

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF LAND  
AT 7 NORFOLK STREET,  
WIMBLINGTON,  
CAMBRIDGESHIRE  
(WINS07)**

Work Undertaken For  
**Robert Doughty Consultancy  
and Rose Homes (EA) Ltd.**

October 2007

Report Compiled by  
Mary Nugent H.N.D, BA (Hons)

Planning Application No: F/YR-6/0445/0  
Cambridgeshire Event No: ECB 2723  
National Grid Reference: TL 416 924  
OASIS Record No: archaeo11-33346

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**

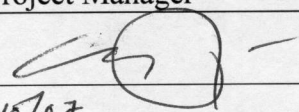
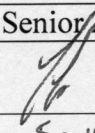


A.P.S. Report No. **132/07**

## Quality Control

Norfolk St  
Wimblington  
Cambridgeshire  
(WINS07)

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Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
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## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at 7 Norfolk Street, Wimblington, Cambridgeshire. This was in order to determine the archaeological implications of proposed development at the site.*

*The site was located close to the historic core of the village and previous investigations close by had revealed a prehistoric ditch containing burnt flint and pollen suggestive of the Mesolithic period, post medieval refuse pits, and post medieval and modern ditches and drainage dykes.*

*The archaeological evaluation revealed a series of pits containing late post medieval domestic debris. However, no earlier remains or artefacts were identified.*

## 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

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Robert Doughty Consultancy on behalf of Rose Homes (EA) Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological investigation in advance of

proposed development at 7 Norfolk Street, Wimblington, Cambridgeshire, as detailed in Planning Application F/YR-6/0445/0. The evaluation was undertaken on the 16<sup>th</sup> October 2007 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by CAPCA.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Wimblington is located 5km south of March in the Fenland district of Cambridgeshire (Fig 1).

The proposed development area is situated near the centre of the village, on the west side of Norfolk Street to the rear of number 7, at national grid reference TL 416 924.

Local soils are of the Efford 1 Association, typically loamy soils on gravel (Hodge *et al.* 1984). These overlie a solid geology of Jurassic Blisworth Clay (BGS 1984). The village is on a slight rise above the fen at about 5m OD.

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

The Fenland is an important archaeological landscape containing evidence of settlement, ritual and agricultural remains from the prehistoric period onwards.

Prehistoric and post medieval features were identified during previous investigations immediately south of the site at 3 Norfolk Street. These remains comprised a ditch terminus containing burnt flint, possibly Mesolithic in date, and a number of post medieval pits, dykes and drainage ditches (CHER No: MCB16492).

An evaluation at Church Street, to the south of the site, identified three modern features and an early post medieval ditch (CHER No. 17376).

Although excluded from the Domesday survey of 1086, the place-name of *Wimblingetune* is referred to in a text of 975 AD indicating that the settlement at least has pre conquest origins. The name perhaps means 'the *tun* (village) of Winebald's people' (Ekwall 1989).

### 3. AIMS

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

### 4. METHODS

The trial trenching comprised two trenches in a T-shape, one at 30m x 1.6m located parallel to the northern site boundary, the second at 15m x 1.6m extending south from the centre of the 30m trench (Fig. 3).

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 list of all contexts and their interpretations appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was also compiled and sections and plans were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:50 respectively. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

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

Investigative exploration of the features revealed yielded early modern finds and excavation ceased. Features were recorded in plan only.

### 5. RESULTS

The results of the archaeological evaluation are presented in detail below. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field (a list of all contexts recorded on site is included as Appendix 2).

The earliest deposit encountered in the trenches was a layer of yellowish brown clay (003). This was interpreted as being the natural horizon and was cut by a number of archaeological features.

Cutting natural at the eastern end of Trench 1 was a sub-circular pit, [006], 0.65m in diameter with a fill of orange brown silty clay (007). This yielded pottery and glass dating to about the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. West of this was another sub-circular pit [004] 1.15m in diameter with a fill of mid brown silty clay (005). Glass and ironwork of 19<sup>th</sup>-early 20<sup>th</sup> century date were recovered from this pit.

