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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION ON LAND AT  
STONALD FIELD,  
WHITTLESEY,  
CAMBRIDGESHIRE  
(WSF07)**

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Work Undertaken For  
Cannon Kirk UK Ltd.

July 2007

Report Compiled by  
Katie Murphy BA (hons), MA

National Grid Reference: TL 2636 9792  
Planning Application No.: F/YF04/3320/F

APS Report No.: **84/07**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES**



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
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**



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Stonald Field,  
Whittlesey,  
Cambridgeshire  
(WSF07)**

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## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Stonald Field, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire.*

*The archaeological evaluation revealed evidence for the survival of prehistoric remains, especially towards the western boundary of the site.*

*Post-medieval features were located towards the southern half of site, taking the form of boundary and drainage ditches.*

*Extensive evidence for modern disturbance on site was uncovered, with machine stripping and modern dumping being particularly severe towards the north.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as; “a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate” (IFA 1999).

### 2.2 Planning Background

Planning permission (Application No. F/YR04/3320/F) for a residential development was made subject to a condition requiring the implementation of a scheme of archaeological works.

A programme of aerial photographic assessment and geophysical survey was completed in 2005. These indicated the presence of archaeological features on the site.

This evaluation was designed to provide a 2% sample of the development site, excluding the known quarry to the southwest of the site, in order to assist CAPCA (Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice) in determining the nature and extent of any further work which may be required.

The fieldwork was carried out between the 31st May and the 11th June 2007.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

The site lies in the Cambridgeshire fenland, situated on the northern side of the former island occupied by Whittlesey. The solid geology is Oxford Clay overlain by March Gravels. Local soils are not mapped, although soils immediately to the north of the site are given as Waterstock Association, fine loamy gleyic argillic brown earths over gravels capping the clay (Hodge et al 1984, 344).

The site lies on relatively flat ground at a height of c.5m OD, just to the south of the River Nene floodplain. Moreton's Leam, a main drain, lies 200m to the north and the River Nene 800m to the north.

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

The Fenland has long been recognised as an important archaeological landscape, containing superimposed evidence of settlement, ritual and agricultural remains dating from the prehistoric period onwards. Whittlesey occupies a former island within the fenland, the area of proposed development lies on the northern side of the island, close to the fen edge (depicted in Hall 1987).

Excavations and evaluations undertaken in advance of clay extraction on the gravels lying at the western edge of the island have recovered abundant evidence of prehistoric activity. At King's Pit, approximately 2km to the west of the Stonald Field site, and immediately north of the Fen Causeway, evaluation recovered a small quantity of Neolithic\Early Bronze Age pottery from natural hollows and a possible well (MCB15859). Late Neolithic material and an Early Bronze Age ring ditch were recovered close to this at King's Pit West during excavations which also identified a Late Bronze Age settlement (CB14606). Other excavations in the Kings Pit area have recovered evidence of Iron Age occupation (MCB15862). Approximately 0.5km to the west at Bradley field (CB14614) excavations uncovered the remains of an unenclosed Bronze Age settlement with remains of an associated ditched field system. Within the fields were burnt stone mounds accompanied by watering holes. A kink in one of field boundaries marked the location of low soil mound surrounded by a metalled surface from which a weapons hoard was recovered by metal detector. The hoard comprised 20 fragments of bronze weapons and 6 individual spears.

Further south and to the west of King's Dyke Pit investigations at Must Farm have revealed Neolithic\Early Bronze Age features including metalled surfaces, posthole clusters and a bank/ditch (MCB 16819). A cluster of 11 postholes recorded at Must Farm is thought to be similar in character to an example recorded at Bradley Fen. An oval mound surviving to a height of 1.22m and constructed of gravels derived from a surrounding ditch was also recorded at Must Farm (MCB16818). Peterborough Ware pottery was recovered from the upper fills of the ditch suggesting occupation of Late Neolithic date in proximity to the monument. An alignment of timbers (MCB16817) of as yet unknown date is also known from these

investigations at Must Farm. Previous material from this area includes a Bronze Age rapier and sword discovered in 1969 during clay extraction at the pit (02960).

Many of these prehistoric remains are overlain by the Roman Fen Causeway (CB15033), which crosses the island on an east-west alignment and lies approximately 200m to the south of the proposed development site.

Three main areas of open field around Whittlesey still retain their medieval names, one of these is Stonald Field, the 'stony hale', here meaning gravel rather than stone (Hall 1987, 59). The development site appears to have retained the name from the former open field system.

Nineteenth century maps of the area of the site show the proposed development area (subdivided into two parcels) with a spring in the northeast corner of the site and a quarry in the southwest corner. The quarry is shown on maps from 1886 to 1950 and was infilled sometime before 1969. Borehole evidence has demonstrated the presence of the landfilled area and indicated its extent.

The proposed development site has been the subject of aerial photographic assessment (Air Photo Services 2005), which identified a number of features, and also of geophysical survey (Archaeological Surveys 2005).

The aerial photographic assessment recorded a number of ditched features in the central section of the western half of the site, including half a ring ditch (adjacent to the western boundary). The ring ditch may represent a Bronze Age burial site with the other, straighter ditches possibly relating to later settlement or land divisions. In the central part of the site two partial circles may represent other burial sites or settlement, although it was not clear if these



features were of archaeological origin. Other features were recorded in the same area, but their origin was not clear. In addition, a curving former field boundary ditch (with a possible bank) was identified.

In the northern part of the site a number of 'possible pits' have been mapped, but these irregular shaped features may be of natural origin. Areas of deeper soils have been mapped over the rest of the site, suggesting that the recorded features may lie on small islands of locally high ground and that deeper soils may mask further archaeological deposits (Air Photo Services 2005).

The detailed magnetometer survey located a widespread area of magnetic debris in the northern part of the site, thought likely to derive from waste material dumped within the site in the past and incorporated into the topsoil, and also an area of magnetic debris in the southwest corner of the site, a response to material within the former quarry. The south eastern part of the site was not suitable for geophysical survey.

Two parallel linear anomalies, several curvilinear anomalies and a rectilinear anomaly were identified in the southern part of the site and these may represent responses to cut features (Archaeological Surveys 2005). As a significant proportion of the surveyed area was affected by magnetic debris other features, if present, may have been obscured.

There is potential for the survival of archaeological deposits at the site from the prehistoric, Roman and later periods. Key research priorities for the prehistoric and later periods include investigation of the processes of change through examination of settlement, funerary, ceremonial, economic and environmental evidence (Brown and Glazebrook 2000).

### **3. AIMS**

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

### **4. METHODS**

#### **4.1 Trial Trenching**

The location of the trenches was determined by a combination of methods. Trenches 3, 4, 6, 7, 8 and 9 were targeted over geophysical anomalies and crop marks identified during the course of aerial photographic and geophysical survey, whilst the remainder were positioned in order to provide the most comprehensive sample of the area possible (Figs. 3 + 4).

Removal of topsoil and other overburden was undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled. Sections and plans were drawn at an appropriate scale. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

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

## 4.2 Post-excavation

Following excavation, all records were checked and ordered to ensure that they constituted a complete Level II archive and a stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Context numbers are identified in the text by brackets. An equals sign between context numbers indicates that the contexts once formed a single layer or feature. Phasing was based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

## 5. RESULTS

### 5.1 Description of the results

Nine trenches, ranging from 18.5m to 40m in length, were excavated within the proposed development area (Fig. 3). The natural horizon was encountered between 0.7-1.4m below current ground level. The results of the trial trenching programme are presented in detail below (a list of all contexts recorded on site is included as Appendix 2).

#### Trench 1 (Plate 4)

The earliest deposit encountered within Trench 1 was (107), a mid orange silty clay with frequent gravel inclusions. This was interpreted as being the natural horizon encountered in the majority of the trenches excavated. Overlying this deposit, towards the eastern extent of the trench, was (108), a dark blue grey silty clay. This was identified as being a flood deposit, probably indicating an area of water logging. This was also noted in Trenches 2 and 5, where it was assigned the numbers (208) and (504) respectively.

Two apparently linear features, [101] and [105], were observed to cut the natural

horizon, running NW-SE across the trench. Upon excavation, these were revealed to be marks left by a toothed bucket, providing evidence for the stripping of deposits in this area.

Directly overlying the natural horizon was (103), a thick layer of dumped modern material, consisting of gravel, bricks, dark clay and chalk. This was interpreted as being made-up ground, possibly to raise the ground level in this area of site above the water table.

The above deposits were sealed by (104), a firm dark brown clay silt topsoil extending across the investigation area.

No archaeological features were uncovered within this trench.

#### Trench 2 (Plate 5)

Trench 2 was split into two segments, or test pits, as the depth of deposits overlying the natural horizon was, for the majority of the length of this trench, in excess of the safe working depth of 1.2m.

The earliest deposit encountered within this trench was (206), a soft mid orange yellow clay silt. This was interpreted as being the natural horizon. A series of modern dump layers, (202), (203), (204) and (205), consisting of gravel, brick rubble, clay and chalky inclusions sealed (206). These were interpreted as being layers of made-ground, probably deposited in order to raise the ground level in this area.

No archaeological features were uncovered within this trench.

#### Trench 3 (Fig. 5, Plate 6)

Trench 3, similarly to Trench 2, was split into three segments as a result of the

thickness of deposits overlying the natural horizon.

Towards the western extent of this trench, two features were seen to cut the natural deposits.

The first, [301], was probably the terminus of an N-S aligned linear, 0.9m wide x 0.4m deep, extending beyond the confines of the trench to the north. This feature was filled by (302), a hard dark brown clay with moderate inclusions of gravel and iron panning. One sherd of prehistoric pottery was recovered from this deposit.

The second feature, [306] was likely to be a pit, 1.1m wide x 0.3m deep. This was filled by (307), a hard dark brown clay with frequent gravel inclusions. Animal bone was recovered from this deposit.

These features were sealed by thick layers of modern material, with no intervening subsoil or buried topsoil. This suggests that the area was subject to stripping in the recent past, possibly truncating these and any other features which may have existed in this localised area.

#### **Trench 4** (Fig. 6, Plate 13)

The earliest deposit encountered within Trench 4 was a mid orange brown sandy gravel constituting the natural horizon. This was cut by a number of features.

Running E-W across the southern end of the trench was [404], a shallow linear with a silty fill. This was probably heavily truncated as it only survived to a depth of 0.23m. No dateable artefacts were recovered from this feature.

Towards the mid-point of the trench, two linears were encountered running E-W across the trench, [405] and [407]. These were similar in dimensions and profile, and probably represent boundary ditches.

No dateable artefacts were recovered from these features.

Further to the north, another E-W linear, [427], was identified. This terminated within the trench, extending beyond the confines of the trench to the east. Although no dateable artefacts were recovered from this feature, it was similar in profile, dimensions and filling deposits to ditch [410], a post-medieval/modern feature (see below).

Another feature observed to cut the natural horizon within this trench was [414] = [416]. This feature was only partially exposed within the trench and could have been a pit or the terminus of a linear feature. No dateable artefacts were recovered from this feature.

