
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
ASSESSMENT REPORT
OF AN EXCAVATION AT
FINKLE LANE, WHITTLESEY
CAMBRIDGESHIRE
(WHFL07)**

Report Prepared by Archaeological Project
Services for RSK Environmental Ltd
On behalf of Isle Kelly Properties Ltd

May 2007

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Report Compiled by
Michael Wood BA Hons Mlit AIFA

With contributions from
Anne Boyle, Val Fryer, Rachel V. Hall, Jennifer Kitch, and Gary
Taylor

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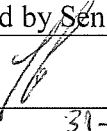
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



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Quality Control
Finkle Lane,
Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire
(WHFL07)

Project Coordinator	Dale Trimble
Supervisor	Michael Wood
Excavation Team	Andy Failes, Maria Gale, Bob Garland, Mary Nugent and Jim Robertson
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Finds Analysis	Anne Boyle, Rachael. V. Hall, Jennifer Kitch and Gary Taylor
Environmental Analysis	Val Fryer
CAD Illustration	Andy Failes & Michael Wood
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Robert Evans

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
Dale Trimble 	 Tom Lane
Date: 31-05-07	Date: 31-05-07

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1. INTRODUCTION

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by RSK Environmental Ltd on behalf of Isle Kelly Properties Ltd to undertake a scheme of archaeological works ahead of residential development on land at Finkle Lane, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire. A Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared for the site (APS 2007) following consultations between K. Blythe of RSK Environmental Ltd and A. Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council.

1.1 Previous Work at the Site

A planning application (F/YR06/0960/F) was submitted by Isle Kelly Properties Ltd, in advance of a proposed residential development at Finkle Lane, Cambridgeshire. Planning permission has been granted subject to an archaeological investigation being undertaken prior to commencement of groundworks.

The site has been subject to a past archaeological investigation in the form of a desk-based assessment (RSK 2007). Following this, a programme of trial trenching was implemented by APS between February 28th and 2nd March 2007, revealing medieval and post-medieval boundary ditches, domestic rubbish pits and a wood-lined tank. The results of the evaluation have been incorporated into this report.

1.2 Mitigation Excavation

Based on the results of the evaluation the Cambridgeshire planning archaeologist requested that further archaeological works were undertaken. This comprised a full excavation of the evaluated area of the development site (Fig. 3). The excavation area encompassed approximately 1500m² revealing archaeological deposits from the 12th to 20th century. Work was undertaken

between 10th and 26th April 2007.

1.3 Aims and Objectives

In advance of all site work a full specification was written by APS and approved by A. Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council. The aims and objectives outlined below summarise those of the specification.

The aim of the work was to recover as much information as possible on the origins, date, development, phasing, spatial organisation, character, function, status, significance and nature of social, economic and industrial activities on the site.

The objectives of the work were to:

- Determine the date of the archaeological remains present on the site.
- Determine the extent and spatial arrangement of archaeological remains present within the site.
- Establish the character of archaeological remains present within the site.
- Determine the extent to which surrounding archaeological remains extend into the site.
- Identify the way in which the archaeological remains identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding

Specific research objectives were:

- Identify and analyse patterns in land management and division associated with the town's medieval and post-medieval development

- Determine the extent and spatial arrangement of any craft or industrial deposits associated with urban development

2 INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT REPORT

2.1 Site Location, Topography and Geological Background

Whittlesey lies 8km east of Peterborough in the Fenland District of Cambridgeshire. The site itself is located towards the north-western part of the town close to the west end of Finkle Lane, comprising a roughly rectangular area of 0.21 hectares measuring approximately 60m x 30m, centred on National Grid Reference 526518 297400.

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

2.2 Historical and Archaeological Background

The proposed development is located on the southern dip slope of Whittlesey island, overlooking the prehistoric fen edge. Former courses of the River Nene and their surrounds are likely to have formed a focus for prehistoric activity. However, the nearest discoveries of prehistoric remains, a logboat and a ring ditch cropmark, occur 750m from the site. The Fen Causeway Roman road passes through the northern end of the town, about 400m north of the Finkle Lane site. In addition, discrete find spots of Roman pottery have previously been found in and around Whittlesey (RSK 2007).

During the late Saxon and early medieval period, Whittlesey lay just west of a large mere, which stretched between Thorney Abbey in the north and Ramsey Abbey in the South. This mere was a rich resource for wildfowl, fish and eels. The abbeys of Ramsey, Thorney and Peterborough all kept boats on this mere in the 11th century, fishing predominantly for eels (Stafford 1985).

Whittlesey was first recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086 as *Witesie*, which derives from *Witel's island* a reference to the local geography (Ekwall 1960). During the Domesday survey, two powerful religious centres, Thorney abbey and the church of Ely jointly owned the settlement. This was a predominantly rural area in the 11th century, with an economy based on agriculture and fishing along the extensive Whittlesey Mere (Williams & Martin 1992).

The proposed development lies on the northwest fringe of the historic core of Whittlesey, within 400m of the 12th century church of St. Andrew, which was heavily rebuilt after a major urban fire in 1244 (Pevsner 2002). St. Mary's church is located approximately 500m from Finkle Lane and was founded after the 13th century blaze, with its impressive spire added in the mid 15th century at a time of increased town revenue (Pevsner *ibid*).

Whittlesey retains many remnants of its late medieval and post medieval built heritage such as the 15th century Manor House and late 17th century Grove House both near St. Mary's church, directly south of the site. Within the town centre to the east stands the Black Bull, a 17th century coaching inn, whilst the Butter cross was also erected in the market square at this time (Pevsner *ibid*).

Archaeological evaluations undertaken at

Bassenhally Road and Stonald Road approximately 250m to the north have revealed medieval and post-medieval plough furrows. To the south evaluations at Hallcroft Road just 50m south of the Finkle Lane site also revealed features of post-medieval date associated with agricultural activities.

Towns have been recognised as important foci of varied archaeological information. In particular, the Fenland towns are recognised as able to contribute to the greater understanding of the economy of the Fenland basin, and having an important role in distribution and trade. Additionally, their role in craft and industry has been identified as of significant research potential (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000).

2.3 Stratigraphic Assessment

Following initial post excavation analysis of stratigraphy and pottery spot dating, the Finkle Lane site was phased by chronology as outlined below.

Phase Division

Seven main phases were identified at the site from the analysis of context records, drawn records and stratigraphic matrices, in conjunction with spot dating of the pottery.

Phase 1:	Natural
Phase 2:	Undated
Phase 3:	Medieval: 12 th -15 th C
Phase 4:	Late medieval/early post-medieval: mid 15 th -16 th C
Phase 5:	Early post-medieval: 16 th C
Phase 6:	Post-medieval: 16 th -18 th C
Phase 7:	Modern: 18 th -20 th C

Features and deposits excavated are quantified as Appendix 2.

The Archive

The following summarises the site archive available for assessment.

- 286 Individual context records
- 10 Group cut records
- 40 Section drawings at scale 1:10
- 24 Plan drawings at scale 1:20
- 1 Computerised overall post-excavation site plan
- 1 Stratigraphic matrix

Archaeological cut features with multiple interventions have been given group cut numbers where practical.

Stratigraphic grouping is a tool for logically joining either cuts or deposits. Archaeological features with multiple excavated interventions (slots) can be 'grouped', under a single number allowing the feature to be discussed as a whole. Deposits have not been grouped in this investigation and will be discussed using their original context number

This technique creates a greater understanding of how the feature was created and also the depositional sequence within it. In addition, by applying a rigorous critique to complete features, errors in individual sections can be recognized and corrected. All group numbers are within contexts (1000-1009).

Deposits in all phases appear to contain elements of cess within their make-up suggesting manuring may have been common throughout the site's history.

Phase 1 *Natural Deposits*

Underlying deposits of fluvial gravels were revealed throughout the investigation, typically composed of friable orange yellow sandy silt with occasional small stones (602). These

deposits are consistent with known local geology (Hodge *et al* 1984) and full context descriptions are recorded in Appendix 2.

Phase 2 *Unphased deposits*

Unphased deposits included ditches [110], [412] & [786], pits [201], [314], [316], [657], [742], [765], [772] and [796], posthole [643] and tree throw [227] (Fig. 9).

East-west aligned ditches [110] & [786], although undated by artefacts, may represent the remnants of an early medieval field system. Post-medieval and later features heavily truncated both ditches, which were positioned against the prevailing north-south aligned land division (Fig.3).

Northwest-southeast aligned ditch [412], whilst undated by artefacts was truncated by [1001] and may represent a further remnant of a medieval burgrave plot boundary, subsequently redefined in Phase 4 (Fig. 4).

A sequence of large sub-rounded pits was revealed at the northern margin of the site, with [765] the earliest of these undated features (Fig. 9). This pit was cleaned out several times, by undated pit [796] and finally by medieval pit [797].

Several undated pits [201], [314], [316], [657], [742] and [772] were also identified at Finkle Lane, probably representing discrete rubbish pits (Fig. 9). These features probably relate to either the medieval or post-medieval period, however without datable artefacts, they have been recorded as unphased.

Two undated postholes were located near the northern end of the site. A sub square feature [714] postdates Phase 4 ditch [1005] (Figs 4 & 9). Posthole [643] was

located adjacent to post-medieval feature [641] and probably dates from the same period (Figs. 7 & 9).

An undated tree throw [227] was revealed during the evaluation stage, truncated by medieval pit [216] and probably represents a remnant of the landscape pre-burgrave plots (Fig. 3).

Full descriptions of all undated features are recorded in Appendix 2.

Phase 3 *Medieval deposits: 12th-15th century*

Medieval deposits consisted of linear field boundaries [1002], [1003] & [607], pits [216], [733], [778] & [797] and a rectangular feature [732] (Fig. 4). Rectangular, vertical-sided, flat-bottomed features such as [732] have been interpreted as tanks and are referred to in this form for all subsequent text.

A steep-sided rectangular pit [216] was revealed during the evaluation phase, located approximately half way between ditch [1003] and tank [732] (Fig. 4). This pit measured 1.1m long by 0.43m by 0.31m deep and contained several fragments of medieval pottery and animal bone (Appendices 4 & 5).

Steep-sided pits [733], [778] & [797] were of a similar shape and size, between 1.4 and 2m in diameter and approximately 1m deep. Pit [733] was located near the southern margin of the site and truncated undated pit [742], which may also be medieval in date (Fig. 11, Plate 6). This feature contained large quantities of potsherds and dietary debris typical of a medieval domestic rubbish pit (Appendices 4 & 5).

Pit [778] located in the southeast of the site (Fig. 4), truncated an undated shallow pit [772] and, as with [742] contained

typical domestic debris (Fig. 11, Appendices 4 & 5).

Pit [797] was a recut of undated pit [796], suggesting this feature had been cleaned out several times for waste disposal on the northern margin of the site (Fig. 4).

Northwest-southeast aligned ditch [607] was located in the northeast margin of the site and measured 1.3m wide by 0.37m deep (Fig. 4). This ditch is the only linear on this alignment and may mark a different field system or a boundary separating a parcel of land to the northeast.

Ditch [1003] was the earliest of a sequence of roughly north-south aligned boundaries, redefined in the mid 15th-16th century. This moderately steep-sided ditch measured approximately 1.3m wide by 1.1m deep and truncated undated pit [797].

Ditch [1003] was truncated by linear [1002], which redefined this boundary, and was truncated in turn by Phase 4 ditch [1001] (Fig. 4, Plate 5).

Finally in this phase, a vertical-sided rectangular tank [732] was positioned in the northeast of the site (Fig. 4). This tank measured 1.3m wide by 1.5m long by 0.31m deep and contained the organic remnant of a probable collapsed wooden lining as a basal deposit (Fig. 10, Plate 4). This is the earliest of three tanks in this area and may represent the remains of a craft associated feature such as leatherworking, rhetting or possibly a cesspit.

Phase 4 *Late medieval/ early post-medieval: mid 15th-16th century*

The mid 15th-16th century witnessed the most intensive phase of land use at Finkle Lane. This included ditches [1001], [1005] & [1009], pits [214], [615], [620], [666] &

[696], and tanks [203=684] and [729] (Fig. 5).

Linear ditches [1001], [1005] & [1009] redefined the north-south aligned field system strips (Fig. 5). The earliest of these Phase 4 ditches were [1005] and [1009] which possessed similar profiles at 2-3m wide by 0.8-1m deep (Fig. 12). These ditches divided a strip of land approximately 7.5m wide by at least 45m long reminiscent of a narrow burgrave plot. Burgrave plots were typically divided into perches (c. 5m), therefore this would be a strip one and a half perches wide, possibly indicating limited space for development (Hoskins 1992).

Ditch [1001] located directly east of linear [1005], redefined this boundary and widened the northern end of the plot to approximately 2 perches wide at 10-11m, narrowing back to 7.5m wide at the southern margin (Fig. 5).

Pits were well represented within this phase, all located within the northern area of site (Fig. 5). These pits varied in shape from circular to rectangular in profile and from 1-2.4m in diameter to 0.27-1.4m deep. As such these features were probably excavated for different functions, though most contain domestic debris perhaps indicating secondary use as waste disposal pits (Appendices 4 & 5).

Of most interest was sub-square pit [696], which measured 1.86m in diameter by 0.9m deep and contained a large assemblage of animal remains (Fig. 11, Plate 2). This dumped faunal assemblage may be related to a craft process such as leather working or perhaps a single large cull of livestock (Kitch *this volume*).

Two rectangular vertical-sided tanks [203=684] and [729] were present in this phase (Fig. 5). Each tank measured between 1.7-2.3m long by 2m wide and

0.55m deep. Tank [203=684] contained the remnant of a collapsed wooden lining similar to medieval feature [732]. A similar feature [729] that truncated medieval tank [732] was positioned directly north of tank [203=684] (Fig. 5, Plates 3 & 4).

This second tank appears to have replaced the out of use medieval feature [732]. However there is no evidence for a wooden lining, suggesting this has either not survived or was perhaps removed after the feature went out of use.

Phase 5 *Early post-medieval: 16th century*

This phase consisted of two large pits [307] & [784] located in the southeast of the development area (Fig. 6). These steep-sided pits measured approximately 1.5m in diameter by up to 1 metre deep and contained domestic refuse indicative of rubbish pits (Appendices 4 & 5).

A possible ditch [403] was positioned between these two pits, however due to modern truncation the complete profile was not revealed and this may be another domestic refuse pit.

Phase 6 *Post-medieval: 16th-18th century*

This phase included ditches [1000], [1006], [1007], [1008] & [661], pits [211], [790], posthole [641] and foundation cut [504] (Fig. 7).

Ditches [1007] & [1008] were aligned approximately north-south, dividing a strip of land around 19m wide (Figs. 3 & 4). Linear [1008] recut Phase 5 ditch [1009], redefining the 15th and 16th century field strip, possibly creating a wider plot.

Ditch [1007] was recut shortly after silting up by north-south linear [1006]. This

narrow ditch stretched for just less than 10m from the northern margin and may represent additional drainage along the eastern side of the post-medieval field system.

Linear [661] was revealed directly south of a backfilled, modern swimming pool, and terminated approximately 9m to the south (Fig. 7). This ditch probably represents further division of the burgage plots, lying between [1007] and [1008].

Northeast-southwest curvilinear ditch [1000] was positioned 12m south of [661] and may represent an alteration of the burgage plots, perhaps responding to an expanding urban area (Fig. 7). This ditch also truncated sub-rounded pit [790], which truncated Phase 4 ditch [1001]. This pit does not appear to have been used for waste disposal, fairly sterile of artefacts, perhaps suggesting it was abandoned shortly after excavation.

Pit [211] and posthole [641], positioned near the now abandoned tanks (Fig. 7), also contained fairly sterile fills, perhaps indicating the field plots were allowed to revert to pasture during the post-medieval period, with minimal human interaction after the original excavation of the features.

Finally in this phase, a foundation trench for a cob wall located at the north of the site was created (Fig. 7). This trench contained a low stone foundation, with a mud and stud style wall constructed on top. Although subsequent additions to the wall and its probable repair occurred in the modern period, initial construction probably lay at the end of the 17th-18th century (Plate 1). This wall appears to respect the alignment of post-medieval burgage plot boundaries, which may have existed into the modern era (Fig.7).

Phase 7 *Modern: 18th-20th century*

Modern deposits included tree-throws [725], [747] & [748], rubbish pits [616], [656], [691], [693] & [789], foundation trenches [659] & [721], ditches [688] & [1004] and posthole [693] (Fig. 8).

These features relate to the recent phases of land use such as an agricultural smallholding, residential development and Victorian domestic rubbish pits. Full descriptions of all modern deposits are recorded in Appendix 2.

Of note within the development site was the frequent disturbance from modern services and ground levelling particularly in the western-stripped area (Figs. 3 & 8).

Statement of Potential

The stratigraphic assessment has highlighted several areas of potential for further post-excavation analysis.

- Comparison of the wood-lined tanks and their contents with known craft sites in Cambridgeshire.
- Comparison of the apparent burgrave plots with pre-19th century AD maps of Whittlesey.
- Comparison of the apparent burgrave plots with the development of other Fenland towns in the region.
- Identification of potential domestic, craft and agricultural land use within each phase.

2.4 Post-Roman Pottery Assessment

THE POST-ROMAN POTTERY *By Anne Boyle*

INTRODUCTION

A small assemblage of three hundred and eleven sherds from two hundred and seventy-four vessels, weighing eight thousand, five hundred and fifty-two grams was submitted for assessment. The pottery spans the thirteenth to the nineteenth century, though the majority dates from the mid fifteenth to the sixteenth century. A single sherd of Roman pottery is also present. A general summary of the types of pottery recovered from the site is shown in Table 1 (Appendix 4). A Stanion/Lyveden jug is the only cross-context vessel (739 and 741).

METHODOLOGY

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire Ceramic Type Series and that for Cambridgeshire was used (Table 1, Appendix 4).

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with Lincolnshire County Council's Archaeological Handbook (section 13.4.2) and with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al.* (2001). The pottery was examined visually, with microscopic work at x20 magnification. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive report of the pottery is included in Appendix 4.

CONDITION

With the exception of a small number of sherds most are in fairly fresh condition. The average sherd weight is twenty-seven

grams. Nineteen vessels (7% of the total number of vessels in the assemblage) comprise of more than one sherd. Thirty-six of the vessels (13% of the total number of vessels) have concretions adhering to them, which are likely to be a result of damp/wet burial conditions. Forty-seven vessels (17% of the total number of vessels) show signs of sooting (including over breaks) and seven (2% of the total number of vessels) have internal white deposits (possibly from kettle fur or urine). A single South Lincolnshire Shell Tempered ware jar (SLST) has a post-firing hole drilled through the body. Such modifications to pottery vessels are relatively common, though their precise function is not always clear.

The assemblage poses no preservation problems and is stable for long-term storage.

CHRONOLOGY AND SOURCE

Some of the wares occurring in the assemblage can date from the twelfth century. However, it is likely the earliest deposits on the site date to the thirteenth century. Overall, few sherds of thirteenth to mid fifteenth century date are present in the assemblage.

The majority of the pottery dates to the late and early post medieval period (mid fifteenth to sixteenth century). The material in the assemblage is typical of other groups in the area. The pottery is mainly local, with regional imports occurring from Lincolnshire, Essex, London and Staffordshire. A few imported continental wares are present and are of late medieval and post medieval date.

The material was assessed alongside the site matrix. The pottery came from different types of features, which are summarised in Table 2.

Table 2: The number of sherds by feature type

Fill of feature type	Total sherds	Total weight (g)
Ditch	76	1352
Foundation cut	4	169
Pit	202	6516
Post hole	1	7
Tank	16	220
Tree throw	2	45
Not Known	10	243
TOTAL:	311	8552

None of the pottery was unstratified, though several vessels appear as residual pottery in later phases.

DISCUSSION BY PHASE

A breakdown of vessels by ceramic period and site phase is shown in Table 3 (Appendix 4).

Medieval

Twenty-eight vessels come from deposits dating to between the thirteenth and fifteenth centuries. Few early medieval wares were present, and are represented by Early Medieval Handmade (EMHM) globular jars and Stamford ware (ST), though the latter only appear as residual sherds in later phases. The low number of ST and EMHM vessels suggests the site saw little activity in the late twelfth/early thirteenth centuries.

The medieval phase of activity on the site is represented by a low number of sherds: sixty-eight vessels are medieval and late medieval in date, though thirty-nine of these occur as residual vessels in later phases.

The medieval pottery from this phase comprises mainly regional imports from Northamptonshire and Lincolnshire: from the former come the products of Stanion/Lyveden (STANLY) in oolitic fabric B (Blinkhorn 1996, 97) and a small number of Toynton All Saints ware vessels

from the latter. Also from Lincolnshire comes Medieval Bourne ware (BOUA), though the majority of these vessels appear to be residual in later phases. The BOUA from the site cannot be attributed to the kilns in Bourne, Lincolnshire with any certainty and it is possible that some of these vessels are from an as yet unrecognised Medieval Bourne-type industry in the area.

Three unknown vessels were given the generic codenames of Medieval Local wares (MEDLOC) and Medieval Non-Local wares (MEDX); further work may help to identify these vessels though they hold little potential for further interpretation of the assemblage.

The forms that are present are typical of the period, with jugs, jars and bowls making up the majority of the assemblage. A small bottle or drinking jug in an unknown non-local fabric (MEDX) is present in (730), as is a Toynton All Saints drinking jug from (776). This form is known to be of fourteenth and fifteenth century date.

The features of this phase contain low numbers of vessels, with some (pit [216] and ditches [628], [710] and [711]) producing single sherds. Several features (ditches [607] and [732] and pits [733] and [778]) contained assemblages of thirteenth to early fourteenth century date, though some sherds are abraded, flaked and spalled which suggests they may have undergone secondary deposition.

Late Medieval to Early Post Medieval

One hundred and forty-seven vessels were recovered from deposits dating to the mid fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Some of the pottery appearing in this phase was residual BOUA, EMHM and MEDLOC. Intrusive material of eighteenth century date was also present in pit [696] context

(704), though the appearance of this later pottery is probably due to site conditions. The small numbers of Glazed Red Earthenware (GRE), which can date as late as the eighteenth century are not necessarily out of place in this phase, as the GRE vessels that occur appear to be early and would fit a sixteenth century date.

The pottery from this phase is dominated by the Bourne/Colne Type wares (BONC), which accounts for eighty-two (or 55%) of the vessels in this phase. Bourne/Colne Type Ware (BONC) was first defined at Littleport as a possible product of either Bourne in Lincolnshire or Colne in Cambridgeshire (Boyle 2007). The presence of another Bourne/Colne type ware from Glapthorn, Northamptonshire is also present in the assemblage (Johnston 1997: 23). The pottery from these productions sites spans the fifteenth to the seventeenth centuries, though the presence of forms known to be of late fifteenth to sixteenth century date as well as the occurrence of continental stonewares has enabled the pottery dating to be narrowed from this broad span. Undertaking Inductively Couple Plasma Spectroscopy (ICPS) and Thin Section analysis (TS) on these wares will be required before their provenance, development and chronology can be understood.

Other ware types appear in limited numbers: late medieval Grimston-type ware (GRIMT), Essex Micaceous wares (ESMIC), East Anglian Late Medieval Type ware (EALMT) and Cambridgeshire Sgraffito ware (CASG) are present. The single cross-context (739 and 741) vessel from the site is a jug in Stanion/Lyveden D ware, which dates to *ca.* 1400 to *ca.* 1500 (Blinkhorn 1996: 98). Continental stonewares from Raeren (RAER) and Frechen (FREC) of the late fifteenth and sixteenth centuries also occur.

Whilst the most common forms (jugs, jars and bowls) still dominate, there is an increased variety of forms that is typical of late medieval and post medieval assemblages. Continental and domestic drinking jugs of fifteenth century date are present: examples of RAER (704) and FREC (697) are typical of imported stonewares found on a range of sites which appear in pottery assemblages of the late fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The FREC drinking jug's rounded base helps to refine the dating of this vessel to the mid/late 16th century. Two domestic copies of these imported stoneware jugs are present in (741) where two BONC jugs have frilled bases in imitation of the products of Raeren. A lobed bowl in late medieval Grimston-type ware also comes from this context. Lobed bowls can occur in fourteenth century deposits and are typically associated with the Tudor Green wares of Surrey. The combination of a lobed bowl in association with imported and domestic drinking jugs suggests this group of pottery was primarily concerned with drinking and dining, opposed to utilitarian tasks such as cooking.

Most of the features in this phase contain BONC, though distribution of the Grimston Type wares is apparently concentrated in pit [733] where seven of the eight vessels from this phase (including the lobed bowl) occur. This feature also contains the only examples of Cambridgeshire Sgraffito (CASG) and East Anglian Late Medieval Type ware (EALMT) from the site. The single example of Stanion Lyveden D ware also occurs in this feature.

Pit [696] produced the largest group of pottery: sixty-six vessels (or 44%) of the total number of vessels from this phase. This feature contains a range of intrusive material of eighteenth century date, but is more likely to be of mid fifteenth and sixteenth century date as it contains many

BONC vessels as well as the continental stoneware imports.

