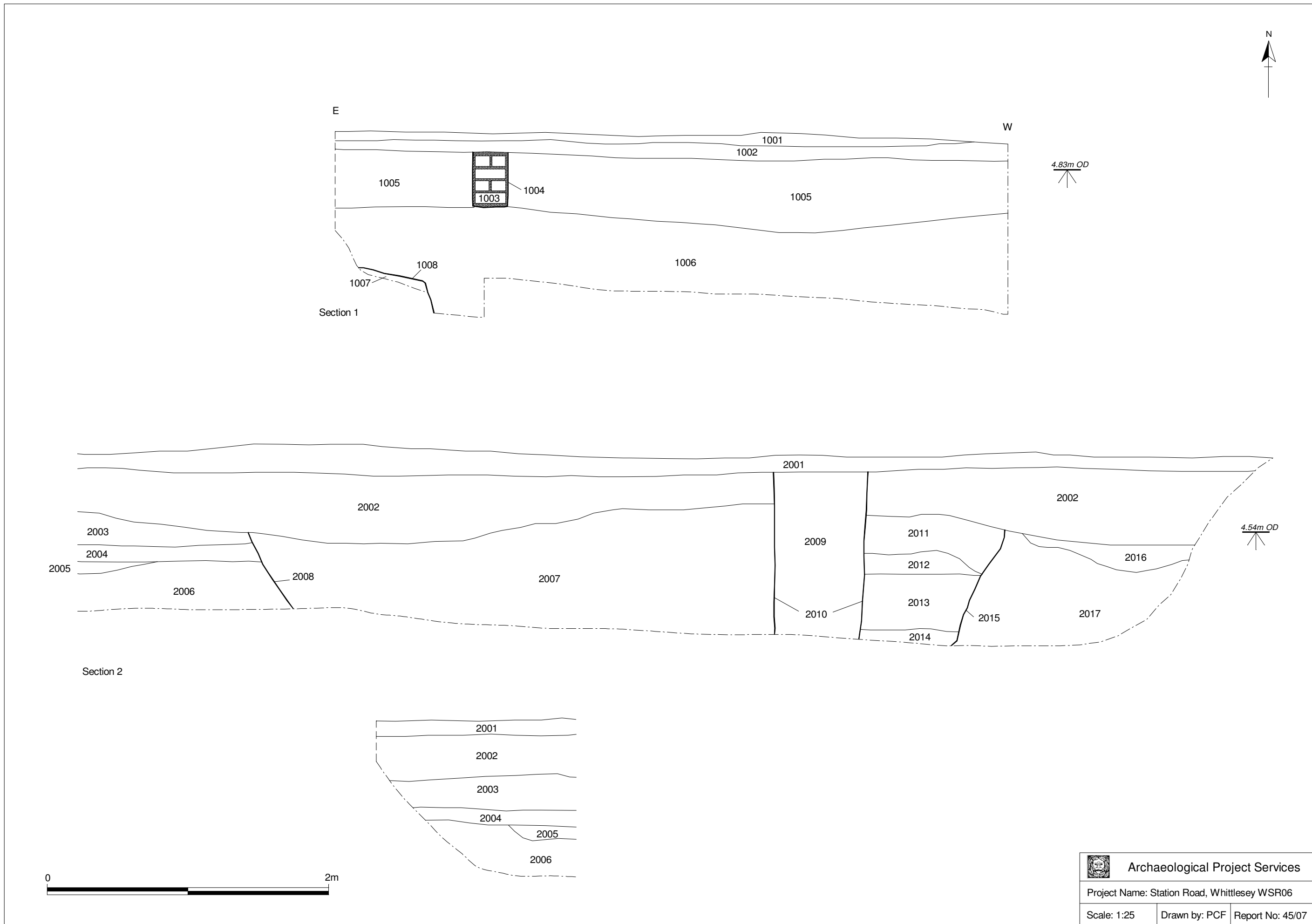


Figure 5 - Sections 1 and 2


 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Station Road, Whittlesey WSR06		
Scale: 1:25	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 45/07



Plate 1 - Trench 1 after initial clean, looking west



Plate 2 - Section 1 showing the general sequence of deposits, looking southeast



Plate 3 - Trench 2 after cleaning, looking north



Plate 4 - Section 2 showing the general sequence of deposits encountered, looking northwest