Cutting through [414] = [416] was [410], a steep sided linear feature yielding post-Medieval/Modern artefacts. This may have been a drainage channel and was similar in profile and dimensions to [427] (see above).

An amorphous feature was identified towards the northern extent of the trench. This was [421], which was probably a tree bole or geological anomaly, although conclusive identification was hindered due to the feature being only partially exposed within the trench, and also truncated by ditch [418], a NE-SW aligned linear with moderately steep sloping sides. This was truncated by [422], an E-W aligned ditch. Post-medieval artefacts were recovered from this feature, which was probably a defunct boundary identified during the course of the geophysical assessment.

Deposit (402), a layer of light grey chalky clay, sealed the above features. This was probably a levelling deposit that was thicker towards the northern extent of the trench, where it was c.0.8m thick, than in the south, where it was c.0.3m thick. This

fits a general trend for overlying deposits to be thicker towards the northern extent of the investigation area.

A topsoil deposit, (401), sealed the area.

#### **Trench 5 (Plate 7)**

Trench 5, located towards the eastern extent of the site, again displayed evidence of stripping and levelling in the form of layers of modern dumped material. A possible flood deposit, (504), was encountered towards the western half of the trench.

No archaeological features were uncovered within this trench.

#### **Trench 6 (Fig. 6, Plate 8)**

The earliest deposit encountered within Trench 6 was natural layer (608), a firm mid orange brown sandy gravel. This was cut by [604], a N-S aligned ditch with moderate-steep sloping sides and a concave base, 1.6m wide x 0.74m deep extending beyond the confines of the trench to both north and south. This feature was filled by three clay silt deposits, (605), (606) and (607). Deposit (606) showed evidence of burning, possibly being a dumped deposit relating to fire waste. Animal bone was recovered from this deposit. No dating evidence was recovered from this feature.

Sealing ditch [604] was subsoil deposit (603) comprised of firm, mid yellow brown sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions.

Modern dump (602), a hard, light grey chalky clay sealed (603). This was overlain by topsoil layer (601).

#### **Trench 7 (Fig. 7, Plates 10, 11 + 12)**

The natural deposit identified within Trench 7 was (701), a mid orange brown sandy silt with fairly frequent patches of gravel and isolated patches of stiff yellow clay. Two geological anomalies were identified as cutting this deposit. These were filled by a mixture of deposits, including elements of the underlying geology; specifically gravel and stiff blue clay (see [702] and (703)).

A subsoil layer (715), up to 0.4m thick comprising moderate-firm, mid-light orange silt with occasional small stones sealed these anomalies.

An N-S aligned ditch, [704], was identified towards the centre of the trench cutting layer (715). Two deposits, (705) and (706) comprising orange grey silts, with inclusions of charcoal flecks, fire/heat cracked stones and burnt clay or daub filled [704]. No dateable archaeological artefacts were recovered from these deposits.

Two further linear features were encountered approximately 3m to the west of [704]. The earliest feature, Ditch [709], was aligned approximately N-S, measuring c.0.5m wide x 0.45m deep, with concave sides and base. This was filled by (710), a mid grey brown clay silt with occasional flecks of charcoal. Ditch [709] was cut by [707], an N-S aligned ditch, 0.5m wide x 0.65m deep x >0.9m long, terminating within the trench to the south. This was filled by (708), a mid grey brown silty clay deposit with flecks of charcoal, from which prehistoric pottery was recovered.

Towards the western extent of the trench, ditch [711] was encountered. This measured 0.5m wide x 0.45m deep, but survived only within the trench section. It had been truncated by [713], an N-S aligned ditch, 0.6m wide x 0.6m deep, which terminated within the trench. This was filled by (714), a moderate-firm mid

grey brown clay silt with occasional small stones and flecks of charcoal. Prehistoric pottery was recovered from this deposit.

All of these features were sealed by (716), a subsoil or depleted topsoil composed of mid grey silt with frequent small stones and flecks of charcoal. This was overlain by topsoil (717), a dark grey brown silt with fairly frequent small stones and modern inclusions.

### **Trench 8**

Trench 8 was not disturbed by the modern stripping and dumping of materials noted elsewhere on site (specifically within Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5). A natural horizon (801), of orange silty clay, was overlain by (802) a firm mid orange brown clay silt with gravel inclusions. This was interpreted as being a subsoil deposit and was probably the same as that within Trench 7; (715). This deposit was sealed by subsoil (803) and (804), a dark grey brown silty topsoil.

No archaeological features were present within this trench.

### **Trench 9** (Fig. 5, Plate 3)

The natural horizon identified within Trench 9 was (901), a firm mid-light orange gravel and silty clay. A number of features were cut through this deposit, however, ingress of ground water caused by the high water table led to constant flooding of the trench, making excavation of the features within this trench problematic.

An E-W ditch, [908], was uncovered at the north eastern extent of the trench. Although flooding precluded the full excavation of this feature, several sherds of post-medieval/modern pottery were recovered from this feature.

To the south of [908] was [904], an E-W ditch turning to N-S within the trench. Post-medieval pottery was recovered from this feature.

Adjacent to [904] was [913], an N-S aligned ditch c.2m wide. This feature was completely submerged by ground water, but geophysical survey suggested that it was likely to be the same as [422], the post-medieval boundary ditch excavated within Trench 4.

Another ditch, [906], appeared to run parallel to [913]. This feature was only partially excavated due to flooding, but several post-medieval artefacts were recovered.

These features were sealed by subsoil (902) and topsoil (903).

### **Trench 10**

Trench 10 was designed to investigate an anomaly identified during the course of the aerial photographic survey. At the time of the evaluation, however, this area was covered by a large mound of soil, making the execution of this trench impracticable. As a result, this trench was not excavated.

## **6. DISCUSSION**

### **Phase 1: Natural**

The earliest deposit exposed during the evaluation was a compact orange brown silt with frequent gravel inclusions. This deposit had variable elements of sand and clay across the site and was probably an alluvial or glacial deposit. Overlying this deposit was a layer of dark blue grey silty clay, constituting a possible flood deposit. This was concentrated towards the northern extent of the site, where it had not been removed by the later stripping of the area.

## **Phase 2: Undated**

A number of features uncovered during the course of this evaluation could not be assigned to any phase identified on site by either stratigraphic relationship or artefactual dating.

The remnants of a shallow feature [306], probably a pit or ditch terminus, survived to the north of the site, adjacent to a prehistoric terminus. This was heavily truncated by modern stripping.

Within Trench 4, several features fell into the undated phase. Ditch [427], an E-W aligned ditch was similar in profile and dimensions to [410], a post-medieval ditch or drainage channel.

Features [404], [405], [407], and [418] were all roughly E-W aligned ditches with fairly similar clay silt fills, ranging from mid orange to light grey. It is probable that these features were associated with a settlement or agricultural focus located within this area, possibly that identified during the aerial photographic and geophysical surveys. Feature [414] = [416] may also resemble the above features, but was only partially exposed within the trench.

Ditch [604] was located in proximity to the features in Trench 4, and may have served a similar boundary purpose. This feature was sealed by a sub-soil (603) which is likely to be the same as the subsoil identified in Trench 7, (715). In Trench 7, this subsoil was cut by prehistoric features. This indicates that ditch [604] is likely to belong to the prehistoric phase identified on site.

Trench 7 contained only one feature which could not be assigned to a specific phase. This was ditch [704]. This feature cut through subsoil layer (715) and was filled

by two deposits bearing evidence of human activity. Similarities in filling deposits and profile suggest that this feature is associated with adjacent prehistoric features identified within Trench 7.

## **Phase 3: Prehistoric**

Evidence for prehistoric activity was concentrated in the western area of site.

A heavily truncated feature, [301], identified in Trench 3 was likely to be Prehistoric in origin.

Trench 7 contained four linear features, [707], [709], [711] and [713] which could be assigned to this period. These probably represent boundary ditches. [707] cut [709], whilst [713] was likely to be a re-cut of [711]. These relationships may indicate the prolonged use of these boundaries, with re-cutting of the features becoming necessary over time.

Pottery recovered from ditch [713] was spot-dated as being middle Iron-Age scored ware.

## **Phase 4: Post-Medieval/Modern**

Evidence of post-medieval activity was encountered across the site.

In Trench 1 the impression of toothed-bucket stripping, [101] and [105], was identified.

Features [410], [422] = [913], [906], [904] and [908] were all dated to this period and constituted either drainage or boundary ditches.

Layers of dumped modern material, (103), (202), (203), (204), (205), (303), (305), (308), (309), (402), (502), (503) and (602), were found in abundance, but were concentrated towards the northern part of

the site. In Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 5 these layers lay directly above the natural horizon, supporting further the notion that layers of topsoil and subsoil had been stripped away, prior to the dumping of modern rubble and hard standing.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

The archaeological evaluation revealed evidence for the survival of prehistoric remains towards the western extent of the site, specifically within Trenches 4, 6 and 7.

A number of the features concentrated towards the western boundary matched with the results of aerial photographic and geophysical surveys (Fig. 8).

Ditch [604] tallied extremely closely to the ring ditch identified on aerial photographs. This may represent a Bronze Age burial site.

Ditches [704] and [709] matched the geophysical survey results in this area and may represent features related to settlement or land divisions. These probably post-date the possible Bronze Age ring ditch [604].

All of the features in Trench 7 were cut through subsoil (715). Undated feature [604] was sealed by subsoil (603). It is likely that (603) and (715) form part of the same deposit. This raises the possibility of the preservation of a prehistoric occupation horizon, possibly predating the middle Iron Age.

The concentration of features towards the western boundary is located on the highest part of the site. The natural horizon was encountered at c.4.5mOD within Trenches 4, 6 and 7, whereas it was at around 3.5mOD to the south (Trench 9) and as low as 2.8mOD to the north (Trench 3).

The possible flood deposits encountered within Trenches 1, 2 and 5 may further highlight the significance of this, supporting the interpretation that the area around Trenches 4, 6 and 7 was the most habitable in the prehistoric period.

Post-medieval features were located towards the southern half of site, taking the form of boundary and drainage ditches.

There was extensive evidence for modern disturbance on site, with machine stripping and modern dumping being particularly severe towards the north. Trenches 6, 7 and 8 appeared to be relatively unaffected by this phase of land use.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Cannon Kirk Ltd who commissioned the work. Dale Trimble coordinated the project; Dale Trimble and Tom Lane edited the report.