Early Post Medieval

There is some continuity in the wares of the previous phase and that of the Early Post Medieval Period. However, this phase contains wares that are more likely to be associated with the sixteenth century than the late fifteenth. These include Cistercian wares (CIST), Brown Glazed Earthenware (BERTH), Glazed Red Earthenwares (GRE) and Dutch-type Red Earthenwares (DUTRT). The red earthenwares may come from the Norfolk area or the southern counties. This may include the Dutch types, which were copied at King's Lynn and are very difficult to distinguish from Dutch imports (Clarke and Carter 1977, 240).

The range of forms includes drinking vessels and possible pipkins. Jugs, jars and bowls are also present.

Pits [307] and [784] contain a range of post medieval ware types, with a concentration of DUTRT occurring in ditch [403]. Deposits of this date are also associated with the tank [684].

Post Medieval

A few vessels dating to between the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries are present. These include types, which are common in post medieval assemblages, such as Blackwares (BL), English Stonewares (ENGs), Nottingham Stonewares (NOTS), Slipware (SLIP) and Staffordshire Mottled ware (STMO). An unusual large and straight-sided BL vessel comes from (662) and large bowls, a possible chamber pot and jars also occur in a range of ware types.

Modern

Early modern pottery is present in the assemblage and comprises wares dating to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

POTENTIAL

The assemblage suggests the pottery is associated with domestic occupation on or in the vicinity of the site. The presence of so much material dating to the late to early post medieval periods gives a mid fifteenth to sixteenth century date for this occupation, though earlier deposits suggest activity on or near to the site from the thirteenth century up to the nineteenth century.

The assemblage offers indications of the nature of nearby settlement, and the types of activities that occurred there. Overall the assemblage appears domestic, though it is notable that a number of the late and post medieval vessels are concerned with dining and may suggest there were some higher status deposits. There is potential for drawing parallels between this assemblage and from those from sites with similar functional, geographical and chronological attributes.

DISCUSSION

The pottery suggests activity on the site from the thirteenth century to the present day. The medieval period is not well represented, and the vessels associated with this period may well have been redeposited due to activity in later periods. The early and late post medieval period is better represented in the assemblage and holds potential for further research.

Of most benefit would be an investigation into the differences and similarities between the late and post medieval Colne, Bourne and Glapthorn wares. The slight visual and textural difference between

these wares means assigning sherds to one of these production centres is very difficult. These differences can only be confirmed by a programme of ICPS and thin section analysis. This will potentially show chemical differences between the wares produced at these three sites and confirm (or repudiate) the visual differences between them. This work would then allow the range of products from Colne and Glapthorn to be recognised and confirmation of their identification will lead to confirmation of their date span and development, particularly if diagnostic sherds are used in the analysis. Therefore, further fabric work, via ICPS and Thin Section, should be carried out to confirm the provenance of some of BONC wares.

This would be of regional importance, as it will allow an assessment of the visual characteristics of the products of Bourne, Colne and Glapthorn to be assessed. If visual and textural differences can be identified this will allow diagnostic sherds from each production site to be identified and will potentially allow typologies of the wares from each production site to be produced and may lead to closer dating of these wares.

Trading contacts with the outside area are indicated by the presence of regional pottery imports from Lincolnshire (TOY, BOUA, ST), Northamptonshire (STANLY, PSHW), Essex (ESMIC), Staffordshire (SWSG, STMO) and the continent (RAER, FREC). The confirmation of the source of the generic wares (MEDLOC, MEDX, LMLOC) may offer further evidence for trade and the movement of pottery, though holds limited potential for the dating and interpretation of the site.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND FURTHER WORK

Retention

It is recommended that all of the assemblage be retained.

Illustration

Three vessels are drawable and should be considered for archive (pencil) illustration. The fragment of lobed bowl may not be complete enough for illustration and could be photographed instead.

Samples

Pottery recovered from environmental samples should be recorded to archive level and added to the archive report. Any changes to dating will have to be incorporated into the archive and report.

ICPS and Thin Section Analysis

The proposed programme would include the following:

- 6 ICPS and 1 TS of post medieval Bourne ware (sourced from the production site)
- 6 ICPS and 1 TS of Colne ware (sourced from the production site)
- 6 ICPS and 1 TS of Glapthorn ware (sourced from the production site and WHFL07)
- 6 ICPS and 1 TS of BONC ware (sourced from WHFL07)

Synthesis and Report

It is proposed that a suitably experienced pottery specialist carries out the synthesis of the pottery data with other artefactual and site information, and composes a final report.

The final report and archive list will be produced incorporating the findings of this further research.

2.5 Faunal Remains Assessment

ASSESSMENT REPORT ON THE ANIMAL REMAINS *By Jennifer Kitch*

Introduction

A total of 1143 (26601g) fragments of animal bone were recovered by hand during a program of archaeological trial trenching and excavation at land off Finkle Lane, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire. For the purposes of this assessment the entire assemblage has been fully recorded onto a database archive. A further 112 (955g) fragments of shell were also recovered by hand.

Methodology

Identification of the bone was undertaken with access to a reference collection and published guides. All animal remains were counted and weighed, and where possible identified to species, element, side and zone (Serjeantson 1996). Also fusion data, butchery marks (Binford 1981), 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 (rodent size), small (rabbit size), medium (sheep/pig size) or large (cattle/horse size). The separation of sheep and goat bones was done using the criteria of Boessneck (1969) and Prummel and Frisch (1986), in addition to the use of the reference material. Where distinctions could not be made, the bone was recorded as sheep/goat.

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.

The quantification of species was carried out using the total fragment count, in which the total number of fragments of bone and teeth was calculated for each taxon. Where fresh breaks were noted, fragments were refitted and counted as one.

Tooth eruption and wear stages were measured using a combination of Halstead (1985), Grant (1982) and Levine (1982), and fusion data was analysed according to Silver (1969). Measurements of adult (fully fused) bones were taken according to the methods of von den Driesch (1976), with asterisked (*) measurements indicating bones that were reconstructed or had slight abrasion of the surface.

Results

Condition

The condition of the hand collected bone was good to moderate, scoring mainly between grades 2 and 3 on the Lyman criteria (1996). Table 1 summarises the range of condition grades noted within the assemblages within each site (Appendix 5). The relatively good condition of the bone suggests good potential for the recording of butchery, gnawing and pathologies where present. Additionally the level of preservation suggests good potential for the preservation of the more fragile remains such as foetal and juvenile remains, micro species, birds and fish. Due to the small nature of these remains, these types of bone fragments are often under represented within hand collected assemblages and therefore are often collected within the residues of the environmental samples. The good to moderate preservation suggests good

potential for these remains to be represented within the sieved collected assemblages.

Table 2 summarises the number of fragments identified within the assemblage as butchered, worked, burnt, gnawed and measurable (Appendix 5). As can be seen, the main concentration is based within the late medieval/early post-medieval phase, which yielded the biggest assemblage of bone. Further analysis specific to the spatial distribution may highlight specific activity areas within the site.

Species Representation

Table 3 summarises the number of fragments of bone identified to species or taxon from each identified phase (Appendix 5). The main domesticates dominate the assemblage, with a predominance of cattle, closely followed by pig with lesser numbers of sheep/goat (goat was not positively identified within the assemblage). *Equids* (Horse/donkey) are the next predominant species within the assemblage, followed by dog. Small numbers of domestic fowl and isolated fragments of goose, *Turdidae* (thrush family), red deer and micro mammal were also identified.

Several complete and partial skeletons have been identified within the assemblage, marked * within the table. The presence of these complete and partial burials within the assemblage may skew the relative abundances of the identified species and therefore minimum number of individual calculations should be made to assess the true nature of the animal husbandry practices and animal abundances.

A total of 112 fragments of shell were recovered from the archaeological works. 16 fragments of which appear to be fossil in nature, identified as *Gryphaea* also

colloquially known as “devils toenails”. These fossil shells were probably naturally occurring within the gravels. The remaining assemblage consists of Oyster (*Ostrea edulis*), common Mussel (*Mytilus edulis*), Garden Snail (*Helix aspersa*) and a possible common Periwinkle (*Littorina littorea*), mostly all edible species common within the late Medieval and post-medieval period with the exception of the Garden snail.

Contexts of Interest

‘Tank’ Features [203], [684], [729] and [732].

The above features were identified on site as tanks, possibly associated with an industrial process such as tanning or tawying due to the number of animal remains associated within the fills. Preliminary analysis of these remains does not suggest that the bones recovered from the tanks are typical of tanning or tawying deposits. However, the nature of the deposits does not initially appear to be typically domestic. It is possible that more than one activity was taking place. Further analysis of these assemblages, especially incorporating details of other material finds and environmental data, may clarify the nature of the deposits.

Pit [696]

Pit [696] contains an interesting collection of animal bone, including a relatively complete cat skeleton, a partial pig skeleton, a dog skull with cut marks, a fragment of partially worked red deer antler and a number of cattle, equid and sheep/goat remains. These remains do not appear to be typically domestic. The assemblage may contain some domestic waste with the inclusion of craft waste. Closer analysis of the feature deposit may provide greater insight into the nature of the assemblage.

Pits [696], [732], [733] and [778]

The above pits have been tentatively identified as containing pottery assemblages that may be considered of a higher status. Further analysis of the assemblages from these pits may support the possible presence of high status food waste. The incorporation of any fish and bird remains from the sieved assemblages would be vital in aiding this interpretation.

Discussion and Potential

The animal bone recovered from works undertaken at Finkle Lane, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire, is a reasonably sized assemblage of good condition, providing very good potential for further analysis to establish animal utilisation, diet economy and husbandry practices. Due to the good condition of the remains, any bone recovered from the environmental sieved deposits will be vital to the interpretation and understanding of the site.

At the assessment stage of the analysis, the nature of the assemblage is uncertain. The assemblage certainly contains domestic waste. However, other activities such as craft working may be taking place as well. The assemblage would definitely benefit from further analysis to clarify the exact nature of the activities taking place.

Recommendations

- Calculations of minimum number of individuals from the assemblages to calculate accurate abundances of each species, removing bias caused by the presence of partial/complete skeletons.
- Analysis of materials with full revised context data will provide information on possible activity areas.

- Analysis of bone assemblages associated with specific features, such as the tanks, to try and identify if the deposition of the bone is domestic or industrial in nature.
- Tooth wear and epiphyseal aging data analysed to assess potential husbandry strategies, where available.
- Comparisons to other similar assemblages regionally and nationally, where data is available.
- Addition of any remains recovered from any environmental bulk samples to produce a more accurate representative assemblage of the animal utilisation, diet economy and environmental indicators.

2.6 Other Finds Assessment

The Glass *By Rachael. V. Hall*

A small assemblage of post-medieval glass was recovered during the excavation, comprising a total of 15 sherds weighing a total of 154g.

Provenance

The material was recovered from cob wall (503), ditch fills (628) and (678), pit backfill (704), modern service drain backfill (660) and modern pit fill (655).

Discussion

This assemblage comprised bottle and window glass not un-typical of that expected from features and deposits of a post-medieval provenance. A full catalogue of the material appears as Table 1, Appendix 6.

Potential

The small assemblage offers little potential for further analysis. No further work is recommended.

The Metalwork *By Gary Taylor*

Provenance

A small assemblage of metalwork was recovered comprising 33 objects weighing 749g. A full catalogue of all these objects is recorded in Table 2, Appendix 6.

Discussion

Several blades or probable bladed tools were recovered. There is a whittle-tanged knife and a number of other probable knife blades, and a probable sickle. Whittle-tanged knives form the single type until the early 14th century and remain the most common form until the early 15th century (Cowgill *et al.* 1987, 25). It therefore seems likely that the present example from (689) is of medieval date. Sickles, similar to the probable example from (626), have been found in Norwich in contexts of late medieval to early post-medieval date (Goodall 1993, 194-5). However, the form is conservative.

Potential

The collection of artefacts provides some evidence of function and is of moderate local potential and significance. Of note is the relative abundance of bladed tools, which probably indicates functionally specific activities. Additionally, the metal assemblage is somewhat unusual in being entirely ferrous; this may also reflect specific functional purposes. Some dating evidence may also be derived from the assemblage.

Recommendations

Several of the iron objects should be X-rayed and re-examined thereafter. Additionally, some of the metal objects particularly the iron blades should be drawn.

Stone *By Gary Taylor*

Provenance

Ten fragments of stone were recovered weighing 3323g. A full catalogue of stonework is recorded as Table 3, Appendix 6.

Discussion

There are several pieces of structural stone, including roof tiles and a pivot stone. The concavity in the pivot stone probably housed a door endpost. All the tiles are fairly thick with uneven faces. Previous examination of Collyweston slate tiles has shown that late medieval slates are generally about 20mm thick with uneven faces, whereas post-medieval slates are much thinner, as little as 5mm thick (RCHME 1984, xlvii). Therefore, the tiles found in the present investigation appear to be medieval. Additionally, all of them have been burnt. It is unclear whether this is due to destruction of buildings by fire, or (more probably) re-use of tiles in hearths or similar.

Part of a Rhenish lava quern was recovered from (680). Such items were used for grinding food. However, lava querns were imported into Britain from the Roman to post-medieval periods, so this item is chronologically indistinct.

Recommendations

No further recommendations are made for the stone assemblage.

Clay Pipe and Other Finds *By Gary Taylor*

Provenance

A small collection of 21 other artefacts weighing 1004g including clay pipe, worked bone, industrial residue, preserved wood and fire residues were also recovered. A full catalogue of all other finds is recorded in Tables 3 & 5, Appendix 6.

Discussion

Two worked bones were recovered. Both are produced on horse radii, with a complete example on a left radius and a small fragment on a right. In addition to the perforations, both bones have been trimmed of projecting processes. The complete example has two holes, each about 35mm from either terminal. The second bone only survives as a fragment of the distal end and on this the hole is only about 12mm from the terminal, passing through the epiphysis.

The functions of such perforated long bones are unknown, though similar examples with paired holes were used until recent times in Bosnia-Herzegovina to weight the bottoms of fishing nets (MacGregor *et al.* 1999, 1991-2). Whatever these bones were used for they were not skates: they lack the characteristic wear of skates and, moreover, anything passing through the perforations would project from the sliding faces of skates.

Recommendations

The worked bone objects should be drawn.

Condition

All the material is in good condition and, other than the wood, presents no long-term

storage problems. As the wood derives from modern contexts, this can be discarded. Archive storage of the collection is by material class.

2.7 Environmental Assessment

AN ASSESSMENT OF THE PLANT MACROFOSSILS AND OTHER REMAINS FROM FINKLE LANE, WHITTLESEY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE (WHFL 07) By Val Fryer

Introduction and method statement

Excavations at Finkle Lane, Whittlesey, undertaken by Archaeological Project Services, recorded ditches, pits and a wood lined tank of medieval to post-medieval date. An initial evaluation of plant macrofossil samples from these features, undertaken by the author in March 2007, showed that both charred and waterlogged assemblages were present and, as a consequence, further sampling was recommended. This report combines the results obtained from both the evaluation and from an additional eleven samples, which were taken during the subsequent excavation.

The samples (or sub-samples thereof) were processed by manual water flotation/washover, and the flots were collected in a 500 micron mesh sieve. The flots containing waterlogged assemblages were stored in water prior to sorting, whilst the charred assemblages were air-dried. All flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16, and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Tables 1 – 3. Nomenclature within the tables follows Stace (1997). Both charred and waterlogged macrofossils were recorded, the latter being denoted within the tables by a lower case 'w'. Modern roots and seeds were present within the charred assemblages. The full catalogue of

environmental results is recorded in Appendix 7.

Results

Plant macrofossils

Cereal grains, chaff and seeds of common weeds and wetland plants were present at varying densities in all fifteen samples. Preservation was very variable; the charred remains were generally poorly preserved, with most being severely puffed and distorted, probably as a result of combustion at very high temperatures, whilst the waterlogged macrofossils were reasonably robust.

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.), rye (*Secale cereale*) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recorded, with wheat being predominant in most cases. However, barley (including possible asymmetrical lateral grains of six-row barley (*H. vulgare*)) was predominant within sample 9 (ditch [648]). Although chaff was rare, rachis nodes of both bread wheat (*T. aestivum/compactum*) and rivet wheat (*T. turgidum*) type were noted within five assemblages. Possible cotyledon fragments of indeterminate large pulses (Fabaceae) were also recorded within samples 2 (tank [203]) and 13 (pit [733]).

A range of segetal and ruderal weed seeds were present, with taxa noted including corn cockle (*Agrostemma githago*), orache (*Atriplex* sp.), fat hen (*Chenopodium album*), hemlock (*Conium maculatum*), small pulses (Fabaceae), nipplewort (*Lapsana communis*), grasses (Poaceae), knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), dock (*Rumex* sp.) and nettles (*Urtica urens*). Seeds/fruits of wetland plants including water plantain (*Alisma plantago-aquatica*), sedge (*Carex* sp.), spike-rush (*Eleocharis* sp.) and lesser spearwort (*Ranunculus flammula*) were present within all of the ditch and pit samples but in only one of the tank samples (sample 11). Occasional

seeds of elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*) were the sole tree/shrub macrofossils recorded.

Charcoal/charred wood fragments were present at varying densities within all but two samples, and pieces of waterlogged root or stem were generally abundant within the waterlogged assemblages. Other plant macrofossils including indeterminate buds, catkins, leaf fragments and moss fronds were also recorded, most notably within the waterlogged assemblages.

Mollusc shells

Small assemblages of mollusc shells, including some burnt specimens, were noted within samples 6 and 12 from the fills of pits [628] and [696] respectively. With the exception of a single shell, all were of freshwater obligate taxa, with specimens of *Anisus leucostoma*, a species common in small bodies of water subject to periodic drying, occurring most frequently.

Other materials

The fragments of black porous ‘cokey’ material, which were recorded within a number of the assemblages, were probable residues of the combustion of organic remains (including cereal grains) at very high temperatures. Other materials were scarce, but did include bone fragments, fish bones and small pieces of coal. Arthropod remains were present within the waterlogged assemblages.

Discussion

The ditch assemblages (Table 1)

The four ditch samples vary considerably in their composition. The waterlogged assemblage from sample 1 (ditch ([406]) - recorded during the evaluation excavations) appears to indicate that this feature, at least in its latter stages of use,

may have been poorly maintained and overgrown with nettles. However, the occurrence of segetal weed seeds within the assemblage may indicate that the ditch functioned as a field drain adjacent to cultivated land. Although small (0.2 litres in volume), the assemblage from sample 9 (ditch [648]) contains a moderate to high density of charred barley grains and chaff. The origin of this material is unclear, although it is perhaps most likely to be derived from either a small deposit of domestic hearth waste or the burnt sweepings from a grain store. The remaining ditch assemblages contain insufficient material to be conclusively interpreted.

The pit assemblages (Table 2)

Of the seven samples, four (samples 3, 7, 13 and 15) contain waterlogged assemblages, the composition of which appears to suggest that the pits were situated within an area of slightly overgrown, damp marginal grassland. As with ditch [406], (see above), the occurrence of seeds of common cereal crop contaminants may indicate that the pits were either adjacent to cultivated fields or within areas of agricultural activity. Pits [666] (sample 7) and [733] (sample 13) were both sufficiently wet and muddy to sustain the growth of water plantain and a range of marginal plants including sedge, spike-rush, meadow sweet (*Filipendula ulmaria*) and gipsy-wort (*Lycopus europaeus*).

The charred assemblage from sample 6 (context [625]) is perhaps of note. It contains a moderate density of cereal grains, seeds of weeds and grassland plants, wetland plant macrofossils (most notably sedge nutlets and complete rush (*Juncus* sp.) fruiting capsules) and charcoal/charred wood fragments, in addition to a small number of burnt freshwater mollusc shells. It would appear

most likely that this assemblage is derived from burnt domestic flooring materials or possibly from animal bedding or litter. Material from a similar source may also be present within the small assemblage from sample 12 (pit [696]). Sample 14 from pit [733] contains insufficient material for the assemblage to be accurately interpreted.

The tank assemblages (Table 3)

Four samples were taken, two from the evaluation trench (tank [203]) and two from the excavation (tank [684]). These contexts represent the same feature. Samples 2, 4 and 10 all contain very low densities of charred plant remains, some or all of which are probably derived from scattered or wind-blown refuse, which accidentally became incorporated within the tank fills. The frequency of cereal grains within sample 2 may indicate that this material is at least partly derived from domestic hearth waste. The waterlogged assemblage within sample 11 is closely paralleled by material from both the pit and ditch deposits (see above), again suggesting that the excavated features were situated within an area of marginal damp grassland.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, although possible domestic/agricultural residues may be present within certain of the samples, there is little to indicate how any of the features, and most particularly the wood lined tank, functioned within the medieval and post-medieval landscapes. The occurrence of seeds of colonising weeds and marginal wetland plants within many of the assemblages probably indicates that the site was situated on marginal damp land, and it would appear that some of the features were not well maintained, certainly during the latter stages of their use.

Although a limited number of the assemblages are quantifiably viable (i.e. containing 100+ specimens), it is considered unlikely that further analysis would contribute any additional data to that included within this assessment and, therefore, no further work is recommended. However, a written summary of this report should be included within any publication of data from the site.

3. DISCUSSION

Introduction

The following section outlines the assessment results of Finkle Lane, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire. Results are provisional with further analysis needed to fully understand and interpret the site.

Finkle Lane contains remains of local and potentially regional significance, illustrating medieval and post-medieval expansion and land use around the town of Whittlesey.

Landscape and Environment

Whittlesey is a fen island, elevated above the surrounding marsh environs at approximately 7m OD. Finkle Lane lies west of the historic core, over these free draining fluvial gravels. During the earliest occupation of the site in the 12th-15th centuries, this area would still have been prone to periodic freshwater flooding and its associated problems.

Increased land use during the 15th and 16th century coincides with improving environmental conditions (Platts 1985), with the larger, deeper ditches possibly excavated to help drain pasture land. In addition, improvements were made to both parish churches as well as construction on several notable buildings such as the

Manor house in this period (Pevsner 2002), perhaps indicating an expanding and wealthy community.

Environmental evidence suggests this area of Whittlesey was habitually damp, marginal ground in the medieval and post-medieval period. Cereals may have been grown within the burgage plots, however the ditches were poorly maintained in their later phases with features such as [1001] containing waterlogged vegetation indicative of choked drainage systems (Fryer *this volume*).

Site Structure and Layout

Finkle Lane is dominated by a series of north-south aligned ditches, spanning the 12th-18th centuries in use. In addition there are several large pits within the development, predominantly along the eastern and southern margins, with a notable exception at the northwest corner. The northeast area of the site contains potential craft related features including the rectangular tanks and large pits rich in discarded animal remains.

No domestic structures were present in the excavation, however the presence of typically domestic waste dumped in pits and ditches suggests habitation may have been directly adjacent to the excavated area.

Chronology

Finkle Lane contains archaeological remains utilised from the 12th century AD to the modern era.

Medieval (12th-15th century) deposits included wide, shallow boundaries probably defining burgage plots between one and one and a half perches wide (5-7.5m). Several rubbish pits were excavated near the eastern margin indicating the potential proximity to domestic habitation.

The first of three tanks was also created at this time, possibly for small-scale leather working or tawying (Kitch *this volume*).

From the 15th century, field boundaries and drains were re-established, often recutting previous ditches. Also at this time, further domestic rubbish pits were positioned near the northern margins of the site. Two further tanks were created, possibly indicating an expansion in the craft process in the northeast of the site.

From the 16th century onwards, the burgage plots were redefined again, possibly indicating the need for repeated cleaning out episodes of the ditch systems. Several more pits were positioned near ditches in the eastern half of the site, suggesting the fields were being utilised for discrete waste disposal as well as agriculture.

Trade and Industry

Analysis of the faunal remains and pottery assemblage suggests inter-regional trade typical of a medieval and post-medieval site. However, imported pottery may indicate international trade links (Boyle *this volume*).

Further analysis of the faunal remains is required to establish evidence of definite industrial processes such as leather working or removal of butchered joints for trade (Kitch *this volume*). Environmental evidence for possible bedding straw may suggest animals were either being kept adjacent to the site or their waste was being dumped here. The cess-like quality of many of the pit and ditch fills may also suggest the waste from cleaned out animal pens was being deposited at Finkle Lane.

Site Status

At this stage of analysis the site status has not been fully established and appears to

incorporate material culture of differing value throughout the assemblage. However, initial study suggests elements of the pottery assemblage from the mid 15th century onwards are indicative of an elevated status beyond that of a rural or urban fringe site. In addition, some of the faunal remains from this time such as intact piglet carcasses may be indicative of dining on suckling pig, traditionally associated with feasting (Kitch *pers. comm.*).

This may suggest waste disposal from a relatively high status urban dwelling away from the excavated area. Further analysis should determine the site status within each phase, highlighting any unusual deposits.

Site Economy

No conclusive statements can be made on the site economy at the assessment stage. However, initial analysis suggests this was a mixed economy site on the urban margins, utilising different crafts and agricultural economies from the medieval to modern periods.

Agricultural deposits within burgrave plots occur in all phases, with wheat and barley production dominating the botanical assemblage (Fryer *this volume*). Wheat is not particularly tolerant of wet conditions. However this cereal tended to sell for a higher margin, particularly bread wheat. Barley by contrast can tolerate considerably worse growing conditions but would have had a lower commercial value. Wheat may therefore have been grown as the main cash crop, with barley perhaps being produced as a failsafe in case of poor wheat yields.