In the western part of Trench 1 was a sub-rectangular pit 1.4m by 0.9m [012] with a fill of dark grey brown silty clay (013). Pottery of 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century date was retrieved from this pit, together with clay pipe and ceramic tile. Immediately west of this was a posthole [014], 0.25m in diameter with a fill of dark grey brown silt (015). Towards the western extent of Trench 1 was a sub-rectangular pit [010] 2.5m by 1.2m with a fill of dark grey brown silty clay (011). A piece of pottery dating to the late 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century was

recovered from this. West of this pit, at the end of the trench, was a sub-circular pit, [008], 1.3m in diameter with a fill of dark grey brown silty clay (009), from which a piece of early 20<sup>th</sup> century glass was recovered.

Cutting the natural at the southern extent of Trench 2 was a pit or a ditch [018] at least 2.5m wide with a fill of light greyish brown silty clay (019). This contained pottery of late 18<sup>th</sup>-mid 19<sup>th</sup> century date, and roofing slate. Cutting the upper fill of [018] was a small pit, [016], 0.2m in diameter, with a fill of dark brown silt (017).

At the northern extent of Trench 2 was a sub-rectangular pit [020] 3.5m wide with a fill of mid yellow brown silt clay (021).

Sealing all the features in the trenches was a subsoil comprising a 0.24m thick layer of mid grey clay silt (002) and a topsoil deposit of dark grey silt (001) up to 0.24m. Pottery of late 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century date was recovered from (002), together with a residual sherd of late 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century ceramic.

## 6. DISCUSSION

The earliest deposit exposed during the evaluation was a firm mid yellow brown clay silt natural (003), probably alluvial in origin.

No prehistoric or medieval activity was represented at the site and the earliest pottery identified dated from the late 17<sup>th</sup> century. Previous investigations in the vicinity have also revealed post medieval and modern features. This suggests that the prehistoric ditch to the south at 3 Norfolk Street should be viewed in isolation.

Post medieval and modern remains consisted of a series of large rectangular

pits and smaller circular pits. Virtually all of these contained artefacts of late 17<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century date suggesting they were probably for the disposal of domestic refuse.

Two post holes were also revealed but these occurred some distance apart and are probably not associated. There are no indications these represented structures and they are more likely to have defined localised fencing or the positions of garden poles.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at 7 Norfolk Street, Wimblington, as the area is archaeologically sensitive, situated in the historic core of the village and near to previous discoveries of prehistoric and post-medieval remains.

However, no prehistoric or medieval remains were encountered during the evaluation. Instead, the features recorded dated from the post medieval period.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Robert Doughty Consultancy and Rose Homes (EA) Ltd for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Dave Start allowed access to the library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor  
Site Staff: Ray Holt, Mary Nugent  
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley

Photographic reproduction: Mary Nugent

Illustration: Sue Unsworth

Post-excavation Analyst: Mary Nugent

## 10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Ekwall, E, 1989 *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names* (4<sup>th</sup> edition)

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

IFA, 1999 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation*

## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

CAPCA Cambridgeshire Archaeology and Planning and Countryside Advice

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

OD Ordnance Datum (height above sea level)