## 9. PERSONNEL

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## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

CAPCA Cambridgeshire  
Archaeology Planning and Countryside  
Advice

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists





Figure 1 - General location map

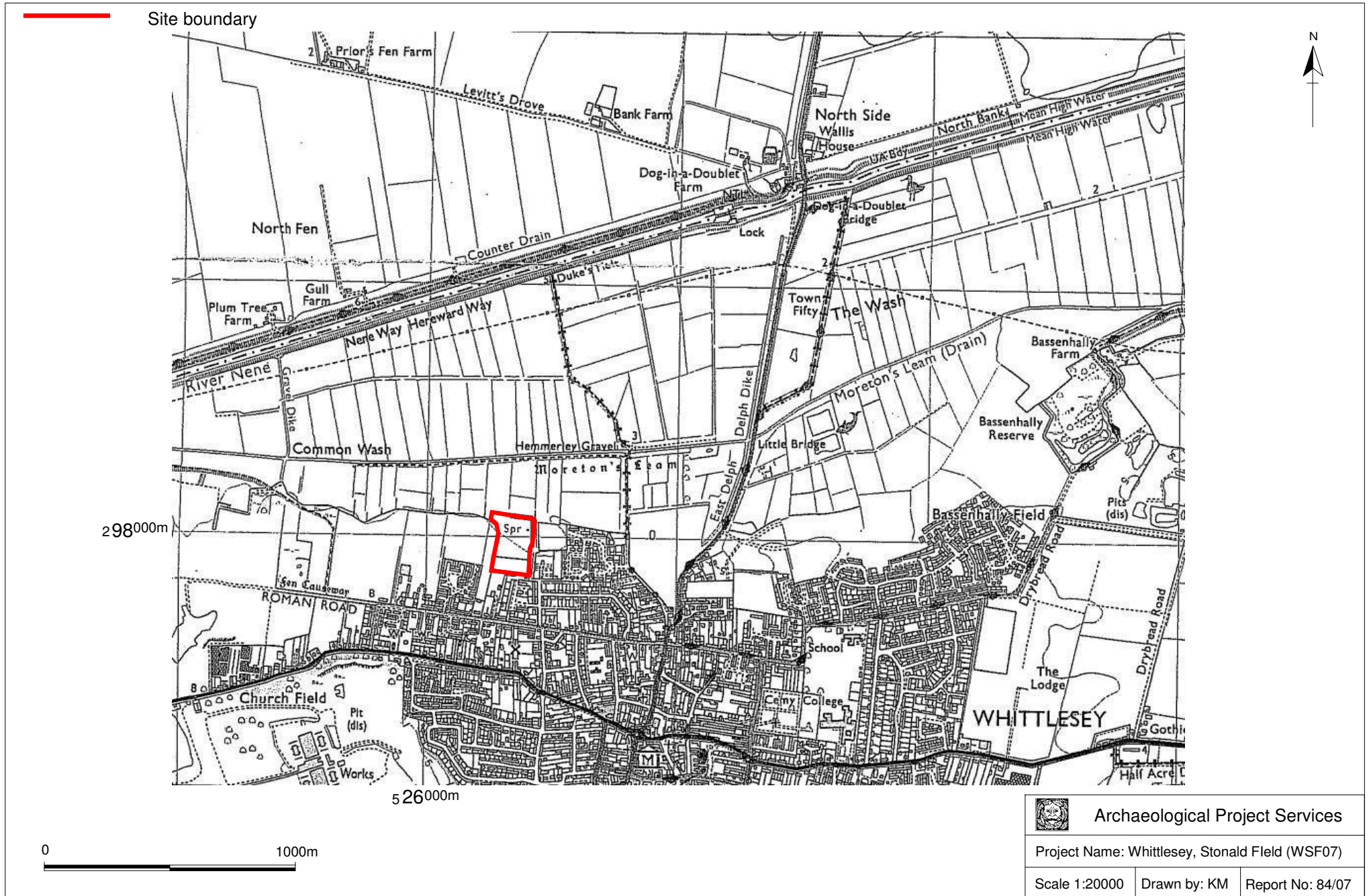


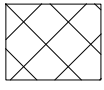
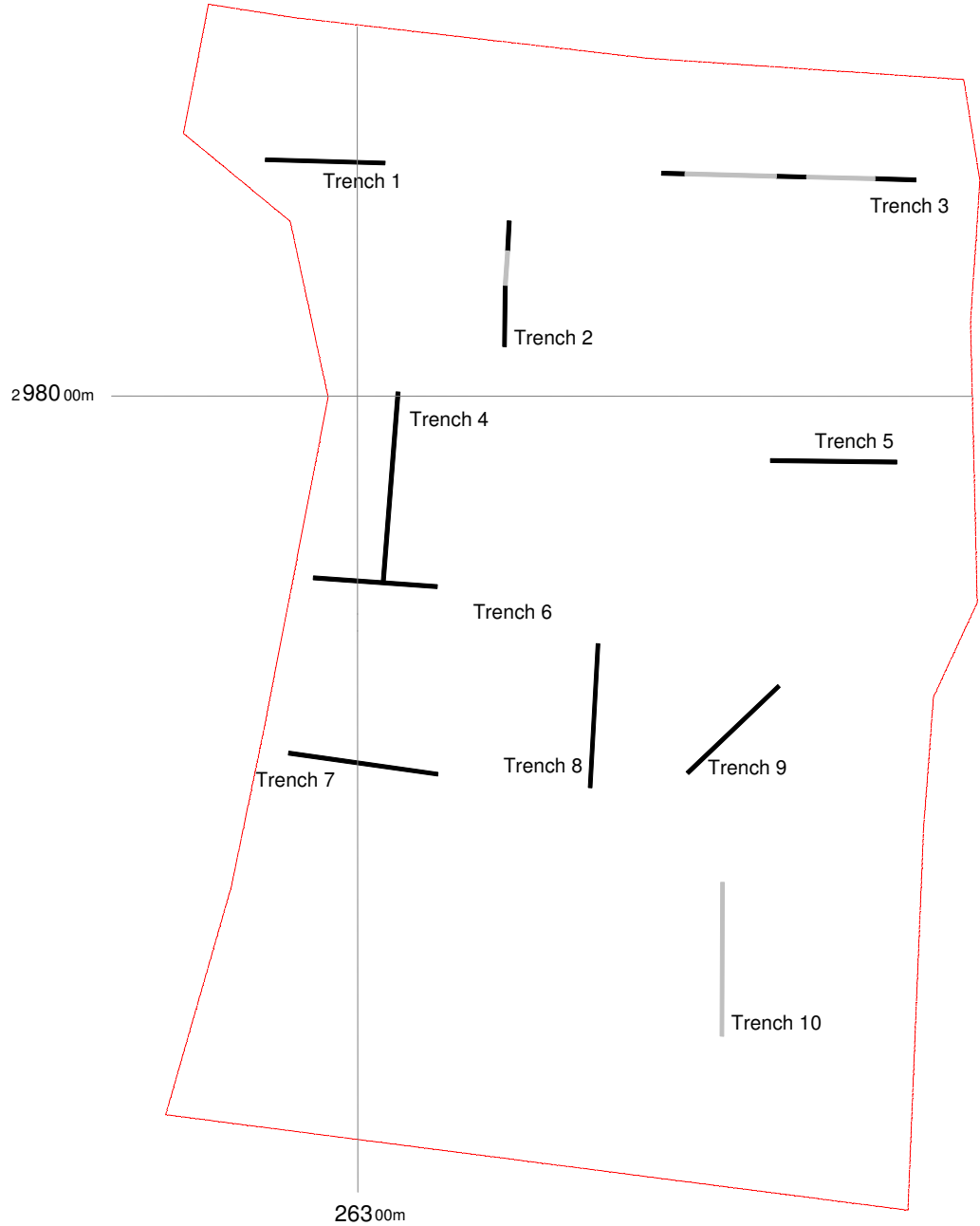


Figure 2 Site location map

KEY:

-  Site boundary
-  Unexcavated due to depth of overlying deposits
-  Quarry




	<b>Archaeological Project Services</b>	
Project Name: Whittlesey, Stonald Field (WSF07)		
Scale 1:1500	Drawn by: KM	Report No: 84/07