Potential craft related deposits were revealed as the sequence of wood-lined tanks in the northeast of the site, adjacent to a large pit rich in faunal remains. These

features may be related to tawying (Kitch *this volume*), and occur within the medieval and post-medieval periods.

The presence of domestic waste pits throughout the site's use also suggest nearby habitation adjacent to Finkle Lane, perhaps indicating proximity to the urban margins.

4. CONCLUSIONS

Excavation at Finkle Lane revealed a sequence of field systems, pits and tanks dating from the 12th century to modern development. Evidence for potential burgrave plots, domestic rubbish pits and possible leather-working tanks was revealed spanning the medieval (12th-15th century) and post-medieval (16th-18th century) periods at Finkle Lane.

The greatest phase of land use occurred in the mid 15th to 16th century, which corresponds to known expansion and wealth in Whittlesey, marked by construction of a nearby manor house and renovation of the parish churches.

This site continued in use with no apparent breaks in occupation until the modern period, with the field systems periodically redefined until the 18th century.

Further analysis is recommended on the stratigraphic, ceramic and faunal remains assemblages. Some of the metalwork would benefit from x-ray analysis and several of the metal and worked bone objects are recommended for illustration.

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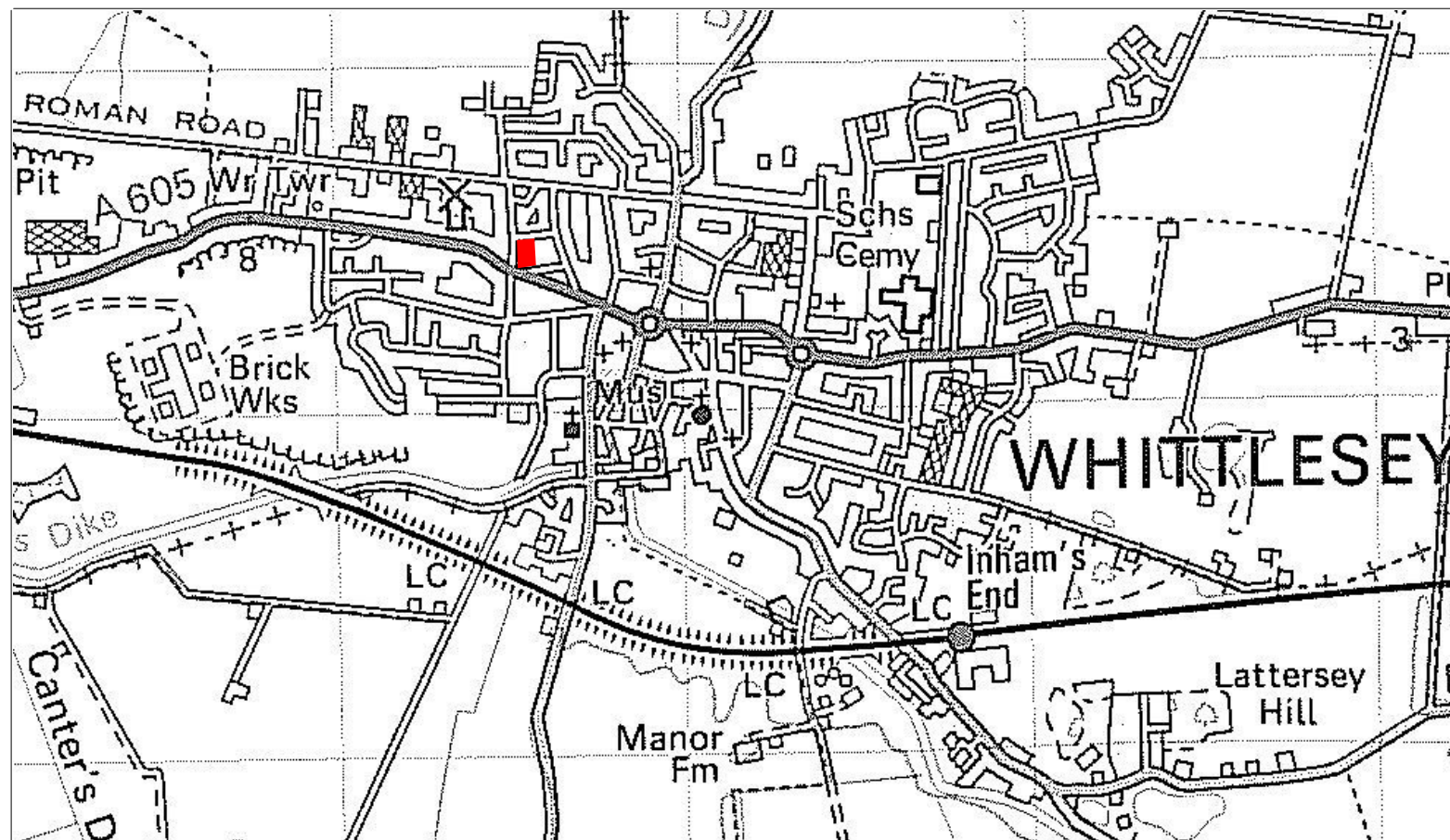
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7. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services



Figure 1 General location map



0 1km

■ Finkle Lane Site



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Whittlesey, Finkle Lane (WHFL07)