Appendix 1

LAND AT STATION ROAD, WHITTLESEY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological evaluation of land at Station Road, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an area of archaeological potential located on an island on the fen edge and close to the historic core of the village.*
- 1.3 *Residential development of the site is proposed. Archaeological evaluation is proposed in order to assess the archaeological implications of the proposed development.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological evaluation of land at Station Road, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire.
 - 2.1.1 The document contains the following parts:
 - 2.1.2 Overview
 - 2.1.3 The archaeological and natural setting
 - 2.1.4 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
 - 2.1.5 List of specialists
 - 2.1.6 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Whittlesey lies 8km east of Peterborough in the Fenland District of Cambridgeshire. The site lies in the south of the town on the east side of Station Road. It comprises some 250m² centred on National Grid Reference TF 2714 9676.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning permission (F/YR04/4120/0 and appeal App/d0515/A/05/1173722) has been granted for residential development of the site subject to a condition requiring the implementation of a scheme of archaeological work. In the first instance this will comprise a programme of trial trenching of the site.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies on the Whittlesey island on the fen edge, on land at about 5m O.D. Soils in the area are mapped as deep permeable loamy soils of the Waterstock Association (Hodge *et. al.* 1984, 272) developed on fluvial gravels.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Evidence for human activity Whittlesey extends from the earlier prehistoric period onwards. Three Palaeolithic axes have been recorded from gravel pits east of the town and further lithic scatters and polished stone axes from Eldernell. A group of Bronze Age barrows are known here and also southwest of the town at Suet Hills. Little Iron Age material has been reported but remains of the Roman period are abundant, presumably related to the Fen Causeway which passes east-west across the island in the north of the town. (Hall 1987, 56-7). 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 southern edge of this historic core about 200m southeast of the site of St Mary's Church.

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 work 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 The trial trenching will comprise a T-shaped trench within or close to the footprint of the proposed new structure and the frontage of the site. Trenches may be widened and stepped-in should archaeological deposits extend below 1.2m depth. Augering may be used to determine the depth of the sequence of deposits present.

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.

- 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. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*ie* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features.
- 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
- 8.4 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. If removal of the remains is necessary the appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department informed. If relevant, the coroner and the police will be notified.
- 8.5 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.
- 8.6 The spoil generated during the investigation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the top

soil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.

- 8.7 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by an EDM survey.

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. The results of the specialist's assessment will be incorporated into the final report.
- 9.2 Samples will be taken from all waterlogged feature fills of pre-18th century date. Otherwise, samples will be taken from primary and secondary fills of ditches and pits, the level of sampling being appropriate to the content of the individual feature. Samples to characterise the survival of plant remains, molluscs and small faunal remains will be taken from suitable archaeological contexts. The samples will be extracted and recorded in accordance with Murphy & Wiltshire 1994. Bulk samples for small faunal remains will be wet-sieved through 0.5mm collecting meshes.

10 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

10.1 Stage 1

- 10.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting 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: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 10.1.2 All finds recovered during the trial trenching will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual 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.

11.3 Stage 3

- 11.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared. This will consist of:
- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
 - A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
 - Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.
 - Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results
 - A text describing the findings of the investigation.
 - Plans of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of

archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.
- A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.

11 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.
- 12.2 If required, microfilming of the archive will be carried out at Lincolnshire Archives. 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.
- 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 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 13.1 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.

14 PUBLICATION

- 14.1 A report of the findings of the investigation will be submitted for inclusion in the appropriate local journal. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

15 CURATORIAL MONITORING

- 15.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Office. 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.

16 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

- 16.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from the archaeological curator.

- 16.2 Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

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>
Air Photograph plotting	Roger Palmer, independent specialist
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: Dr F Pryor, Soke Archaeological Services Ltd or Dr Carol Allen, independent specialist Roman: M Darling, independent specialist (formerly City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit), or local specialist if required Anglo-Saxon: J Young, independent specialist (formerly City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit), or local specialist if required Medieval and later: David Hall, independent specialist, or local specialist if required
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	J Kitch, APS
Environmental Analysis	Val Fryer, independent specialist
Soil Assessment	Dr Charly French, independent specialist
Pollen Assessment	Pat Wiltshire, independent specialist
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

18 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 18.1 The Senior Archaeologist, Archaeological Project Services, Tom Lane, MIFA, will have overall responsibility and control of all aspects of the work.
- 18.2 Site work will be undertaken by a Project Officer with experience of archaeological excavations of this type, assisted by 2 appropriately experienced archaeological technicians. The archaeological works are programmed to take 1-2 days.
- 18.3 Post-excavation Assessment report production is expected to take up to 7 person-days. Post-excavation analysis will be undertaken by the Project Officer, or post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists.
- 18.4 Contingency
- 18.4.1 A contingency allowance has been included in the costing in the event of delays due to adverse weather conditions; of discoveries necessitating special analyses or dating; or of other unexpected discoveries,

requiring additional site time and/or post-excavation resources or conservation.

- 18.4.2 The activation of any contingency requirement will be by agreement with the client and in consultation with the County Archaeology Office.

19 INSURANCES

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

20 COPYRIGHT

- 20.1 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.
- 20.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 20.3 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.
- 20.4 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.

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Appendix 2

CONTEXT SUMMARY

Trench 1

Context	Description	Depth/ Height	Interpretation
1001	Loose dark greyish brown clayey silt	0.10m	Modern Topsoil
1002	Loose broken hardcore rubble	0.12m	Demolition deposit
1003	North south aligned brick wall footing, 0.22m wide	0.35m	Post-medieval wall footing
1004	North south aligned vertical flat based foundation cut for footing [1003], 0.23m wide	0.40m	Wall foundation trench
1005	Friable yellowish brown clayey sand, containing frequent fragments of concrete and occasional brick, 0.48m thick	0.48m	Levelling deposit
1006	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt, containing frequent pebbles and occasional charcoal	0.65m>	Fill of [1008]
1007	Friable orange clayey sand containing occasional angular pebbles	0.30m>	Natural deposit
1008	Indeterminate feature, at least 4.3m long, probable stepped side at east end, not fully excavated	0.77m>	Quarry pit

Trench 2

Context	Description	Depth/ Height	Interpretation
2001	Friable very dark greyish brown (black), silty sand, Frequent small angular pebbles/ frequent charcoal flecks.	0.22m	Topsoil
2002	Hard mid-yellowish brown brick mortar sand and shale deposit.	0.53m	Levelling deposit
2003	Soft friable mid-greyish brown slightly clayey sand containing frequent charcoal flecks and frequent small angular pebbles	0.26m	Dumped deposit
2004	Bands of charcoal, burnt clay and sand.	0.14m	Dumped deposit
2005	Loose light reddish grey sand containing occasional charcoal flecks	0.10m	Dumped deposit
2006	Friable dark brown silty sand containing frequent charcoal flecks	0.35m	Dumped deposit
2007	Slightly soft dark brown clayey silty sand, frequent charcoal flecks, frequent brick dust/ occasional mortar frags.	0.92m>	Fill of [2008]
2008	Steep sided cut feature at least 3.72m wide but exact dimensions unclear due to truncation by [2010]	0.92m>	Quarry pit

Context	Description	Depth/ Height	Interpretation
2009	Slightly soft mid-brown clayey silty sand containing frequent mortar and charcoal frags.	1.17m>	Fill of [2010]
2010	Northeast/ southwest vertical sided cut, extending below the limit of excavation, 0.65m wide	1.17m>	Service Trench Cut
2011	Friable dark brown sandy clayey silt, containing frequent charcoal and mortar frags.	0.36m	Upper fill of [2015]
2012	Friable dark brown sandy clayey silt, containing frequent mortar, charcoal and brick flecks	0.17m	Fill of [2015]
2013	Friable dark greyish brown clayey sand containing frequent angular flints and mod. Charcoal flecks	0.20m	Fill of [2015]
2014	Loose dark yellow sand and gravel deposit, occasional clay mottling.	0.10m>	Fill of [2015]
2015	Irregular steep-sided cut, 1.8m > wide	0.93m>	Quarry pit
2016	Friable dark reddish brown clayey sand , containing frequent charcoal and brick flecks	0.17m	Dumped deposit
2017	Soft dark brown clayey silty sand, containing frequent charcoal and shale frags and occasional small pebbles	0.80m>	Dumped deposit
2018	Loose mid-reddish brown sand containing occasional charcoal flecks	1.04m>	Dumped deposit
2019	Soft very dark greyish brown sandy silt containing frequent charcoal flecks	-	Dumped deposit
2020	Friable mid-brownish grey clayey sand	-	Dumped deposit

Appendix 3

THE POST ROMAN CERAMIC ARCHIVE

by Anne Boyle

WSR06 POST ROMAN POTTERY ARCHIVE

ANNE BOYLE

The assemblage consists of a small group of post medieval and early modern pottery and contains ware types that are commonly found in this area. No further work is required at this stage and it is recommended that the pottery is retained.

trench	context	Lincs Cname	full name	Cambs Cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
1	1006	BL	Black-glazed wares	PMBL		tall drinking vessel	1	1	6		rim	internal and external glaze	
1	1006	BOU	Bourne D ware	BONC	slightly bumpy + ca	jug	1	1	11		rim	flat top rim; abraded; leached	
1	1006	DUTRT	Dutch Red Earthenware-types	DUTR/PMR		jar / pipkin	1	1	9		rim	upright indented rim; patchy soot including over break; worn on rim edge; ? ID or GRE	
1	1006	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	PMR		jug	1	1	256		base	internal and external glaze; removal mark on underside of base; abraded; wear on basal angle	
1	1006	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	PMR		mug / jug	1	1	6		handle	small strap	
1	1006	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	PMR	fe bichrome	?	1	1	8		base	external fe glaze	
1	1006	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	PMR	fe bichrome	hollow	1	1	14		BS	internal fe glaze; waterlain concretions	
1	1006	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	PMR	fe bichrome	hollow	1	1	4		BS	external fe glaze	
1	1006	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	PMR	brown	bowl	1	1	19		rim	complex rim; abraded; internal glaze	
1	1006	TGW	Tin-glazed ware	TGW	cream	dish / bowl	1	1	34		base	glaze flaked off	

trench	context	Lincs Cname	full name	Cambs Cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
2	2006	TGW	Tin-glazed ware	TGW	cream	bowl ?	1	1	8		rim ?		
2	2017	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	PMR		jug / jar	1	1	19		handle	hollow strap handle	
2	2017	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	PMR		jar / bowl	1	1	25		BS	odd yellow/orange glaze	
2	2019	SLIP	Unidentified slipware	STSL	light orange	thrown bowl / dish	1	1	8	white slipped body	rim	flared rim; abraded; late	

WSR06 CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL ARCHIVE

ANNE BOYLE

trench	context	cname	full name	fabric	frags	weight	description	date
1	1006	BRK	Brick	fine oxidised calcareous + fe + mica	1	250	abraded; mortar over broken edge ?	post medieval

WSR06 DATING ARCHIVE

ANNE BOYLE

trench	context	date	comments
1	1006	mid 17th to 18th	
2	2006	17th to 18th	date on a single sherd
2	2017	16th to 18th	
2	2019	18th	date on a single sherd

Appendix 4

THE OTHER FINDS

*by Jennifer Kitch
and Gary Taylor*

Nine mixed artefacts, clay pipe, glass, metal and fire residues, weighing a total of 171g were recovered.

The excavated animal bone assemblage comprises of 10 stratified fragments of bone weighing 150g. The animal bone was identified by reference to published catalogues. No attempt is made to sex or age animals represented within the assemblage, although where this is readily apparent is noted in the comments column.

Provenance

The material was recovered from the fill of a quarry pit (1006) and dumped deposits (2006, 2017 and 2019).

It is likely that the clay pipe was made locally in the general Whittlesey area.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
1006	Glass	Colourless window glass, 19 th century	1	2	19 th century
	Iron	Sheet, 4mm thick, curved, possible vessel	1	149	
	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 6/64", 17 th century	1	4	
2017	Fire residue	Fire residue/cinders	3	6	19 th century
	Clay pipe	Stems, bore 5/64", 18 th century	2	8	
	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 4/64", 19 th century	1	2	

Part of a possible iron vessel was recovered from (1006). Of thick sheet, this has no diagnostic features other than curvature in both planes. It may have been part of a cauldron or similar vessel.

Table 2: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
1006	Large Mammal Size	Skull- Temporal	1	39	Chopped through
	Medium Mammal Size	Lumber Vertebra	1	4	Chopped longitudinally
	Cattle	Ulna	1	15	
	Cattle	Humerus	1	28	Possibly smashed midshaft, carnivore gnawing on the distal end
	Large Mammal Size	Long Bone	1	26	Single cut on the shaft, carnivore gnawing
	Medium Mammal Size	Rib	3	7	Knife cuts on the blade fragments
2017	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	1	25	Large, post-med modern? Carnivore gnawing on the proximal end
2019	Cattle	Tooth	1	6	Lower PM3

Condition

All the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the collection is by material class.

Documentation

Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Cambridgeshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

As a small collection of mixed materials the assemblage is of limited local potential and significance, other than providing dating evidence.

The lack of any material earlier than the 17th century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this period are absent from the area, or were not revealed by the investigation, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition.

Appendix 5

GLOSSARY

Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	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 interpretations 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).
Cut	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.
Dumped deposits	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
Fill	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) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2250 BC.
Palaeolithic	The earliest part of the 'Stone Age' dating from the first period of human occupation to the end of the last ice age (approximately 10,000 years ago). It is usually sub-divided into lower, middle and upper, each characterised by differing stone tools and sub-species of humans.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	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 1 st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

Appendix 6

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

38	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
4	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Bag of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The project archive will be deposited at;

Cambridgeshire County Archaeology Office
County Hall
Castle Court
Castle Hill
Cambridge
CB3 0AP

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the guidelines contained in *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for long-term storage* (UKIC 1990) and *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (Museum & Galleries Commission 1992).

Event Number: ECB 2412

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: WSR 06

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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