Figure 3 Layout of Trenches

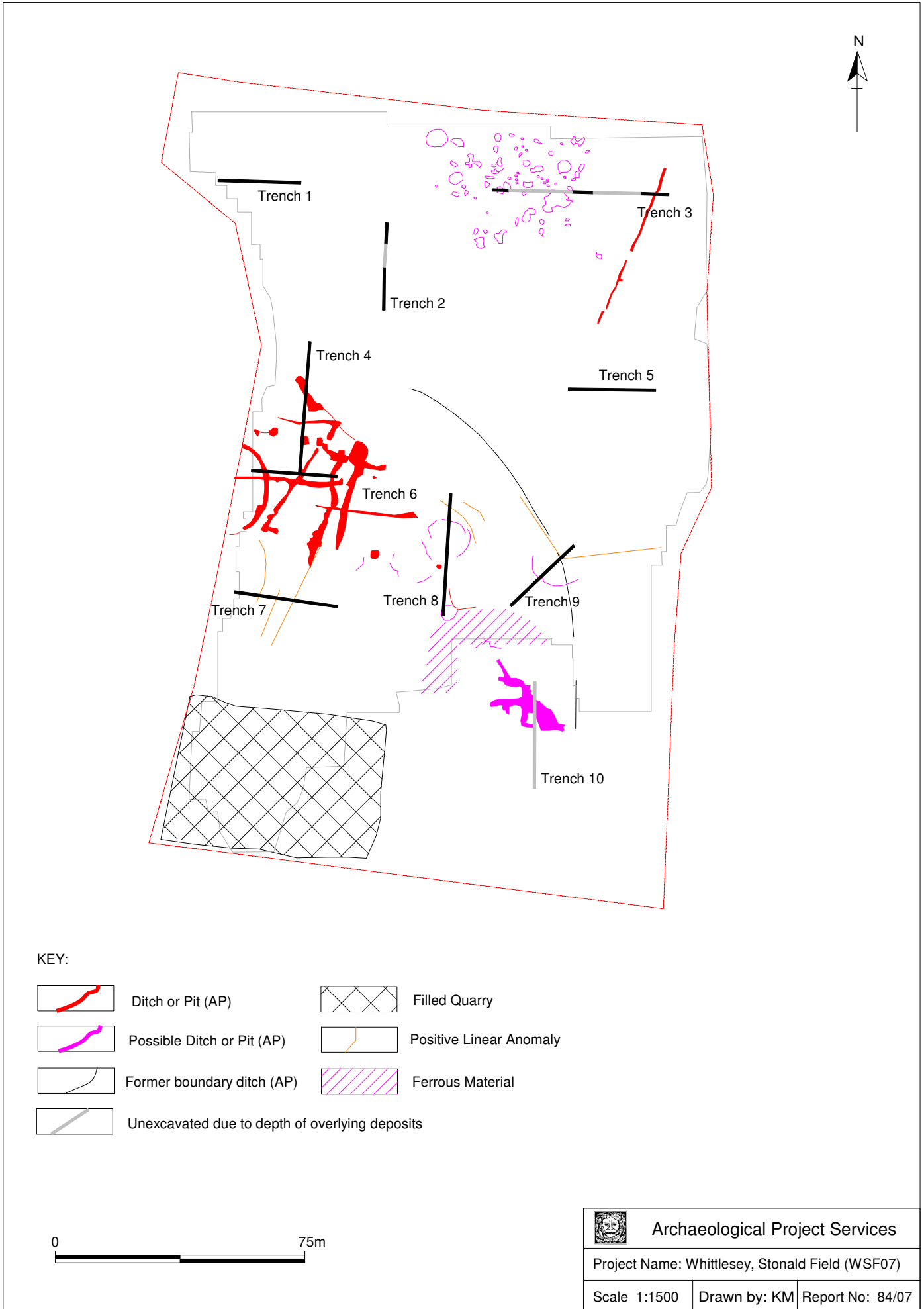
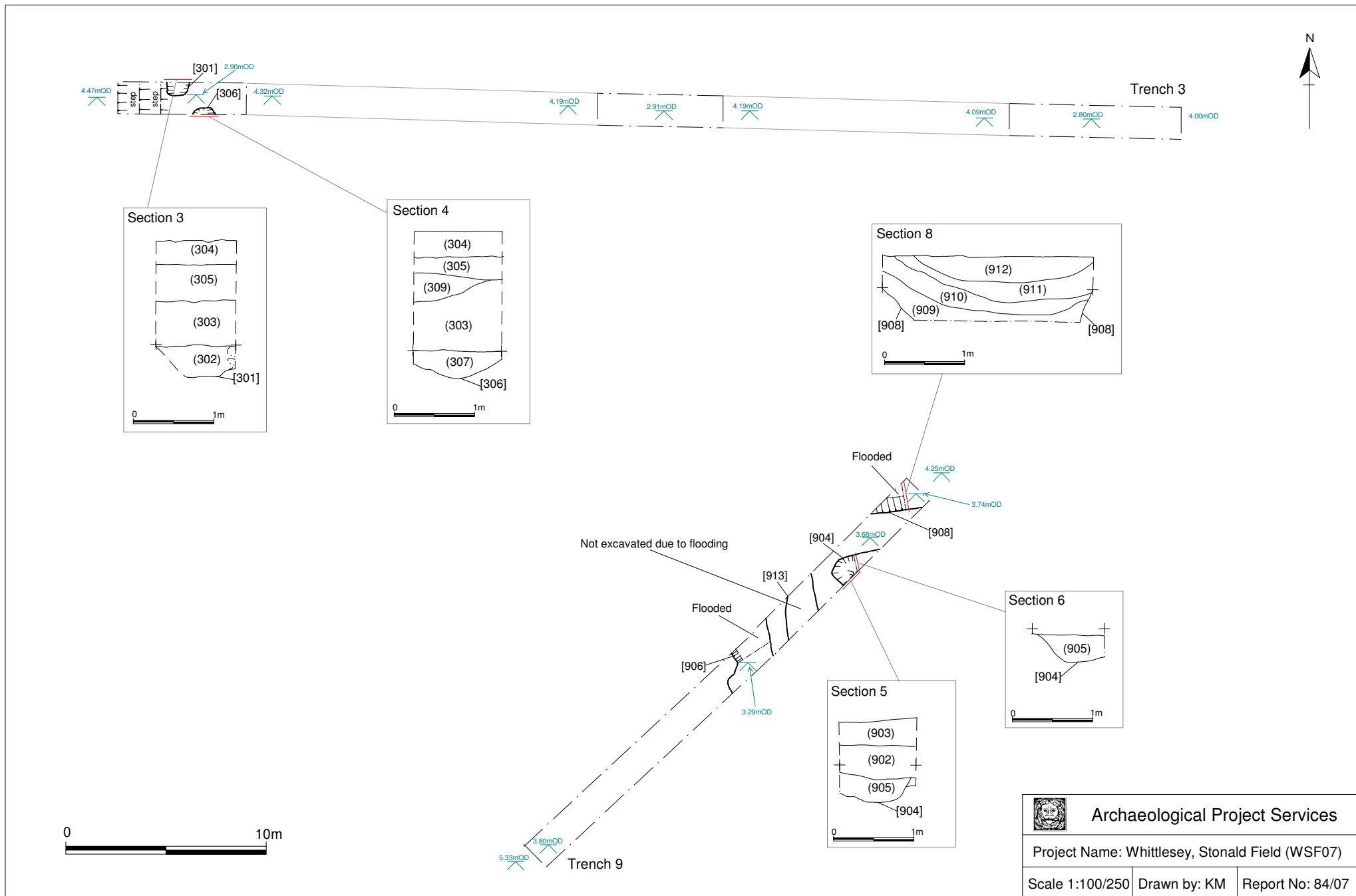


Figure 4 Layout of trenches showing aerial photographic and geophysical survey results




	<b>Archaeological Project Services</b>
Project Name: Whittlesey, Stonald Field (WSF07)	
Scale 1:100/250	Drawn by: KM
Report No: 84/07	

Figure 5 Trenches 3 + 9, plans and sections

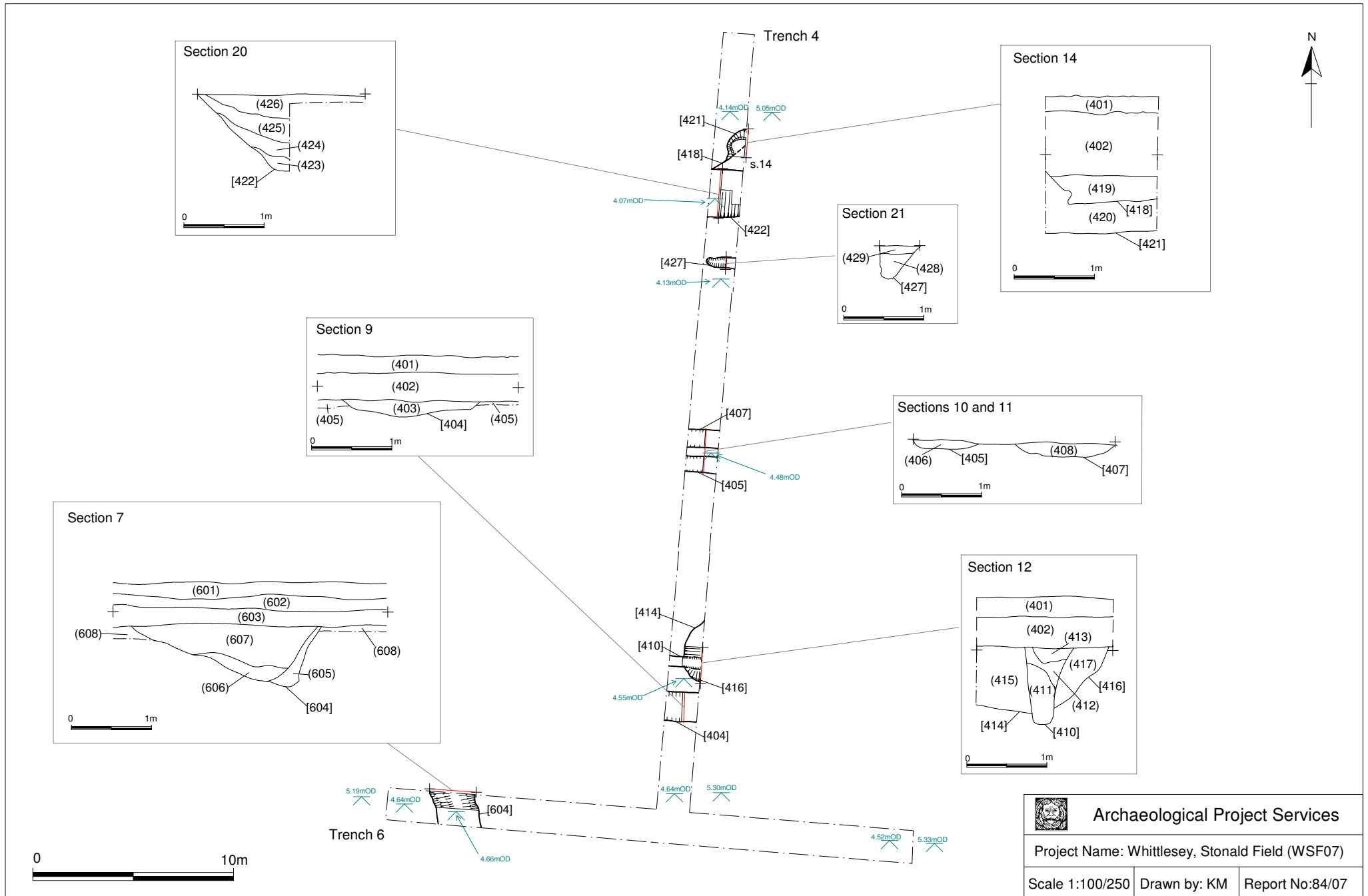

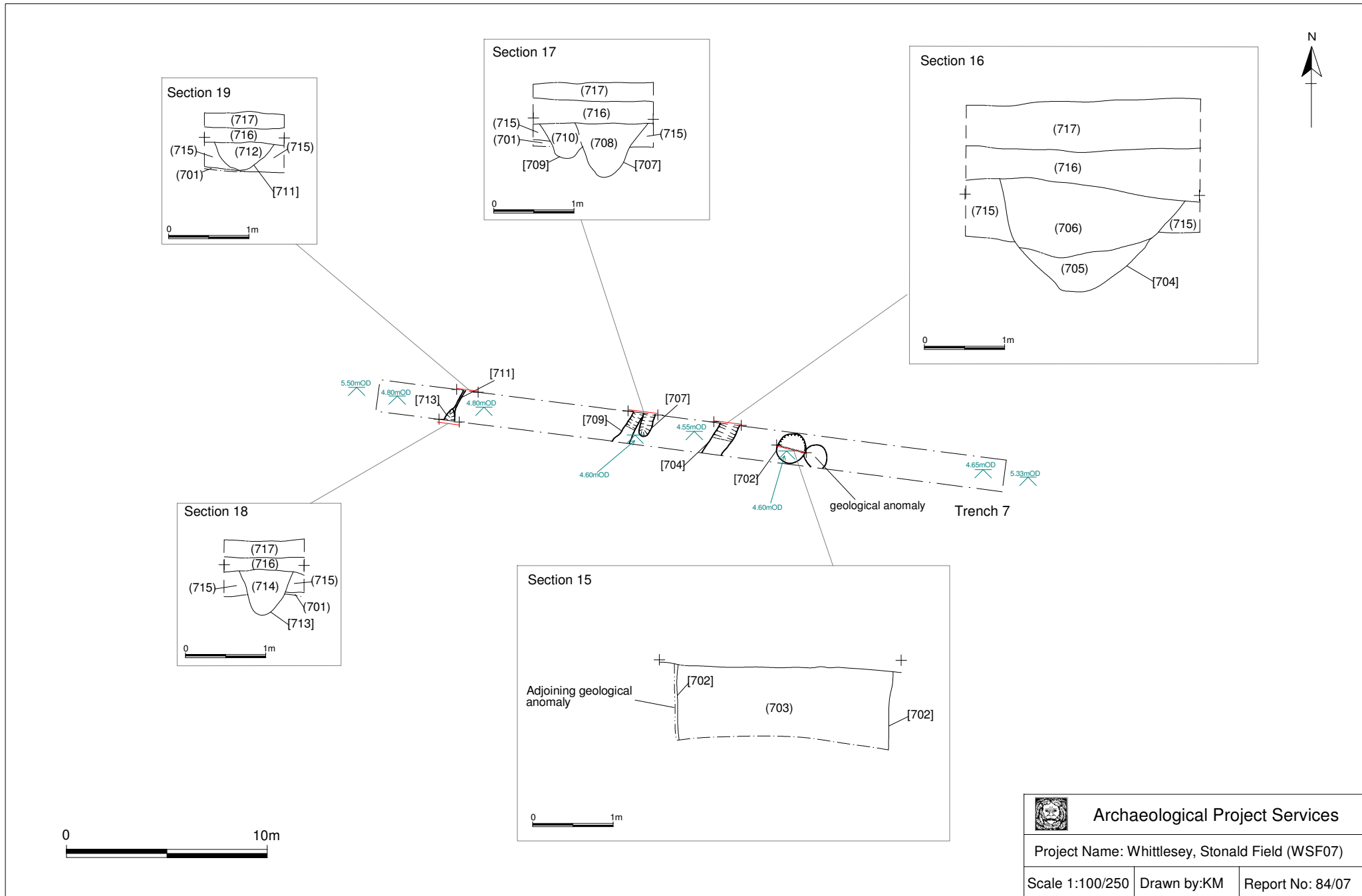


Figure 6 Trenches 4 and 6, plans and sections

	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Whittlesey, Stonald Field (WSF07)		
Scale 1:100/250	Drawn by: KM	Report No:84/07