Scale 1:20,000 Drawn by: MW Report No: 66/07

Figure 2 Site Location

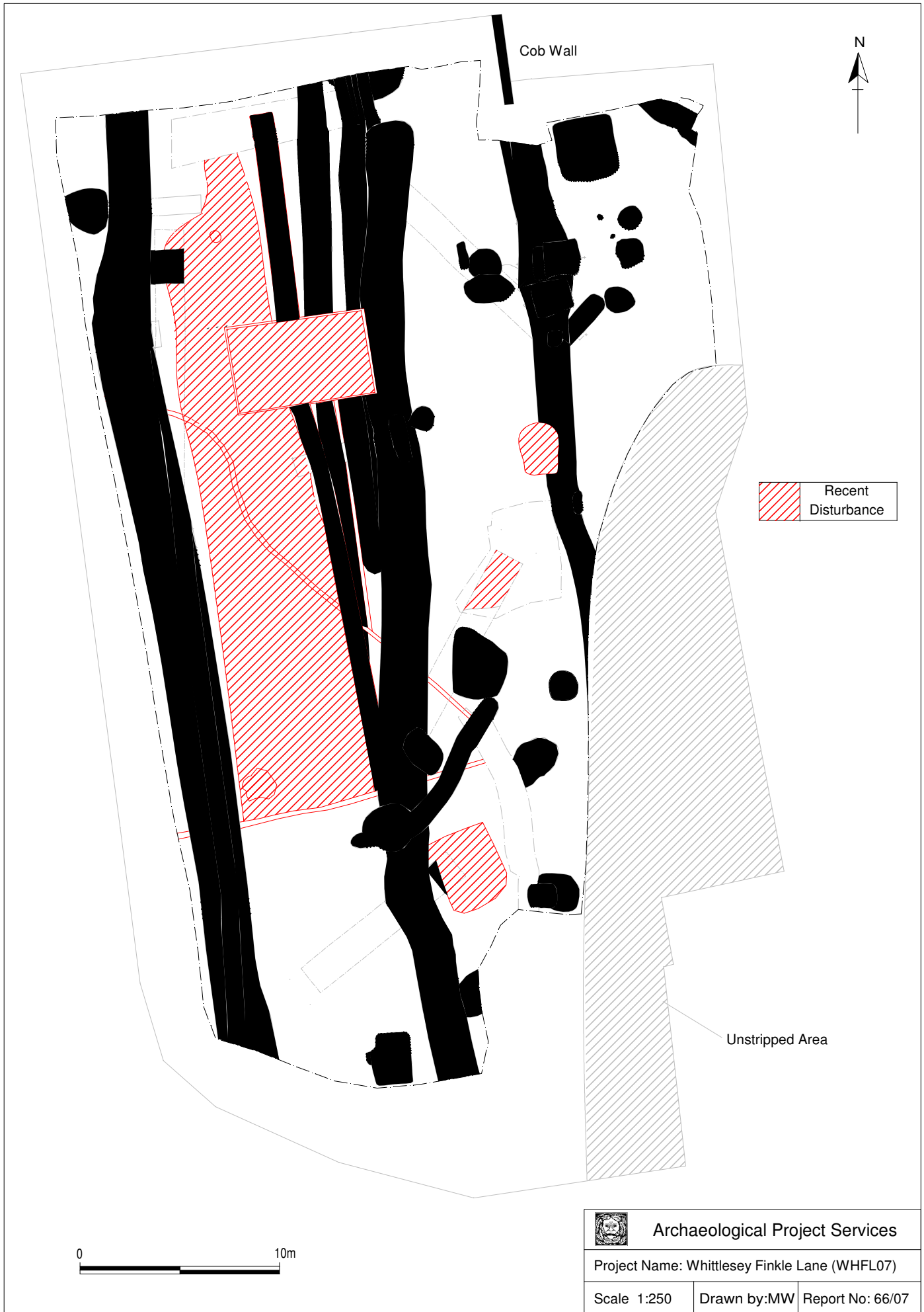


Figure 3 Site Plan

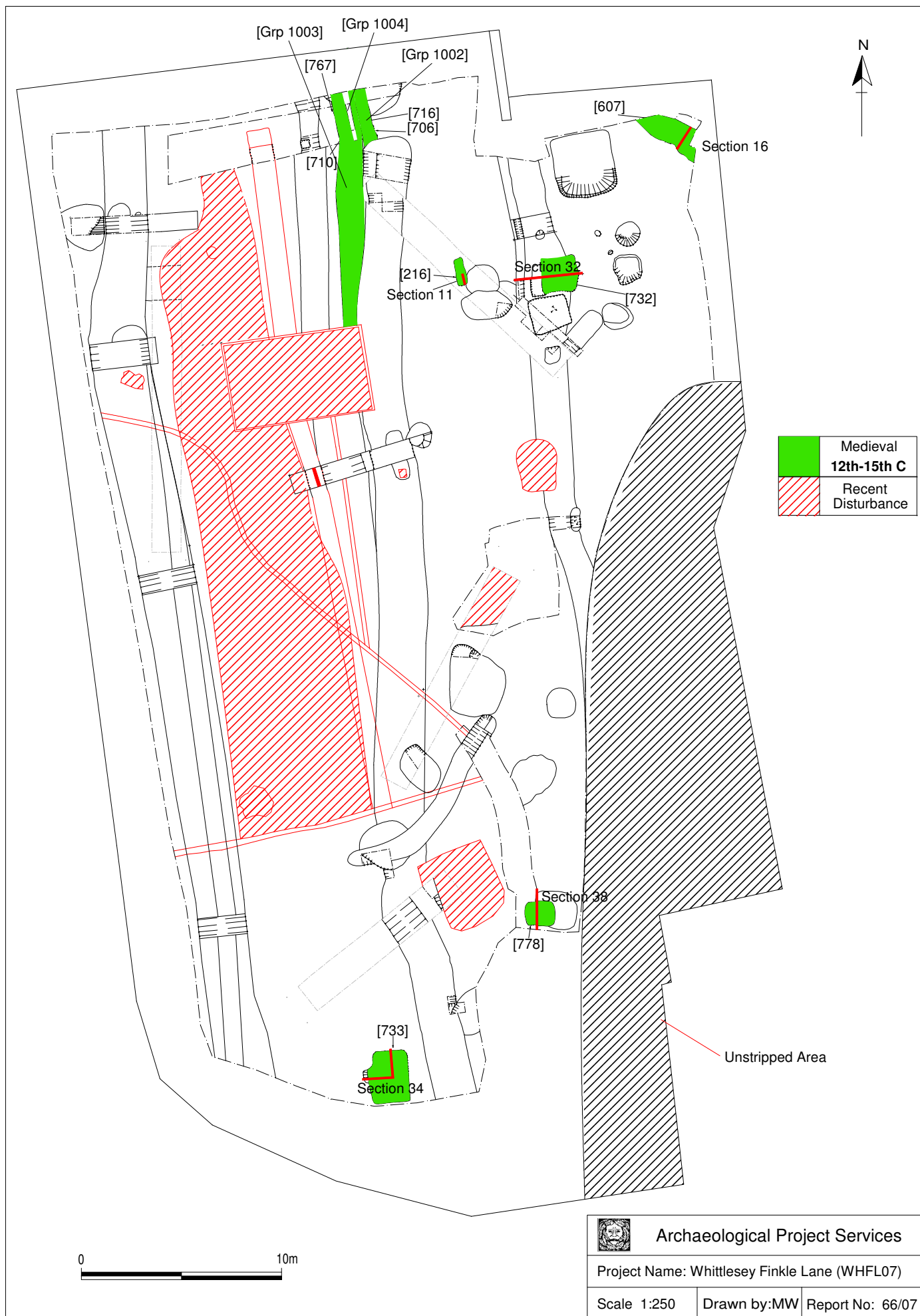


Figure 4 Medieval Deposits

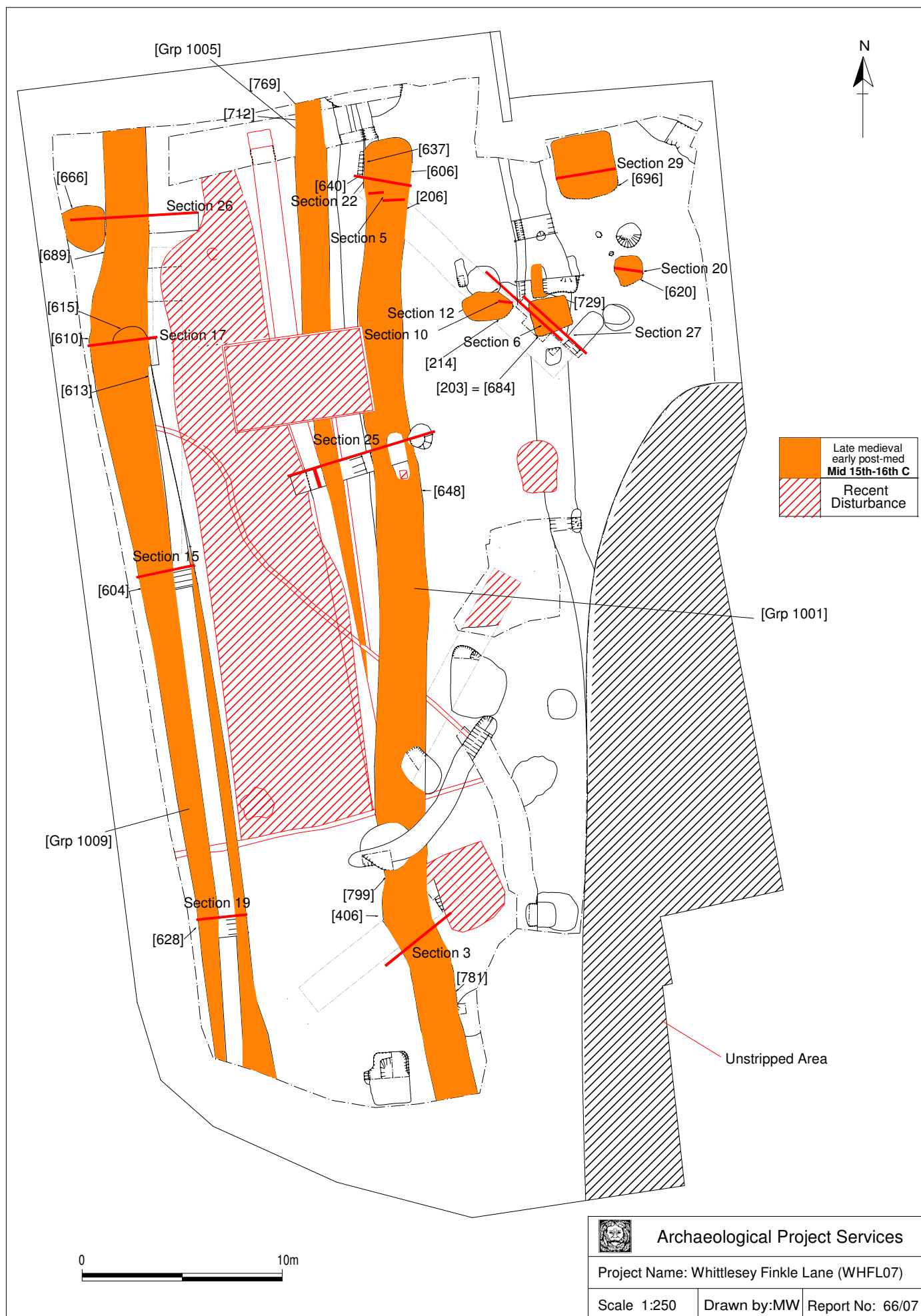


Figure 5 Late Medieval/ Early Post-Medieval Deposits

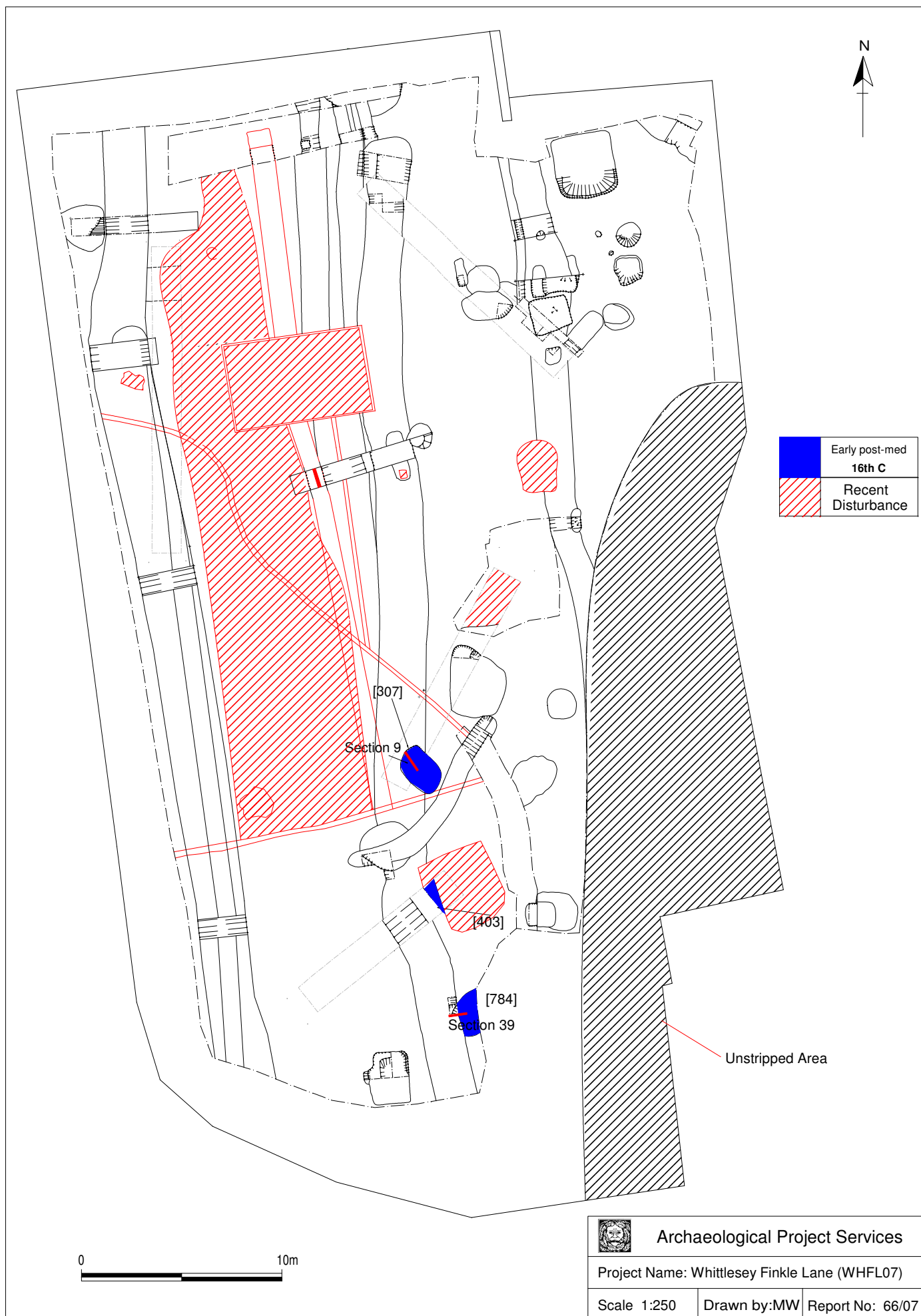


Figure 6 Early Post-Medieval Deposits

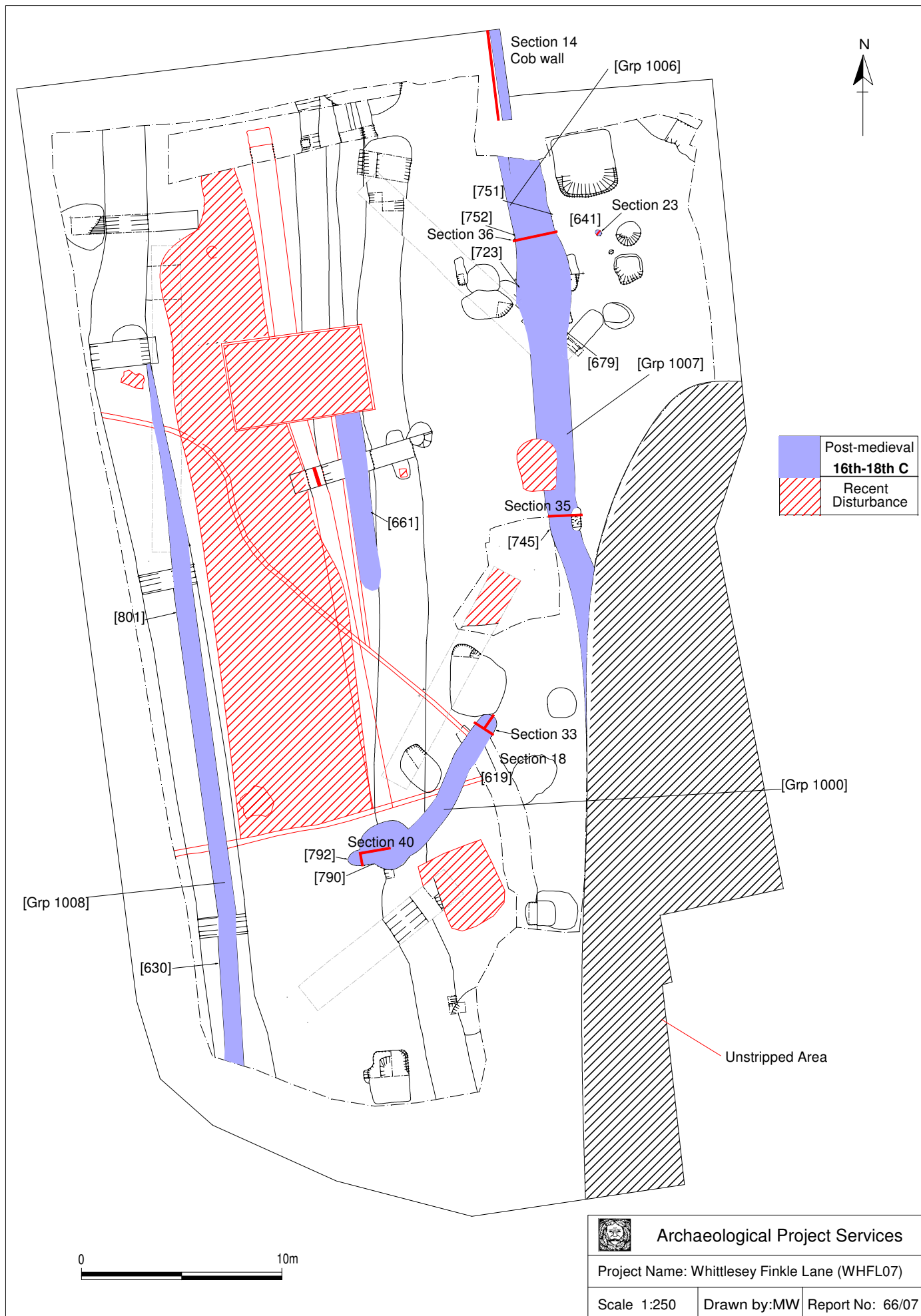


Figure 7 Post-Medieval Deposits

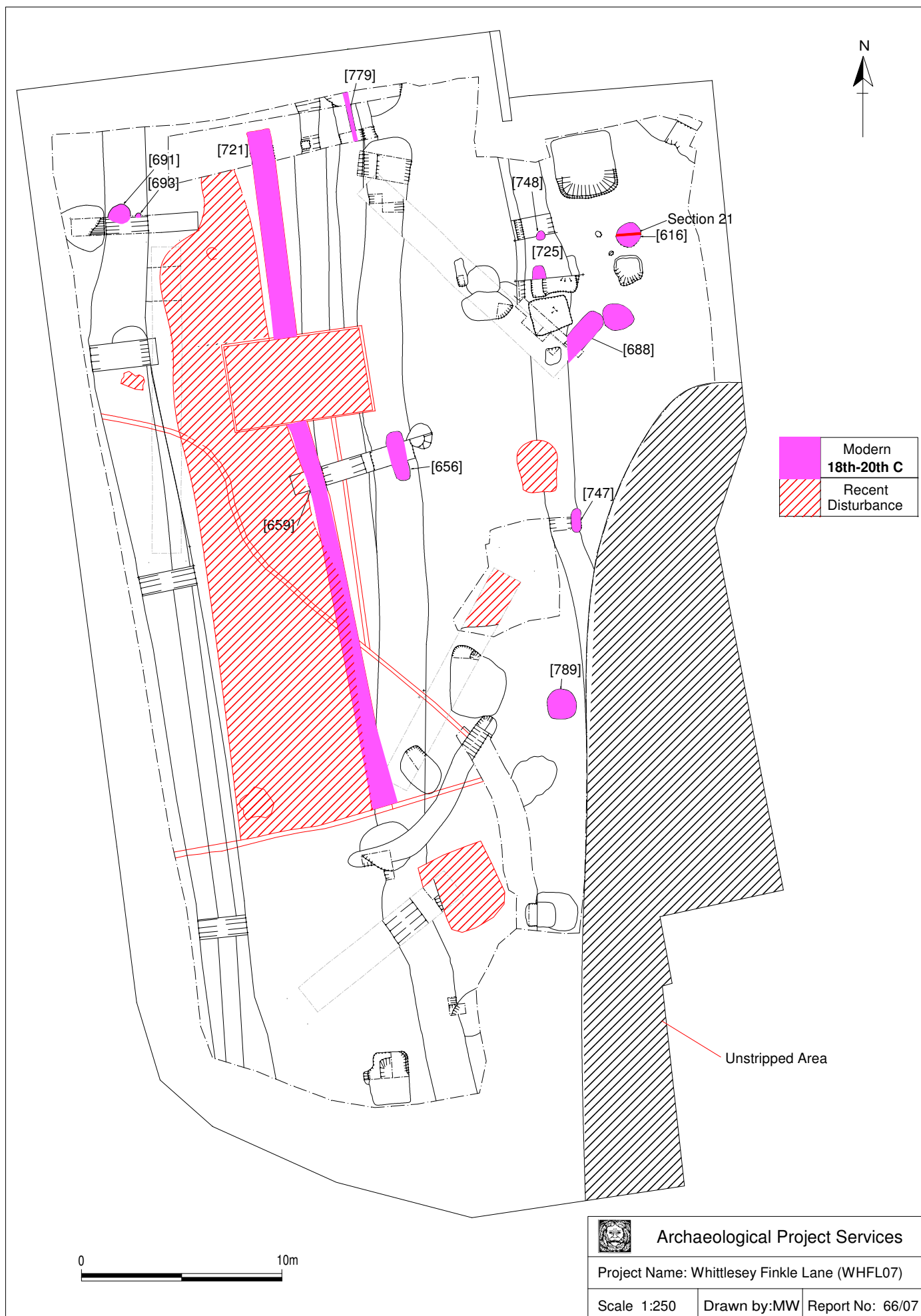


Figure 8 Modern Deposits

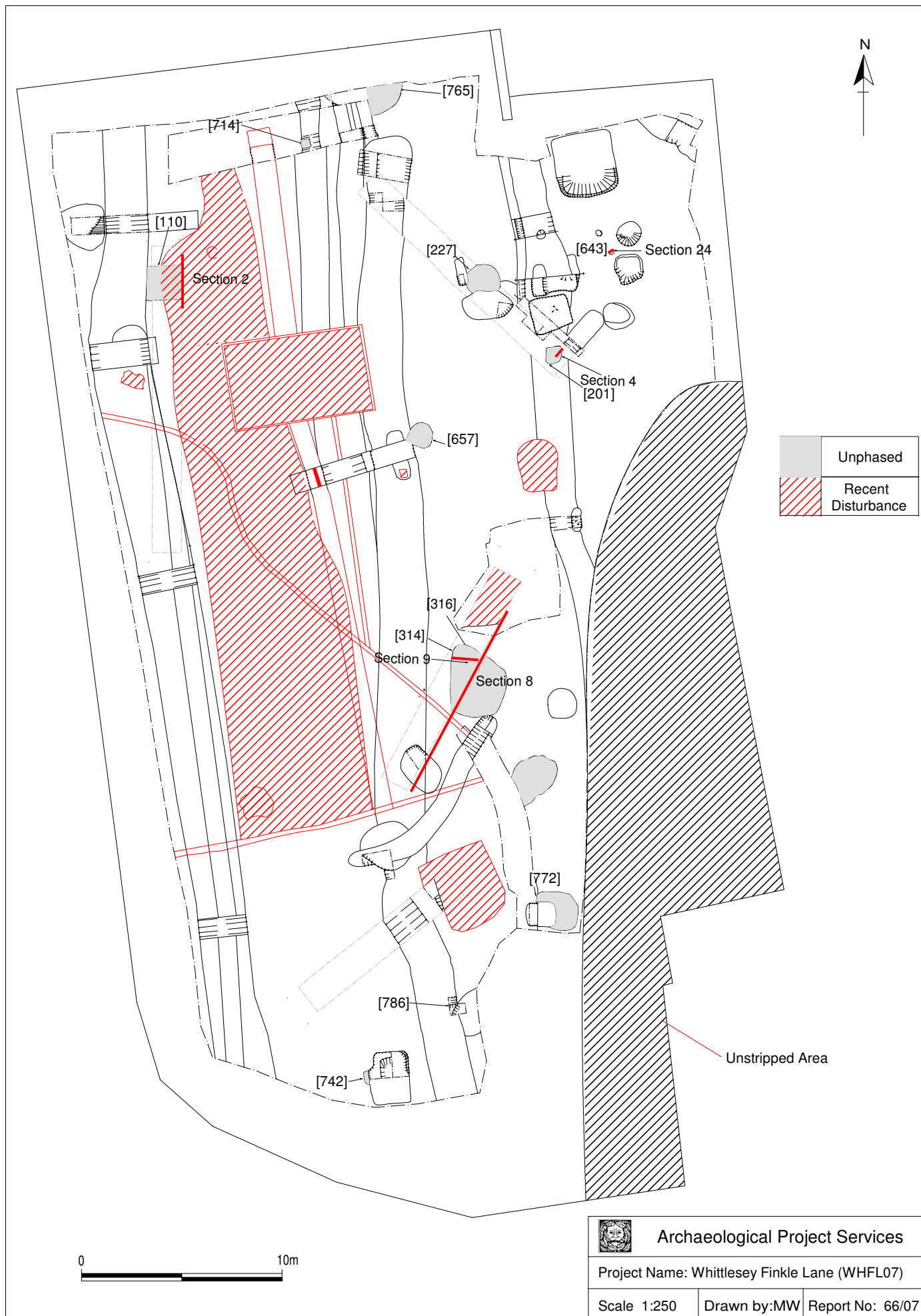


Figure 9 Unphased Deposits

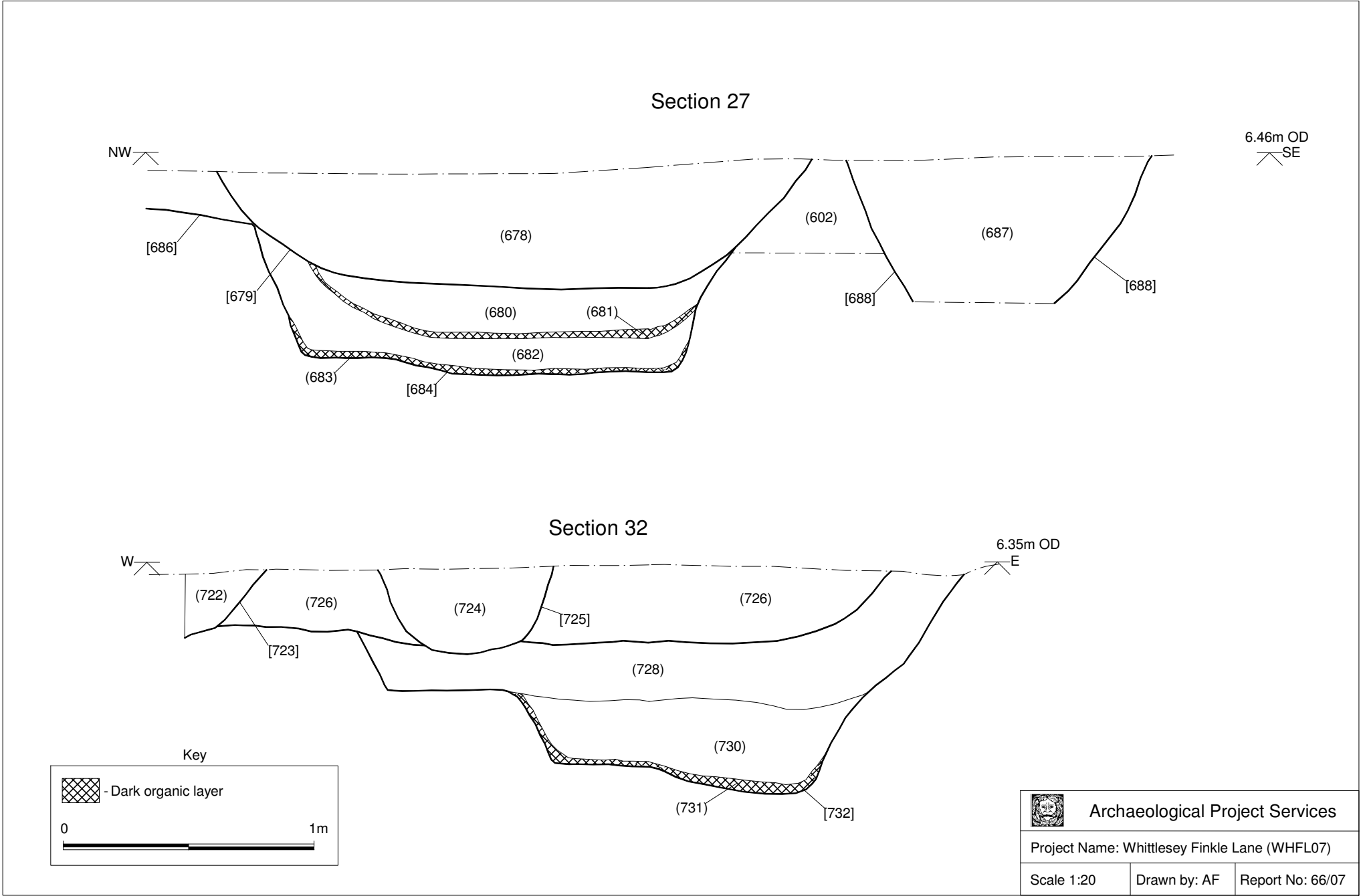


Figure 10: Tanks, sections 27 and 32

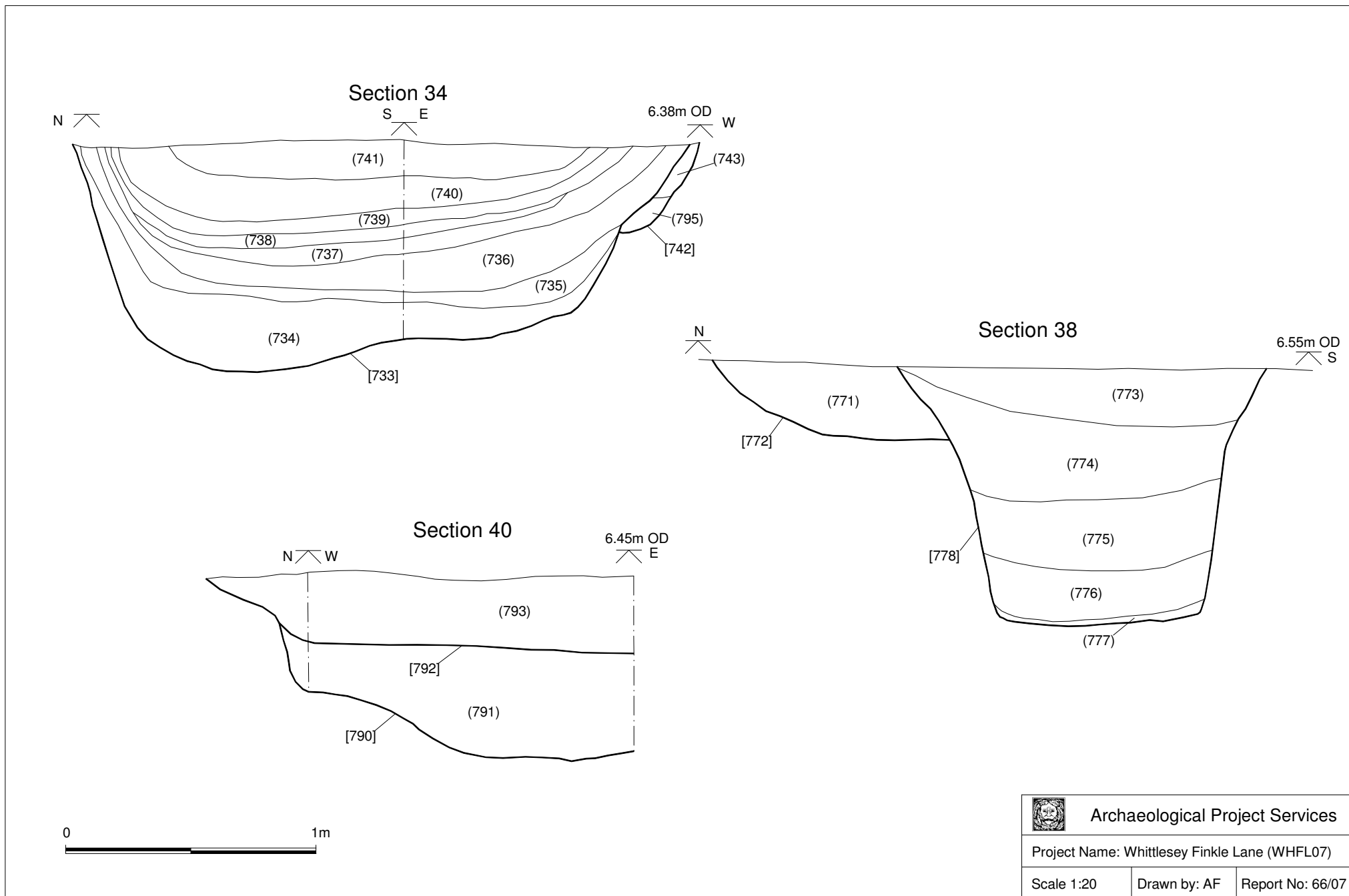


Figure 11: Pits, sections 34, 38 and 40

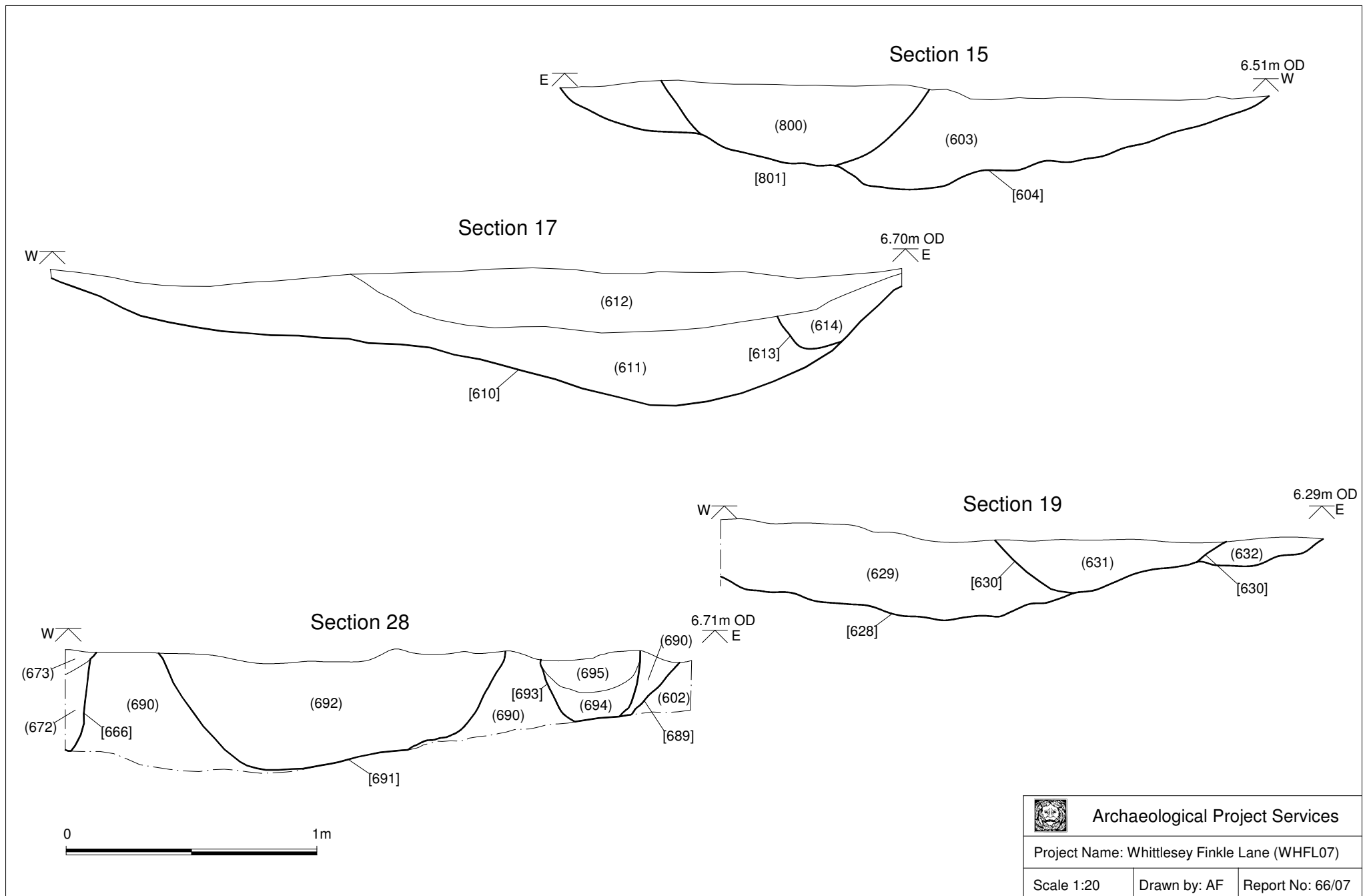


Figure 12: Linear ditch sections 15, 17, 19 and 28

PLATES



Plate 1 Cob wall (503) viewed from the west



Plate 2 Mid 15th-16th century AD pit [696] viewed from the south. Note the partially articulated faunal remains in section.



Plate 3 Mid 15th-16th century AD tank [684] post-excavation.



Plate 4 Sequence of tanks. Tank [684] in foreground, medieval tank [732] back right, truncated by mid 15th-16th century AD tank [729]. Viewed from the south.



Plate 5 Medieval ditches [1002] on the left & [1004] to the right. Viewed from the north.



Plate 6 Medieval pit [733] viewed from the southeast.

Appendix 1 Specification of Work

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION
(STRIP, MAP AND EXCAVATE)
AT
FINKLE LANE,
WHITTLESEY,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

**PREPARED FOR
RSK ENVIRONMENTAL LTD**

**BY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES
Institute of Field Archaeologists'
Registered Archaeological Organisation No: 21**

MARCH 2007

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1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for archaeological investigation of land at Finkle Lane, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire.*
- 1.2 *The site is archaeologically significant and previous investigations at the location revealed post-medieval and medieval remains beneath about 0.5m of overburden. The remains included pits and ditches, a wood-lined tank and remnants of a cob wall of 18th-19th century date. Pottery of 12th-19th century date was recovered. Many of the medieval and post-medieval features contained waterlogged material and the water table lies about 0.65m below the present ground surface.*
- 1.3 *Planning Permission for development of the site has been granted subject to the implementation of a scheme of archaeological work. A previous evaluation revealed medieval and post-medieval remains and a further stage of examination is required to more fully expose and investigate the site. This investigation will entail a programme of work that will involve stripping of the overburden and archaeological mapping, sample excavation and recording of the remains revealed.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork post excavation analyses and reporting will be undertaken in accordance with MAPII procedures, including the submission of a post excavation assessment report.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for a programme of archaeological work at Finkle Lane, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire.
- 2.2 The document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview
 - 2.2.2 The archaeological and natural setting
 - 2.2.3 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
 - 2.2.4 List of specialists
 - 2.2.5 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 towards the north-western part of the town close to the west end of Finkle Lane. Located on the north side of Finkle Lane, close to its junction with the A605, the site comprises a roughly rectangular area of 0.21 hectares measuring approximately 60m x 30m, centred on National Grid Reference 526518 297400.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning permission (F/YR06/0960/F) has been granted for development of the site subject to a condition requiring the implementation of a scheme of archaeological work. In the first instance this comprised an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (RSK 2007) of the archaeological implications of the proposed development, to be followed by an evaluation of the site comprising a programme of trial trenching to determine the character of any archaeological deposits which

may be buried on the site.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

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

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 6.1 The proposed development is located on the southern dip slope of Whittlesey island, overlooking the prehistoric fen edge. Former courses of the River Nene and their surrounds are likely to have formed a focus for prehistoric activity. However, the nearest discoveries of prehistoric remains, a logboat and a ring ditch cropmark, occur 750m from the site. The Fen Causeway Roman road passes through the northern end of the town, about 400m north of the Finkle Lane site. Roman pottery has previously been found in Whittlesey.
- 6.2 The proposed development lies on the northwest fringe of the historic core of Whittlesey, within 400m of the 13th century church of St. Andrew. Most records of medieval finds recorded in the SMR are located some 400m to 500m east and southeast of the Finkle Lane site. Archaeological evaluations undertaken at Bassenhally Road and Stonald Road approximately 250m to the north revealed medieval and post-medieval plough furrows. To the south evaluations at Hallcroft Road just 50m south of the Finkle Lane site also revealed features of post-medieval date associated with agricultural activities.
- 6.3 Previous investigations at the site revealed medieval and post-medieval remains beneath about 0.5m depth of modern overburden. The remains comprised pits and ditches, many of them waterlogged, a wood-lined tank, and the remains of a cob wall of 18th-19th century date. Faunal remains representing butchery waste from nearby occupation was recovered from the remains, together with pottery of 12th-19th century date that reflects domestic waste disposal. The waterlogged medieval features contained preserved vegetation, including seeds and chaff (Wood 2007).
- 6.4 Towns have been recognised as important foci of varied archaeological information. In particular, the Fenland towns are recognised as able to contribute to the greater understanding of the economy of the Fenland basin, and having an important role in distribution and trade. Additionally, their role in craft and industry has been identified as of significant research potential (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000).

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to recover as much information as possible on the origins, date, development, phasing, spatial organisation, character, function, status, significance and nature of social, economic and industrial activities on the site.
- 7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:
- 7.2.1 Determine the date of the archaeological remains present on the site.
 - 7.2.2 Determine the extent and spatial arrangement of archaeological remains present within the site.
 - 7.2.3 Establish the character of archaeological remains present within the site.
 - 7.2.4 Determine the extent to which surrounding archaeological remains extend into the site.

- 7.2.5 Identify the way in which the archaeological remains identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General Considerations

- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation. A Risk Assessment will be prepared prior to the investigation, and updated throughout its duration.
- 8.1.2 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) managed by a Member (MIFA) of the institute.
- 8.1.3 All work will be carried out in accordance with *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England, 2003*.
- 8.1.4 Any 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 the discovery promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 Recent deposits will be removed by mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket under archaeological supervision. The entire site will be stripped of overburden in order to expose archaeological remains.
- 8.2.2 Following the site stripping, areas will be cleaned if necessary and a pre-excavation plan made of the entire area of investigation. Thereafter, all exposed features of pre-modern date will be sample excavated.
- 8.2.3 A representative sample of exposed features will be hand-excavated. This will include: full excavation of structures, post trenches or other structural slots; full excavation of features associated with industrial activity; half-sectioning of postholes and pits; cross-sectioning of linear features of where not forming parts of structures. Linear features will be 10% investigated by equally-spaced cross sections of no less than 1m width and intersections with other features will also be excavated to determine stratigraphic relationships
- 8.2.4 Investigation of post medieval features will be undertaken to a level commensurate with their significance.
- 8.2.5 Although not expected, any human burials would be fully excavated in accordance with the conditions of a home office license.
- 8.2.6 Archaeological features will be recorded on APS 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.
- 8.2.7 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 more appropriate scales.
- 8.2.5 Throughout the duration of the investigation 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 the investigation to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within the area.
- individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
- groups of features where their relationship is important.
- the site on completion of fieldwork

8.2.8 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. All finds work will be carried out to accepted professional standards and the Institute of Field Archaeologists *Guidelines for Finds Work* (1992).

8.2.9 Conservation of artefacts will be carried out by Lincoln City and County Museum. The resources available for conservation is dependent on the quantity and type of artefacts recovered from the site.

8.2.10 The location of the site recording grid will be established by a GPS or EDM survey and accurately related to the Ordnance Survey grid and to suitably mapped local features.

8.2.11 During the investigations, all exposed surfaces, excavation horizons, and spoil, will be regularly and repeatedly metal-detected to ensure optimum recovery of artefacts. Any identified artefacts will be excavated from its parent context in normal stratigraphic sequence.

8.2.12 Samples will be taken from a representative range of feature types of medieval date, and any post-medieval features of especial significance, for subsequent environmental analysis.