Figure 1 General Location Plan

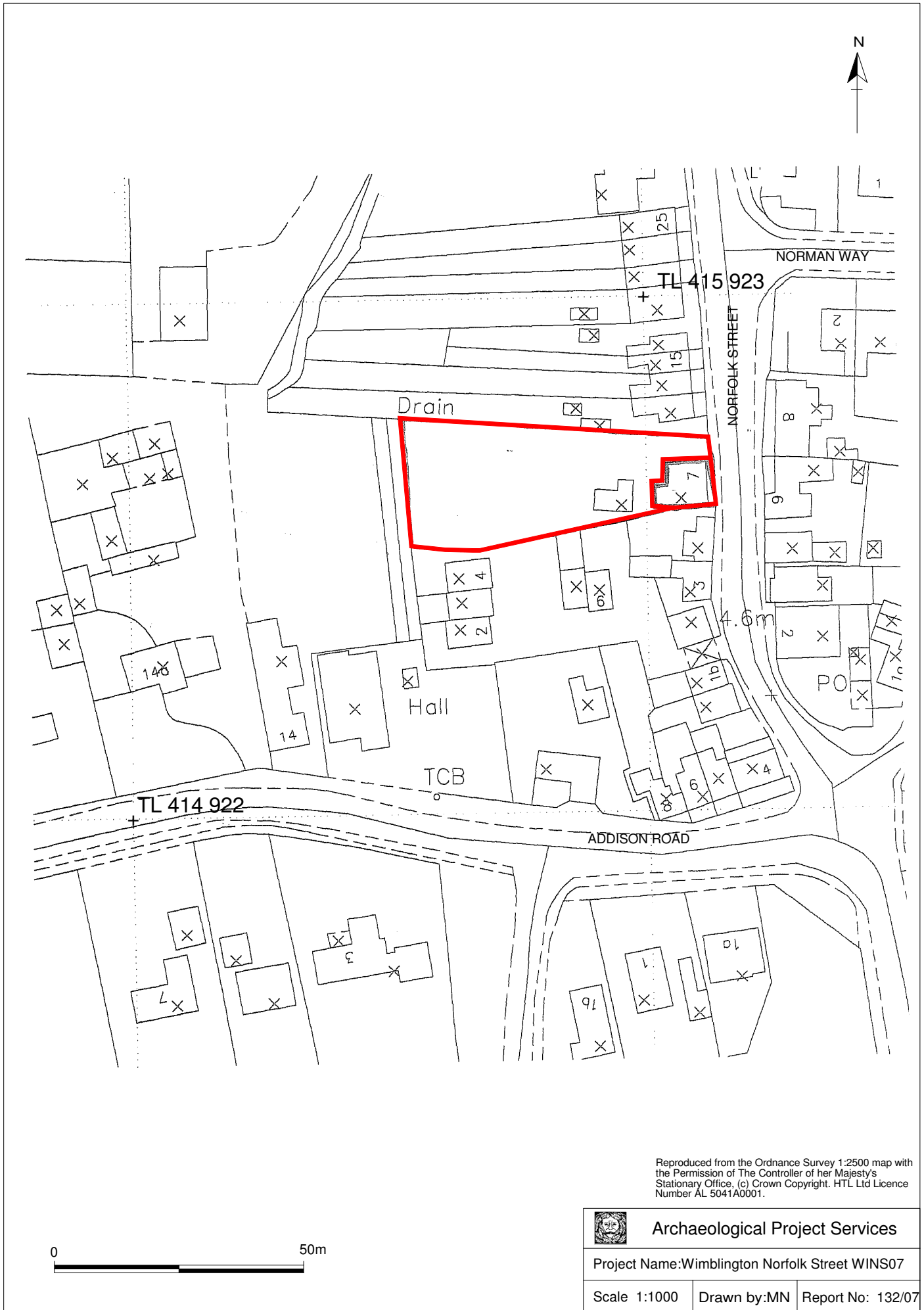
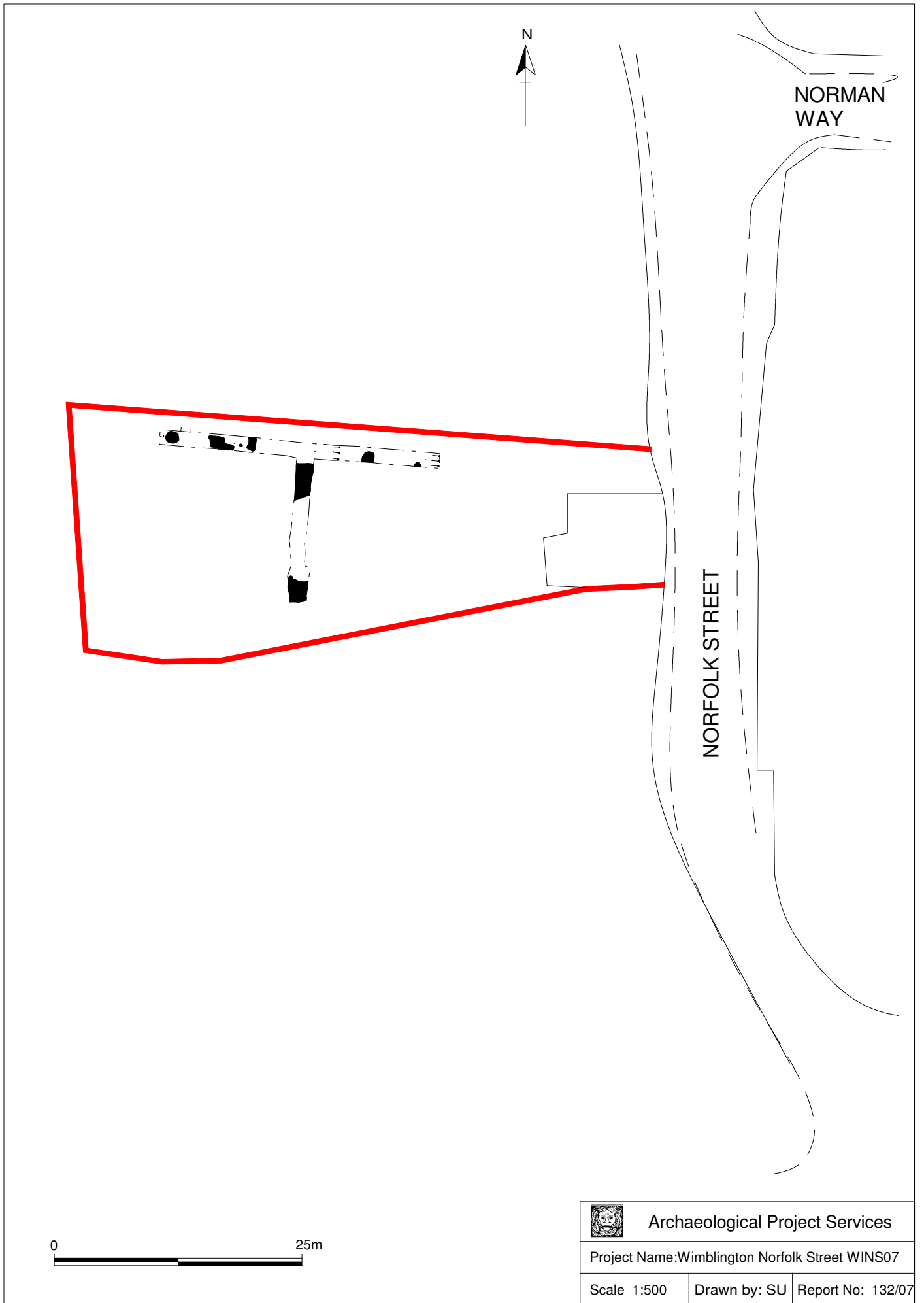


Figure 2 Site Location Map




 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: Wimblington Norfolk Street WINS07		
Scale 1:500	Drawn by: SU	Report No: 132/07

Figure 3 Trench Location Plan

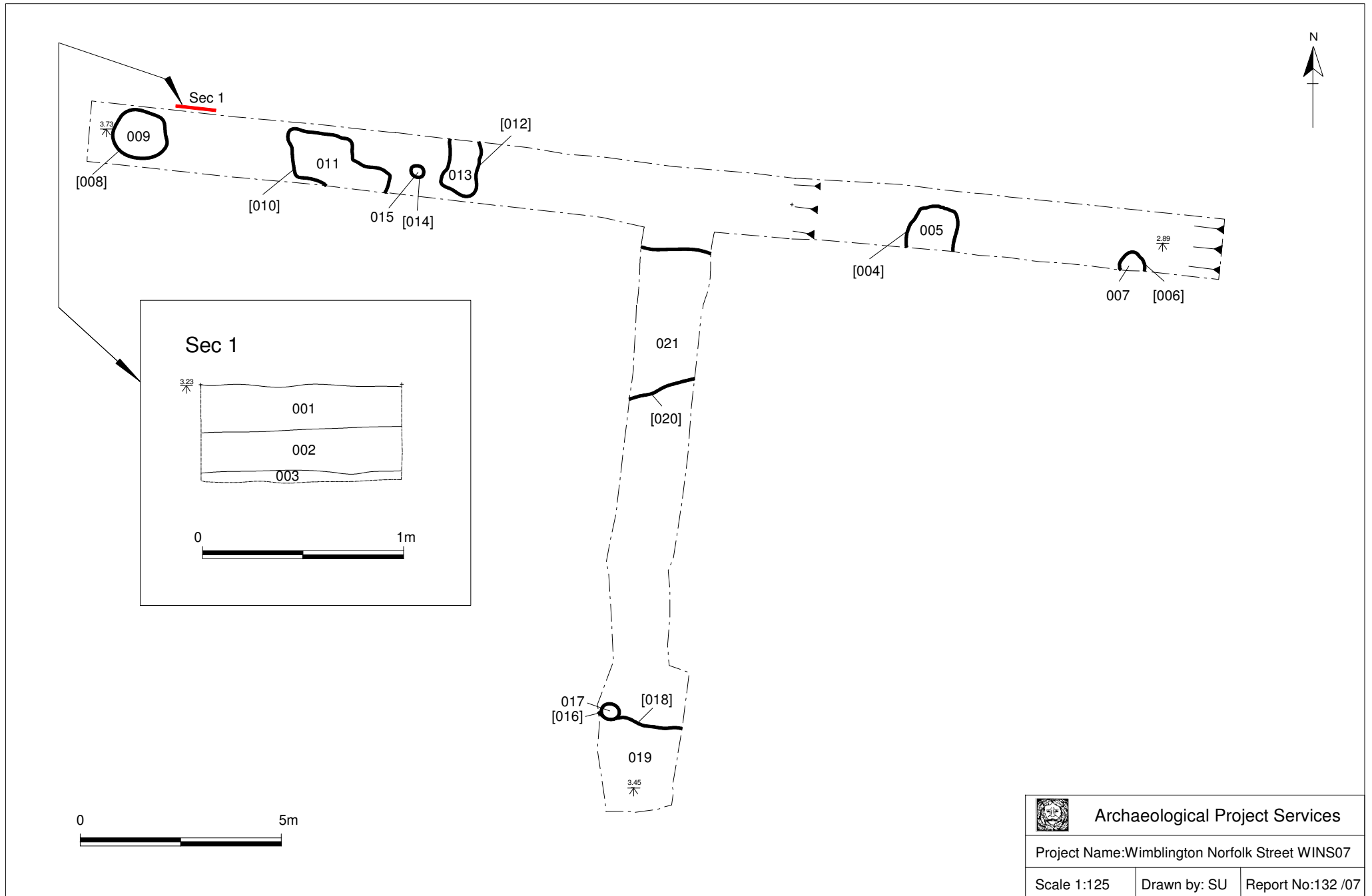


Figure 4 Plan of trenches and section location





Plate 1 Site prior to development looking east



Plate 2 Work in progress





Plate 3 Trench 1 looking east



Plate 4 Trench 1 looking west





Plate 5 Trench 2 looking south



Plate 6 Section 1





**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES

*Project Designs*

*Desk-top Assessments*

*Evaluations*

*Excavations*

*Watching Briefs*

*Project Management*

*Building Surveys*

*Presentation*

*Interpretation*

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**Appendix 1**

**LAND AT  
NORFOLK STREET,  
WIMBLINGTON,  
CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**PREPARED FOR  
ROBERT DOUGHTY CONSULTANCY  
AND ROSE HOMES (EA) LTD**

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

**SEPTEMBER 2007**

## 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at Norfolk Street, Wimblington, Cambridgeshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying in the historic core of the village. Previous investigations immediately adjacent to the site revealed a prehistoric ditch containing burnt flint and pollen suggestive of the Mesolithic period, post-medieval refuse pits, and post-medieval and modern ditches and drainage dykes.*
- 1.3 *A programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching is required at the site.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

## 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at Norfolk Street, Wimblington, 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 Wimblington is located 5km south of March in the Fenland district of Cambridgeshire. The site is near the centre of the village, on the west side of Norfolk Street, to the rear of number 7, at national grid reference TL 416 924.

## 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (F/YR-6/0445/O) has been submitted for residential development of the site. A condition of outline consent is for a programme of archaeological work. In the first instance this will involve trial trenching.

## 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Soils at the site are Efford 1 Association loamy soils on gravel. The village is on a slight rise above the fen at about 5m OD.

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Previous investigations immediately to the south, at 3 Norfolk Street, revealed a possible prehistoric ditch containing burnt flint and a pollen sequence suggestive of a Mesolithic date. Several refuse pits of 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> century date were identified as well as ditches and drainage dykes of post-medieval and modern date.

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      **LIAISON WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATOR**

- 8.1      Close contact will be maintained with the archaeological curator throughout the investigation to ensure that the scheme of works fulfils their requirements.

9      **TRIAL TRENCHING**

- 9.1      Reasoning for this technique
- 9.1.1    Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.
- 9.1.2    The trial trenching will comprise two trenches in a T-shape. These will be one at 30m x 1.6m located parallel to the northern site boundary, with the second trench at 15m x 1.6m extending south from the centre of the 30m trench.
- 9.2      General Considerations
- 9.2.1    All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.
- 9.2.2    The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).
- 9.2.3    Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.
- 9.2.4    Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. 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.

- 9.2.5 Open trenches will be marked by 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.

9.3 Methodology

- 9.3.1 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.

- 9.3.2 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*ie* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features.

- 9.3.3 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.

- 9.3.4 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale.

- 9.3.5 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

9.3.5.1 the site before the commencement of field operations.

9.3.5.2 the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.

9.3.5.3 individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.

9.3.5.4 groups of features where their relationship is important.

9.3.5.5 the site on completion of field work

- 9.3.6 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.

- 9.3.7 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.

- 9.3.8 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.

- 9.3.9 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by tape, GPS or EDM survey.

## **10 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

- 10.1 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

## **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:

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

11.3.1.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the site.

11.3.1.3 Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.

11.3.1.4 Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results.

11.3.1.5 A text describing the findings of the investigation.

11.3.1.6 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.



11.3.1.7 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.

11.3.1.8 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.

11.3.1.9 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

11.3.1.10 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.

11.3.1.11 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 appropriate local museum. This sorting will be undertaken according to the guidelines and conditions stipulated by the museum, and appropriate national guidelines, for long-term storage and curation.

## 13 REPORT DEPOSITION

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

## 14 PUBLICATION

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

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

## 15 CURATORIAL MONITORING

15.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Cambridge Archaeology Office. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project to enable them to make monitoring arrangements.

## 16 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

16.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from the archaeological curator, the client and their consultant.

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

## 17 STAFF TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

17.1 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 evaluations of this type. Archaeological excavation will be carried out by Archaeological Technicians, experienced in projects of this type.

- 17.2 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 D Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust Roman: B Precious, independent specialist Post-Roman: J Young, independent specialist/A Boyle, APS
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist; or G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	J Kitch, APS
Animal Remains Analysis	J Kitch, APS
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy, or Val Fryer, independent specialist
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

## 18 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 18.1 Fieldwork is expected to be undertaken by appropriate staff, including supervisors and assistants, and be completed within the specified timescale.
- 18.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be completed within the specified timescale. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor, CAD illustrator and external specialists.

## 19 INSURANCES

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

## 20 COPYRIGHT

- 20.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 20.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

- 20.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* and may result in legal action.
- 20.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

## 21 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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

Specification: Version 2, 13/09/07

## Appendix 2

### Context Summary

Context	Description	Interpretation
001	Loose dark grey silt up to 0.24m thick	Topsoil
002	Firm mid grey clay silt with frequent coal and cinders.	Subsoil
003	Firm mid yellowish brown clay silt	Natural
004	Sub-circular feature 1.15m diameter	Pit
005	Firm mid brown silty clay with frequent cinders and pottery.	Fill of [004]
006	Sub-circular feature 0.65m diameter	Pit
007	Firm orange brown silty clay	Fill of [006]
008	Sub-circular feature 1.3m diameter	Pit
009	Firm dark grey brown silty clay with occasional rubble and very frequent cinders	Fill of [008]
010	Sub-rectangular feature 2.5 by 1.2m in plan	Pit
011	Firm dark grey brown silty clay with occasional rubble and very frequent cinders	Fill of [010]
012	Sub-rectangular feature 1.4m by 0.9m	Pit
013	Firm dark grey brown silt with occasional rubble and frequent cinders and coal	Fill of [012]
014	Circular feature 0.25m diameter	Post hole
015	Firm dark grey brown silt with occasional rubble and frequent cinders and coal	Fill of [014]
016	Circular feature 0.2m diameter	Post hole
017	Firm dark brown silt with frequent coal fragments and moderate rubble fragments	Fill of [016]
018	Sub-rectangular feature 2.5m wide	Pit
019	Very firm light greyish brown silt clay with moderate coal fragments and gravel	Fill of [018]
020	Sub-rectangular feature 3.5m wide	Pit
021	Firm mid yellow brown silt clay with frequent charcoal and rubble fragments	Fill of [020]

## **Appendix 3**

### **THE FINDS**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

A mixed assemblage of finds, mostly ceramic but also including metal, glass and stone, comprising 24 items weighing a total of 926g, was recovered from 8 separate contexts. All the artefacts are of late post-medieval to early modern date, with nothing earlier than the late 17<sup>th</sup> century. In nature, the material seems to be general domestic waste, though there are no faunal remains representing food residues.

#### **POST ROMAN POTTERY**

*By Dr. Anne Boyle*

##### **Introduction**

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* Sixteen sherds from twelve vessels, weighing four hundred and ninety-six grams were recovered from the site.

##### **Methodology**

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The chronology and coding system of the Lincoln Ceramic Type Series was used to assess the pottery (Young *et. al* 2005: Appendix 1), which was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in table 1. The Lincolnshire codenames, their Cambridgeshire equivalents and date span are included in table 2.

## Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part	Date
002	CREA	Creamware		Bowl	1	1	18		Rim	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> to 19 <sup>th</sup>
002	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware		Bowl/ Pancheon	1	1	327		Rim	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> to 18 <sup>th</sup>
Patchy internal glaze; complex rim; water lain concretions; patchy soot; worn rim edge										
007	BL	Black-glazed wares	Vitrified	Jar	4	1	71		Rim + BS	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> to 18 <sup>th</sup>
Everted rim; highly fired glaze; Staffordshire/Ticknall										
007	PEARL	Pearlware		Dish	1	1	48	Blue under glaze hand paint chinoiserie design - variation of "Chinese House"	Profile	Late 18 <sup>th</sup>
Leeds product?										
011	BL	Black-glazed wares	Fine red	Jar/bowl	1	1	7		BS	late 17 <sup>th</sup> to 18 <sup>th</sup>
Flake; abraded										
013	WHITE	Modern whiteware		?	1	1	1	Blue internal transfer print	BS	19 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup>
013	WHITE	Modern whiteware		Hollow	1	1	3	Light brown horizontal band	Base	19 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup>
017	ENPO	English Porcelain		Footed egg cup	2	1	7	Moulded ridged body	BS	18 <sup>th</sup>
017	WHITE	Modern whiteware		Hollow	1	1	5		BS	19 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup>
Abraded										
019	PEARL	Pearlware		Dish/Bowl	1	1	2		BS	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> to Mid 19 <sup>th</sup>
?ID or CREA										
019	PEARL	Pearlware		Plate/Dish/Bowl	1	1	3	Blue feather decorated rim edge	Rim	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> to Mid 19 <sup>th</sup>
Scalloped rim edge										
019	CREA	Creamware		Dish/Bowl	1	1	4		Rim	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> to 19 <sup>th</sup>
Abraded										

*Table 2, Concordance of Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire Pottery Codenames*

<b>Lincs Cname</b>	<b>Full Name</b>	<b>Cambs Cname</b>	<b>Earliest Date</b>	<b>Latest Date</b>
CREA	Creamware	CREA	1770	1830
GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	PMR	1500	1800
BL	Black ware	PMBL	1550	1750
PEARL	Pearlware	PEARL	1770	1830
WHITE	Modern Whiteware	WHITE	1800	1900+
ENPO	English Porcelain	PORC	1700	1900

### **Provenance**

The assemblage contains local pottery and regional imports. The mass produced pottery of the 18<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> centuries came from a number of industrial centres, though Staffordshire, Ticknall (Derbyshire), Yorkshire and the Southern part of England are the most likely sources for this assemblage.

### **Range**

The range of pottery suggests domestic activity in or close to the area in the Post Medieval and Early Modern periods. The vessel forms are mainly tablewares, though more utilitarian vessels are present in the form of Black wares and Glazed Red Earthenwares.

### **Condition**

The assemblage is variable with some large fresh sherds as well as more abraded material also being present.

### **Potential**

The assemblage offers some potential for further work. The Glazed Red Earthenware pancheon in (002) and the Pearlware dish in (007) will be suitable for illustration if parallels for them cannot be found in illustrated material. Both of these vessels could also undergo

further work to determine their source. This could involve Inductively Coupled Plasma Spectroscopy and Thin Section analysis of the Glazed Red Earthenware vessel, providing an adequate comparative sample exists for this ware type. All the material should be retained and reconsidered in light of further work at the site.

## Summary

The assemblage mainly consists of 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century material which is domestic in nature. Some of the pottery is suitable for further work.

## CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

*By Dr. Anne Boyle*

### Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in the ACBMG guidelines (2001). Two fragments of ceramic building material, weighing one hundred and thirty-seven grams were recovered from the site.

### Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The chronology and coding system of the Lincoln Ceramic Type Series was used to assess the pottery, which was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in table 3.

### Results

*Table 3, Ceramic Building Material Archive*

Context	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
013	MODTIL	Modern tile	Light firing	1	70	Soot; sand bedded	18 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup>
017	MODTIL	Modern tile	Hard oxidised	1	67	Flange with cut out; patchy soot; roofing tile?	18 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup>



## Condition

The tile consists of large fragments and is in fresh condition.

## Potential

The assemblage holds limited potential for further work though should be retained. The assemblage should be reconsidered in light of further work at the site.

## Summary

A small amount of early modern tile was recovered from the site which should be retained.

## OTHER FINDS

*By Gary Taylor*

## Introduction

Pieces of iron, glass, clay pipe and stone were recovered.

## Results

*Table 4, Other Materials*

Context	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
005	Iron	Cast iron decorative fitting, letter box plate or possibly fire grate part, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	505	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
	Glass	Light blue rectangular medicine bottle, mould-made, embossed 'SPOONS', late 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	91	
007	Glass	Dark green wine bottle base, moderately-steep kick-up, much iridescence	1	148	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> -early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
009	Glass	Very pale green mould-made bottle, embossed 'C['	1	39	Early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
013	Clay pipe	Bowl fragment, bore 5/64"	1	2	18 <sup>th</sup> -early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
019	Stone	Roofing slate, Welsh	1	8	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century

## Provenance

The clay pipe is probably a fairly local product, perhaps from March.

## Condition

Although rusted the piece of iron is in good condition. The assemblage presents no long-term storage problems.

## Potential

Except for providing some dating evidence, the other finds have very limited potential.

## Summary

The small assemblage of other finds is entirely late post-medieval to early modern, which concurs with the dating of the other artefacts from the site.

## SPOT DATING

The dating in table 5 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

*Table 5, Spot dates*

Context	Date	Comments
002	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> to 19 <sup>th</sup>	
005	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup>	
007	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> -early 19 <sup>th</sup>	
009	Early 20 <sup>th</sup>	Date on single piece of glass
011	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> to 18 <sup>th</sup>	Date on a single sherd
013	19 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup>	
017	19 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup>	
019	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> to mid 19 <sup>th</sup>	Slate fairly undiagnostic, so latest date for this ignored – ceramics provide closer dating

## ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG      Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group

BS          Body sherd

CBM        Ceramic Building Material

CXT	Context
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
W (g)	Weight (grams)

## **REFERENCES**

- ~ 2001, *Draft Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material*, third version [internet]. Available from  
<<http://www.geocities.com/acbmg1/CBMGDE3.htm>>
- Slowikowski, A. M., Nenk, B. and J. Pearce, 2001, *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Occasional Paper **2**, London: Medieval Pottery Research Group.
- Young, J., Vince, A.G. and V. Nailor, 2005, *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln*, Oxford: Oxbow.

## Appendix 4

### GLOSSARY

<b>Context</b>	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
<b>Cut</b>	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
<b>Domesday Survey</b>	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
<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>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Mesolithic</b>	The 'Middle Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 11000 - 4500 BC.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
<b>Post hole</b>	The hole cut to take a timber post, usually in an upright position. The hole may have been dug larger than the post and contain soil or stones to support the post. Alternatively, the posthole may have been formed through the process of driving the post into the ground.
<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.