	<b>Archaeological Project Services</b>	
Project Name: Whittlesey, Stonald Field (WSF07)		
Scale 1:100/250	Drawn by:KM	Report No: 84/07

Figure 7 Trench 7, plan and sections

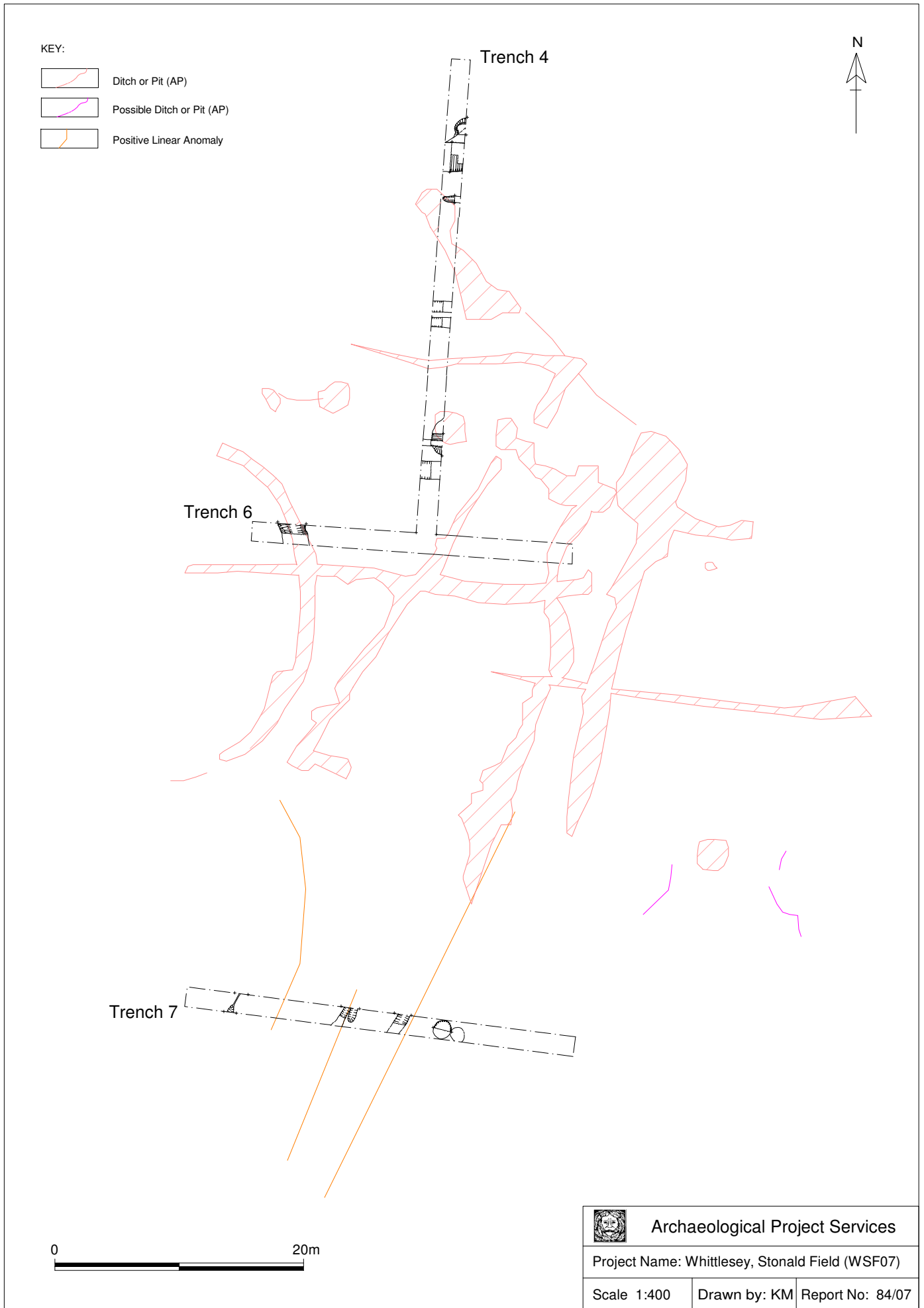


Figure 8 Trenches 4, 6 and 7 showing archaeological features, aerial photographic and geophysical survey results





Plate 1 View of site, looking north east



Plate 2 View of site, looking north west



Plate 3 Post-Medieval ditch [908]



Plate 4 Trench 1, looking west



Plate 5 Thick deposits in Trench 2



Plate 6 Thick deposits in Trench 3



Plate 7, Trench 5, looking east



Plate 8, Ditch [604]



Plate 9, Geological anomaly [702]



Plate 10, Trench 7, looking west



Plate 11, Features [707] and [709]



Plate 12, Ditch [713]



Plate 13, Post-Medieval boundary [422]

## 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for archaeological evaluation of proposed residential development at Stonald Field, west of Common Drove, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire.*
- 1.2 *A programme of archaeological evaluation is required to assess the nature and potential of the site. Aerial photographic assessment and geophysical survey have already been undertaken. This document sets out the methodology for an initial programme of trial trenching.*
- 1.3 *The development lies in an area of archaeological potential with cropmarks (suggestive of a possible Bronze Age barrow) and the suggested line of the Roman Fen Causeway known in the vicinity of the site. Aerial photographic assessment and geophysical survey within the development site have identified a number of ditched features, including half a ring ditch, potentially of Bronze Age date, possible pits and areas of deeper soil, which may mask further archaeological deposits.*
- 1.4 *On completion of this phase of fieldwork a report will be submitted on the findings of the investigations. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological investigations and will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

## 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological evaluation of an area of proposed residential development at Stonald Field, west of Common Drove, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire.
- 2.2 The specification has been prepared in response to a brief set by the Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice (CAPCA), with reference to English Heritage's guidelines *Management of Archaeological Projects* 2nd edition 1991, the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (IFA 1999) and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).
  - 2.2.1 The document contains the following parts:
  - 2.2.2 Overview
  - 2.2.3 The archaeological and natural setting
  - 2.2.4 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
  - 2.2.5 List of specialists
  - 2.2.6 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

## 3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Whittlesey is located approximately 8km east of Peterborough. The proposed site is located at the edge of the town, approximately 1km northwest of the town centre. The proposed development covers an area of approximately 3.45ha at national grid reference TL 2636 9792 (centre).

## 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning permission (Application No. F/YR04/3320/F) for residential development is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of a scheme of archaeological works. A brief has been provided by Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning & Countryside Advice (CAPCA 2005), which requires an archaeological evaluation to determine the nature and potential of the site and the need for any future investigation.
- 4.2 The first stage of evaluation comprising an aerial photographic assessment and geophysical survey was

undertaken in 2005 and the results submitted to CAPCA. The assessments indicated the presence of archaeological features on the site and further, intrusive investigation is required to assess the nature and potential of any archaeological remains on the site.

- 4.3 Following discussion with CAPCA a staged investigation will be undertaken in order to assist in determining any further work that may be required. The investigation will take the form of a series of linear trial trenches to provide a 2% sample of the development site, but excluding the known quarry in the southwest part of the site.

## **5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 5.1 The site lies in the Cambridgeshire fenland, situated on the northern side of the former island occupied by Whittlesey. The solid geology is Oxford Clay overlain by March Gravels. Lying at the edge of the built-up area local soils are not mapped, although soils immediately to the north of the site are given as Waterstock Association, fine loamy gleyic argillic brown earths over gravels capping the clay (Hodge *et al* 1984, 344).
- 5.2 The site lies on relatively flat ground at a height of approximately 5m OD, just to the south of the River Nene floodplain. The site lies 200m south of a main drain, Moreton's Leam, and 800m south of the River Nene.

## **6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW**

- 6.1 The Fenland has long been recognised as an important archaeological landscape, containing superimposed evidence of settlement, ritual and agricultural remains dating from the prehistoric period onwards. Whittlesey occupies a former island within the fenland, the area of proposed development lies on the northern side of the island, close to the fen edge (depicted in Hall 1987).
- 6.2 There is evidence of prehistoric occupation of the island, including Bronze Age barrows, to the east of Whittlesey, a possible burial, recorded in an area of brick pits to the west, together with scattered isolated finds of the prehistoric period. Cropmarks to the west of the site indicate a possible Bronze Age barrow (CHER11047).
- 6.3 Roman remains are known on the island and the suggested route of the Roman Fen Causeway (CB15033), which crosses the island on an east –west alignment, lies approximately 200m to the south of the site.
- 6.4 Three main areas of open field around Whittlesey still retain their medieval names, one of these is Stonald Field, the 'stony hale', here meaning gravel rather than stone (Hall 1987, 59). The development site appears to have retained the name from the former open field system.
- 6.5 Nineteenth century maps of the area of the site show the proposed development area (subdivided into two parcels) with a spring in the northeast corner of the site and a quarry in the southwest corner. The quarry is shown on maps from 1886 to 1950 and was infilled sometime before 1969. Borehole evidence has demonstrated the presence of the landfilled area and indicated its extent.
- 6.6 The proposed development site has been subject of aerial photographic assessment (Air Photo Services 2005), which identified a number of features, and also of geophysical survey (Archaeological Surveys 2005).
- 6.7 The aerial photographic assessment recorded a number of ditched features in the central section of the western half of the site, including half a ring ditch (adjacent to the western boundary). The ring ditch may represent a Bronze Age burial site with the other, straighter ditches possibly relating to later settlement or land divisions. In the central part of the site two partial circles may represent other burial sites or settlement, although it was not clear if these features were of archaeological origin. Other features were recorded in the same area, but their origin was not clear. In addition, a curving former field boundary ditch (with a possible bank) was identified.
- 6.8 In the northern part of the site a number of 'possible pits' have been mapped, but these irregular shaped features may be of natural origin. Areas of deeper soils have been mapped over the rest of the site, suggesting that the recorded features may lie on small islands of locally high ground and that deeper soils may mask further archaeological deposits (Air Photo Services 2005).
- 6.9 The detailed magnetometer survey located a widespread area of magnetic debris in the northern part of the site, thought likely to derive from waste material dumped within the site in the past and incorporated into the topsoil, and also an area of magnetic debris in the southwest corner of the site, a response to material within

the former quarry. The southeastern part of the site was not suitable for geophysical survey.