8.2.13 Prior to commencement of site operations, Archaeological Project Services will liaise with the Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Office to acquire an event code.

8.3 Environmental sampling strategy

8.3.1 Evaluation of the site identified waterlogged remains of medieval date. Assessment of these identified charred/waterlogged plant remains indicating permanent waterlogging of the site since the medieval period. Sampled linear features contained plant material which indicates that these ditches may have operated as field boundaries.

8.3.2 A preserved waterlogged timber built 'tank' was also identified in Trench 2. Dating evidence was not retrieved from the primary fills of the tank although pottery of early post medieval date was recovered from a tertiary fill not associated with the functioning of the feature. Samples from the tank did not contain organic materials suggestive of the primary function of the feature.

8.3.3 As recommended in the environmental report from the evaluation (Fryer 2007), samples should be recovered from dated and well sealed contexts, particularly those containing waterlogged material. On the advice of the project environmentalist consideration will be given to the recovery of samples for arthropod remains from deep waterlogged features.

8.3.4 Particular attention should be given to the recovery of samples which have potential to elucidate the function of features such as the 'tank' in Trench 2.

- 8.3.5 Samples should be recovered from contexts which contain domestic detritus for the recovery of information on economy, diet and site activities.

9 POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT, ANALYSIS AND REPORT

9.1 Stage 1

- 9.1.1 The site will be subject to a full Archaeological Assessment as set out in *Management of Archaeological Projects II*. On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the excavation will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting a Level II archive. A preliminary stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared, along with a site narrative. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour slides/prints will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers, with the original stored digitally on CD ROM. The black and white contact prints will be labelled. In both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 9.1.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Finds will be sent to external specialists for identification, dating and Assessment. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

9.2 Stage 2

- 9.2.1 A full Assessment Report will be prepared and will consist of statements setting out the following:-
- 9.2.2 *Factual Data* ie quantity of material and records; the provenance of the material; the range and variety of material; the condition of the material and the existence of primary sources or relevant documentation which may enhance the study of the site data.
- 9.2.3 Statement of Potential for each material category including a review of the research questions posed in the Project Design which the data has the potential to answer, new research questions resulting from the data gathering and the potential for the data to enhance local, regional and national research
- 9.2.4 *Storage and Curation* – recommendations on the discard of material and long-term storage requirements.

9.3 Stage 3

- 9.3.1 On completion of Stage 2, an Updated Project Design will be prepared (as set out in MAP II Appendix 5). This will include site background, summary statement of potential, revised aims and objectives, methods statement and a detailed update that sets out a revised programme to complete the project.

9.4 Stage 4

- 9.4.1 Full analysis will be undertaken on the stratigraphic/structural elements of the site and the artefacts and ecofacts identified in the assessment report as being worthy of full analysis. Following analysis a full report will be produced. This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.

- A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
- A description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.
- A description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results
- A text fully describing the findings of the investigation.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site
- Appropriate illustrations of location, sections, plans, artefacts, reconstructions
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.
- Integration of all the data and a full discussion of the site including consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.
- Full Bibliography

10 ARCHIVE

- 10.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered in accordance with guidelines issued by Cambridgeshire County Council for deposition of archives. This work will be undertaken by the Finds Supervisor, an Archaeological Assistant and the Conservator (if relevant). The archive will be deposited with the receiving museum as soon as possible after completion of the project, and within 12 months of completion.
- 10.2 If required, microfilming of the archive will be carried out, with the silver master transferred to the RCHME and a diazo copy deposited with the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Service Historic Environment Record.
- 10.3 Event Number ECB 2582 has been obtained from the HER and the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Store has agreed receipt of the project archive which will be ordered to their requirements with regards to labelling, ordering, storage, conservation and organisation of the archive.
- 10.4 The landowner has agreed in principle to legal transfer of title of 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.

11 REPORT DEPOSITION

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

12 PUBLICATION

- 12.1 A report of the findings of the investigation will be submitted for inclusion in the journal

Proceedings of the Cambridgeshire Antiquarian Society. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Post-medieval Archaeology*, *Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

- 12.2 The post-excavation assessment may establish that fuller reporting and publication is required. If such is the case, the format, nature and extent of such publication will be determined by review of the assessment in consultation with the archaeological curator.
- 12.3 Details of the investigation will also be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).

13 CURATORIAL MONITORING

- 13.1 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.
- 13.2 It is envisaged that there will be a site meeting with the curator immediately upon completion of the stripping/cleaning to discuss the extent of investigation by archaeological excavation required.

14 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

- 14.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptability from the archaeological curator.
- 14.2 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.

15 STAFF TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 15.1 The work will be directed by Tom Lane MIFA, Senior Archaeologist, Archaeological Project Services. The on-site works will be supervised by an Archaeological Supervisor with knowledge of archaeological investigations of this type. Archaeological excavation will be carried out by Archaeological Technicians, experienced in projects of this type.
- 15.2 The following organisations/persons will, in principal and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: Dr C Allen, independent specialist; or Dr D Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Unit Roman: M Darling, independent specialist

Anglo-Saxon and later: J Young, independent specialist/A
Boyle, APS

Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist/G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	J Kitch, APS
Animal Remains Analysis	J Kitch, APS
Environmental Analysis	V Fryer, independent specialist
Soil Assessment	Dr C French, independent specialist
Pollen Assessment	Pat Wiltshire, independent specialist
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

16 PROGRAMME OF WORKS

- 16.1 The duration of the site works is difficult to determine as it is to a large extent reliant on the speed of stripping and spoil removal, and also depending on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered, but an estimation of 10-15 days is proposed. Post-excavation work is likewise dependent on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered, and the involvement of specialist analysts.

17 INSURANCES

- 17.1 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.

18 COPYRIGHT

- 18.1 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.
- 18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 18.3 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.

- 18.4 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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Specification: Version 3, 4th April 2007

Appendix 2
CONTEXT SUMMARY

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Fill of feature type	Group	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Comments	Enviro	Phase
101	Layer				0.04m	Soft mid brown sandy silt with frequent modern brick fragments	Demolition layer	Modern demolition	0	Modern
102	Layer			0	0.09m	Soft black silt with occasional small stones	levelling deposit	Modern levelling dump	0	Modern
103	Layer			0	0.08m	Friable brown ashy silt sand	levelling deposit	Modern dump	0	Modern
104	Layer			0	0.08m	Firm mid yellow gravelly sand	levelling deposit	Modern dump	0	Modern
105	Layer			0	0.38m	Friable yellow brown clay silt	Natural	natural deposit	0	Natural
106	Layer			0	0.37m	Compact yellow brown sandy gravels	Natural	natural sands	0	Natural
107	Layer			0	0.1m	Soft mid brown sandy gravel	Natural	Underlying sands	0	Natural
108	Layer			0	0.4m	Loose dark grey sandy silt with frequent brick rubble	Demolition layer	Modern demolition	0	Modern
109	Deposit	110	Ditch	0	0.37m	Soft brown sandy silt with occasional gravel	Secondary Fill	Sterile silting of ditch	0	Undated
110	Cut			0	0.37m deep by 2.26m wide	Linear aligned east-west with concave sides and base	Ditch	Sterile boundary	0	Undated
111	Layer			0	0.35m	Soft grey yellow silty sand	Natural	underlying sands	0	Natural
201	Cut			0	1.02m by 0.44m by 0.08m deep	Sub-rounded with steep sides and irregular base	Pit	possible rubbish pit	0	Undated

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202	Deposit	201	Pit	0	0.08m	Soft dark brown sandy silt	Backfill/dump	Fairly sterile backfill of pit	0	Undated
203	Cut			0	0.65m by 1.4m	Rectangular steep-sided flat bottomed tank	Tank	Wood-lined tank for leatherworking?	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
204	Deposit	203	Tank	0	0.44m	Soft grey brown sandy silt with small stones	Secondary Fill	silting after abandonmment	2	Late medieval/early post-medieval
205	Deposit	206	Ditch	0	0.75m	Friable mid grey clay sand	Secondary Fill	Slow silting event.	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
206	Cut			1001	1.8m wide by 0.45m deep	Linear aligned northwest-southeast with concave sides and base	Ditch	Boundary ditch - arable?	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
207	Deposit	203	Tank	0	0.02m	Soft light grey silt with occasional organic flecks	Primary Fill	Initial infill during construction	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
208	Deposit	203	Tank	0	0.05m	Compact waterlogged organics	Wooden lining	Organic deposit composed of collapsed wood lining	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
209	Deposit	203	Tank	0	0.11m	Friable pale brown sandy silt	Secondary Fill	silting overlying collapsed wooden lining	4	Late medieval/early post-medieval
210	Deposit	228	Ditch	0	0.4m	Soft mid grey-brown clay sand	Secondary Fill	slow silting up of ditch	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
211	Cut			0	2.5m wide by 0.15m deep	Linear aligned north south with concave sides and base	Pit		0	Post-medieval
212	Deposit	211	Pit	0	0.15m	Soft mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional gravel	Secondary Fill	slow silting of pit	0	Post-medieval
213	Deposit	203	Tank	0	0.05m	soft grey brown sandy silt with occasional organic flecks	Organic deposit	upper organic deposit in tank	0	Post-medieval

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214	Cut			0	1m wide by 0.27m deep	Rectangular feature aligned northeast- southwest with concave sides and base	Pit	possible rubbish pit	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
215	Deposit	214	Pit	0	0.27m	Friable dark grey clay silt with organic flecks	Backfill/dump	Deliberate backfill	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
216	Cut			0	1.1m by 0.43m by 0.31m deep	Sub-rectangular with steep-sides and flat base	Pit	rubbish pit?	0	Medieval
217	Deposit	216	Pit	0	0.31m	Friable grey brown clay silt with occasional small stones	Backfill/dump	Deliberate infill - domestic waste?	0	Medieval
218	Layer			0	0.55m	compact dark grey sandy silt with frequent crushed brick rubble	Demolition layer	Modern demolition	0	Modern
219	Deposit			0	0.06m	Compact crushed concrete	levelling deposit	Modern levelling dump	0	Modern
220	Cut			0	0.65m wide by 0.79m deep	Linear aligned northeast-southwest with V-shaped profile	Ditch	modern ditch	0	Modern
221	Deposit	220	Ditch	0	0.79m	Loose grey brown sandy silt with frequent brick rubble	Backfill/dump	Modern backfil	0	Modern
222	Layer			0	0.28m	Friable mid grey clay silt	Subsoil		0	Undated
223	Layer			0	0.3m	Friable grey brown sandy silt with occasional gravel	Natural	underlying gravels	0	Natural

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224	Deposit			0	0.12m	Compact yellow gravel	levelling deposit	Modern dump	0	Modern
225	Layer			0	0.45m	Friable mid grey-brown clay silt with frequent gravel	Natural	underlying sands	0	Natural
226	Deposit	227	Tree throw	0	0.26m	Friable grey-brown clay silt	Bioturbation	fill of treethrow	0	Undated
227	Cut			0	1.2m by 1m by 0.26m deep	Sub-rounded with irregular sides and base	Tree Throw	possibly medieval	0	Undated
228	Cut			1007	1.8m wide by 0.4m deep	Linear aligned north-south with concave sides and base	Ditch	recorded in evaluation as a hollow, later revealed to be a post-med linear	0	Post-medieval
301	Layer			0	0.38m	Friable grey brown silt and frequent brick rubble	Demolition layer	Modern demolition	0	Modern
302	Deposit	307	Pit	0	0.2m	Friable grey brown clay sand	Secondary Fill	final silting event within pit [307]	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
303	Deposit	307	Pit	0	0.24m	Friable mid grey sandy silt	Secondary Fill	slow silting event	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
304	Deposit	307	Pit	0	0.18m	Firm mid grey clay silt with occasional charcoal	Secondary Fill	Slow silting event	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
305	Deposit	307	Pit	0	0.19m	Friable mid brown grey clay silt with charcoal flecks	Secondary Fill	Slow silting event.	0	Early post-medieval
306	Deposit	307	Pit	0	0.35m	Soft mid grey organic sandy clay	Organic deposit	Initial waterlogged deposit	3	Late medieval/early post-medieval
307	Cut			0	1.8m by 1.5m by 1.1m deep	Sub-rectangular feature with steep sides and flat base	Pit	Large pit of unknown function	0	Early post-medieval
308	Layer			0	0.2m	Friable yellow brown clay silt	Natural	underlying sands	0	Natural

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309	Layer			0	0.1m	Loose mid grey sandy silt and modern brick rubble	Demolition layer	Modern demolition	0	Modern
310	Deposit			0	0.24m	Friable mid grey clay silt	Subsoil	remnant of subsoil	0	Undated
311	Layer			0	0.18m	Friable mid yellow grey sandy gravel	Natural	underlying natural	0	Natural
312	Layer			0	0.12m	Soft light grey sandy silt	Natural	underlying sands	0	Natural
313	Deposit	314	Pit	0	0.34m	Soft grey brown sandy clay with frequent small pebbles	Backfill/dump	deliberate backfill	0	Undated
314	Cut			0	1.3m by 3.24m by 0.34m deep	Sub-rectangular feature with steep sides and flat base	Pit	large pit of unknown function	0	Undated
315	Deposit	316	Pit	0	0.48m	Soft grey brown clay sand with occasional charcoal flecks	Backfill/dump	deliberate backfill	0	Undated
316	Cut			0	0.41m by 0.48m	circular with concave sides and base	Pit	Small pit possibly for rubbish disposal	0	Undated
317	Layer			0	0.44m	friable grey brown silty sand	levelling deposit	modern dump	0	Modern
318	VOID			0		VOID			0	VOID
319	Deposit	314	Pit	0	0.38m	Friable mid grey brown silty sand with occasional small stones	Secondary Fill	Final infill of feature	0	Undated
320	Deposit	321	Pit	0	0.8m	Loose dark grey gravel silt with frequent brick rubble	Backfill/dump	modern backfill	0	Modern

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321	Cut			0	0.54m by 0.8m	Ovoid feature with near vertical sides and concave base	Pit	Modern rubbish pit	0	Modern
322	Layer			0	0.2m	Friable dark grey sandy clay with frequent crushed modern brick	Demolition layer	Modern demolition	0	Modern
323	Deposit	325	Foundation cut	0	0.45m	Friable grey brown sandy silt	Backfill/dump	Modern backfill over culvert	0	Modern
324	Structure	325	Foundation cut	0	0.8m by 0.6m	Brick culvert	Culvert	Modern drainage	0	Modern
325	Cut			0	0.85m by 0.8m	Linear aligned east-west with concave sides and base	foundation cut	Foundation for modern brick culvert	0	Modern
326	Deposit			0	0.15m	Compact grey concrete	concrete floor	Poured concrete floor	0	Modern
327	Structure			0	2m by 0.4m by 0.5m high	Modern brick foundation wall	brick wall	Modern foundation for demolished building	0	Modern
401	Layer			0	0.38m	Loose dark grey clay silt with frequent modern brick	Demolition layer	Modern demolition	0	Modern
402	Deposit	403	Ditch	0	0.54m	Friable mid grey clay sand	Secondary Fill	Slow silting event	0	Early post-medieval
403	Cut			0	0.4m wide by 0.54m deep	Linear aligned northwest-southeast with concave sides and base	Ditch	Large arable boundary	0	Early post-medieval
404	Deposit	406	Ditch	0	0.74m	Friable mid grey clay silt with occasional small stones	Secondary Fill	Slow silting event in waterlogged ditch	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval

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405	Deposit	406	Ditch	0	0.43m	Mid grey waterlogged sandy clay	Organic deposit	Lower humic deposit in ditch indicating prolonged vegetation build up and waterlogging.	1	Late medieval/early post-medieval
406	Cut			1001	2.74m wide by 1.32m deep	Linear aligned northwest-southeast with fairly steep-sides and flat base	Ditch	Large medieval boundary	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
407	Layer			0	0.1m	Friable mid-yellow sandy gravel	Natural	Underlying sands	0	Natural
408	Deposit			0	0.1m	Compact concrete	concrete floor	Modern poured floor	0	Modern
409	Deposit	410	Ditch	0	0.22m	Friable grey brown sandy silt	Secondary Fill	Slow silting event	0	Undated
410	Cut			1002	0.22m deep by 0.84m wide	Linear aligned northwest-southeast with concave sides and base	Ditch	Boundary ditch probably post-med	0	Medieval
411	Deposit	412	Ditch	0	0.23m	Friable grey brown clay silt	Secondary Fill	Slow silting event	0	Undated
412	Cut			0	0.23m deep by 0.7m wide	Linear aligned northwest-southeast with concave sides and base	Ditch	Undated boundary - prob post-med	0	Undated
413	Deposit	406	Ditch	0	0.15m	Loose dark organic sand	Primary Fill	Initial infill of medieval boundary	0	Medieval
501	Structure			0	0.34m by 0.22m	Ridge tiles on top of cob wall [503]	brick wall		0	Modern
502	Structure			0	4.5m long by 0.32m high	Brick garden wall	brick wall	Brickwork built onto cob wall	0	Modern
503	Structure			0	4.5m long by 1.15m high	Mud and stud wall with frequent post-med artefacts used as temper.	cob wall	Cob wall, eroded by masonry bees digging into mud.	0	Post-medieval

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504	Structure	505	Foundation cut	0	4.5m long by 0.12m high	Coarsely laid stone foundations	Stone wall	Foundations for cob wall	0	Post-medieval
505	Cut			0	4.5m long	Linear aligned north- south with vertical sides and flat base	foundation cut	Foundation cut for stone wall [504]	0	Post-medieval
506	Layer			0	0.1m	Friable grey brown clay silt	Natural	Underlying natural	0	Natural
601	Layer			0	0.4m	Mid grey clay sand with frequent modern brick rubble	Demolition layer	Modern demolition layer	0	Modern
602	Layer			0	0.1m	Friable orange yellow sandy silt with occasional small stones	Natural	Underlying sands	0	Natural
603	Deposit	604	Ditch	0	0.4m	Firm dark brown clay silt with occasional small stones	Secondary Fill	Slow infill of boundary	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
604	Cut			1009	2.9m wide by 0.4m deep	Linear aligned north- south with concave sides and base	Ditch	field boundary	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
605	Deposit	606	Ditch	0	0.36m	Friable yellow brown clay silt with occasional small stones	Tertiary Fill	Final slow infill of large ditch	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
606	Cut			1001	2.3m wide by 0.8m deep	Linear aligned northeast-southwest with steep sides and a flat base	Ditch	Large boundary	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
607	Cut			0	0.37m deep by 1.3m wide	Linear aligned northwest-southeast with near vertical sides and a flat base	Ditch	Boundary or drainage feature	0	Medieval

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608	Deposit	607	Ditch	0	0.25m	Firm pale grey clay with occasional gravels	Primary Fill	Initial infill, probably during standing water conditions.	0	Medieval
609	Deposit	607	Ditch	0	0.13m	Friable mid grey brown clay silt with occasional charcoal flecks.	Secondary Fill	Slow infill of ditch	0	Medieval
610	Cut			1009	3.4m wide by 0.54m deep	Linear aligned north-south with concave sides and base	Ditch	field boundary	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
611	Deposit	610	Ditch	0	0.26m	Firm dark brown clay silt with occasional small stones	Secondary Fill	Slow infill of ditch	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
612	Deposit	615	Ditch	0	0.28m	Firm dark brown clay silt with occasional small stones	Secondary Fill	slow infill of ditch	5	Late medieval/early post-medieval
613	Cut			1008	0.11m deep by	Linear aligned north south with concave sides and base	Ditch	recut of boundary [610]	0	Post-medieval
614	Deposit	613	Pit	0	0.11m	Firm dark brown silty clay	Backfill/dump	sterile backfill of pit	0	Post-medieval
615	Cut			0	2.4m wide by 0.28m deep	sub-rounded with concave sides and a flat base	Pit	discrete pit	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
616	Cut			0	1.2m wide by 1.14m deep	Sub-circular with steep sides and an irregular base	Pit	Modern rubbish pit, disturbed by root action	0	Modern
617	Deposit	619	Ditch	0	0.27m	Friable pale grey sandy silt	Secondary Fill	Sterile silting event	0	Post-medieval
618	Deposit	619	Ditch	0	0.22m	Friable grey brown sandy silt	Primary Fill	Initial consolidation of feature sides and base	0	Post-medieval

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619	Cut			1000	1m wide by 0.45m deep	Linear aligned northeast-southwest with concave sides and base	Ditch	boundary ditch of unknown date	0	Post-medieval
620	Cut			0	0.55m deep by 1.5m diam	Sub rounded with steep-sides and a flat base	Pit	Rubbish pit	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
621	Deposit	620	Pit	0	0.15m	Firm pale brown clay silt	Primary Fill	Initial edge collapse	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
622	Deposit	620	Pit	0	0.13m	Soft dark grey clay silt	Backfill/dump	dump of domestic waste	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
623	Deposit	620	Pit	0	0.11m	Firm pale brown clay silt	Primary Fill	probably same as 621	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
624	Deposit	620	Pit	0	0.06m	Firm mid orange brown sandy gravel	Slump	edge collapse	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
625	Deposit	620	Pit	0	0.25m	Soft dark grey clay silt with frequent charcoal and shell	Backfill/dump	deliberate dump of domestic waste	6	Late medieval/early post-medieval
626	Deposit	616	Pit	0	1.14m	Loose mid grey brown silt with frequent rubble and modern/p-med aretefacts	Backfill/dump	dump in top of rubbish pit	0	Modern
627	Deposit	620	Pit	0	0.17m	Compact pale grey clay silt with occasional charcoal flecks	Backfill/dump	Deliberate sealing of pit	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
628	Cut			1009	2.4m wide by 0.34m deep	Linear aligned north-south with concave sides and base	Ditch	field boundary	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
629	Deposit	628	Ditch	0	0.34m	Firm dark grey clay silt with frequent small stones	Secondary Fill	Slow silting event	0	Medieval
630	Cut			1008	0.8m wide by 0.23m deep	Linear aligned north-south with concave sides and base	Ditch	recut of [628]	0	Post-medieval

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631	Deposit	630	Ditch	0	0.23m	mid grey clay sand with occasional stones	Secondary Fill	Slow infill of ditch	0	Post-medieval
632	Deposit	628	Ditch	0	0.12	Firm dark grey clay silt with frequent small stones	Secondary Fill	Same as (629)	0	Medieval
633	Deposit	606	Ditch	0	0.46m	Friable grey brown sandy clay with occasional small stones	Secondary Fill	Slow accumulation of silts	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
634	Deposit	606	Ditch	0	0.05m	Tenacious dark grey organoc silt	Organic deposit	Represents vegetation growth and accumulation within open ditch	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
635	Deposit	606	Ditch	0	0.26m	Friable grey brown sandy silt with occasional small stones	Primary Fill	Initial edge collapse	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
636	Deposit	637	Ditch	0	0.3m	Friable grey brown sandy silt with occasional small stones	Secondary Fill	Slow silting event	0	Medieval
637	Cut			1002	0.45m wide by 0.3m deep	Linear aligned north-south with fairly steep-sides and a concave base	Ditch	minor field system	0	Medieval
638	Deposit	640	Ditch	0	0.34m	Friable grey sandy silt	Secondary Fill	Uppermost silting event in ditch	0	Medieval
639	Deposit	640	Ditch	0	0.23m	Friable grey brown sandy silt	Primary Fill	Initial collapse and silting	0	Medieval
640	Cut			1003	0.46m deep by 0.34m wide	Linear aligned north-south with concave sides and base	Ditch	field boundary	0	Medieval
641	Cut			0	0.3m diam by 0.25m deep	Sub-circular with near vertical sides and a flat base	Post hole	posthole near pit [616]	0	Post-medieval

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642	Deposit	641	Post hole	0	0.25m	Firm mid-grey silty gravel	Secondary Fill	Gradual infill of posthole after post removed	0	Post-medieval
643	Cut			0	0.2m diam by 0.2m deep	Sub-circular with near vertical sides and a concave base	Post hole	Posthole near [641]	0	Undated
644	Deposit	643	Post hole	0	0.2m	Firm mid grey silt with frequent gravel	Secondary Fill	Gradual infill of undated posthole	0	Undated
645	Cut			1005	2.22m wide by 0.81m deep	Linear aligned northwest-southeast with concave sides and base	Ditch	field boundary	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
646	Deposit	645	Ditch	0	0.44m	Firm reddish brown clay sand	Primary Fill	Initial stabilisation of ditch	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
647	Deposit	645	Ditch	0	0.38m	Firm light grey sandy clay	Secondary Fill	slow accumulation in top of open ditch	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
648	Cut			1001	2.03m wide by 1.16m deep	Linear aligned northwest-southeast with steep sides and a flat base	Ditch	Large boundary	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
649	Deposit	648	Ditch	0	0.08m	Friable black organics	Organic deposit	Vegetation accumulation at base of ditch-probably indicating waterlogging when dug.	8	Late medieval/early post-medieval
650	Deposit	648	Ditch	0	0.34m	Soft light brown grey clay sand with occasional small pebbles	Secondary Fill	slow silting event	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
651	Deposit	648	Ditch	0	0.34m	Soft black organic clay silt	Organic deposit	waterlogged vegetation within open ditch	9	Late medieval/early post-medieval
652	Deposit	648	Ditch	0	0.23m	Firm dark brown clay sand with occasional angular flints	Secondary Fill	Slow silting events	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
653	Deposit	648	Ditch	0	0.4m	Firm mid grey brown clay sand	Secondary Fill	Slow silting	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval

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654	Deposit	648	Ditch	0	0.2m	Firm mid grey brown clay sand with occasional pebbles	Tertiary Fill	Final silting event	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
655	Deposit	656	Pit	0	0.05m	Friable dark grey clay sand with frequent modern artefacts	Backfill/dump	dump during modern levelling	0	Modern
656	Cut			0	0.8m wide	Irregular feature with concave sides and flatish base	Pit	Modern pit	0	Modern
657	Cut			0	1.38m diam by 0.67m deep	circular in plan with fairly steep-sides and concave bases	Pit	Fairly sterile feature.	0	Undated
658	Deposit	657	Pit	0	0.67m	Firm light grey brown clay sand with occasional charcoal and angular flints	Secondary Fill	Slow infill of pit	0	Undated
659	Cut			0	0.55m wide by 1.03m deep	Linear aligned north-south with vertical sides	foundation cut	Modern service	0	Modern
660	Deposit	659	Foundation cut	0	1.03m	Mixed brown sandy gravel	Backfill/dump	Backfill over modern service pipe	0	Modern
661	Cut			0	0.37m deep by 0.49m wide	Linear aligned north-south with concave sides and base	Ditch	Probable boundary	0	Post-medieval
662	Deposit	661	Ditch	0	0.37m	Firm mid grey sandy clay with occasional cbm flecks	Backfill/dump	Possible discrete dump into open ditch	0	Post-medieval
663	Deposit			0	0.19m	Firm mid grey brown sandy gravel	levelling deposit	Modern levelling	0	Modern

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664	Deposit			0	0.3m	Firm mid brown sandy clay with occasional chalk flecks	levelling deposit	Modern levelling seals (663)	0	Modern
665	Deposit			0	0.1m	Compact orange sandy gravel	levelling deposit	Modern levelling seals (664)	0	Modern
666	Cut			0	1.4m wide by 1.4m deep	Sub rounded with vertical sides and flat base	Pit	Large rubbish pit, possibly used for sand/gravel extraction?	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
667	Deposit	666	Pit	0	0.28m	Soft black organic deposit	Organic deposit	Organic build up from standing water at base of pit	7	Late medieval/early post-medieval
668	Deposit	666	Pit	0	0.14m	Soft dark grey orange clay silt with occasional gravel and organic flecks	Secondary Fill	Slow silting up of pit	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
669	Deposit	666	Pit	0	0.12m	Firm mid grey clay silt with occasional small stones	Secondary Fill	Slow silting event	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
670	Deposit	666	Pit	0	0.14m	Firm orange clay silt with occasional small stones	Slump	Partial collapse of the eastern side	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
671	Deposit	666	Pit	0	0.14m	Soft black organic silt	Organic deposit	Organic horizon marking vegetation growth and decay within stagnant pit	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
672	Deposit	666	Pit	0	0.34m	Compact dark grey clay silt with occasional gravel	Backfill/dump	Deliberate backfill event containing domestic waste	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
673	Deposit	666	Pit	0	0.24m	Compact grey orange clay with frequent small stones	Backfill/dump	Possibly dumped to level out landscape and infill upper area of pit	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
674	Deposit	666	Pit	0	0.32m	Compact brown orange clay with occasional small stones	Backfill/dump	Deliberate dump used to level out pit probably fairly modern	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval

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675	Deposit	648	Ditch	0	0.14m	Loose reddish brown sand	Slump	Partial side collapse	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
676	Deposit	648	Ditch	0	0.1m	Soft mid grey clay sand with occasional gravels	Secondary Fill	Slow silting event	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
677	Deposit	648	Ditch	0	0.11m	Firm dark brown organic silt	Organic deposit	Waterlogged vegetation at base of ditch	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
678	Deposit	679	Ditch	0	0.46m	Friable mid grey sandy silt with occasional small stones	Backfill/dump	Backfill deposit rich in faunal remains	0	Post-medieval
679	Cut			1007	2.37m wide by 0.46m deep	Linear aligned north-south with concave sides and base	Ditch	Boundary ditch either reused to dispose of animal waste, or incorporates material from buried tanks	0	Post-medieval
680	Deposit	684	Tank	0	0.2m	Friable grey brown sandy silt with occasional small stones	Backfill/dump	Final backfill of tank	0	Early post-medieval
681	Deposit	684	Tank	0	0.04m	Soft dark organic silt	Organic deposit	Organic horizon forming after tank went out of use, probably left open.	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
682	Deposit	684	Tank	0	0.28m	Friable mid grey sandy silt with occasional small stones	Secondary Fill	Silting up of tank. Probably indicating feature left open.	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
683	Deposit	684	Tank	0	0.05m	Soft dark organic silt	Wooden lining	Remnant of collapsed wood lining	11	Late medieval/early post-medieval
684	Cut			0	1.7m wide by 2m long by 0.55m deep	Rectangular pit with near vertical sides and a flat base	Tank	Woodlined tank, probably for leatherworking. Same as [203]	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
685	Deposit	686	Ditch	0	0.19m	Friable grey brown sandy gravel	Secondary Fill	Silting event	0	Post-medieval

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686	Cut			1006	0.35m by 0.19m deep	Linear aligned north-south with concave sides and base	Ditch	Narrow ditch, probably dug for small-scale drainage	0	Post-medieval
687	Deposit	688	Ditch	0	0.58m	Loose dark grey sandy silt with frequent modern artefacts	Backfill/dump	Dump of modern waste	0	Modern
688	Cut			0	0.58m deep by 1.25m wide	Linear aligned north-south with a v-shaped profile	Ditch	Modern linear probably marks an extinct service	0	Modern
689	Cut			1009	2.58m wide by 0.41m deep	Linear aligned north-south with concave sides and base	Ditch	field boundary	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
690	Deposit	689	Ditch	0	0.42m	Firm dark brown silty clay with occasional gravel	Secondary Fill	Slow silting event accumulating discarded food waste near surface	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
691	Cut			0	1.4m diam by 0.42m deep	Ovate feature with fairly steep sides and an irregular base	Pit	modern pit probably related to previous farm yard	0	Modern
692	Deposit	691	Pit	0	0.42m	Friable dark brown clay silt with occasional small stones	Backfill/dump	Modern detritus including plastic (not kept).	0	Modern
693	Cut			0	0.32m wide by 0.24m deep	Circular with steep sides and concave base	Post hole	Modern posthole probably related to previous farm yard	0	Modern
694	Deposit	693	Post hole	0	0.1m	Firm dark brown clay silt with occasional gravel	Primary Fill	Initial collapse of posthole	0	Modern
695	Deposit	693	Post hole	0	0.15m	Friable light yellow gravel	Secondary Fill	Slow infill of posthole	0	Modern
696	Cut			0	0.9m deep by 1.86m diam	Sub-square with steep-sides and flat base	Pit	Large pit including large concentrations of animal bone in upper fills	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval

Appendix 2
CONTEXT SUMMARY

697	Deposit	696	Pit	0	0.27m	Firm mid grey silty clay with occasional charcoal and molluscs	Backfill/dump	Initial dump of material into pit, probably during waterlogged conditions	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
698	Deposit	696	Pit	0	0.2m	Soft yellow grey clay gravel with occasional charcoal and shell	Slump	Partial collapse of pit sides	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
699	Deposit	696	Pit	0	0.16m	Hard orangey brown sandy gravel	Backfill/dump	Dump of waste	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
700	Deposit	696	Pit	0	0.08m	Soft dark grey ashy silt with occasional gravel	Backfill/dump	Discrete dump of fire waste?	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
701	Deposit	696	Pit	0	0.07m	Firm light grey brown clay gravel	Secondary Fill	Formed during natural erosion of feature sides	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
702	Deposit	696	Pit	0	0.03m	Soft dark organic grey silt	Organic deposit	Possibly marks a period of vegetation development in open pit	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
703	Deposit	696	Pit	0	0.06m	Soft light grey yellow clay silt	Backfill/dump	Discrete dump of cessy waste	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
704	Deposit	696	Pit	0	0.4m	Firm mid brown sandy silt and gravel with occasional charcoal flecks	Backfill/dump	Large dump of faunal remains probably associated with skinning/tanning	12	Late medieval/early post-medieval
705	Deposit	706	Ditch	0	0.22m	Firm dark grey brown clay sand with occasional charcoal flecks	Secondary Fill	Slow silting event	0	Medieval
706	Cut			1002	0.61m wide by 0.68m deep	Linear aligned north-south with concave sides and base	Ditch	recuts [710]	0	Medieval
707	Deposit	710	Ditch	0	0.68m	Friable mid grey clay sand	Backfill/dump	Possible deliberate infill of ditch	0	Medieval

Appendix 2
CONTEXT SUMMARY

708	Deposit	710	Ditch	0	0.3m	Soft mid grey brown sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks and small stones	Secondary Fill	Slow infill	0	Medieval
709	Deposit	710	Ditch	0	0.11m	Soft dark organic silt	Organic deposit	Waterlogged vegetation at base of ditch	0	Medieval
710	Cut			1003	1.18m wide by 0.88m deep	Linear aligned north-south with steep sides and a concave base	Ditch	Large boundary ditch	0	Medieval
711	Deposit	712	Ditch	0	0.48m	Firm mid brown silty sand with frequent small stones	Secondary Fill	Slow accumulation	0	Medieval
712	Cut			1005	3.23m wide by 0.48m deep	Linear aligned north-south with a shallow concave profile	Ditch	Large, shallow field boundary	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
713	Deposit	714	Post hole	0	0.14m	Firm mid greyish brown chalky sand	Backfill/dump	deliberate infill of posthole	0	Undated
714	Cut			0	0.43m wide by 0.14m deep	Square steep-sided flat based feature	Post hole	Square cut posthole-possibly modern	0	Undated
715	Deposit	716	Ditch	0	0.23m	Friable dark grey brown sand with occasional cbm flecks	Backfill/dump	Dumped modern debris	0	Modern
716	Cut			1004	0.68m wide by 0.23m deep	Linear aligned north-south with concave profile	Ditch	Modern linear	0	Modern
717	Deposit	696	Pit	0	0.03m	Soft dark grey charcoal rich silt	Secondary Fill	Discrete inwashed charcoal rich silt	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
718	Deposit	696	Pit	0	0.1m	Compact mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional gravel and charcoal	Backfill/dump	Posible deliberate dump	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval

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CONTEXT SUMMARY

719	Deposit	706	Ditch	0	0.47m	Firm dark brown clay sand with occasional charcoal flecks	Tertiary Fill	Final, slow infill of ditch	0	Medieval
720	Deposit	721	Foundation cut	0	0.3m	Firm mid grey brown silty sand	Backfill/dump	Modern backfill over service pipe. 20th C pottery and brick recovered (not kept)	0	Modern
721	Cut			0	1.12m wide by 0.3m deep	Linear aligned north-south with vertical sides	foundation cut	Foundation for modern service	0	Modern
722	Deposit	723	Ditch	0	0.26m	Friable mid grey sandy silt with occasional small stone	Secondary Fill	Slow silting event	0	Post-medieval
723	Cut			1006	0.32m wide by 0.27m deep	Linear aligned north-south with concave sides and base	Ditch	narrow drainage feature	0	Post-medieval
724	Deposit	725	Tree throw	0	0.32m	Loose dark grey sandy silt with frequent roots	Bioturbation	derived from treethrow	0	Modern
725	Cut			0	0.32m deep by 0.68m wide	Sub-rounded with concave sides and base	Tree Throw	Bioturbation. Probably remnant of modern shrub.	0	Modern
726	Deposit	727	Ditch	0	0.31m	Friable grey brown sandy silt with occasional small stones	Backfill/dump	Probable backfill or a silting event which has incorporated bones from buried tanks	0	Post-medieval
727	Cut			1007	2.65m wide by 0.31m deep	Linear aligned north-south with concave sides and a flat base	Ditch	Boundary ditch	0	Post-medieval
728	Deposit	729	Tank	0	0.26m	Friable mid grey sandy silt with occasional small stones	Backfill/dump	Dump of animal bone waste into top of tank	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval

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CONTEXT SUMMARY

729	Cut			0	2.3m w by 2m long	Rectangular with steep sides and a flat base	Tank	Probably for leatherworking. Postdates [732] but has no visible lining	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
730	Deposit	732	Tank	0	0.26m	Friable grey brown sandy silt with occasional small stones	Secondary Fill	Silting up of tank, may have been abandoned by this stage	0	Medieval
731	Deposit	732	Tank	0	0.05m	Friable black organic silt	Organic deposit	Remnant of collapsed wooden lining	0	Medieval
732	Cut			0	1.3m wide by 1.5m long	Rectangular with steep sides and a flat base	Tank	Tank for leatherworking? Predates [729]	0	Medieval
733	Cut			0	1.4m diam by 0.8m deep	Sub-square with steep sides and concave sides	Pit	Rubbish pit	0	Medieval
734	Deposit	733	Pit	0	0.23m	Soft dark organic silt	Organic deposit	Waterlogged organics at base of pit	13	Medieval
735	Deposit	733	Pit	0	0.1m	Soft dark grey brown silty clay	Secondary Fill	Minor silting event	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
736	Deposit	733	Pit	0	0.07m	Soft dark brown silt	Backfill/dump	Tip line into pit	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
737	Deposit	733	Pit	0	0.08m	Firm dark brown silt clay with occasional charcoal	Backfill/dump	Tip line of fire waste?	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
738	Deposit	733	Pit	0	0.08m	Firm dark brown silty clay	Secondary Fill	Slow accumulation of silt	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
739	Deposit	733	Pit	0	0.1m	Soft dark brown organic silt	Organic deposit	Possibly marks vegetation growth or a dump of organic material	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
740	Deposit	733	Pit	0	0.15m	Firm dark brown clay silt	Backfill/dump	Dump of domestic waste including shellfish, bone, pottery	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
741	Deposit	733	Pit	0	0.2m	Compact mid brown clay	Backfill/dump	Dump of dietary waste, very rich in shell	14	Late medieval/early post-medieval

Appendix 2
CONTEXT SUMMARY

742	Cut			0	0.25m wide by 0.3m deep	Ovate with fairly steep concave sides and base	Pit	Small pit, truncated by [733]	0	Undated
743	Deposit	742	Pit	0	0.25m	Friable light brown clay silt	Backfill/dump	Dumped dietary waste in top of pit	0	Undated
744	Deposit	745	Ditch	0	0.23m	Friable mid grey sandy silt with occasional small stones	Secondary Fill	fairly sterile silting event	0	Post-medieval
745	Cut			1007	1.09m wide by 0.23m deep	Linear aligned north- south with concave profile	Ditch	Boundary feature	0	Post-medieval
746	Deposit	747	Tree throw	0	0.34m	Loose dark grey silt with frequent roots	Bioturbation	modern rootbole	0	Modern
747	Cut			0	0.8m long by 0.47m wide by 0.34m deep	sub-rounded with fairly straight sides and flat base	Tree Throw	Modern rootbole. Remnant of shrub.	0	Modern
748	Cut			0	0.45m wide by 0.23m deep	Sub-circular with steep sides and concave base	Tree Throw	Modern shrub bole	0	Modern
749	Deposit	748	Tree throw	0	0.23m	Loose dark sandy silt with frequent gravel	Bioturbation	modern rootbole	0	Modern
750	Cut			1007	0.65m wide by 0.25m deep	Linear aligned north- south with steep sides and flat base	Ditch	boundary ditch	0	Post-medieval
751	Deposit	750	Ditch	0	0.25m	Compact pale yellow grey sandy silt with occasional gravel	Backfill/dump	Moderately rich in artefacts, possibly deliberate backfill of linear	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
752	Cut			1006	0.64m wide by 0.32m deep	Linear aligned north- south with concave sides and base	Ditch	Minor drainage feature	0	Post-medieval

Appendix 2
CONTEXT SUMMARY

753	Deposit	752	Ditch	0	0.32m	Firm mid grey silty clay with occasional manganese and gravel	Secondary Fill	Slow silting event	0	Post-medieval
754	Layer			0	0.4m	Firm dark grey clay sand	Topsoil	remnant of garden soil	0	Modern
755	Deposit	779	Ditch	0	0.07m	Compact yellow brown sandy gravels	Backfill/dump	Deliberate dump in top of ditch	0	Modern
756	Deposit	765	Pit	0	0.05m	Soft black organic clay sand	Organic deposit	Waterlogged vegetation at base of pit	0	Undated
757	Deposit	765	Pit	0	0.34m	Soft dark grey brown sandy clay	Secondary Fill	Gradual accumulation	0	Undated
758	Deposit	765	Pit	0	0.18m	Soft light brown grey sandy clay	Secondary Fill	gradual accumulation	0	Undated
759	Deposit	765	Pit	0	0.2m	Firm mid grey brown clay sand	Backfill/dump	Deliberate dump in pit	0	Undated
760	Deposit	765	Pit	0	0.3m	Firm dark brown sandy clay	Backfill/dump	Another dump of waste	0	Undated
761	Deposit	796	Pit	0	0.2m	Firm dark brown sandy clay	Secondary Fill	Gradual accumulation	0	Undated
762	Layer	797	Pit	0	0.6m	Firm dark brown sandy clay with occasional chalk flecks	Backfill/dump	Dump of domestic or skinning waste?	0	Medieval
763	Deposit	796	Pit	0	0.18m	Firm mid grey brown sandy clay	Slump	Partial collapse of feature sides	0	Undated
764	Deposit	797	Pit	0	0.72m	Firm dark grey brown sandy clay	Backfill/dump	Dump in top of pit	0	Medieval
765	Cut			0	4.25m wide by 1.27m deep	Sub-rounded with concave sides	Pit	Large pit containing an assemblage of faunal remains possibly from skinning or butchery	0	Undated
766	Deposit	767	Pit	0	0.88m	Firm dark brown sandy clay with occasional pebbles	Backfill/dump	Dump of waste material including faunal remains	0	Medieval

Appendix 2
CONTEXT SUMMARY

767	Cut			1003	1.31m wide by 0.88m deep	Linear aligned north-south with fairly steep concave sides and a flat base	Ditch	Linear boundary which truncates pit [765] same as [710]	0	Medieval
768	Deposit	769	Ditch	0	0.62m	Firm mid brown silty sand with frequent small stones	Secondary Fill	Slow accumulation	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
769	Cut			1005	2.83m wide by 0.62m deep	Linear aligned north-south with a shallow concave profile	Ditch	Large boundary probably the same as [712]	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
770	Deposit	779	Ditch	0	0.41m	Friable dark grey brown sand with occasional cbm flecks	Backfill/dump	Modern dump	0	Modern
771	Deposit	772	Pit	0	0.31m	Friable mid grey sandy silt with occasional small stones	Backfill/dump	Possibly sterile capping of pit	0	Undated
772	Cut			0	2.6m wide by 2.3m long by 0.31m deep	Sub-rounded with concave sides and base	Pit	Large, shallow pit, of unknown use.	0	Undated
773	Deposit	778	Pit	0	0.24m	Friable grey sandy silt	Secondary Fill	Uppermost sterile fill of pit	0	Medieval
774	Deposit	778	Pit	0	0.35m	Friable mid grey sandy silt	Secondary Fill	slow silting event	0	Medieval
775	Deposit	778	Pit	0	0.3m	Soft dark grey sandy silt with occasional small stones	Secondary Fill	Gradual accumulation of material within open pit	0	Medieval
776	Deposit	778	Pit	0	0.22	Soft dark organic silt	Organic deposit	waterlogged vegetation near base of pit. Contained large mammal bones	15	Medieval

Appendix 2
CONTEXT SUMMARY

777	Deposit	778	Pit	0	0.06m	Friable yellow grey sandy gravel	Primary Fill	Initial collapse of feature sides	0	Medieval
778	Cut			0	1.46m diam by 1.04m deep	Sub-rounded with near vertical sides and a flat base	Pit	Large rubbish pit, truncated pit [772]	0	Medieval
779	Cut			1004	1.77m wide by 0.46m deep	Linear aligned north-south with concave sides and base	Ditch	modern linear	0	Modern
780	Deposit	781	Ditch	0	0.13m	Friable orangey brown sandy gravel	Secondary Fill	Slow infilling of ditch	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
781	Cut			1001	0.13m deep by 0.27m wide	Linear aligned northwest-southeast with a concave upper profile. Excavated sufficient to reveal relationship	Ditch	Boundary ditch	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
782	Deposit	784	Pit	0	0.51m	Friable mid grey sandy silt	Secondary Fill	Sterile upper silt in pit	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
783	Deposit	784	Pit	0	0.14m	friable dark grey organic silt	Organic deposit	Waterlogged vegetation at base of pit	0	Early post-medieval
784	Cut			0	1.5m diam by 0.65m deep	Sub-rounded with a concave profile	Pit	Rubbish pit	0	Early post-medieval
785	Deposit	786	Ditch	0	0.19m	Friable grey brown sandy silt with occasional small stones	Secondary Fill	Slow silting event	0	Undated
786	Cut			0	0.5m wide by 0.19m deep	Linear aligned east-west with a flat base	Ditch	Heavily truncated boundary	0	Undated
787	Deposit			0		Unstratified finds from spoil heap		Unstrat metal detected finds from spoilheap	0	Undated
788	Deposit	789	Pit	0	0.1m	Soft dark brown silt	Backfill/dump	Dump of modern artefacts-not fully excavated	0	Modern

Appendix 2
CONTEXT SUMMARY

789	Cut			0	1.4m diam by 0.1m excav.	Circular in plan	Pit	Modern rubbish pit	0	Modern
790	Cut			0	1.7m wide by 0.6m deep	Sub-rounded with steep sides and a concave base	Pit	Undated pit	0	Post-medieval
791	Deposit	790	Pit	0	0.6m	Firm mid grey silty clay with occasional gravel	Secondary Fill	Sterile fill of pit	0	Post-medieval
792	Cut			1000	0.4m deep by 0.25m wide	Linear aligned northeast-southwest with concave sides and a flat base	Ditch	boundary ditch-undated	0	Post-medieval
793	Deposit	792	Ditch	0	0.4m	Compact pale grey sandy silt with frequent gravel	Secondary Fill	Slow accumulation of silt	0	Post-medieval
794	Deposit	765	Pit	0	0.45m	Firm dark brown sandy clay with occasional small pebbles	Secondary Fill	Slow accumulation	0	Undated
795	Deposit	742	Pit	0	0.11m	Friable grey brown sandy silt	Primary Fill	Initial erosion of pit	0	Undated
796	Cut			0	0.55m wide by 0.38m	Concave profile in section	Pit	Probably a cleaning out episode of pit [765]	0	Undated
797	Cut			0	2m wide by 0.95m deep	Concave profile in section	Pit	Recut of [796]	0	Medieval
798	Deposit	799	Ditch	0	0.1m	friable grey brown silt	Secondary Fill	Upper fill of large ditch	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
799	Cut			1001	2.3m wide by 0.1m deep	Linear aligned approximately north- south. Excavated sufficient to prove relationship in plan	Ditch	Large boundary fully excavated in other slots	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval

Appendix 2
CONTEXT SUMMARY

800	Deposit	801	Ditch	0	0.31m	Friable grey brown silt with occasional small stones	Secondary Fill	sterile silting event	0	Post-medieval
801	Cut			1008	1.01m wide by 0.31m deep	Linear aligned north-south with concave profile	Ditch	recut of [604]	0	Post-medieval

Appendix 3
GROUP SUMMARY

Group Number	contains	Fill of	Filled by	Dimensions	Interpretation	Comments	Phase
1000	619, 792	0	617, 618, 793	1m wide by 0.45m deep by 10.5m long	Ditch	Minor boundary ditch curves from northeast-west with a concave profile. Fairly late in sequence	Post-medieval
1001	406, 606, 648	0	404, 405, 413, 605, 633, 634, 635, 654, 653, 652, 651, 650, 649, 675, 676, 677	2.03m wide by 0.81m deep by 48m long	Ditch	Large northeast-southwest aligned boundary ditch waterlogged vegetation recovered from base.	Late medieval/early post-medieval
1002	410, 637 706	0	409, 636, 705, 719	0.61m wide by 0.68m deep by 50m	Ditch	Field boundary ditch aligned north-south	Medieval
1003	640, 710, 767	0	638, 639, 707, 708, 766	1.18m wide by 0.88m deep by 12m long	Ditch	Steep-sided boundary ditch aligned north-south	Medieval
1004	716, 779	0	717, 755, 770	1.77m wide by 0.46m deep by 2.5m long	Ditch	Modern linear, possibly a small drain aligned north-south	Modern
1005	712, 769, 645	0	711, 768, 646, 647	2.22m wide by 0.81m deep by 27m long	Ditch	Early boundary ditch aligned northwest-southeast with a concave profile.	Late medieval/early post-medieval
1006	723, 686, 752	0	722, 685, 753	0.64m wide by 0.32m deep by 7.7m long	Ditch	Minor drainage ditch aligned north-south with a concave profile	Post-medieval
1007	781, 745, 727, 679, 228, 750	0	780, 744, 726, 678, 210, 751	2.65m wide by 0.46m deep by 26m long	Ditch	Wide and shallow boundary ditch aligned north-south with a slightly steep concave profile.	Post-medieval
1008	801, 613, 630	0	800, 614, 631	1.01m wide by 0.31m deep by 36m long	Ditch	Boundary ditch aligned north-south with a concave profile recutting [1009]	Post-medieval
1009	604, 611, 629, 632	0	603, 611, 629, 632	3.4m wide by 0.54m deep by 47m long	Ditch	Early field boundary aligned north-south with a concave profile, recut by [1008]	Late medieval/early post-medieval

Appendix 4

POST-ROMAN POTTERY CATALOGUE

Table 1. Pottery code names and dates by total number of sherds, vessels and weight

Lincs code name	Full name	Cambs code name	Earliest date	Latest date	Total sherds	Total vessels	Total weight (g)
BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	PMR	1550	1800	14	11	273
BL	Black-glazed wares	PMBL	1550	1750	37	23	3011
BONC	Bourne/Colne Type ware	CONT/BON D	1400	1600	104	99	2377
BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B and C	BONA/B/C	1150	1400	30	30	521
CASG	Cambridge Sgraffito ware	CASG	1300	1500	1	1	6
CIST	Cistercian-type ware	CSTN	1480	1650	2	2	7
CREA	Creamware	CREA	1770	1830	3	3	43
DUTRT	Dutch Red Earthenware-types	DUTR	1550	1650	4	4	105
EALMT	East-Anglian late medieval/transitional ware	LMR	1450	1550	1	1	6
ELY	Ely-type ware	MELT	1175	1350	5	5	90
EMHM	Early Medieval Handmade ware	EMW	1100	1250	5	4	11
ENGs	Unspecified English Stoneware	ENGs	1800	1900	3	3	55
ENPO	English Porcelain	PORC	1700	1900	1	1	4
ESMIC	Essex Micaceous	ESMIC	1200	1400	3	3	17
FREC	Frechen stoneware	FREC	1530	1680	1	1	28
GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	PMR	1500	1650	17	16	403
GRIMT	Grimston-type ware	GRIM	1200	1550	10	9	182
LERTH	Late earthenwares	-	1750	1900	1	1	23
LMLOC	Late Medieval local fabrics	-	1350	1550	6	2	134
LONS	London Stoneware	ENGs	1670	1800	1	1	26
MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics	MSW	1150	1450	5	5	46
MEDX	Non Local Medieval Fabrics	-	1150	1450	2	2	8
MISC	Unidentified types	-	400	1900	5	5	46
NCBW	19th-century Buff ware	-	1800	1900	6	3	126
NOTS	Nottingham stoneware	ENGs	1690	1900	1	1	11
PEARL	Pearlware	PEARL	1770	1900	3	3	40
PSHW	Peterborough Shelly Ware	SHW	1175	1400	1	1	13
R	Roman pottery	-	40	400	1	1	11
RAER	Raeren stoneware	RAER	1450	1600	1	1	28
RGRE	Reduced glazed red earthenware	PMR	1600	1850	1	1	20
SLIP	Unidentified slipware	STSL	1650	1750	1	1	8
SLST	South Lincolnshire Shell Tempered ware	-	1150	1250	1	1	4
ST	Stamford Ware	STAM	970	1200	3	3	6
STANLY	Stanion/Lyveden ware	LYST	1150	1250	16	12	320
STMO	Staffordshire/Bristol mottled-glazed	STMO	1680	1800	1	1	16
SWSG	Staffordshire White Saltglazed stoneware	-	1700	1770	1	1	7

TGW	Tin-glazed ware	TGW	1550	1750	3	2	18
TOY	Toynton Medieval Ware	TOYN	1250	1450	9	9	500
WHITE	Modern whiteware	WHITE	1850	1900	1	1	2
TOTAL:					311	274	8552

Table 3. Number of vessels by ceramic period and site phase

Ceramic Period	Code Name	Phase						Vessel Count
		Medieval	Late Med. to Early Post Medieval	Early Post Medieval	Post Medieval	Modern	Undated	
Roman	R	1						1
Early Medieval	ST		2	1				3
	EMHM	2	2					4
Medieval	BOUA	8	17	4		1		30
	ELY	1	3		1			5
	ESMIC		2	1				3
	MEDLOC	2	1	1		1		5
	MEDX	1		1				2
	PSHW		1					1
	SLST					1		1
	TOY	2	5			1	1	9
Medieval to Late Medieval	STANLY	7	4	1				12
Late Medieval	EALMT		1					1
	GRIMT	1	8					9
	LMLOC	1	1					2
Late Medieval to Early Post Medieval	BONC	1	82	8	4	4		99
	CASG		1					1
	CIST			2				2
	FREC		1					1
	RAER		1					1
Post Medieval	BERTH		4	3	2	2		11
	BL		1		4	18		23
	DUTRT			4				4
	GRE		3	3	5	5		16
	LERTH					1		1
	RGRE		1					1
	SLIP				1			1
	STMO				1			1
Modern	CREA					3		3
	ENGs				1	2		3
	ENPO					1		1
	LONS					1		1
	NCBW					3		3
	NOTS				1			1
	PEARL					3		3
	SWSG		1					1
	TGW		1			1		2

WHFL07 POST ROMAN POTTERY ARCHIVE

ANNE BOYLE

context	code name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
204	BONC	slightly sandy	?	1	1	2		BS	flake	
204	BOUA	A/B/C	jug / jar	1	1	16		BS	water lain concretions; ? ID or ELY	
205	BOUA	A	jug / jar	1	1	35		base	internal reduced glaze; trimmed external basal angle	
205	ELY		jug / jar	1	1	5		BS	external reduced glaze	
205	EMHM	grey	globular jar	1	1	5		BS	external soot	
215	BONC	smooth + ca	jug / jar	1	1	9		BS	spalled external glaze; patchy soot	
215	BONC	smooth + ca	jug / jar	1	1	10		BS		
217	MEDLOC	dull oxidised; fine sandy	jar	1	1	15		BS	internal misfired glaze; wheel thrown; brown fabric + very fine background quartz + occasional rounded quartz 0.2 to 0.4mm + powdery fe	
304	BONC	slightly sandy	?	1	1	4		BS	flake; water lain concretion; external patchy soot	
304	ESMIC		jar	1	1	7		BS	external light brown / amber glaze; abraded; water lain concretions; ? ID	
305	BONC	bumpy + ca; vitrified	jug / jar	1	1	7		BS	burnt external glaze; water lain concretions	
305	BONC	smooth + ca	jug / jar	1	1	25		BS	laminated fabric	
305	BONC	smooth + ca	jug	1	1	4		neck	external yellow / green glaze over white slip	
305	BOUA	A + ca	jug / jar	1	1	7		BS	external glaze; leached; ? ID or ELY	
305	CIST	orange	drinking vessel	1	1	2		BS	light brown glaze; Bourne type ?	
305	DUTRT		jar / pipkin	1	1	1		BS	external brown glaze; ? ID or BERTH	

context	code name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
305	GRE		jar / bowl	1	1	54		base	trimmed basal angle; patchy soot	
305	GRE		jar / pipkin	1	1	11		BS	internal and external glaze; white internal deposit	
305	MEDLOC	oxidised; fine sandy	jug / jar	1	1	7	abraded applied vertical strip ?	BS	external reduced green glaze with patch of cu; water lain concretions; fine background quartz + occasional larger quartz up to 0.4mm + sparse shale / clay pellets	
402	DUTRT		jar / bowl	1	1	15		BS	internal spot of amber glaze; water lain concretions; ? ID or GRE	mid 16th to 17th
402	DUTRT		bowl	1	1	72		rim	internal glaze with fe staining; water lain concretions; ? ID or GRE	mid 16th to 17th
402	DUTRT		jar / pipkin	1	1	17		BS	ridged externally; internal spot of amber glaze; water lain concretions; ? ID or GRE	mid 16th to 17th
404	ELY		jug / jar	1	1	22		BS	internal splashed glaze; water lain concretions; external patchy soot	
405	BOUA	A/B	jug	1	1	9	incised wavy line	BS	fe stained glaze; odd ? ID	
405	BOUA	A/B/C	jug / jar	1	1	33		base	? ID or ELY	
503	ENGs		hollow	1	1	4		BS		
503	NOTS		large hollow	1	1	11	incised horizontal lines and complex square roller stamped design	BS		
503	STMO		hollow	1	1	16		BS	external mortar	
601	BERTH		jar / bowl	1	1	29		BS	? ID or DUTRT; internal glaze	
601	BOUA	A/B	jar	1	1	8		BS	external soot; abraded internally	
601	GRE		jar / bowl	1	1	64		BS	internal and external glaze	
601	GRE		bowl	1	1	70		rim	hammerhead rim; internal glaze; worn inner and outer rim edge	16th to 17th

context	code name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
601	GRE	fe bichrome	small hollow	1	1	3		BS	burnt/soot over edge	
601	LERTH		garden pot	1	1	23		BS	flake; soot; ? ID or BONC	
601	MISC	OX/R/dull OX; fine to medium shelly	jar ?	1	1	15		BS	soot; handmade ?; fine background quartz and mica + fine to medium shell + rounded fe up to 2mm	
603	BONC	sandy	jug / jar	1	1	1		BS	Bourne ?	
603	BONC	slightly bumpy	jug	1	1	67		handle	strap handle with central hollow; Bourne ?	
603	BONC	smooth + ca	jug / jar	1	1	10		shoulder		
603	ST	B/C	jar / pitcher	1	1	1		BS	external soot; unglazed	
603	STANLY	B	jug / jar	1	1	4		BS	leached; abraded	
605	BONC	slightly sandy	jar / cistern	1	1	49	side pressed applied strip under rim	rim	flared rim; mottled cu glaze; slightly overfired	
605	BONC	slightly sandy + ca	jug / jar	1	1	4		BS		
605	BONC	slightly sandy + ca	bowl	1	1	18		BS	unmatured internal glaze; Bourne ?	
605	GRE		large bowl	1	1	50		base		16th
609	BOUA	A + ca	bowl	1	1	58		base	internal glaze; ? ID or ELY	
609	EMHM		globular jar	1	1	1		BS		
609	MISC	dull OX/R/dull OX; fine to medium shelly	jug / jar	1	1	5		BS	very leached; abraded; fine to medium shell + common sub round quartz up to 0.5mm + common sub round fe up to 1mm	saxo-norman to early medieval ?
612	BONC	smooth + ca	?	1	1	6		BS	? ID or CBM; flake; leached	
612	ELY		jug	1	1	14	smearred vertical light firing strip	BS	? ID	

context	code name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
612	MISC	dull OX/R/dull OX; fine to medium sandy	jar ?	1	1	5	finger pressed body	BS	external soot; abraded; frequent sub round to round quartz up to 0.2mm + occasional round quartz up to 0.5mm + common sub round fe up to 3mm	?
612	MISC	dull oxidised; fine sandy	?	1	1	14		base	external soot; external white deposit and over break; very abraded; frequent sub round to round quartz up to 0.3mm + common round to sub round fe up to 3mm + sparse shell	?
625	BONC	sandy	jug	1	1	134		base	spalled; very abraded; patchy soot; ? ID as micaceous	
625	BONC	slightly bumpy	jug / jar	1	1	9		BS	Bourne ?	
625	BONC	slightly sandy + ca	jug	1	1	182		base	concretions; Bourne ?	
625	BONC	slightly sandy + ca	jug	1	1	62	single thumb pressing at handle join	BS with LHJ	soot; Bourne ?	
625	BONC	smooth + ca	jug / jar	1	1	26		BS	Bourne ?	
625	BONC	smooth + ca	jug	1	1	25		base	worn basal angle; leached internally; Bourne ?	
625	BOUA	A/B	bowl	1	1	34		rim	long everted rim; soot and over break; ? ID	
626	BL	Midlands purple type	large bowl	1	1	84		BS	Staffordshire; very abraded; internal glaze; soot including over break; white concretions	
626	BL	pale	straight sided square/rectangular vessel	1	1	339		base	slab/coil built ?; internal glaze; external soot and over break	
626	BL	Staffordshire	jar / bowl	1	1	119		base	worn basal angle; external soot; external trimming internal glaze	
626	BL	Staffordshire	bowl	1	1	54		BS	heavy abraded exterior	
626	BL	Staffordshire	bowl	1	1	170		BS	heavy abraded exterior	
626	BL	Staffordshire	bowl	1	1	72		BS	internal white deposit	

context	code name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
626	BL	Staffordshire	bowl	1	1	254		rim	round everted rim; internal white deposit	
626	BL	Staffordshire	bowl	2	1	213		rim	round everted rim; internal white deposit	
626	BL	Staffordshire	large bowl / pancheon	3	1	1064		base and rim	worn exterior base and basal angle; internal glaze; internal white deposit; flared rim; worn inner rim	18th
626	BL	Staffordshire	jar / bowl	1	1	33		BS	internal glaze; residue/mortar over break	
626	BL	Staffordshire	jar / bowl	1	1	34		BS	very abraded; internal glaze	
626	CREA		dish / bowl	1	1	14		base	burnt	
626	CREA		dish / bowl	1	1	10		rim		
626	ENGS	Bristol glaze	jar / bottle	1	1	8		base		
626	ENPO		hollow	1	1	4	red hand painted line	BS		
626	LONS		bottle	1	1	26		neck	? ID or late FREC	
626	NCBW		jug	4	1	105		base + BS		
626	NCBW		hollow	1	1	3	industrial blue and white slip banded	BS		
626	PEARL		?	1	1	1	blue floral hand painted design	base		late 18th
626	PEARL		dish	1	1	14	blue chinoiserie transfer print	rim		
627	BONC	smooth + ca	jug / jar	1	1	4		BS	cu mottled	
629	ELY		jug	1	1	44	stabbed	handle	strap with double hollow; soot	
635	BOUA	A	jug / jar	1	1	8		BS		
635	BOUA	A/E	jug ?	1	1	6		BS	stacking scar on side in red/brown fabric; ? ID	
636	BOUA	A/B	jar	1	1	9		rim	flared rim; soot on rim edge and exterior; ? ID	

context	code name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
636	LMLOC	L	small jar	1	1	16		rim	? ID; amber glaze; horizontal glaze runs	
636	MEDLOC	OX/R/OX; fine sandy	jug	1	1	20		rim	square upright rim; external reduced green glaze with spots of cu; abundant fine background quartz up to 0.1mm + occasional round to sub round quartz up to 0.5mm + sparse rounded fe up to 0.2mm	
636	R	greyware	?	1	1	11		BS	abraded	
636	STANLY	B	jug / jar	1	1	38		BS	concretions	
636	STANLY	B	jug ?	1	1	5		BS	abraded	
642	GRE		jug / jar	1	1	7		BS		
647	BONC	smooth + ca	jug	1	1	35		BS	internal and external soot; leached internally	
647	GRIMT		jug	1	1	3		BS		
647	STANLY	B	jug	1	1	14	combed applied vertical strip	BS		
654	BONC	slightly bumpy	bowl	1	1	57		BS	internal glaze; external concretions	
655	BONC	bumpy + ca	jug / jar	1	1	2		BS	? Bourne	
655	BONC	bumpy + ca	jug / jar	1	1	44		BS	concretions; Bourne ?	
655	BONC	slightly sandy	jug	2	1	30		BS	patchy cu and apple green glaze	
655	BONC	slightly sandy + ca	jug	1	1	14		rim	upright rim; Bourne ?	
655	MEDLOC	reduced; medium sandy	jar ?	1	1	2		BS	frequent round quartz up to 0.2mm + common round quartz up to 0.6mm + common round fe up to 0.3mm	
655	TOY		jug	1	1	65		base	worn basal angle; trimmed; oxidised over break; external soot; blow hole; ? ID	
660	BERTH		jar	1	1	43		handle	side handle	

context	code name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
660	BL	Staffordshire	mug / chamber	1	1	11		BS with HJ		late 17th to 18th
660	BL	Staffordshire	large jar / bowl	1	1	101		base	internal misfitting glaze	
660	BL	Staffordshire	jar / bowl	1	1	14		base	internal glaze	
662	BL	Midlands purple type	bowl	4	1	31		BS	Staffordshire; fe slip	
662	BL	Staffordshire	straight sided bowl	8	1	183		BS	internal misfitting glaze	
662	ELY	+ ca	jug / jar	1	1	5		BS		
662	GRE		bowl	1	1	13	combed wavy line	rim	hammerhead rim; external soot; ? ID or BONC	
662	GRE	fe bichrome	bowl	1	1	16		BS		
671	BONC	slightly bumpy + ca	jug / jar	1	1	4		BS	internal soot: Bourne ?	
671	BONC	slightly sandy + ca	jug / jar	1	1	2		BS	Bourne ?	
671	BOUA	A/E	bowl / jar	1	1	23	incised edge	rim	external glaze; drawable	
671	LMLOC	reduced; medium sandy	bowl	5	1	118		base	wiped ?; same vessel ?; frequent sub round quartz up to 0.4mm + occasional rounded fe up to 1mm	
671	MEDLOC	oxidised; medium sandy	jug / jar	1	1	2	combed wavy decoration	BS	abraded; common round variegated quartz up to 0.4mm + occasional round to sub round quartz up to 1mm + common rounded fe up to 0.5mm + shale/clay pellets	
672	BONC	slightly bumpy	jug / jar	1	1	1		BS		
672	BONC	slightly bumpy + ca	jug	1	1	1		BS	cu splashed glaze	
672	ST	C	jar / pitcher	1	1	2		BS	thin yellow/green glaze	
678	BERTH		jug / jar	1	1	7		BS		

context	code name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
678	BERTH		jar	2	1	31		BS + handle	oval side handle; internal and external glaze; abraded; mortar over break	
678	BL	Staffordshire	large bowl	1	1	49		BS	internal glaze	
678	BL	Staffordshire / Ticknall	jar / bowl	1	1	28		BS	internal glaze; fe concretion	
678	BONC	light firing + ca	jug	1	1	37		BS		
678	BONC	slightly sandy	jug / jar	1	1	6		BS		
678	BONC	smooth + ca	jar	1	1	6		BS	internal and external soot and over break	
678	BONC	smooth + ca	jug ?	1	1	1		BS	internal deposit; Bourne ?	
678	GRE		hollow	1	1	4		BS	? ID	
678	GRE		jar / bowl	2	1	15		BS	misfired glaze; internal and external glaze	
678	SLIP	orange	jar / chamber	1	1	8	trailed cream on brown	rim	everted rim; abraded	18th
680	BERTH		jug / jar	1	1	2		BS		
680	BONC	slightly bumpy + ca	jug	1	1	27		BS		
680	BONC	smooth + ca	jar	1	1	15		BS	white internal deposit	
680	BOUA	B	bowl	1	1	33		base	external soot; abraded	
680	ESMIC		jug ?	1	1	1		BS	? ID or odd BONC	
682	ESMIC		jar	1	1	9		BS	handmade ?; ? ID	
687	CREA		bowl	1	1	19	brown hand painted line	rim	abraded	
690	MEDLOC	reduced with oxidised surfaces; fine to medium sandy	jug ?	1	1	2		BS	common sub round to round quartz 0.1mm to 0.4mm + moderate larger quartz up to 1mm + sparse granitic ? inclusions + sparse shell + sparse organic matter; reduced green glaze	
690	ST	A	small jar	1	1	3		BS	external soot; burnt; possible residue; unglazed	11th to mid 12th

context	code name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
692	BL	Staffordshire	jar / bowl	1	1	8		BS	internal glaze	
692	BL	Staffordshire	jar / bowl	1	1	10		BS	flake	
692	ENGs		bottle / jar	1	1	43		BS	early	
692	SLST		jar	1	1	4		BS	leached; post firing hole; smoothed; ? ID	12th
697	BONC	slightly bumpy + ca	jug / jar	1	1	3		BS	flake; leached	
697	BONC	slightly sandy	jug / jar	1	1	10		BS		
697	BONC	slightly sandy	jug / jar	1	1	15		BS	white internal deposit	
697	BONC	slightly sandy + ca	jug	1	1	78		BS	internal white deposit; concretions; Bourne ?	
697	BONC	slightly sandy + ca	jug	2	1	225	single thumb pressing at base	base	trimmed basal angle; very abraded; water lain; heavy concretions; leached; straight removal marks on base; Bourne ?	
697	BONC	slightly sandy + ca	jar	1	1	24		base	internal glaze; concretions; removal marks on base; Bourne ?	
697	BONC	smooth + ca	bowl	1	1	50		rim	flared rim; internal glaze; Bourne ?	
697	BONC	smooth + ca	bowl	1	1	16		BS	internal glaze	
697	FREC		drinking jug	1	1	28		base	rounded base	mid/late 16th
704	BERTH		jar	1	1	12		base	internal glaze	
704	BERTH		jar	3	1	115		rim + BS	worn rim edge; internal and external glaze.	
704	BERTH		jar	1	1	2		BS	internal glaze	
704	BERTH		jug / jar	1	1	6		BS	internal and external glaze; concretions	
704	BL	Staffordshire	bowl	2	1	52		rim	hammerhead; internal glaze	18th
704	BONC	bumpy	jug	1	1	2		BS	misfired external glaze; white internal deposit	
704	BONC	bumpy	jug / jar	1	1	3		BS		

context	code name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
704	BONC	bumpy + ca	jar	1	1	15		BS	internal and external soot	
704	BONC	sandy	jug	1	1	11	parallel incised horizontal lines	BS		
704	BONC	sandy	jar	1	1	52		base	worn basal angle	
704	BONC	sandy	jug / jar	1	1	41		base	spalled; very abraded; internal white deposit	
704	BONC	sandy	jug / jar	1	1	49		base	concretions; Bourne ?	
704	BONC	sandy + ca	jug / jar	1	1	24		base	trimmed basal angle	
704	BONC	slightly bumpy	jug / jar	1	1	10		base	concretions; Bourne ?	
704	BONC	slightly bumpy	jug / jar	1	1	5		BS		
704	BONC	slightly bumpy	jug / jar	2	1	2		BS	Bourne ?	
704	BONC	slightly bumpy	jar	1	1	4		BS	internal and external soot and over break; concretions; Bourne ?	
704	BONC	slightly bumpy + ca	jug / jar	1	1	6		BS		
704	BONC	slightly bumpy + ca	jug / jar	1	1	10		base	Bourne ?	
704	BONC	slightly bumpy + ca	jar / bowl	1	1	2		base	Bourne ?	
704	BONC	slightly bumpy + ca	bowl	1	1	25		BS	internal glaze	
704	BONC	slightly sandy	jug	1	1	63		base	trimmed basal angle; concretions	
704	BONC	slightly sandy + ca	jug / jar	1	1	9		BS		
704	BONC	smooth	jug / jar	1	1	5		BS	concretions; internal and external deposit and over break	
704	BONC	smooth	jug / jar	1	1	22		BS	oxidised over break	
704	BONC	smooth	jug / jar	1	1	2		BS		
704	BONC	smooth	jug	1	1	43		BS	oxidised over break; heavy concretions	

context	code name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
704	BONC	smooth	jug / jar	1	1	14		BS		
704	BONC	smooth	jug	1	1	41		base	trimmed basal angle; straight removal marks on base; misshapen	
704	BONC	smooth	jug / jar	2	1	3		BS	same vessel ?; Bourne ?	
704	BONC	smooth	jar	2	1	24		rim	everted rim; Bourne ?	
704	BONC	smooth	jug / jar	1	1	3		BS	Bourne ?	
704	BONC	smooth	jug / jar	1	1	7		BS	externally abraded; Bourne ?	
704	BONC	smooth	jug / jar	1	1	4		BS	Bourne ?	
704	BONC	smooth + ca	jug	1	1	4		BS	concretions	
704	BONC	smooth + ca	jug / jar	1	1	20		BS	spalled external glaze; internally leached	
704	BONC	smooth + ca	jug / jar	1	1	11		BS	concretions; Bourne ?	
704	BONC	smooth + ca	jug	1	1	3		BS	Bourne ?	
704	BONC	smooth + ca	jug / jar	1	1	15		BS	leached; Bourne ?	
704	BONC	smooth + ca	jug / jar	1	1	5		BS	internal concretion; Bourne ?	
704	BONC	smooth + ca	jug / jar	1	1	15		BS	internally leached	
704	BONC	smooth + ca	jug / jar	1	1	5		BS	leached	
704	BONC	smooth + ca	jug / jar	1	1	3		BS	Bourne ?	
704	BONC	smooth; light firing	jug / jar	1	1	7		BS	soot	
704	BONC	smooth; light firing	ginger jar	1	1	53		rim	hammerhead; abraded; drawable	
704	BONC	smooth; light firing	jug	1	1	2		rim	upright; ? ID	
704	GRE		bowl	1	1	7		BS	internal glaze; trimmed exterior ?; soot ext	