- 6.10 Two parallel linear anomalies, several curvilinear anomalies and a rectilinear anomaly were identified in the southern part of the site and these may represent responses to cut features (Archaeological Surveys 2005). As a significant proportion of the surveyed area was affected by magnetic debris other features, if present, may have been obscured.
- 6.11 There is potential for the survival of archaeological deposits at the site from the prehistoric, Roman and later periods. Key research priorities for the prehistoric and later periods include investigation of the processes of change through examination of settlement, funerary, ceremonial, economic and environmental evidence (Brown and Glazebrook 2000).

## **7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

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

## **8 TRIAL TRENCHING**

### **8.1 Reasoning for this technique**

- 8.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.

### **8.2 General Considerations**

- 8.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.
- 8.2.2 Constraints to groundworks will be identified prior to the commencement of site works. A risk assessment will be undertaken prior to the commencement of works and a copy will be made available to CAPCA.
- 8.2.3 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).
- 8.2.4 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) and the appropriate coroner's office.



- 8.2.5 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. Not all archaeological features exposed will necessarily be excavated. However, the investigation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.
- 8.2.6 Open trenches will be marked by barrier tape / orange mesh fencing attached to road irons or similar poles. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.

### 8.3 Methodology

- 8.3.1 Trial trenches will be located across the development area with the exception of the infilled quarry in the southwest corner of the site (approximately 3ha). The trench layout will be based on a grid pattern with locations adjusted to target possible archaeological features identified from aerial photographs or geophysical survey. It is proposed that 10 trenches (measuring 30m by 1.8) be excavated during this phase of investigation giving a 2% sample of the available area.
- 8.3.2 The precise number, size and arrangement of the trenches will be agreed with the archaeological curator prior to excavation commencing.
- 8.3.3 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.
- 8.3.4 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*ie* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features.
- 8.3.5 A metal detector will be used during excavation to aid optimum recovery of artefacts. Any identified artefacts will be excavated from their parent context in normal stratigraphic sequence.
- 8.3.6 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.
- 8.3.7 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 a larger scale.
- 8.3.8 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 work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeological features..
  - individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
  - groups of features where their relationship is important.

- the site on completion of field work

8.3.9 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. Contextually significant finds will be individually recorded in three dimensions. All finds work will be carried out to accepted professional standards and the Institute of Field Archaeologists *Guidelines for Finds Work* (1992).

8.3.10 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. If removal of the remains is necessary the appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department informed. If relevant, the coroner and the police will be notified.

8.3.11 The spoil generated during the investigation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the topsoil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.

8.3.12 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by a GPS and/or EDM survey.

## 9 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

9.1 If appropriate, during the investigation specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. The specialist will visit the site and will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis should further stages of archaeological work be required. The results of the specialist's assessment will be incorporated into the final report

9.2 Where appropriate particular attention will be paid to the examination of buried soils and the retrieval of plant macrofossils, molluscs and pollen, from both dry and waterlogged deposits, and material with the potential for dating critical changes.

## 10 LIAISON WITH ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATOR

10.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with the Development Control Archaeologist, Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice (CAPCA). Written notice will be given to the archaeological curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

## 11 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

### 11.1 Stage 1:

11.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

11.1.2 All finds recovered during the trial trenching will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

### 11.2 Stage 2:

11.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

11.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

### 11.3 Stage 3:

11.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared. This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
- Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.
- Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results
- A text describing the findings of the investigation.
- Plans of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.
- A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.

## 12 ARCHIVE

12.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the receiving body (Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store). This sorting will follow the guidelines contained in *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for long-term storage* (UKIC 1990) and *Standards in the Museum care of archaeological collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992).

12.2 The Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) has been contacted to obtain a unique event number: ECB2103.

12.3 Prior to the commencement of fieldwork the landowner will be contacted to agree the deposition of all artefacts and establish an in-principal agreement to the legal transfer of title to the receiving body.

## 13 DEPOSITION

13.1 Copies of the final investigation report will be sent to: the Client, the Development Control Archaeologist, CAPCA (initially a draft copy of the report and, following acceptance, two copies of the report); one hard copy and a digital copy of the approved report will be submitted to the CHER.

## 14 PUBLICATION

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

14.2 Details of the investigation will also be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).

## 15 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

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

15.2 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 investigations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

## 16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

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

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: Dr C Allen, independent specialist Roman: M Darling, independent specialist or local specialist if required Anglo-Saxon: P Blinkhorn, independent specialist Medieval and later: David Hall, independent specialist, or local specialist if required
Lithics	Barry Bishop, independent specialist
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist;
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	J Kitch, Archaeological Project Services
Environmental Analysis	V Fryer, independent specialist
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

## 17 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

17.1 The project will be under the overall direction of the Senior Archaeologist, Tom Lane, MIFA, FSA. Members of the project team will be drawn from APS's permanent staff. Individual members allocated to the project will, in part, be dependent on the precise timing of the work.

17.2 Trial trenching will be undertaken by a Project Officer and a team of two experienced site assistants. It is expected that the fieldwork will take approximately ten days to complete.

17.3 Post-excavation will be undertaken on completion of fieldwork by a Project Officer with assistance from the finds supervisor and CAD illustrator in conjunction with the relevant specialists. It is estimated that this will

take approximately one month to complete.

- 17.4 Contingencies have been specified in the budget. These include: discovery of unexpected remains; poor weather conditions; large quantities of well preserved environmental or waterlogged remains; Conservation and/or other unexpected remains or artefacts.

## 18 INSURANCES

- 18.1 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 and Professional Indemnity of £1,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

## 19 COPYRIGHT

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

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## Appendix 2

## Context Summary

Context	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
<b>Trench 1</b>	25m long x up to 1.2m deep x 1.6m wide		
101	1.1m wide x >1.6m long	Cut of linear feature, irregular in profile, running NW-SE across the trench	Marks left by toothed bucket indicating machine stripping in this area
102	Up to 0.2m thick	Firm, dark brown clay silt with occasional small rounded stones	Fill of [101]
103	0.86m thick	Hard mid-dark grey clay, flint, chalk and gravel mix	Made-up ground, probably to raise ground level above water table
104	0.2m thick	Firm dark brown clay silt with occasional small stones	Topsoil
105	1.1m wide x >1.6m long	Cut of linear feature, irregular in profile, running NW-SE across trench	Marks left by toothed bucket indicating machine stripping in this area
106	Up to 0.2m thick	Firm, dark brown silty clay with occasional small stones	Fill of [105]
107		Mid-dark orange silty clay with frequent gravel inclusions	Natural horizon
108		Very dark blue grey silty clay, firm	Flood deposit overlying natural towards east of trench
<b>Trench 2</b>	18.5m long ( in two segments) x up to 1.2m deep x 1.6m wide	This trench was split into two segments, or test pits, due to the great depth of deposits in this area of site	
201	0.5m thick	Firm mid-dark brown sandy silt with occasional sub-rounded stones	Topsoil
202	0.3m thick	Hard light grey brown silty clay with frequent inclusions of gravel and occasional brick rubble	Dump of modern material, made-up ground
203	0.3m thick	Friable light brown silty clay and gravel mix	Dump/levelling deposit
204	0.3m thick	Hard mid yellow brown clay with frequent brick rubble	Dump/levelling deposit
205	Not excavated	Friable silty clay with moderate chalky inclusions	Dump/levelling deposit
206	Not excavated	Soft mid orange yellow clay silt	Natural horizon
207		Void	Void
208	Not excavated	Dark grey silty clay	Flood deposit indicating wet/waterlogged area
<b>Trench 3</b>	18.5m long ( in three segments) x up to 1.4m deep x 1.6m wide	This trench was split into three segments, or test pits, due to the great depth of deposits in this area of site	
301	0.9m wide x 0.4m deep, extends beyond confines of trench to the north	Probable linear (only partially exposed) running N-S with smooth sloping sides and a flattened base	Probable terminus of linear, although could also be a pit

Context	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
302	0.4m thick	Hard, dark brown clay with moderate gravel inclusions and iron panning, one sherd of pot recovered from deposit	Fill of [301]
303	0.2m thick	Hard light clay with lumps of chalk, occasional patches of black	Dump/levelling deposit
304	0.2m thick	Loose dark brown silty clay with slight sand element, moderate gravel inclusions	Topsoil
305	0.4m thick	Mid yellow brown silty sand with frequent gravel and occasional brick rubble	Dump/levelling deposit
306	1.1m wide x 0.3m deep	Sub-circular feature, only partially exposed, with gradual sloping sides and a concave base	Pit
307	0.3m thick	Hard, dark brown clay silt with frequent gravel inclusions	Fill of [306]
308	0.15m thick	Mid brown sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions	Dump/levelling deposit
309	0.4m thick	Firm mid-dark brown clay silt with frequent gravel and building rubble	Dump of modern material
310	Not excavated due to depth of trench	Loose small-moderate sub-rounded gravel	Natural horizon of river gravel or dump of gravel
311	Not excavated due to depth of trench	Loose, mid yellow brown fine sand	Natural horizon or dump
<b>Trench 4</b>	40m long x 0.7m deep x 1.6m wide		
401		Same as(601)	Topsoil
402	0.3-0.8m thick	Same as (602)	Chalky dump/levelling deposit
403	0.23m thick	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt with clay element and frequent gravel inclusions	Fill of [404]
404	1.6m wide x 0.23m deep	E-W linear with shallow sides and a concave base	Ditch cut – probably only base survives
405	0.8m wide x 0.1m deep x >1.6m long	E-W linear with gently sloping sides and a flattened base	Ditch
406	0.1m thick	Hard dark orange clay sand with moderate gravel inclusions	Fill of [405]
407	1.3m wide x 0.1m deep x >1.6m long	E-W linear with gradual sides and a concave base	Ditch
408	0.1m thick	Firm mid orange brown sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions	Fill of [407]
409		Same as (608)	Natural horizon
410	0.95m deep x 0.57m wide x >1.6m long	Cut of E-W linear with very steep/vertical sides and concave base	Probable modern cut – resembles land drain channel without actual land drain
411	0.7m thick	Soft light grey brown silty clay with moderate gravel inclusions	Backfill in [410]

Context	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
412	0.26m thick	Firm dark grey sandy silt with moderate inclusions of coal and gravel	Backfill in [410]
413	0.18m thick	Hard orange brown silt and gravel mix	Re-deposited gravel capping post-med channel [410]
414	3.1m wide x 0.8m deep	Only partially exposed within trench, could be a linear or a pit with steep sides, truncated by [410]	Pit/ditch terminus, same as [416]
415	0.8m thick	Soft light grey brown silty clay with moderate gravel inclusions	Fill of [414]
416		Same as [414]	Same as [414]
417		Same as (415)	Same as (415)
418	1.3m wide x 0.6m deep	NE-SW aligned linear with moderately steep sides, truncated by boundary ditch	Ditch
419	0.4m thick	Firm mid-dark orange brown sandy silt with occasional small stones	Fill of [418]
420	0.4m thick	Firm mid-light orange brown sandy silt with occasional small rounded stones	Fill of [421]
421	Irregular	Irregular in plan and profile – appears to undercut natural horizon	Tree bole, obscures linear feature [418]
422	2.1m wide x 0.96m deep x >1.6m long	Steep sided linear running E-W across trench	Post-med boundary ditch
423	0.2m thick	Soft black silt and gravel mix	Basal fill of ditch [422]
424	0.2m thick	Firm mid-dark orange brown sandy silt with occasional small stones	Ditch fill
425	0.3m thick	Firm mid-light orange grey clay silt with occasional small stones	Ditch fill
426	0.3m thick	Hard (sun baked) mid-light orange brown clay with occasional small stones	Upper fill of ditch
427	0.5m wide x 0.42m deep	E-W linear with steep, near vertical sides and flattened base, with a rounded terminal at this point	Ditch, similar to [410] in profile and alignment
428	0.31m thick	Firm mid orange brown silty sandy clay with moderate gravel inclusions and occasional black flecks	Fill of [427]
429	0.1m thick	Very firm mid grey silty clay with occasional black flecks and moderate gravel inclusions	Upper fill of [427]
<b>Trench 5</b>	26m long x 1.2m deep x 1.6m wide		
501	0.4m thick	Soft dark brown sandy silt with frequent gravel and occasional brick rubble	Topsoil
502	0.3m thick	Hard light yellow brown clay with rounded chalky inclusions and modern rubble included within matrix	Dump/levelling deposit
503	0.4m thick	Mid orange brown sandy silty clay with moderate gravel and iron panning, brick rubble included within matrix	Dump/levelling deposit



Context	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
504		Soft mid-dark purple grey clay silt with patches of black	Flood deposit/water stained natural
505		Mid orange brown sandy clay with frequent gravel and iron panning	Natural horizon
<b>Trench 6</b>	25m long x 0.7m deep x 1.6m wide		
601	0.2m thick	Fairly loose mid grey brown clay silt with frequent gravel inclusions	Topsoil
602	0.22m thick	Hard light grey chalk and clay mix – marl?	Dump/levelling deposit
603	0.2m thick	Firm mid yellow brown sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions	Subsoil remnant, survives in patches along trench, where not disturbed by later activity
604	1.6m wide x 0.74m deep x >1.6m long	N-S linear with gently sloping side on west and steep side on east, concave base	Ditch
605	0.2m thick	Firm light yellow brown clay silt and gravel mix	Primary fill of ditch [604]
606	0.2m thick	Soft dark grey silt with slight red tinge, moderate gravel inclusions	Probable dump in ditch [604], possibly fire waste
607	0.5m thick	Firm light brown grey clay silt with moderate gravel inclusions and black flecks	Ditch fill, possibly back fill
608		Firm mid orange brown sand and gravel mix	Natural horizon
<b>Trench 7</b>	30m long x 0.7m deep x 1.6m wide		
701		Firm mid-light orange brown sandy silt with fairly frequent patches of gravel and isolated patches of stiff light yellow grey clay	Natural horizon sealed by subsoil/natural (715)
702	1.4m diameter x >0.4m deep	Circular feature with vertical sides, not fully excavated. Feature resembles a pit in plan, but on excavation was revealed to be a geological anomaly (sink hole?), abuts a similar feature to the east	Geological anomaly
703	>0.4m thick	Generally firm, although loose in patches, mid orange brown gravel and silt mix with patches of stiff blue (oxford?) clay	Fill of geological anomaly – containing fairly frequent fossils and elements of underlying geology (clay and gravels)
704	1.16m wide x 0.7m deep x >1.6m long	N-S linear with fairly steep, slightly concave sides and concave base, truncated by machine	Enclosure/boundary ditch- cut through subsoil (715)
705	0.23m thick	Moderate-firm mid orange grey clay silt with fairly frequent small stones, occasional patches/flecks of charcoal and fire/heat cracked stones	Basal fill of ditch – evidence of human activity in environs during gradual accumulation of deposit
706	0.45m thick	Moderate-firm orange/grey brown silt with slight clay element, occasional small stones and flecks of charcoal included within matrix	Upper fill of ditch showing evidence of human activity in environs during formation of deposit
707	0.5m wide x 0.65m deep x >0.9m long	N-S linear, terminating to the south within trench with rounded terminal, steep smooth sides and concave base, truncated by machine. Probably cuts ditch [709]	Terminus of enclosure/boundary ditch

Context	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
708	0.65m thick	Moderate mid grey brown silt and clay (c. 50-50) with occasional small stones and flecks of charcoal	Fill of ditch, evidence of human activity in environs during formation of deposit
709	>0.5m wide x 0.45m deep x >1.6m long	Roughly N-S linear, slightly meandering/curvilinear in plan, with moderate, slightly concave sides and base, probably cut by [707]	Enclosure/boundary ditch, probably curvilinear but not entirely clear within confines of trench
710	0.45m thick	Moderate mid grey brown clay silt with occasional small stones and flecks of charcoal	Fill of ditch, evidence of human activity in environs during formation of deposit
711	0.75m wide x 0.35m deep	N-S linear with moderate, concave sides and base. Truncated by machine – only visible in section. Probably re-cut by [713] which terminates c. 1m to the south	Ditch
712	0.35m thick	Moderate mid grey silt with occasional small stones and flecks of charcoal	Ditch fill
713	0.6m wide x 0.6m deep x >0.6m long	N-S aligned linear terminating at northern extent in rounded terminal, steep, smooth sides and concave base, probable re-cut of [711]	Boundary/enclosure ditch
714	0.6m thick	Moderate-firm mid grey brown clay silt with occasional small stones and flecks of charcoal	Ditch fill
715	0.4m thick	Moderate-firm mid-light orange silt with occasional small stones	Subsoil sealing natural – features cut through this deposit
716	0.3m thick	Moderate mid grey silt with slight clay element, frequent small stones and flecks of charcoal	Subsoil/depleted topsoil
717	0.25m thick	Moderate-loose mid-dark grey brown silt with slight clay element, fairly frequent small stones and modern material	Topsoil
<b>Trench 8</b>	35m long x 0.9m deep x 1.6m wide		
801		Moderate-firm mid orange silty clay with frequent gravel	Natural horizon
802	0.34m thick	Firm, mid orange brown clay silt with gravel inclusions	Subsoil
803	0.3m thick	Moderate mid brown silty clay with small stones and occasional flecks of charcoal	Subsoil/depleted topsoil
804	0.21m thick	Moderate-soft dark grey brown silt with frequent small stones and occasional modern inclusions	Topsoil
<b>Trench 9</b>	26m long x 0.8m deep x 1.6m wide		
901		Firm mid-light orange gravel and silty clay	Naturally deposited gravels
902	0.38m thick	Moderate-firm mid-dark grey brown silty clay with occasional small stones	Subsoil
903	0.37m thick	Moderate-loose mid-dark grey brown clay silt with fairly frequent small stones and occasional modern debris	Topsoil

Context	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
904	>0.9m wide x 0.34m deep x >2.4m long	Linear turning from E-W to N-S at this point in a sharp (c.90 degrees) corner slightly rounded on outer edge. Steep, slightly concave sides and concave base	Cut of ditch- only corner exposed – possible boundary or drainage ditch
905	0.34m thick	Moderate, mid orange grey silty clay and gravel mix with occasional large flints and pebbles	Ditch fill – probably Med/post-Med
906	Not fully excavated	N-S linear, this feature could not be fully excavated due to severe flooding as cut at water table	Boundary ditch – probably post-Med
907	Not fully excavated	Hard, dark grey clay silt with occasional small stones – waterlogged/flooded	Fill of ditch
908	Not fully excavated	E-W linear with fairly steep sides where visible – flooded due to high water table	Ditch
909	Not fully excavated	Firm light orange brown clay silt with occasional gravel – pottery recovered from this deposit	Ditch fill – lowest excavated within [908]
910	0.3m thick	Firm dark brown silt with frequent gravel and occasional brick fragments – pottery, bone, glass and metal recovered from this deposit	Ditch fill
911	0.3m thick	Firm dark brown silt with occasional pebbles	Fill of ditch
912	0.3m thick	Friable dark brown silt with occasional stones and roots	Slump of topsoil (same as (903)) or upper fill of ditch
913	2m wide x >1.6m long	N-S aligned linear – not excavated due to flooding	Probable boundary ditch – identified on geophysics and desktop. Probably same as [422]
914	Not excavated	Mid-light orange brown clay with occasional small stones	Upper fill of ditch – probable boundary feature

## Appendix 3 The Pottery

# WSF07 POST ROMAN POTTERY ARCHIVE

ANNE BOYLE

The assemblage contains a small number of sherds, many of which are in an abraded condition. Pottery of a medieval date is present, though this period is only represented by a few sherds and no good groups of material. The majority of the pottery dates to the early modern period. The range of pottery suggests domestic activity occurring on or near to the site during the medieval to early modern periods. The prehistoric pottery should be assessed by the relevant specialist. None of the post Roman vessels require illustration though this assemblage should be incorporated into any future work at the site.

trenc	contex	cname	full name	Cambs cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
3	302	PREH	Prehistoric wares	-	dark reduced with oxidised surface;	?	1	1	8		BS	fine quartz background with frequent sub round to round quartz(ite) 0.5 to 2mm + common rounded fe up to 2mm + occasional mica + occasional flint	bronze age ?
4	415	STANLY	Stanion/Lyveden ware	LYST	B	jar	1	1	7		base	external soot	
4	423	STMO	Staffordshire/Bris tol mottled-glazed	STMO		cup / posset	1	1	1		rim		
4	424	LERTH	Late earthenwares	-		garden pot	1	1	6		BS	abraded; ? ID or CBM	
4	424	PEARL	Pearlware	-		cup	1	1	4	internal blue chinoiserie transfer print	base	abraded	
4	424	WHITE	Modern whiteware	WHITE	blue	teapot	2	1	1		handle	flakes	

trenc	contex	cname	full name	Cambs cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
4	425	BONC	Bourne/Colne Type ware	BOND/COLNT	slightly sandy	jug / jar	1	1	2		BS		
4	425	TPW	Transfer printed ware	TRANS		cup ?	1	1	1	external blue transfer print	BS		
4	426	CREA	Creamware	CREA		plate / dish	1	1	8		rim		
4	426	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	PMR		jug / jar	1	1	2		BS	? ID	
4	426	LERTH	Late earthenwares	-		?	3	1	7		BS	very abraded	
4	426	NOTS	Nottingham stoneware	ENGS		?	1	1	2		rim		
4	426	TOY	Toynton Medieval Ware	TOYN		jug	1	1	11		rim	cuff rim; abraded; ? ID	
4	426	WHITE	Modern whiteware	WHITE	blue	small hollow	2	1	1		BS		
7	708	PREH	Prehistoric wares	-	dark reduced; fine	?	1	1	2		BS	flake; fine quartz background + sub round to round quartz up to 0.1mm + rounded fe up to 1mm	
7	708	PREH	Prehistoric wares	-	dark reduced with oxidised surface; fine	?	1	1	3		neck	fine quartz back ground + round to sub round quartz up to 0.5mm + occasional shell/calcareous material + occasional polished quartz.	

trenc	contex	cname	full name	Cambs cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
7	710	PREH	Prehistoric wares	-	dark reduced with light reduced surfaces; fine	?	1	1	1		BS	leached; fine quartz back ground + round quartz up to 0.5 + occasional fe	
7	710	PREH	Prehistoric wares	-	reduced with light reduced surfaces; fine	?	1	1	1		BS	leached; fine quartz back ground + round to sub round quartz up to 0.5 + occasional fe	
7	710	PREH	Prehistoric wares	-	dark reduced it oxidised surfaces; medium	?	1	1	1		BS	fine quartz back ground + round to sub round quartz up to 0.5 + occasional fe + mica	
7	714	PREH	Prehistoric wares	-	OX/R; coarse	?	4	1	16	scored parallel lines	BS	fine quartz background + coarse shell temper; scored ware ?	
9	905	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	PMR		jar / bowl	2	1	12		BS	abraded	
9	907	BONC	Bourne/Colne Type ware	BOND/COLNT	smooth	bowl	4	1	56		base + BS	underfired internal glaze; trimmed basal angle	
9	909	NCBW	19th-century Buff ware	-		lid	1	1	13		base		
9	909	PEARL	Pearlware	-		?	1	1	1	blue handpaint chinoiserie	BS	flake	
9	910	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	PMR		small bowl	1	1	18		rim	? ID or BL	
9	910	CREA	Creamware	CREA		jug / mug	1	1	7		rim		

trenc	contex	cname	full name	Cambs cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
9	910	LERTH	Late earthenwares	-		garden pot	1	1	7		rim		
9	910	NCBW	19th-century Buff ware	-		hollow	1	1	1	industrial blue and white slip bands	BS	flake	
9	910	PEARL	Pearlware	-		flat	1	1	1	internal blue hand paint	rim	flake	
9	910	STANLY	Stanion/Lyveden ware	LYST	B	?	1	1	7		BS	very abraded; ? CBM	
9	910	WHITE	Modern whiteware	WHITE		jug / mug	1	1	4	sponge blue	rim		
9	910	WHITE	Modern whiteware	WHITE		?	1	1	1		base		

# WSF07 DATING ARCHIVE

## ANNE BOYLE

trench	context	date	comments
1	106	modern	date on CBM
3	302	bronze age ?	date on a single sherd
4	415	12th to 14th	date on a single sherd
4	423	late 17th to 18th	date on a single sherd
4	424	late 18th to 19th	
4	425	19th to 20th	
4	426	late 18th to 19th	
7	706	-	only contains fired clay
7	708	bronze/iron age	
7	710	bronze/iron age	
7	714	middle iron age ?	date on a single sherd
9	905	16th to 18th	date on a single sherd; contains residual brick
9	907	late 14th to 16th	date on a single sherd
9	909	19th	
9	910	19th to	



# WSF07 CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL ARCHIVE

ANNE BOYLE

trenc	contex	cname	full name	fabric	frags	weight	description	date
1	106	BRK	Brick	gault	1	83	coarsely bedded on sand; 41mm deep; corner; thin	medieval
1	106	BRK	Brick	smooth oxidised	1	17	abraded	medieval to modern
4	426	FIRE CLAY	fired clay		1	2		
7	706	FIRE CLAY	fired clay		1	1		
7	706	FIRE CLAY	fired clay	part oxidised	4	14	possible floor/surface	
9	905	BRK	Brick	mixed red and light firing	1	10	mortar; abraded	modern
9	910	BRK	Brick	mixed red and light firing	1	28	corner; bedded on fine sand and cloth; mortar; strike marks on upper	modern
9	910	PANT	Pantile		2	157		

## **Appendix 4**

## **The Prehistoric Pottery**

### **Stonald Field, Whittlesey, WSF07**

#### **Report on Prehistoric Pottery**

*By Carol Allen*

302

Primary fill (of 4) of 301, possible terminus of linear or pit

1 sherd 8 g, fabric contains dense angular mainly clear quartz

Date: prehistoric

708

Fill of 707, rounded terminus of ditch

2 sherds 5 g, fabric moderate amount of small voids and rare quartz, possibly was shell tempered originally, very small sherds, possibly a slight shoulder on one sherds

Date: prehistoric

710

Fill of N-S linear ditch 709

3 sherds 3g, small sherds with small voids, possible leached out shell, no form or decoration

Date: prehistoric

714

Fill of enclosure ditch 713

4 small pieces making up a single sherd 15g

Date: Iron Age Scored Ware, possibly 4th to 2nd century BC (Knight 2002, 133-4)

If the ditches in trench 7 (707, 709 and 713) appear to be similar and associated then it is very likely that 708, 710 and 714 are all of middle Iron Age date.

CA, 26 June 2007

## **Appendix 5            The Animal Bone**

### **Whittlesey, Stonald Field Cambridgeshire (WSF07)**

*By Jennifer Kitch*

#### **Introduction**

A total of 28 (1047g) fragments of animal bone were collected by hand during a program of trial trenching at Stonald Field, Whittlesey.

The overall condition of the bone is moderate to poor, averaging at grades 3 and 4 within the Lyman criteria. Two fragments of bone from 19<sup>th</sup> -20<sup>th</sup> century context (910) displayed evidence of butchery consistent with disarticulating/jointing of the carcass.

The contexts dated to the prehistoric periods, yielded few fragments bone which provide little information save their presence.

A fragment of red deer skull was recovered from undated context (307), the antler had been sawn through the beam above the crown and probably removed for further working.

The assemblage is too small to provide meaningful information on animal husbandry or utilisation on site, save the presence of the identified species on site. Further excavation is liable to yield more bone of a similar condition, providing insight into the economies and diet taking place on site.

Animal Bone Archive WSF 07

Ctxt No	Taxon	Element	Side	Z1	Z2	Z3	Z4	Z5	Z6	Z7	Z8	Prox	Dist	Path	Butch	Burnt	Gnaw	Fresh Break	Asso'd	Meas'd	Tooth Wear	Surface	Condition	No.	(g)	Notes	
907	Cattle	Humerus	L	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	3	1	211		
907	Cattle	Humerus	L	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	156		
910	Sheep/Goat	Radius	L	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	4	1	3		
910	Cattle	Radius	L	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	47	Chopped and snapped through proximal shaft	
607	Cattle	Metatarsal	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	F	X	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	X	4	1	102		
607	Large Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	4	7	40		
607	Medium Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	4	3	2		
607	Cattle	Metapodial	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	4	1	3	Condyle fragment	
607	Sheep/Goat	Tooth	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	X	3	1	3	Lower M1= h
307	Red Deer	Skull- frontal	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	X	3	1	248	Sawn through the lower beam above the crown	
708	Cattle	Tooth	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	15	Lower M2, broken	
706	Sheep/Goat	Femur	L	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	4	1	13		
406	Large Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	4	1	23		
606	Cattle	Tibia	R	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	3	1	105		
905	Medium Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	7		
423	Cattle	Innominate	L	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	54		
714	Large Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	6		
714	Medium Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	4	2	0		
910	Large Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	9	Cut through the blade	

APPRAISAL OF THE CHARRED PLANT MACROFOSSILS AND OTHER REMAINS FROM WHITTLESEY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE (WSF 07)

Val Fryer, Church Farm, Sisland, Loddon, Norwich, Norfolk, NR14 6EF  
June 2007

**Introduction and method statement**

Evaluation excavations undertaken at Whittlesey by Archaeological Project Services revealed a small number of features of probable prehistoric date. Samples for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from three features.

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 500 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed on Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Modern contaminants including fibrous roots, seeds and fungal sclerotia were present throughout.

• **Results**

Cereal grains and seeds of common weeds were recovered at a very low density from all three samples. Preservation was generally very poor, with most plant remains being either severely puffed and distorted (probably as a result of combustion at very high temperatures) or heavily encrusted with mineral concretions. Barley (*Hordeum* sp.) grains were noted within the assemblage from sample 2 but otherwise, the cereals were all too poorly preserved for accurate identification. Individual seeds of goosegrass (*Galium aparine*) and brome (*Bromus* sp.) were recorded from samples 1 and 2 respectively, and sample 1 also contained a single hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell fragment. Charcoal/charred wood fragments were present throughout along with pieces of charred root or stem.

Fragments of black porous and tarry material were present within all three assemblages. Although some were possibly derived from the combustion of organic remains at very high temperatures, other pieces had the appearance of modern coke/clinker and were probably intrusive within the contexts, along with the small fragments of coal. Other remains were sparse, but did include pieces of bone and small pellets of burnt or fired clay.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The few charred plant remains recorded have clearly been burnt at very high temperatures and may possibly be derived from scattered hearth waste. However, the recovered assemblages are very small (<0.1 litres in volume) and almost certainly also contain an unknown degree of modern contamination. Therefore, if further excavations are expected within this area of Whittlesey, it is recommended that additional samples are only taken from features which are both dated and well sealed. As the current assemblages are so small, no further analysis is recommended at this stage.

Reference

Stace, C., 1997 *New Flora of the British Isles*. Second edition. Cambridge University Press

Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens    xx = 10 – 50 specimens    xxx = 50 – 100 specimens    cf = compare

## Appendix 7

## GLOSSARY

<b>Alluvium</b>	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
<b>Anglo-Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
<b>Bronze Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
<b>Context</b>	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
<b>Cropmark</b>	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
<b>Cut</b>	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
<b>Fill</b>	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
<b>Geophysical Survey</b>	Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry and resistivity survey.
<b>Iron Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
<b>Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany
<b>Transformed</b>	Soil deposits that have been changed. The agencies of such changes include natural processes, such as fluctuating water tables, worm or root action, and human activities such as gardening or agriculture. This transformation process serves to homogenise soil, erasing evidence of layering or features.

## Appendix 8

## THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

83	Context records
2	Photographic record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
8	Daily record sheet
3	Levels sheet
18	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix

All primary records are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Cambridgeshire County Council  
Castle Court  
Shire Hall  
Cambridgeshire  
CB3 0AP

Accession Number: ECB2103

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: WSF07

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

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