context	code name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
704	RAER		drinking jug	1	1	28		BS with handle	small oval with central hollow	
704	RGRE		bowl	1	1	20		BS	concretions; internal glaze; external soot	
704	STANLY	B	jug / jar	1	1	10	incised horizontal line	BS	concretions	
704	SWSG		flat	1	1	7		base	? same vessel	
704	TGW	cream	hollow	2	1	9		BS	blue glaze	
704	TOY		jug / jar	1	1	30		BS	blow hole; ? ID	
704	TOY		jar	1	1	78		BS	thick white internal deposit; concretions; oxidised over break ?	
704	TOY	+ ca	jug	1	1	41		base	misfired internal glaze; trimmed basal angle; concretions	
704	TOY	+ ca	jug / jar	1	1	7		BS	blown fabric; ? ID	
704	TOY	+ ca	jug / jar	1	1	15		base	leached; blow hole; ? ID	
707	BOUA	A/B	jar	1	1	7		BS	external soot and over break	
711	EMHM		globular jar	2	1	4		BS	external soot	
728	BONC	smooth	jug	1	1	1		BS		
730	BOUA	A	jug / jar	1	1	17		base		
730	BOUA	A	jug	1	1	7		neck	spalled	
730	BOUA	A	jug / jar	1	1	4		base	concretions	
730	BOUA	B	jug / jar	1	1	30		base		
730	MEDX	fine sandy; light firing	small bottle/drinking jug	1	1	6		BS	splashed glaze; frequent round background quartz + sparse sub round fe up to 1mm + sparse granitic inclusions ?	14th
730	STANLY	B	jug	1	1	18		BS		

context	code name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
731	STANLY	B	jar / bowl	1	1	32		BS	flake; very abraded	
734	BONC	A	jar	1	1	27		BS	? ID as micaceous; heavy external soot; Bourne ?	
734	GRIMT		jug	1	1	20	applied and incised light firing clay pads in a flower motif and smeared strip	BS	? ID	13th
734	STANLY	B	jug / jar	1	1	15		base		
734	STANLY	B	jar	1	1	41		BS	abraded; heavy internal and external soot; concretions	
739	BONC	slightly bumpy + ca	jug	1	1	1		BS	cu glaze; Bourne ?	
739	BOUA	A	jug / jar	1	1	19		BS	external wiping/trimming	
739	BOUA	A/B	jug / jar	1	1	7		base		
739	BOUA	A/B	jug / jar	1	1	3		BS	internal soot	
739	BOUA	A/B	jar	1	1	13		BS	external soot; ?? ID probably late medieval, probably not Bourne	
739	BOUA	B	bowl	1	1	16		BS	internal glaze	
739	BOUA	B	jar / bowl	1	1	5		base	internal glaze	
739	CASG		?	1	1	6	mottled cu glaze over thick white slip	BS		
739	EALMT		jug	1	1	6	rilled	shoulder		
739	EMHM	Lincoln type B	globular jar	1	1	1		BS	external soot	
739	GRIMT		jug	1	1	6		BS		
739	GRIMT		jug	2	1	36		base	stacking scar on base	
739	GRIMT		jug	1	1	4		rim	inturned rim	

context	code name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
739	GRIMT		small vessel	1	1	3		BS	internal and external glaze; internally burnt	
739	STANLY	D	jug	3	1	19		rim + BS	cu splashes in glaze; triangular rim	
740	BONC	sandy +ca	jar	1	1	2		BS	external soot; ? ID	
741	BONC	sandy + oolite	jug	1	1	8	incised horizontal lines	BS	abraded; reduced glaze; possibly Gaphorn	
741	BONC	slightly bumpy	jug	1	1	79		BS		
741	BONC	slightly sandy	jug	1	1	49	thumb pressed frilled base	base	worn basal angle	
741	BONC	slightly sandy + ca	jug / jar	1	1	6		BS		
741	BONC	smooth	drinking jug	1	1	40	thumb pressed frilled base	base	external soot and over break	
741	BOUA	A	bowl	1	1	24		base	internal glaze; external soot	
741	BOUA	A	jar / bowl	1	1	14		base		
741	BOUA	A	jar / bowl	1	1	9		base	internal glaze	
741	GRIMT		lobed bowl	1	1	33		rim	cu mottled glaze; drawable	
741	GRIMT		jug	1	1	41		handle	multi grooved and stabbed oval	
741	GRIMT		jug	1	1	36		BS		
741	STANLY	D	jug	2	1	37		BS	cu splashes in glaze; triangular rim	
749	GRE		bowl	1	1	36		BS		
749	TGW	buff	dish / bowl	1	1	9	blue hand painted floral design; brown painted line on rim edge	BS	blue glaze	
751	BONC	smooth + ca	jug	1	1	52		handle	strap with central hollow	
751	GRE		jug / jar	1	1	19		BS	internal and external glaze	

context	code name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
751	MISC	reduced; fine shelly	jar / bowl	1	1	7		BS	external soot; frequent background quartz + common fine to medium shell + sparse oolite + sparse shale/clay pellets	?
751	PSHW		jar / bowl	1	1	13		base	external soot	
762	TOY	+ ca	jug / jar	1	1	59		BS	? ID	
764	TOY		jar	1	1	8		BS	external soot; white internal deposit	
774	BOUA	B	bowl	1	1	31		base	internal glaze with cu splashes; stacking scar on basal angle	
774	STANLY	B	jug	1	1	73	slashed in hollow and deep incisions at handle join	handle	strap handle with central hollow; mortar over break; concretions	
776	TOY		drinking jug	1	1	197		narrow base	blow holes; patchy soot; untrimmed base; glaze splashes	
783	BERTH		jar	1	1	4		rim	internal glaze	
783	BERTH		jar	1	1	22		rim	internal glaze	
783	BONC	slightly sandy + ca	jug / jar	1	1	1		BS	leached ca; Bourne ?	
783	BONC	smooth	jug / jar	1	1	14		BS	Bourne ?	
783	BONC	smooth + ca	jug	1	1	92		rim	round everted rim; heavy concretions; oxidised over break; Bourne ?	
783	BOUA	A/B	jug / jar	1	1	7		BS	external glaze; internal soot	
783	BOUA	B	jar	1	1	29		BS	thick white internal deposit	
783	CIST		cup / posset	1	1	5		BS		
783	GRE		jar / bowl	1	1	6		BS	internal glaze; flake	
783	STANLY	B	jug / jar	1	1	14		BS	flake; leached	
788	BL	Staffordshire	bowl	1	1	50		base	internal glaze	

context	code name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
788	BL	Staffordshire	bowl	1	1	38		BS	internal glaze	
788	GRE		jar	1	1	28	incised horizontal lines	rim	upright rounded rim; internal and external glaze	
788	NCBW		hollow	1	1	18		base		
788	PEARL		jar	1	1	25	gold and purple lustre bands; rilled and moulded	base		
788	WHITE		teacup	1	1	2	blue floral transfer print	BS		

WHFL07 CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By ANNE BOYLE

Most of the ceramic building material is in poor condition, with the majority of the assemblage consisting of abraded undiagnostic fragments. Some of the brick and tile is more complete and consists of post medieval and early modern types. The assemblage should be retained, though no further work is required at this stage.

context	cname	full name	fabric	frag	weight	description	date
601	BRK	Brick	calcareous	1	197	handmade; corner; 70mm deep; diagonal stacking recesses	late post medieval to modern
609	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge	oxidised medium sandy + fe + light firing streaks	1	24	abraded; soot; 17mm thick; ? ID	medieval to post medieval
626	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge	smooth + mica	1	76	soot; corner; concretion	post medieval
626	BRK	Brick	calcareous	1	626	handmade; strike marks; cloth impressions; patchy soot; 64mm deep	post medieval
626	BRK	Brick	Gault	1	1272	strike marks; cloth impressions; soot impressions; 221mm x 65mm	modern
626	BRK	Brick	vitified	1	539	handmade; corner; 67mm deep; strike marks; cloth impressions ?	post medieval
626	BRK	Brick	fine orange	1	349	110mm x 43mm; mortar; patchy soot; handmade	post medieval to modern
654	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge	light firing	1	31	Bourne/Colne fabric; bedded on sand and ca; strike marks on upper; concretions	
660	FIRE CLAY	fired clay	oxidised fine sandy	1	7	? ID or CBM; bedded on sand/fabric; soot; reoxidised; flake	
682	FIRE CLAY	fired clay	oxidised fine sandy	1	12	part reduced and clinkered	
690	CBM	Ceramic building material	fine sandy	1	24	abraded	post medieval ?
692	CBM	Ceramic building material	calcareous	5	21	flat surfaces; flakes; soot; same vessel ?	
704	FIRE CLAY	fired clay	calcareous	2	3		
704	BRK	Brick	calcareous	1	111	coarsely bedded; concretions; 51mm+deep; handmade	
704	BRK	Brick	calcareous	1	211	corner; handmade; even arises	post medieval to modern
704	BRK	Brick	fine orange + shale/clay pellets + fe	1	69	44mm deep; shaped brick ?; handmade	

context	cname	full name	fabric	frag	weight	description	date
704	CBM	Ceramic building material	various	3	36	flakes	
704	BRK	Brick	Gault	2	672	coarsely bedded; patchy soot; strike marks on upper; 54mm deep; handmade	post medieval
704	BRK	Brick	fine orange + mica + organic material	1	321	63mm deep; strike marks on upper; cloth impressions ?; handmade	
715	BRK	Brick	Gault	1	785	handmade ?; 103mm x 45mm x 118mm+; even arises	post medieval to modern
715	BRK	Brick	calcareous	1	1639	complete; handmade; patchy soot; stack mark on side; 225mm x 45mm x 110mm; strike marks on upper	post medieval to modern
715	BRK	Brick	calcareous	1	1190	half brick; frogged; stamped with "...TRAL"; stack mark; 104mm x 68mm x 129mm+	modern
204	CBM	Ceramic building material	oxidised smooth to fine sandy + ca	1	38	tile ?; possible bourne/colne type; bedded on sand + ca + shell	late to post medieval
304	BRK	Brick	fine red and white marbled + ca	1	253	26mm thick; handmade; soot including over break; salt surfaces; strike marks on upper; bedded on sand; trimmed header	post medieval
305	BRK	Brick	fine red + ca	1	6	handmade brick ?; salt surfaces; sunken margin	post medieval to modern
305	CBM	Ceramic building material	oxidised fine to medium sandy + fe + ca chunks	1	34	abraded; strike marks on upper; handmade brick ?	post medieval
305	CBM	Ceramic building material	oxidised fine sandy + ca + fe	1	33	abraded; strike marks on upper; handmade brick ?	post medieval

Appendix 5

FAUNAL REMAINS ARCHIVE

By Jennifer Kitch

Table 1, Condition of the Hand Collected Assemblage, by Phase

Condition	Medieval	Late medieval/ Early post-medieval	Early post- medieval	Post- medieval	Modern	Undated	Total
1		1%					1%
2	62%	50%	97%	75%	46%	42%	61%
3	36%	48%	3%	25%	50%	58%	37%
4	2%	1%			4%		1%
N=	56	687	156	199	26	19	1143

Table 2, No. of Fragments butchered, worked, burnt, gnawed or measurable, by Phase

	Medieval	Late medieval/ Early post-medieval	Early post- medieval	Post- medieval	Modern	Undated
Pathology		12	1	1		
Butchery	1	23		3	8	1
Worked		1		1		
Burnt		10				
Gnawed	2	29	2	2		
Measured	9	91	2	5	5	6

Table 3, Summary of the Hand Collected Assemblage Identified to Taxa

Taxon	Phase						Total
	Medieval	Late medieval/ Early post-medieval	Early post-medieval	Post-medieval	Modern	Undated	
<i>Equid</i> (Horse Family)	3	20	4	1	4	1	33
Cattle	20	104	7	11	3	7	152
Sheep/Goat	5	31	2	2	2	5	47
Sheep		2		2	2	1	7
Pig	2	91*	27*	21	3	2	146
Dog	2	6		4			12
Cat		40*					40
Red Deer (<i>Cervus Elaphus</i>)		1					1
Domestic Fowl		1			3		4
Goose				1			1
<i>Turdidae</i> (Thrush Family)		1					1
Bird		1		1			2
Large Mammal	19	91	7	7	5	2	131
Medium Mammal	4	196	102	123	4	1	430
Small Mammal		8					8
Micro Mammal		2					2
Unidentified	1	92	7	26			126
Grand Total	56	687	156	199	26	19	1143

* Complete or Partial Skeleton Present

Appendix 6 Other Finds

Table 1: Glass

Context	Type	Wt (g)	No	Date
503	Colourless, plate window glass	4	3	19th Century
629	Green, small body sherd of wine bottle	2	1	18th-19th century
655	Green, body sherds of wine bottle, iridescence to surfaces	10	2	18th-19th century
660	Green, shoulder sherds of wine bottle, iridescence to surfaces	32	2	18th-19th century
678	Colourless, base of machine moulded cylindrical bottle. Punt mark on base '132 C.S & C°'	80	1	20th century
	Colourless, base of machine moulded square bottle	22	1	
704	Colourless, cylindrical window glass	2	5	18th-19th century

Table 2: Metal Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	To be X-rayed	Context Date
608	Iron	Nails	5	17		
	Iron	Blade fragment? 49mm long, max width 19mm, tapering to 8mm, 5mm thick	1	18	x	
609	Iron	Nail	1	10		
625	Iron	Strap hinge	1	27	x	
626	Iron	Nail, mineralised wood attached	1	32		
	Iron	Eyed spike	1	46		
	Iron	Scythe/sickle/chopper, curved sheet 130mm long, 45mm wide, rectangular bar handle 12mm x 8mm angled to blade	1	142	x	
678	Iron	Nail	1	34		
687	Iron	Nail	1	43		
689	Iron	Knife, whittle tanged blade, 116mm total length, blade 85mm long, 11mm wide	1	14	x	Medieval
692	Iron	Nails	2	40		
697	Iron	Nails	3	22		
	Iron	Support hook	1	88		
704	Iron	Nails	2	14		
	Iron	Blade, 86mm long x 18mm wide, broken	1	23	x	
734	Iron	Blade, 85mm long x 14mm wide, broken at shoulder (no surviving tang)	1	10	x	
735	Iron	Nail	1	11		
	Iron	D-shaped sheet – blade?	1	17	x	
741	Iron	Unidentified – strap hinge fragment?	1	14	x	
	Iron	Nails	2	13		
	Iron	Suspension hook	1	5		
787	Iron	Nails	2	50		
	Iron	L-shaped strap, box fitting?	1	59	x	

Table 3: Clay Pipe

Context	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
626	Bowl fragment, bore 5/64", 18 th century	1	4	19 th century
	Stem, bore 5/64", 18 th century	1	2	
	Stems, 1 glazed yellow, bore 4/64", 19 th century	2	6	
687	Stem, spurred, bore 5/64"	1	4	18 th century
788	Stems, bore 5/64"	3	7	18 th century

Table 4: Stone

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
603	Flint	Natural	1	23	
636	Ironstone	Natural	1	31	
680	Lava	Quernstone, concentric grooves	1	385	
697	Micaceous sandstone	Tile, 23mm thick, uneven faces, burnt	1	285	Medieval
704	Flint??	Natural	1	1	Medieval
	Flint	Waste flake, prehistoric	1	4	
	Flint	Natural	1	3	
	Sandstone	Tile, burnt	1	24	
	Sandstone	Tile, 20mm thick, uneven faces, burnt, medieval	1	467	
751	Limestone	Pivot stone, oval concavity 70mm x 60mm, 23mm deep	1	2100	

Table 5: Other Finds

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context date
662	Bone	Perforated long bone, hole c. 12mm diameter drilled near terminal	1	15	
692	Fire residue	Coal	1	1	
	Fire residue	Charcoal	1	1	
	Fire residue	Charcoal, shaped, plano-convex	1	1	
	Industrial residue	Iron smithing slag?	1	3	
704	Bone	Perforated long bone, holes c. 12mm diameter drilled toward either end	1	310	
715	Wood	Post, roundwood de-barked and roughly trimmed	1	610	
734	Wood	Wood	1	13	
	Wood	Roundwood, twig, birch	1	3	
741	Fire residue	Charcoal	2	1	
788	Fire residue	Cinders	2	14	

Appendix 7
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Sample No.	1	5	8	9
Context No.	405	612	649	651
Feature No.	406	615	648	648
Date		Med.	M/P.Med	M/P.Med
Cereals and other food plants				
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)				xxx
(rachis nodes)				xx
<i>H. vulgare</i> L. (asymmetrical lateral grains)				xcf
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	x	x		xcf
<i>T. aestivum/compactum</i> type (rachis nodes)				x
Cereal indet. (grains)		x		xxx
(detached embryos)				x
(silica skeletons)				x
Herbs				
<i>Aethusa cynapium</i> L.			xw	
<i>Agrostemma githago</i> L.	xtfw			
Asteraceae indet.	xw			
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.	xw			
<i>Beta vulgaris</i> type	xxw			
Brassicaceae indet.	xw			
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	xw			
<i>C. ficifolium</i> Sm.	xxw			
Chenopodiaceae indet.	xw			
<i>Chrysanthemum segetum</i> L.	xcfw			
Fabaceae indet.		xcf		x
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.)A.Love				xtf
<i>Leontodon</i> sp.	xw			
<i>Matricaria</i> sp.	xcfw			
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.	xw			
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i> L.	xw			
<i>R. acris/repens/bulbosus</i>			xw	
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	xw			x
<i>Silene</i> sp.				x
<i>Sinapis</i> sp.	xw			
<i>S. oleraceus</i> sp.	xw			
<i>U. urens</i> L.	xxw		xw	
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp.				x
Wetland/aquatic plants				
<i>Carex</i> sp.		x	xw	x
<i>Cladium mariscus</i> (L.)Pohl	xcf	x		x
<i>Eleocharis</i> sp.	xw			x
<i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris</i> L.	xw			
<i>Ranunculus flammula</i> L.			xw	
Other plant macrofossils				
Charcoal <2mm	x	xx		xxx
Charcoal >2mm		x		x
Charred root/stem				x
Waterlogged root/stem	xxxx		x	
Wood frags >5mm	x		xw	
Indet.catkin			xw	
Indet.culm nodes		x		x
Indet.seeds	x	x	xw	x
Indet.twigs	x		xw	
Other materials				
Black porous 'cokey' material		x		xxx
Bone		x		
Small mammal/amphibian bone	x	x		
Siliceous globules				x
Waterlogged arthropods	x		x	
Sample volume (litres)	2	10ss	10	20ss
Volume of flot (litres)	1	<0.1	0.6	0.2
% flot sorted	<12.5%	100%	25%	50%

Table 1. Plant macrofossils and other remains from the ditch fills Finkle Lane, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire.

Appendix 7
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Sample No.	3	6	7	13	14	15	12
Context No.	306	625	667	734	741	776	704
Feature No.	307		666	733	733	778	696
Date		Med.	Med.	Med.	Med.	Med.	P.Med
Cereals and other food plants							
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)		xx		x			x
Large Fabaceae indet.				xfg			
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)	x	x			xcf		
(rachis nodes)		x					
<i>Secale cereale</i> L. (grains)				xcf			x
(rachis nodes)							x
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	x	xx		x	x		x
<i>T. aestivum/compactum</i> type (rachis nodes)		x				xw	
<i>T. turgidum</i> type (rachis nodes)							x
Cereal indet. (grains)		xxx		x	x		x
(basal rachis nodes)		x					
(detached embryos)		x					
(rachis internode fragments)		x	xw			xw	
Herbs							
<i>Aethusa cynapium</i> L.			xw	xw			
<i>Agrostemma githago</i> L.			xcftfw	xtfw		xw	xx
(sprouted seed)							x
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.		x	xw	xw		xw	
<i>Arctium lappa</i> L.			xcfw	xw			
<i>Brassica</i> sp.				xw			
Brassicaceae indet.		x		xw		xw	
<i>Bromus</i> sp.		x					
<i>Centaurea</i> sp.		x					
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	xw		xw			xw	x
<i>C. rubrum/glaucum</i>			xw				
<i>Conium maculatum</i> L.	xw		xw				
Fabaceae indet.	x	x			x		x
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.)A.Love			xw				
<i>Galeopsis</i> sp.				xw			
<i>Galium</i> sp.				xw			
<i>G. aparine</i> L.		xx					x
<i>Lamium</i> sp.	xw						
<i>Lapsana communis</i> L.			xw	xw		xw	
<i>Leontodon</i> sp.			xw				
<i>Malva</i> sp.			xw				
<i>Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus</i> sp.		xx			x		xcf
<i>M. lupulina</i> L.		x					
<i>Persicaria maculos/lapathifolia</i>				xw			
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> L.		x					
Small Poaceae indet.	x	x	xw	xw		xxw	
Large Poaceae indet.						xw	x
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.			xw	xxw			
<i>Potentilla</i> sp.			xw	xw		xw	
<i>Ranunculus</i> sp.		x					
<i>R. acris/repens/bulbosus</i>			xw	xw			
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> L. (siliqua frags.)		x		xw			
<i>Rumex</i> sp.		xx	xw	xw		xw	xx
<i>Silene</i> sp.	xw						
<i>Sinapis</i> sp.			xw				
<i>Solanum nigrum</i> L.	xw		xw				
<i>S. oleraceus</i> sp.						xw	
<i>Stellaria</i> sp.		x					
<i>S. media</i> (L.)Vill.			xw	xw			
<i>Thlaspi arvense</i> L.				xw		xw	
<i>U. urens</i> L.	xw		xxw	xw		xw	
Wetland/aquatic plants							
<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i> L.			xcfw	xxw			xcf
<i>Carex</i> sp.		xx	xxw	xxxw	x	xw	x
<i>Cladium mariscus</i> (L.)Pohl				xw			
<i>Eleocharis</i> sp.		x	xw	xw		xw	x
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> L.				xw			
<i>Juncus</i> sp. (complete fruiting heads)		xx					x
<i>Lycopus europaeus</i> L.				xw			
<i>Ranunculus flammula</i> L.		xcf	xw				
<i>Sparganium erectum</i> L.	x	x					
Tree/shrub macrofossils							
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	xxw		xw				
Other plant macrofossils							

Table 2. Plant macrofossils and other remains from the pit fills Finkle Lane, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire.

Appendix 7
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Charcoal <2mm	x	xxxx	xx	xx	xxxx		xxxx
Charcoal >2mm		xxx	x	x	xx		xxx
Charcoal >5mm		x					
Charred root/stem		xxx			x		xxx
Waterlogged root/stem	xxxx		xxx	xxxx		xxxx	
Wood frags >5mm				xxw			
Indet.buds			xw				x
Indet.catkin				xw	x		
Indet.culm nodes	xw	x					xx
Indet.inflorescence frags.		x					
Indet.leaf frags.			xw	xw			
Indet.moss	xw			xw		xw	
Indet.seeds	xw	x	xw	xw			x
Indet.twigs	xw		xw	xw		xw	
Molluscs							
Terrestrial species							
<i>Oxychilus</i> sp.							x
Freshwater obligate species							
<i>Anisus leucostoma</i>		xb					x xb
<i>Armiger crista</i>		xb					
<i>Hippeutis complanata</i>							xb
<i>Lymnaea truncatula</i>							x
<i>Planorbis</i> sp.							xb
<i>Succinea</i> sp.							x
<i>Valvata cristata</i>							xb
<i>V. piscinalis</i>		xb					
Other materials							
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	xx			xx		x
Bone					x		xb
Burnt/fired clay							x
Fish bone		x			x		x xb
Small coal frags.	x				x		
Small mammal/amphibian bone		x			x		x
Siliceous globules		x					x
Waterlogged arthropods	x		x	x		x	
Sample volume (litres)	2	20ss	20ss	20ss	20ss	10ss	20
Volume of flot (litres)	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	<0.1	0.4	<0.1
% flot sorted	50%	50%	50%	25%	100%	25%	100%

Key to Tables

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 10 – 50 specimens
xxx = 50 – 100 specimens
xxxx = 100+ specimens
cf = compare tf = testa fragment w = waterlogged
ss = sub-sample fg = fragment b = burnt
Med = medieval M/P.Med = medieval/post-medieval

Table 2. Plant macrofossils and other remains from the pit fills Finkle Lane, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire.

Appendix 7
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Sample No.	2	4	10	11
Context No.	204	209	682	683
Feature No.	203	203	684	684
Date			M/P.Med	M/P.Med
Cereals and other food plants				
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)	x			
Large Fabaceae indet.	x			
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)	x			
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	x	x	x	
<i>T. aestivum/compactum</i> type (rachis nodes)	x			
Cereal indet. (grains)	xx			
Herbs				
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.				xw
Brassicaceae indet.	x			
Chenopodiaceae indet.				xw
<i>Conium maculatum</i> L.				xw
Fabaceae indet.	x	xcf	x	
<i>Lapsana communis</i> L.				xw
Small Poaceae indet.				xw
<i>Scandix pecten-veneris</i> L.				xcfw
<i>Sonchus asper</i> (L.) Hill				xw
<i>Urtica dioica</i> L.				xw
Wetland/aquatic plants				
<i>Juncus</i> sp.				x
<i>Mentha</i> sp.				xw
<i>Ranunculus flammula</i> L.				xw
Tree/shrub macrofossils				
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.				xw
Other plant macrofossils				
Charcoal <2mm	x	x	x	x
Charcoal >2mm	x	x		
Charred root/stem	x			
Waterlogged root/stem				xx
Indet.culm nodes	x			
Indet.moss				xw
Indet.seeds		x		
Indet.twigs				xw
Other materials				
Black porous 'cokey' material	xx	x		
Small coal frags.	x			
Waterlogged arthropods				x
Sample volume (litres)	8	8	20ss	10ss
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.4
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	25%

Table 3. Plant macrofossils and other remains from the tank fills, Finkle Lane, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire.