ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AT FINKLE LANE WHITTLESEY CAMBRIDGESHIRE (WHFL07)

Work Undertaken For
RSK Environmental Ltd
On behalf of Isle Kelly Properties Ltd

December 2008

Report Compiled by
Michael Wood BA (Hons) Mlit AIFA

National Grid Reference: TL 2651 9740
Planning Application No: F/YR06/0960/F
Accession No. ECB 2625 (Watching Brief)
ECB 2529 (Evaluation), ECB 2582 (Excavation)
OASIS No: archaeol1-36191

A.P.S. Report No. **131/07**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

Quality Control
Finkle Lane,
Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire
(WHFL07)

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

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
Dale Trimble	Tom Lane
Date: 16-12-08	Date: 16-12-08

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1. SUMMARY

An Archaeological investigation was undertaken at Finkle Lane, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire in advance of residential development. Excavation revealed a sequence of field systems, pits and tanks dating from the 12th century through to deposits associated with modern development. Evidence for potential burgage plots, domestic rubbish pits and possible leather-working tanks was present, spanning the medieval (12th-15th century) and post-medieval (16th-18th century) periods.

The most intensive phase of land use occurred in the mid 15th to 16th century, which corresponds to known expansion and associated wealth in Whittlesey, marked by construction of a nearby manor house and renovation of the parish churches. This site continued in use with no apparent breaks in occupation until the modern period, with the field systems periodically redefined until the 18th century.

Artefacts recovered during the investigation included animal bone, metalwork, glass and pottery from the medieval, post-medieval and early modern periods.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Excavation

An archaeological excavation is defined as, '*a programme of controlled, intrusive fieldwork with defined research objectives which examines, records and interprets archaeological deposits, features and structures and, as appropriate, retrieves artefacts, ecofacts and other remains within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. The records made and objects gathered during the fieldwork are studied and the results of that study published in detail appropriate to the project design*' (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

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

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by RSK Environmental Ltd on behalf of Isle Kelly Properties Ltd to undertake a scheme of archaeological works ahead of this proposed residential development on land at Finkle Lane. A Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared for the site (Appendix 1) following consultations between K. Blythe of RSK Environmental Ltd and A. Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council.

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

Based on the results of the evaluation, the Cambridgeshire planning archaeologist requested that further archaeological works were undertaken. These comprised a full excavation of the evaluated area of the development site (Fig. 3). The excavation area encompassed approximately 1500m^2 revealing archaeological deposits from the 12th to 20th century. Work was undertaken between 10th and 26th April 2007.

A watching brief was undertaken by APS on the remaining overburden removal in the southwest corner of the site. Work was carried out between the 18th and 20th June 2007.

Following completion of fieldwork, an assessment report (Wood 2007) and an updated project design were produced. The results of the fieldwork are described in this report.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Whittlesey lies 8km east of Peterborough in the Fenland District of Cambridgeshire (Fig. 1). The site itself is located towards the north-western part of the town close to the west end of Finkle Lane, comprising of a roughly rectangular area of 0.21 hectares measuring approximately 60m x 30m, centred on National Grid Reference TL 2651 9740 (Fig. 2).

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

2.4 Archaeological Setting

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

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

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

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

Whittlesey retains many remnants of its late medieval and post medieval built heritage such as the 15th century Manor House and late 17th century Grove House both near St. Mary's church, directly south of the site. Within the town centre to the east stands the Black Bull, a 17th century coaching inn, whilst the Butter cross was also erected in the market square at this time (Pevsner 2002).

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

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

3. AIMS

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

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

The objectives of the work were to:

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

Specific research objectives were:

- Identify and analyse patterns in land management and division associated with the town's medieval and post-medieval development
- Determine the extent and spatial arrangement of any craft or industrial deposits associated with urban development

4. METHODS

4.1 Trial Trenching

Four trenches, which measured between 10m and 20m long by 1.6m wide were positioned within the development site in accordance with a specification agreed by Cambridgeshire County Council.

A mechanical excavator under constant archaeological supervision removed overburden and modern deposits. Exposed deposits were then cleaned and sample excavated.

Recording was undertaken according to APS standard practice, whereby individual context numbers are ascribed to individual deposits and recorded on proforma context sheets. Sections and plans were drawn at

an appropriate scale and a photographic record was maintained throughout.

4.2 Excavation

A mechanical excavator under constant archaeological monitoring removed overburden and modern deposits from an area encompassing approximately 1500m^2. Exposed deposits were then cleaned and sample excavated in accordance with a specification agreed by Cambridgeshire County Council.

Recording was undertaken according to APS standard practice as outlined in section 4.1.

4.3 Watching Brief

A mechanical excavator removed overburden and modern deposits, whilst under archaeological supervision. Exposed deposits were then cleaned and recorded. Deposits which would be truncated by development were sample excavated. Recording was undertaken according to APS standard practice as outlined in section 4.1.

4.4 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. All context data was entered onto an access database for future reference. 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. The term 'intervention' is used to signify one of several excavated sections through the same feature. Archaeological cut features with multiple interventions have been given group cut numbers where practical.

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

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

Artefacts were cleaned before being analysed by appropriate specialists. A full archive of all recovered artefacts is contained within Appendices 4 to 8.

5. Results

Features and deposits of various phases were identified at the site from the analysis of context records, drawn records and stratigraphic matrices, in conjunction with spot dating of the pottery. These were grouped by type and date into the following phases:

- Natural
- Undated
- Medieval: 12th-15th C
- Late medieval/early post-medieval: mid 15th-16th C
- Early post-medieval: 16th C
- Post-medieval: 16th-18th C

- Modern: 18th-20th C

5.1 Natural Deposits

Underlying deposits of fluvial gravels were revealed throughout the investigation, typically composed of friable orange yellow sandy silt with occasional small stones (602). These deposits are consistent with known local geology (Hodge *et al* 1984) and full context descriptions are recorded in Appendix 2.

5.2 Unphased deposits

Unphased deposits included ditches **[110]**, **[412]** & **[786]**, pits **[201]**, **[314]**, **[316]**, **[657]**, **[742]**, **[765]**, **[772]** and **[796]**, posthole **[643]** and tree throw **[227]** (Fig. 8).

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

Northwest-southeast aligned ditch **[412],** whilst undated by artefacts was truncated by **[1001]** and may represent a further remnant of a medieval burgage plot boundary, subsequently redefined in Phase 4 (Fig. 5).

A sequence of large sub-rounded pits was revealed at the northern margin of the site, with **[765]** the earliest of these undated features (Fig. 8). This pit was truncated several times, by undated pit **[796]** and finally by medieval pit **[797]**.

Several undated pits **[201]**, **[314]**, **[316]**, **[657]**, **[742]** and **[772]** were also identified at Finkle Lane, probably representing discrete rubbish pits (Fig. 8). These features probably relate to either the medieval or post-medieval period. However, without datable artefacts, they have been recorded as unphased.

Two undated postholes were located near the northern end of the site. A sub square feature **[714]** postdates Phase 4 ditch **[1005]** (Figs 4 & 8). Posthole **[643]** was located adjacent to post-medieval feature **[641]** and probably dates from the same period (Figs. 7 & 8).

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

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

5.3 Medieval deposits: 12th-15th century

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

A steep-sided rectangular pit **[216]** was revealed during the evaluation phase, located approximately half way between ditch **[1003]** and tank **[732]** (Fig. 4). This pit measured 1.1m long by 0.43m by 0.31m deep (Fig. 9, Section 32) and contained several fragments of medieval pottery and animal bone (Appendices 4 & 5).

Steep-sided pits **[733]**, **[778]** & **[797]** were of a similar shape and size, between 1.4 and 2m in diameter and approximately 1m deep (Fig. 4). Pit **[733]** was located near the southern margin of the site and

truncated undated pit **[742]**, which may also be medieval in date (Fig. 10, Section 34, Plate 6). This feature contained large quantities of potsherds and dietary debris typical of a medieval domestic rubbish pit (Appendices 4 & 5).

Pit **[778]** located in the southeast of the site (Fig. 4), truncated an undated shallow pit **[772]** and, as with **[742]** contained typical domestic debris (Fig. 10, Appendices 4 & 5).

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

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

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

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

Finally in this phase, a vertical-sided rectangular tank **[732]** was positioned in the northeast of the site (Fig. 4). This tank measured 1.3m wide by 1.5m long by 0.31m deep and contained the organic remnant of a probable collapsed wooden lining as a basal deposit (Fig. 9, Section 32, Plate 4). This is the earliest of three tanks in this area and may represent the remains of a craft associated feature such as leatherworking, retting or possibly a cesspit.

5.4 Late medieval/ early post-medieval: mid 15th-16th century

The mid 15th-16th century witnessed the most intensive phase of land use at Finkle Lane. This included ditches **[1001]**, **[1005]** & **[1009]**, pits **[214]**, **[615]**, **[620]**, **[666]** & **[696]**, and tanks **[203=684]** and **[729]** (Fig. 5).

Linear ditches **[1001]**, **[1005]** & **[1009]** redefined the north-south aligned field system strips (Fig. 5). The earliest of these Phase 4 ditches were **[1005]** and **[1009]** which possessed similar profiles at 2-3m wide by 0.8-1m deep (Fig. 11). These ditches divided a strip of land approximately 7.5m wide by at least 45m long, reminiscent of a narrow burgage plot. Burgage plots were typically divided into perches (*c.* 5m), therefore this would be a strip one and a half perches wide, possibly indicating limited space for development (Hoskins 1992).

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

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

Of most interest was sub-square pit **[696]**, which measured 1.86m in diameter, by

0.9m deep and contained a large assemblage of animal remains (Fig. 10, Section 29, Plate 2). This dumped faunal assemblage may be related to a craft process such as leather working or perhaps a single large cull of livestock (Kitch *this volume*).

Two rectangular vertical-sided tanks **[203=684]** and **[729]** were present in this phase (Fig. 5). Each tank measured between 1.7-2.3m long by 2m wide and 0.55m deep. Tank **[203=684]** contained the remnant of a collapsed wooden lining similar to medieval feature **[732]**. A similar feature **[729]** that truncated medieval tank **[732]** was positioned directly north of tank **[203=684]** (Fig. 5, Plates 3 & 4).

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

Four Phase 4 pits **[1111]**, **[1115]**, **[1118]** and **[1120]** were revealed in the southeast corner of the development site during the watching brief phase (Fig. 5). These sub-rounded pits varied between 1.35-2.4m long by 0.8-1.5m wide and a maximum of 0.46m deep. These pits contained backfill deposits including pottery sherds and faunal remains (Appendices 4 & 7) typical of domestic waste disposal.

5.5 Early post-medieval: 16th century

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

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

5.6 Post-medieval: 16th-18th century

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

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

Ditch **[1007]** was recut shortly after silting up by north-south linear **[1006]**. This narrow ditch stretched for just less than 10m from the northern margin and may represent additional drainage along the eastern side of the post-medieval field system.

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

Northeast-southwest curvilinear ditch **[1000]** was positioned 12m south of **[661]** and may represent an alteration of the burgage plots, perhaps responding to an expanding urban area (Fig. 7). This ditch also truncated sub-rounded pit **[790]**, which truncated Phase 4 ditch **[1001]**. This pit contained few artefacts and does not appear to have been used for waste disposal, perhaps suggesting it was abandoned shortly after excavation.
Pit **[211]** and posthole **[641],** positioned near the now abandoned tanks (Fig. 7) also contained fairly sterile fills, perhaps indicating the field plots were allowed to

revert to pasture during the post-medieval period, with minimal human interaction after the original excavation of the features.

Sub-rectangular, steep-sided pit **[1107]** was positioned in the southeast corner of the development site and measured 2.2m long by 0.7m wide by 0.45m deep (Fig. 7).

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

5.7 Modern: 18th-20th century

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

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

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

6. DISCUSSION

Finkle Lane contains remains of local and potentially regional significance, illustrating late medieval and post-medieval expansion and land use around the town of Whittlesey. Previous research has identified the importance of studying towns and their associated crafts and industries in order to form economic, political and demographic models of development within the Fenland basin (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000).

Excavation revealed a sequence of north-south aligned linear ditches, pits and rectangular tanks spanning the 12th to 18th centuries, with the majority of features dating to the late medieval and post-medieval periods. Apparent burgage plots are discussed by letter from A-C (Fig 3).

Linear ditches appear to delineate the boundaries of burgage plots, developed along the pattern laid out by Finkle Lane and Low Cross, at right angles to these roads, as part of the town's urban expansion. During the medieval period, urban growth was fuelled by the creation of strips of land known as burgage plots or tenements, which are defined as long, narrow plots of land positioned at right angles from the street frontage (Grenville, 1997, 198). The lord of the manor established these plots as divisions of open manorial fields, which were rented to the burgesses as tenants who paid a cash rent instead of, as previously, occupying land by virtue of having given feudal service. The burgesses had to be freemen, who were entitled to practice a trade within the town and to participate in electing members of the town's ruling council (*ibid*).

At Finkle lane these burgage plots were first laid out in the medieval period, expanding the urban margins of Whittlesey. Plots or tenements were positioned between 5 and 7.5m apart, which would correspond with the medieval

measurement of being a perch or one and a half perches wide (Fig. 3).

Earlier medieval (12-15th century) deposits were limited. However, a boundary ditch between Plots B and C was established in this period and probably indicates the town's growth westwards away from the medieval core. The first rectangular tank was positioned in Plot C at this time and may indicate small-scale animal skin processing being undertaken as a local craft.

Pits positioned near the southern site margin may represent household waste disposal features, which were typically located adjacent to the roadside in the medieval period (Keene 1982, 29).

During the 15th and 16th century a boundary ditch was established for the western edge of Plot A as the town expanded outwards. Increased intensity of land use during the late medieval period coincides with improving environmental conditions (Platts 1985). In addition, improvements were made to parish churches as well as construction on several notable buildings such as the Manor house in this period (Pevsner 2002), perhaps indicating an expanding and increasingly wealthy community.

Pottery evidence may suggest an elevation in personal wealth at this time, with burgesses having access to more specialised ceramic products than in the medieval period and in greater quantities (Boyle, Appendix 4). Inter-regional trade dominates the assemblage, principally from the Bourne pottery kilns as discussed by Dr Boyle in Appendix 4. Internationally traded vessels are also present and may suggest the tenants of Whittlesey also had access to higher status goods.
The majority of the pottery assemblage appears to have derived from casual discard, possibly from manure scatters with isolated episodes of domestic debris disposal along the southern and northern margins of the plots, particularly in Plot C, which as the nearest to town may have been of most value.

Late medieval land use appears to have been varied, with the plots exhibiting evidence for mixed agricultural and craft activities. From the 15th century, field boundaries and drains were re-established, often recutting previous ditches. Environmental evidence suggests this area of Whittlesey was habitually damp, marginal ground in the medieval and post-medieval period. Cereals may have been grown within the burgage plots. However, the ditches were poorly maintained in their later phases with features such as [1001] containing waterlogged vegetation indicative of choked drainage systems (Fryer, Appendix 9).

The botanical assemblage was dominated by wheat and barley grains and chaff. Analysis suggests that this represents both a proximity to cereal production and the remnants of burn grains from domestic consumption, typically found in hearth sweepings (Appendix 9). This indicates cereal production may have been undertaken within or nearby the plots, but was probably not their primary use. Straw recovered from waterlogged samples may indicate disposal of animal bedding within the plots, particularly pits within Plot C. In addition, deposits in all phases contained elements of cess within their make-up suggesting manuring may have been common throughout the site's history.

Faunal remains were recovered from a mixture of isolated deposits throughout the burgage defining ditches and larger backfills within pits and tanks. Analysis has shown a mixed assemblage of food waste and craft related deposits (Appendix 7).

In addition to the typical meat bearing cattle bones recovered from the site, a number of articulated piglet remains were present within Plot C (Appendix 7). This may suggest the inhabitants of Plot C occasionally had access to higher status food such as suckling pig.

Faunal remains also included a mixed assemblage of probable craft related deposits including dog, horse, deer and sheep. Possible crafts may have included small-scale skin processing and bone and horncore working. (Wood, Appendix 7).

Two further wood-lined tanks were positioned in Plot C during the late medieval period. As with the previously discussed medieval tank these were probably used for small-scale animal skin processing.

Rectangular pits such as these were commonly used in the tanning industry, and were frequently lined to retain tanning solutions. A larger scale tanning works discovered at Reading Oracle spanned the Saxon to post-medieval period and contained a series of pits and tanks (Sergeantson 1989, 135). At Reading, smaller skins were treated in square or rectangular pits c.1.2m long, with larger animal hides processed in pits around 1.8m or larger (*ibid*). The varying size of the Finkle Lane pits suggests diverse animal skins were being processed, which corresponds well with the mixed faunal remains recovered.

A variant of traditional leatherworking is tawying, which typically focused on processing skins from animals other than cattle. Tawying deposits from a 15th century site in Northampton recovered remains of sheep, goat, deer, horse and hounds (Cherry *et al* 1991, 297) similar to the Finkle Lane assemblage. Tawying required alum, flour, oil and egg yolk trampled in tubs with the skins. Archaeological evidence for this is restricted to the discarded faunal remains from this process and the presence of 'skinning pits'.

The requirement of alum within the tawying process may indicate why this craft was taken up at Finkle Lane in the 15th and 16th centuries. Alum was an expensive product in the early medieval period, as it had to be imported across the breadth of Europe. However, in the mid 15th century, a reliable source was discovered in Italy, leading to cheaper imports and fuelling the leatherworking and tawying industry (Cherry *et al* 1991, 299).

The highly profitable medieval wool trade within the Fenland created a surplus of sheep, which in turn promoted a thriving leather industry. By the end of the 16th century, leatherworking was the most common industry in Stamford, and one of the most common professions in Lincoln, Horncastle and Grantham (Wright 1982, 26). By the late 16th century most villages in Britain had a leatherworker or tanner. Larger towns, such as Whittlesey had become, typically employed three to five. London by comparison had approximately two hundred individual tanners or leatherworkers (Cherry *et al* 1991, 301).

From the 16th century onwards, the burgage plots were redefined again, possibly indicating the need for repeated cleaning out episodes of the ditch systems. Several more pits were positioned near ditches in Plot C, suggesting increased waste disposal away from the street frontage. During the post-medieval period, deposits become more limited in nature with a cessation in craft related deposits and reduced quantities of artefacts. This may indicate a change in land use as Whittlesey continued to grow, perhaps with the tenements being used for housing. By the mid 17th century the town had a

population of approximately 2000 people and was second only to Wisbech within the Isle of Ely's economy (Atkinson *et al* 2002, 123-135).

Map regression illustrates that the boundaries established by late medieval burgage tenements were retained into the twentieth century. The 6 inch Ordnance Survey map of 1901 depicts the boundary between Plots B and C as being maintained (Fig. 12), probably via a cob wall, of which a remnant exists at the northern margin of the site (Fig. 3, Plate 1).

7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Archaeological Project Services at Finkle Lane, Whittlesey in advance of residential development. Excavation revealed a sequence of linear ditches defining medieval and late medieval burgage plots. These plots contained pits and tanks dating from the 12th century to modern development.

The greatest phase of land use occurred in the mid 15th to 16th century, which corresponds to known expansion and wealth in Whittlesey, marked by construction of a nearby manor house and renovation of the parish churches. During this period evidence for small-scale craft activities, possible feasting waste and moderately high status ceramics was recovered. This site continued in use with no apparent breaks in occupation until the modern period, with the field systems periodically redefined until the 18th century.

This excavation has revealed evidence for the late medieval expansion of Whittlesey via creation of burgage plots, many of which have been retained as boundaries into the modern era. Analysis of the burgage plot assemblages shows the late medieval burgesses utilised a mixed economy of possible cereal production, animal husbandry and small-scale crafts including animal skin preparation and bone working.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of RSK Environmental Ltd who commissioned this work on behalf of Isle Kelly Properties Ltd. Dr Anne Boyle provided extensive guidance regarding site phasing. Dale Trimble coordinated the project and edited this report in conjunction with Tom Lane.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble
Site Supervisors: Michael Wood
Site Assistants: Andy Failes, Maria Gale, Bob Garlant, Mary Nugent, Jim Robertson & Fiona Walker.
Survey: Mark Dymond & Jennifer Wood
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Finds Analysis: Dr Anne Boyle, Rachael Hall, Gary Taylor & Jennifer Wood
Environmental Analysis: Val Fryer
CAD Illustration: Michael Wood
Post-excavation Analyst: Michael Wood

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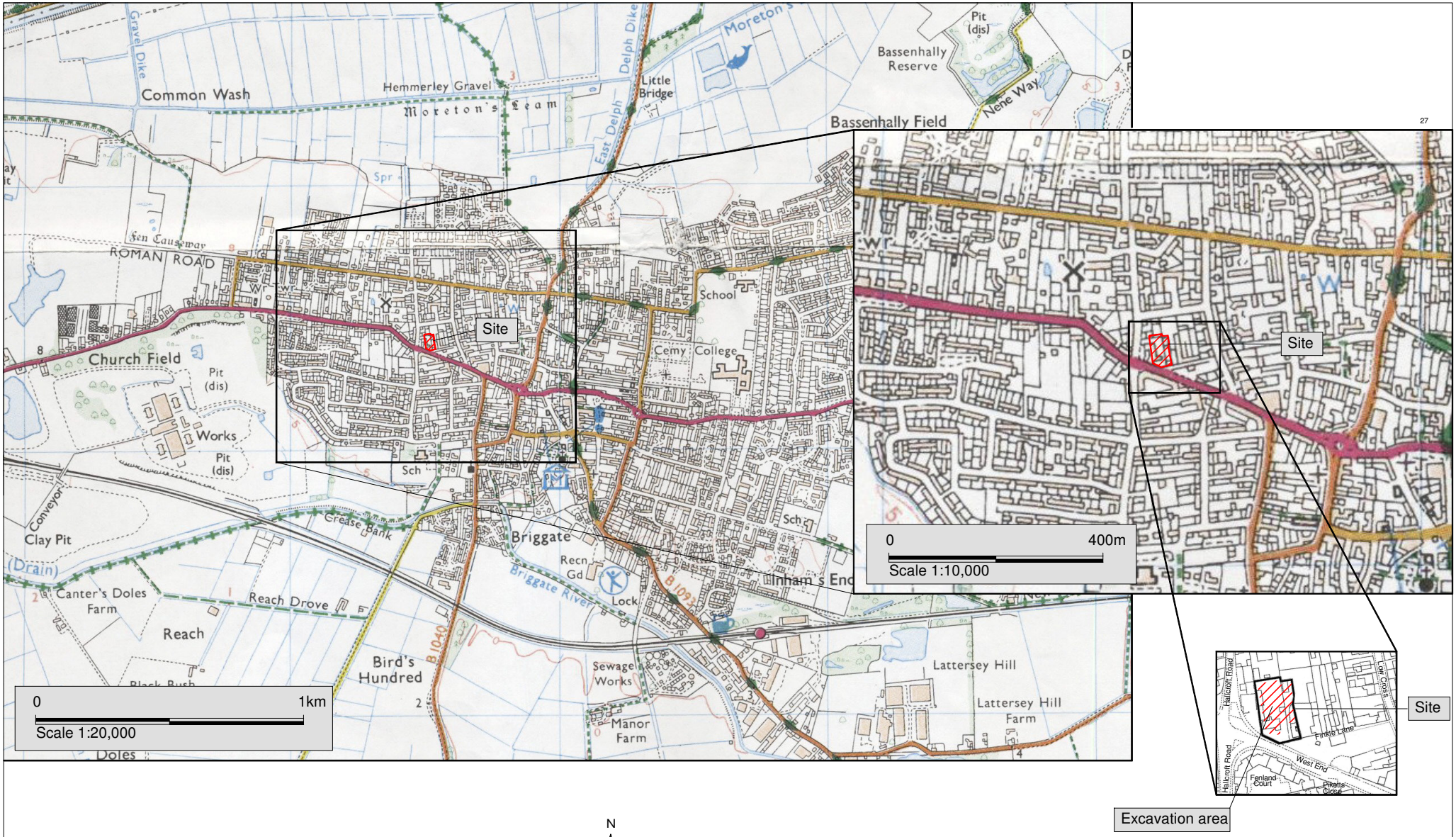
11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

Figure 1 General location map



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Whittlesey, Finkle Lane (WHFL07)

Drawn by: VM | Report No: 131/07

TL

Figure 2 Site Location

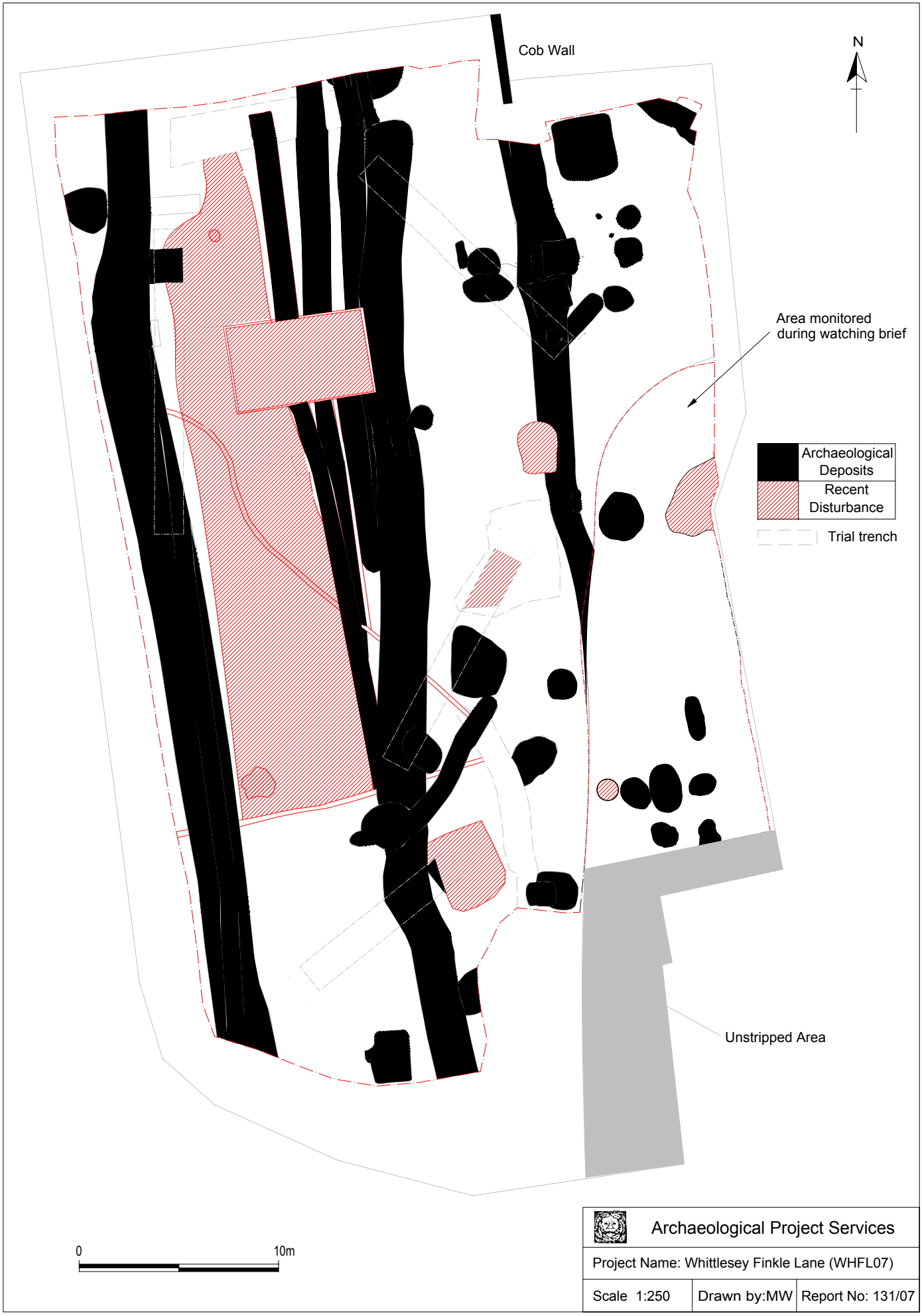


Figure 3 Site Plan

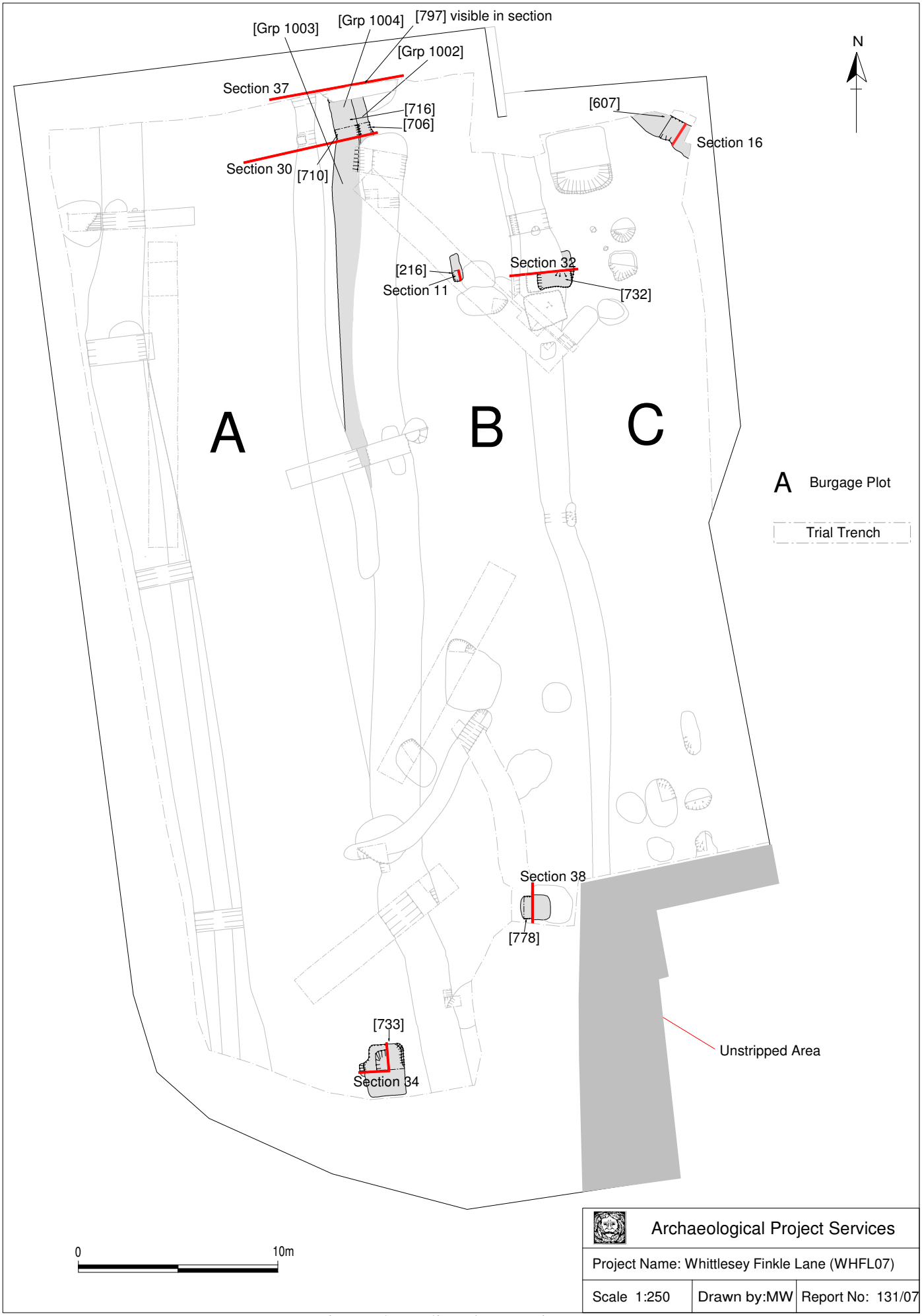


Figure 4 Medieval Deposits

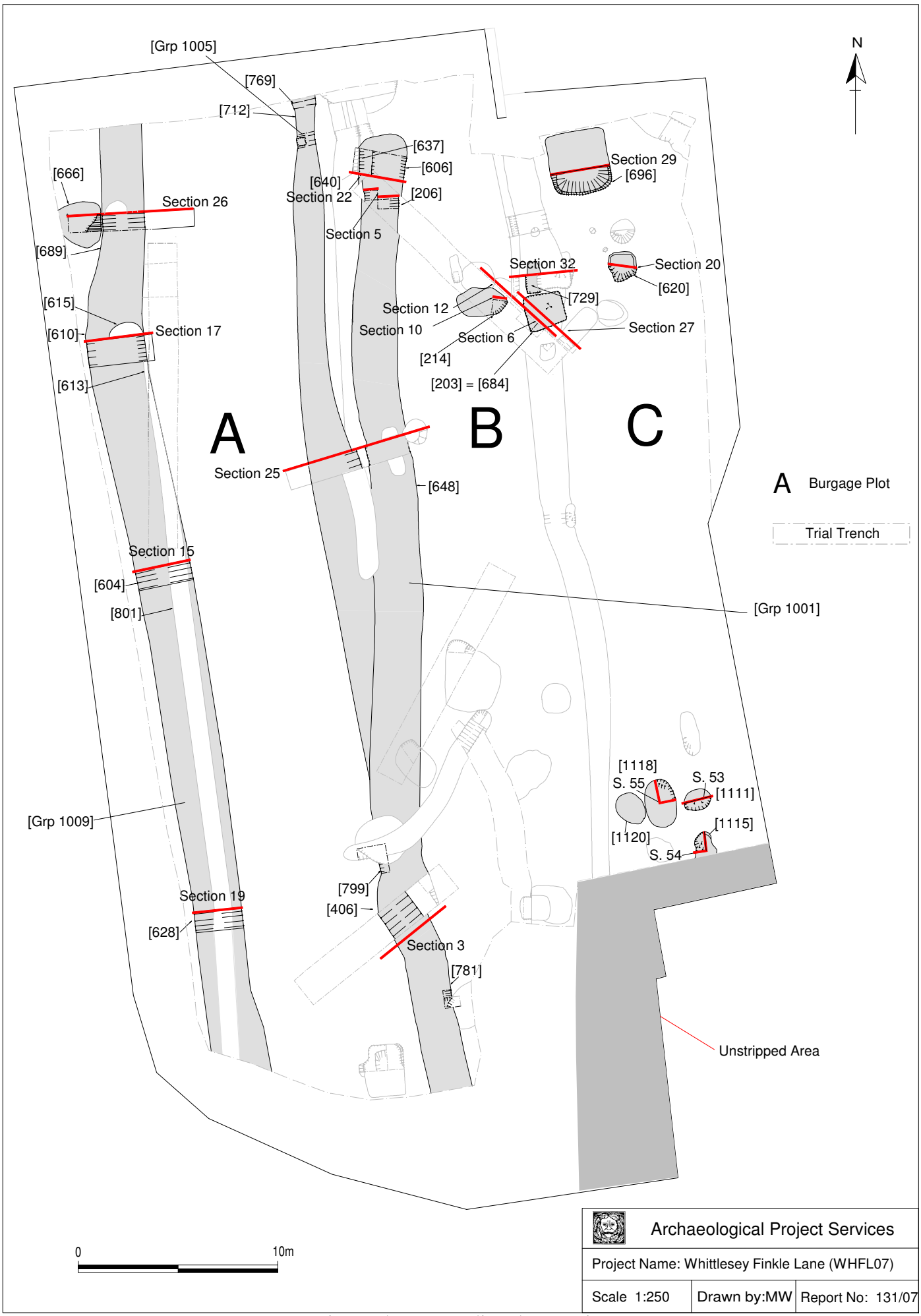


Figure 5 Late Medieval Deposits

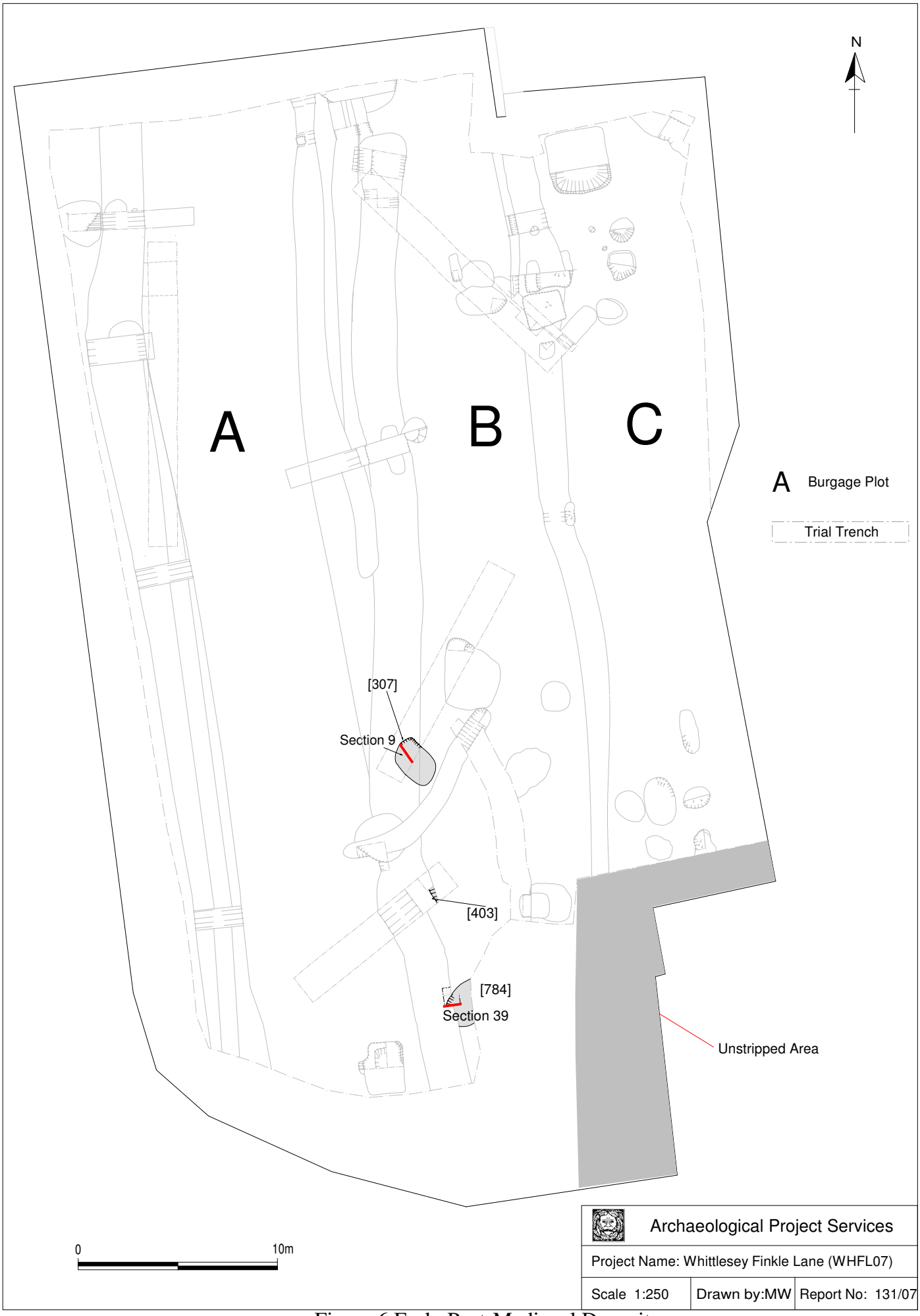


Figure 6 Early Post-Medieval Deposits

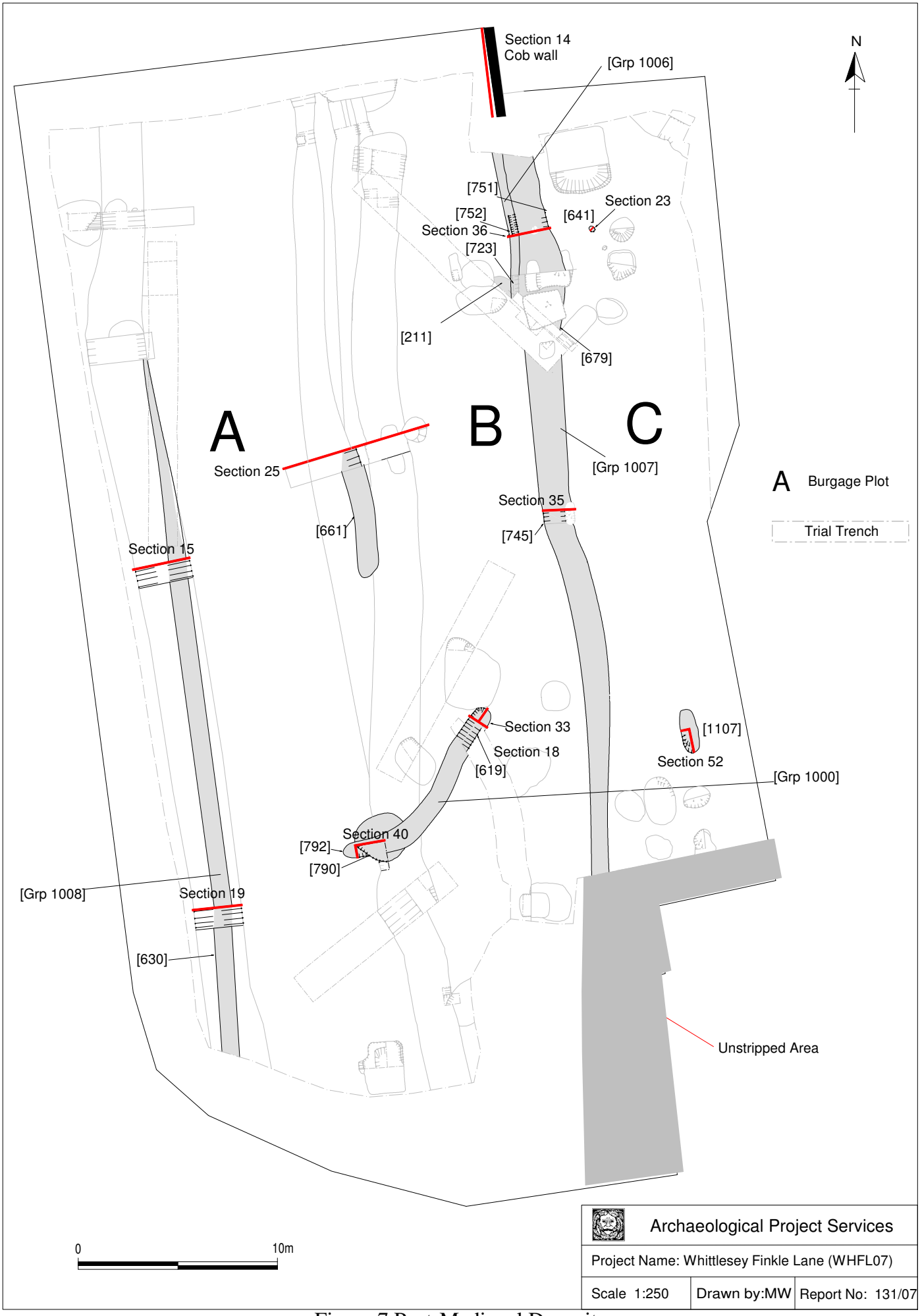


Figure 7 Post-Medieval Deposits

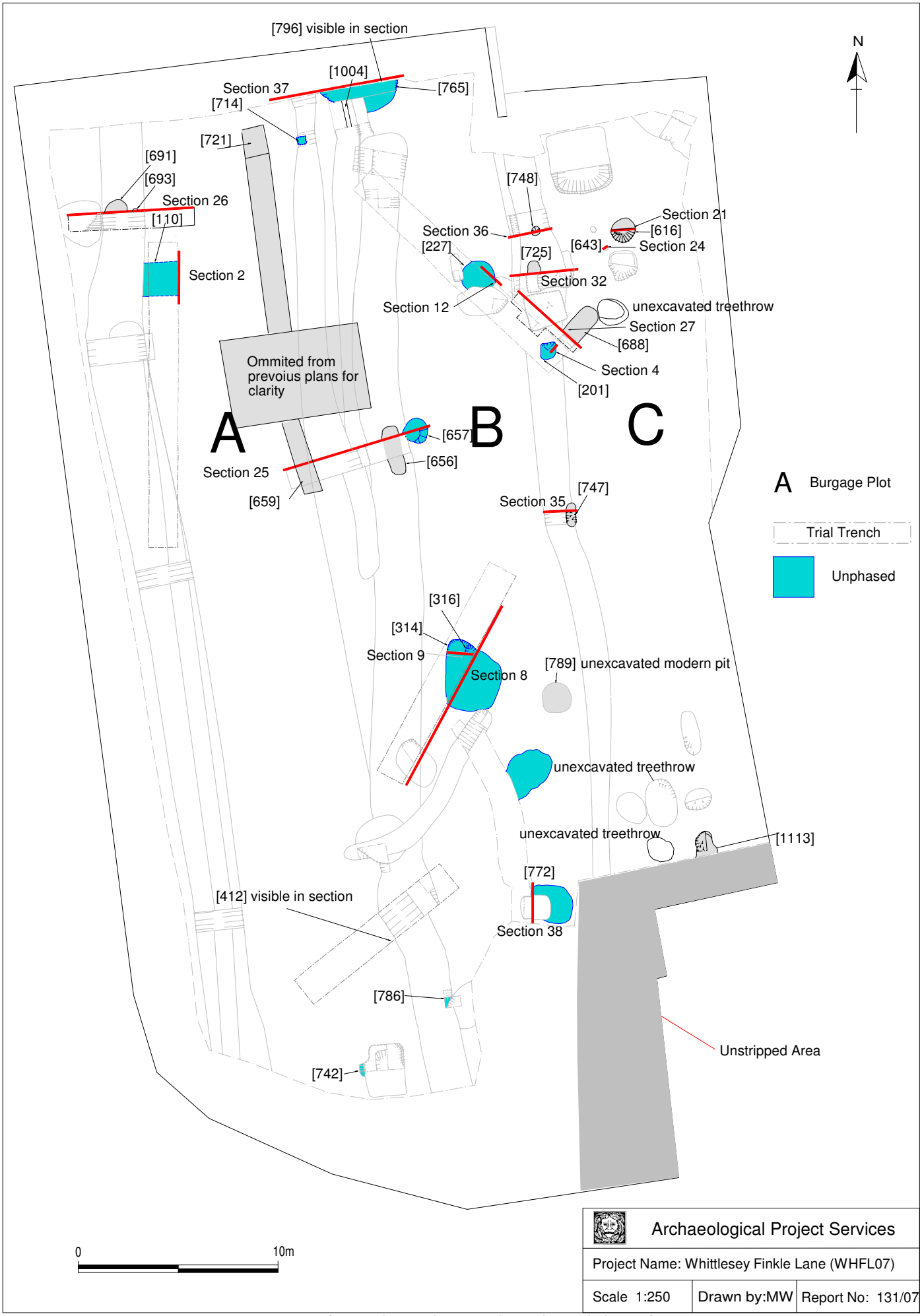


Figure 8 Modern and unphased deposits

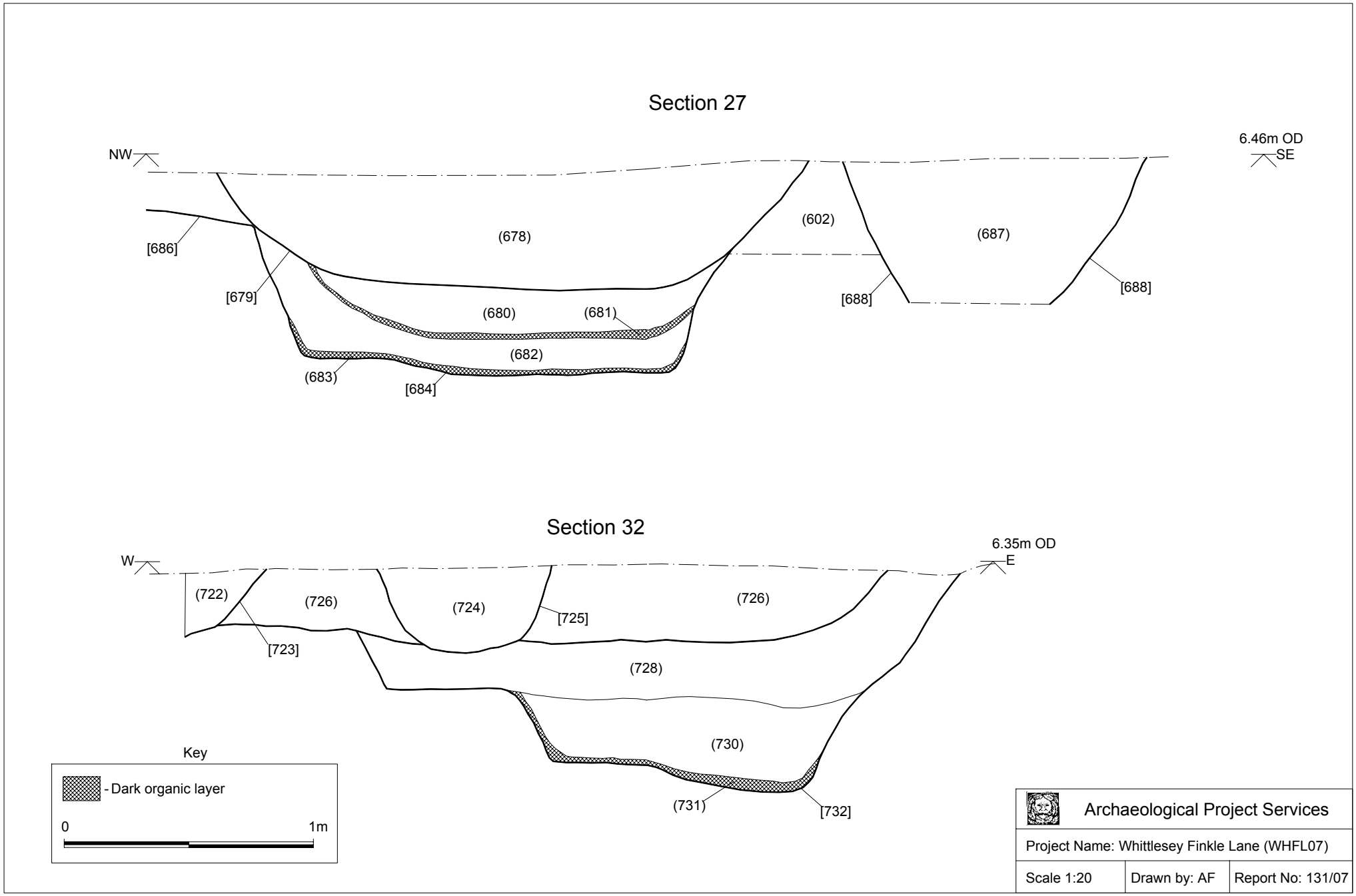


Figure 9: Tanks, sections 27 and 32

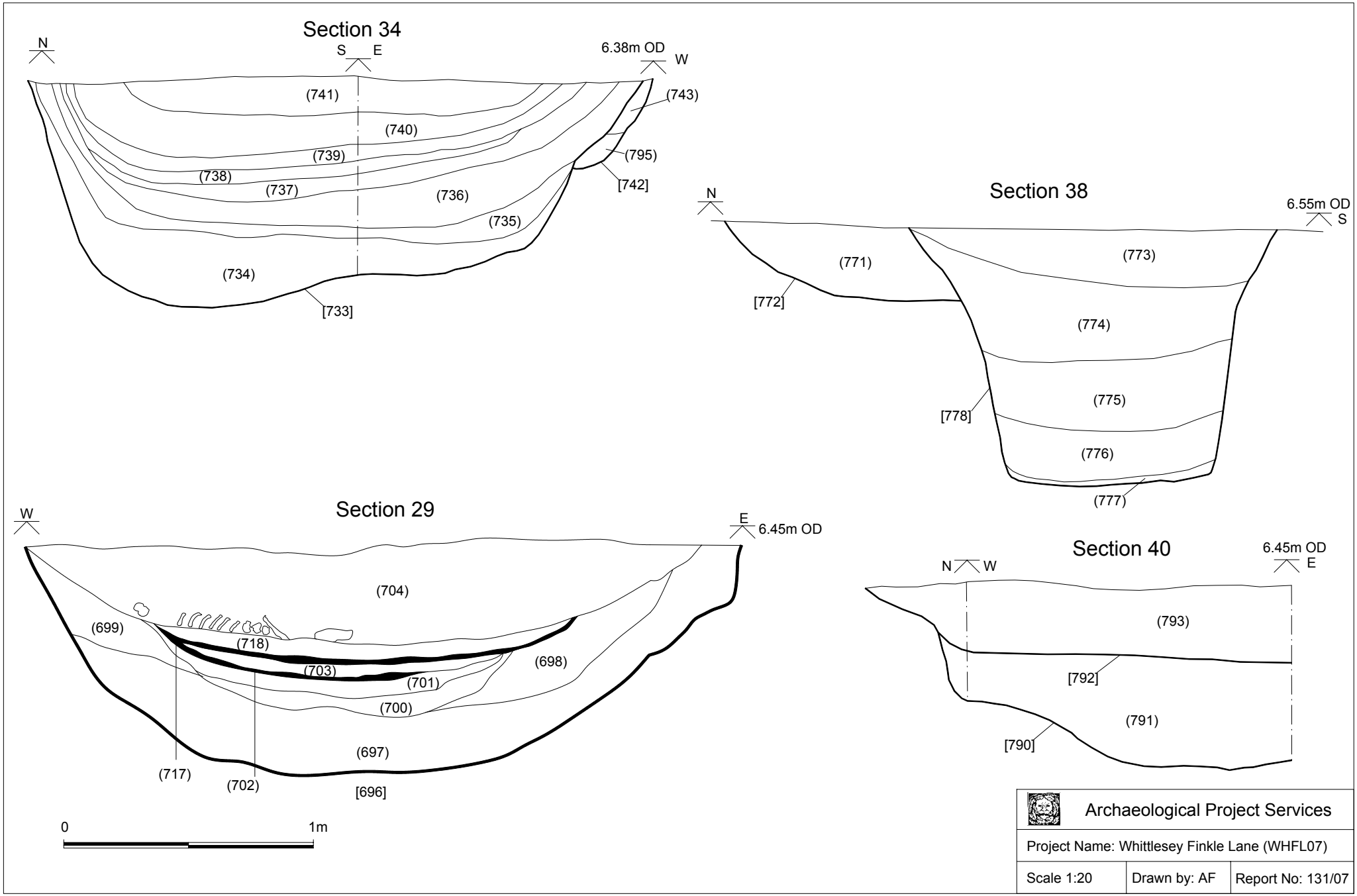


Figure 10: Pits, sections 29, 34, 38 and 40

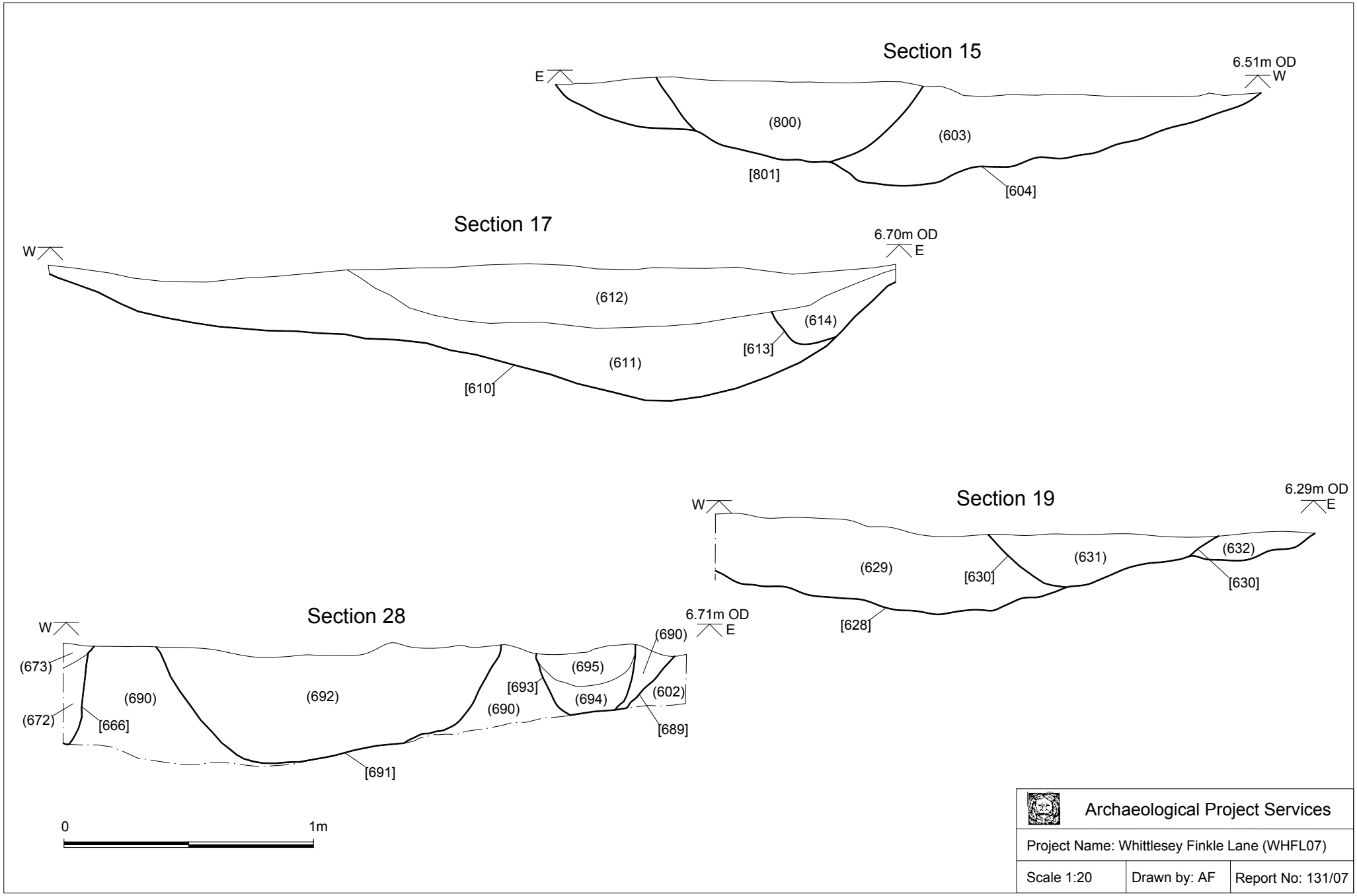


Figure 11: Linear ditch sections 15, 17, 19 and 28

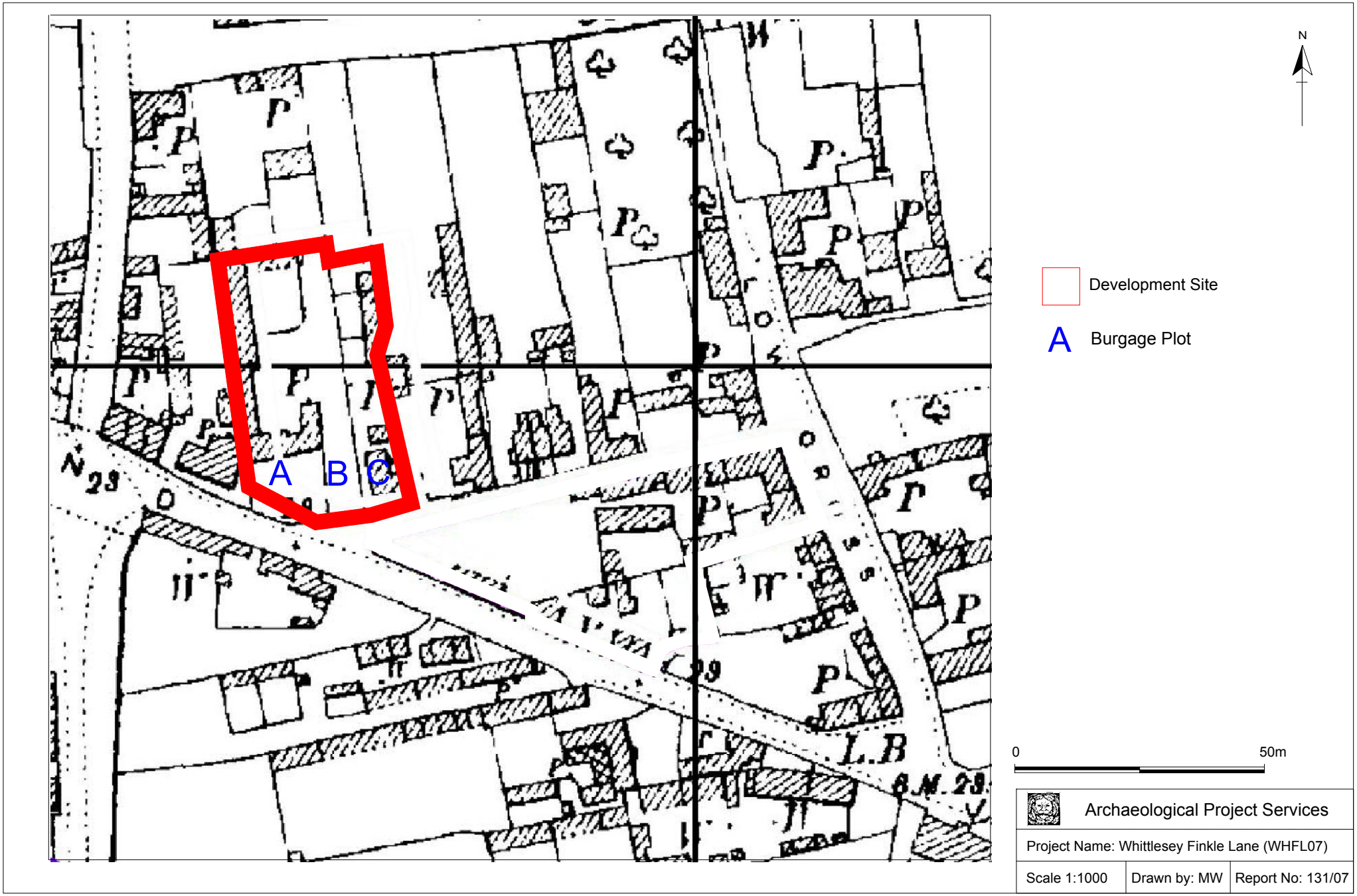


Figure 12: Extract from 1901 OS map

PLATES

Plate 1 Cob wall (503) viewed from the west

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix 1 Specification of Work

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

PREPARED FOR
RSK ENVIRONMENTAL LTD

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

MARCH 2007

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 SUMMARY

1.1 *This document comprises a specification for archaeological investigation of land at Finkle Lane, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire.*

1.2 *The site is archaeologically significant and previous investigations at the location revealed post-medieval and medieval remains beneath about 0.5m of overburden. The remains included pits and ditches, a wood-lined tank and remnants of a cob wall of 18th-19th century date. Pottery of 12th-19th century date was recovered. Many of the medieval and post-medieval features contained waterlogged material and the water table lies about 0.65m below the present ground surface.*

1.3 *Planning Permission for development of the site has been granted subject to the implementation of a scheme of archaeological work. A previous evaluation revealed medieval and post-medieval remains and a further stage of examination is required to more fully expose and investigate the site. This investigation will entail a programme of work that will involve stripping of the overburden and archaeological mapping, sample excavation and recording of the remains revealed.*

1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork post excavation analyses and reporting will be undertaken in accordance with MAPII procedures, including the submission of a post excavation assessment report.*

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 This document comprises a specification for a programme of archaeological work at Finkle Lane, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire.

2.2 The document contains the following parts:

2.2.1 Overview

2.2.2 The archaeological and natural setting

2.2.3 Stages of work and methodologies to be used

2.2.4 List of specialists

2.2.5 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

3.1 Whittlesey lies 8km east of Peterborough in the Fenland District of Cambridgeshire. The site lies towards the north-western part of the town close to the west end of Finkle Lane. Located on the north side of Finkle Lane, close to its junction with the A605, the site comprises a roughly rectangular area of 0.21 hectares measuring approximately 60m x 30m, centred on National Grid Reference 526518 297400.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

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

may be buried on the site.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

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

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

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

6.2 The proposed development lies on the northwest fringe of the historic core of Whittlesey, within 400m of the 13th century church of St. Andrew. Most records of medieval finds recorded in the SMR are located some 400m to 500m east and southeast of the Finkle Lane site. Archaeological evaluations undertaken at Bassenhally Road and Stonald Road approximately 250m to the north revealed medieval and post-medieval plough furrows. To the south evaluations at Hallcroft Road just 50m south of the Finkle Lane site also revealed features of post-medieval date associated with agricultural activities.

6.3 Previous investigations at the site revealed medieval and post-medieval remains beneath about 0.5m depth of modern overburden. The remains comprised pits and ditches, many of them waterlogged, a wood-lined tank, and the remains of a cob wall of 18th-19th century date. Faunal remains representing butchery waste from nearby occupation was recovered from the remains, together with pottery of 12th-19th century date that reflects domestic waste disposal. The waterlogged medieval features contained preserved vegetation, including seeds and chaff (Wood 2007).

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

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

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

7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:

7.2.1 Determine the date of the archaeological remains present on the site.

7.2.2 Determine the extent and spatial arrangement of archaeological remains present within the site.

7.2.3 Establish the character of archaeological remains present within the site.

7.2.4 Determine the extent to which surrounding archaeological remains extend into the site.

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

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General Considerations

8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation. A Risk Assessment will be prepared prior to the investigation, and updated throughout its duration.

8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). Archaeological Project Services is an IFA registered archaeological organisation (no. 21) managed by a Member (MIFA) of the institute.

8.1.3 All work will be carried out in accordance with *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England, 2003*.

8.1.4 Any artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and the discovery promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

8.2 Methodology

8.2.1 Recent deposits will be removed by mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket under archaeological supervision. The entire site will be stripped of overburden in order to expose archaeological remains.

8.2.2 Following the site stripping, areas will be cleaned if necessary and a pre-excavation plan made of the entire area of investigation. Thereafter, all exposed features of pre-modern date will be sample excavated.

8.2.3 A representative sample of exposed features will be hand-excavated. This will include: full excavation of structures, post trenches or other structural slots; full excavation of features associated with industrial activity; half-sectioning of postholes and pits; cross-sectioning of linear features of where not forming parts of structures. Linear features will be 10% investigated by equally-spaced cross sections of no less than 1m width and intersections with other features will also be excavated to determine stratigraphic relationships

8.2.4 Investigation of post medieval features will be undertaken to a level commensurate with their significance.

8.2.5 Although not expected, any human burials would be fully excavated in accordance with the conditions of a home office license.

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

8.2.7 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at more appropriate scales.

8.2.5 Throughout the duration of the investigation a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

- the site before the commencement of field operations
- the site during the investigation to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within the area.
- individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
- groups of features where their relationship is important.
- the site on completion of fieldwork

8.2.8 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered, ready for later washing and analysis. All finds work will be carried out to accepted professional standards and the Institute of Field Archaeologists *Guidelines for Finds Work* (1992).

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

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

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

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

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

8.3 Environmental sampling strategy

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

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

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

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

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

9 POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT, ANALYSIS AND REPORT

9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 The site will be subject to a full Archaeological Assessment as set out in *Management of Archaeological Projects II*. On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the excavation will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting a Level II archive. A preliminary stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared, along with a site narrative. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour slides/prints will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers, with the original stored digitally on CD ROM. The black and white contact prints will be labelled. In both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

9.1.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Finds will be sent to external specialists for identification, dating and Assessment. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

9.2 Stage 2

9.2.1 A full Assessment Report will be prepared and will consist of statements setting out the following:-

9.2.2 *Factual Data* ie quantity of material and records; the provenance of the material; the range and variety of material; the condition of the material and the existence of primary sources or relevant documentation which may enhance the study of the site data.

9.2.3 Statement of Potential for each material category including a review of the research questions posed in the Project Design which the data has the potential to answer, new research questions resulting from the data gathering and the potential for the data to enhance local, regional and national research

9.2.4 *Storage and Curation* – recommendations on the discard of material and long-term storage requirements.

9.3 Stage 3

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

9.4 Stage 4

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

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

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

10 ARCHIVE

10.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered in accordance with guidelines issued by Cambridgeshire County Council for deposition of archives. This work will be undertaken by the Finds Supervisor, an Archaeological Assistant and the Conservator (if relevant). The archive will be deposited with the receiving museum as soon as possible after completion of the project, and within 12 months of completion.

10.2 If required, microfilming of the archive will be carried out, with the silver master transferred to the RCHME and a diazo copy deposited with the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Service Historic Environment Record.

10.3 Event Number ECB 2582 has been obtained from the HER and the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Store has agreed receipt of the project archive which will be ordered to their requirements with regards to labelling, ordering, storage, conservation and organisation of the archive.

10.4 The landowner has agreed in principle to legal transfer of title of the archaeological objects retained during the investigation from themselves to the receiving museum. The transfer of title will be effected by a standard letter supplied to the landowner for signature.

11 REPORT DEPOSITION

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

12 PUBLICATION

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

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

12.2 The post-excavation assessment may establish that fuller reporting and publication is required. If such is the case, the format, nature and extent of such publication will be determined by review of the assessment in consultation with the archaeological curator.

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

13 CURATORIAL MONITORING

13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Office. As much notice as possible will be given in writing to the curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

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

14 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

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

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

15 STAFF TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

15.1 The work will be directed by Tom Lane MIFA, Senior Archaeologist, Archaeological Project Services. The on-site works will be supervised by an Archaeological Supervisor with knowledge of archaeological investigations of this type. Archaeological excavation will be carried out by Archaeological Technicians, experienced in projects of this type.

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

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

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

16 PROGRAMME OF WORKS

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

17 INSURANCES

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

18 COPYRIGHT

18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

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

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

18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

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Specification: Version 3, 4th April 2007

Appendix 2
CONTEXT SUMMARY

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

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

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214	Cut			0	1m wide by 0.27m deep	Rectangular feature aligned northeast-southwest with concave sides and base	Pit	possible rubbish pit	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
215	Deposit	214	Pit	0	0.27m	Friable dark grey clay silt with organic flecks	Backfill/dump	Deliberate backfill	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
216	Cut			0	1.1m by 0.43m by 0.31m deep	Sub-rectangular with steep-sides and flat base	Pit	rubbish pit?	0	Medieval
217	Deposit	216	Pit	0	0.31m	Friable grey brown clay silt with occasional small stones	Backfill/dump	Deliberate infill - domestic waste?	0	Medieval
218	Layer			0	0.55m	compact dark grey sandy silt with frequent crushed brick rubble	Demolition layer	Modern demolition	0	Modern
219	Deposit			0	0.06m	Compact crushed concrete	levelling deposit	Modern levelling dump	0	Modern
220	Cut			0	0.65m wide by 0.79m deep	Linear aligned northeast-southwest with V-shaped profile	Ditch	modern ditch	0	Modern
221	Deposit	220	Ditch	0	0.79m	Loose grey brown sandy silt with frequent brick rubble	Backfill/dump	Modern backfil	0	Modern
222	Layer			0	0.28m	Friable mid grey clay silt	Subsoil		0	Undated
223	Layer			0	0.3m	Friable grey brown sandy silt with occasional gravel	Natural	underlying gravels	0	Natural
224	Deposit			0	0.12m	Compact yellow gravel	levelling deposit	Modern dump	0	Modern

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

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

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

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

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503	Structure			0	4.5m long by 1.15m high	Mud and stud wall with frequent post-med artefacts used as temper.	cob wall	Cob wall, eroded by masonry bees digging into mud.	0	Post-medieval
504	Structure	505	Foundation cut	0	4.5m long by 0.12m high	Coarsely laid stone foundations	Stone wall	Foundations for cob wall	0	Post-medieval
505	Cut			0	4.5m long	Linear aligned north-south with vertical sides and flat base	foundation cut	Foundation cut for stone wall [504]	0	Post-medieval
506	Layer			0	0.1m	Friable grey brown clay silt	Natural	Underlying natural	0	Natural
601	Layer		Demolition	0	0.4m	Mid grey clay sand with frequent modern brick rubble	Demolition layer	Modern demolition layer	0	Modern
602	Layer			0	0.1m	Friable orange yellow sandy silt with occasional small stones	Natural	Underlying sands	0	Natural
603	Deposit	604	Ditch	0	0.4m	Firm dark brown clay silt with occasional small stones	Secondary Fill	Slow infill of boundary	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
604	Cut			1009	2.9m wide by 0.4m deep	Linear aligned north-south with concave sides and base	Ditch	field boundary	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
605	Deposit	606	Ditch	0	0.36m	Friable yellow brown clay silt with occasional small stones	Tertiary Fill	Final slow infill of large ditch	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
606	Cut			1001	2.3m wide by 0.8m deep	Linear aligned northeast-southwest with steep sides and a flat base	Ditch	Large boundary	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval

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607	Cut			0	0.37m deep by 1.3m wide	Linear aligned northwest-southeast with near vertical sides and a flat base	Ditch	Boundary or drainage feature	0	Medieval
608	Deposit	607	Ditch	0	0.25m	Firm pale grey clay with occasional gravels	Primary Fill	Initial infill, probably during standing water conditions.	0	Medieval
609	Deposit	607	Ditch	0	0.13m	Friable mid grey brown clay silt with occasional charcoal flecks.	Secondary Fill	Slow infill of ditch	0	Medieval
610	Cut			1009	3.4m wide by 0.54m deep	Linear aligned north-south with concave sides and base	Ditch	field boundary	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
611	Deposit	610	Ditch	0	0.26m	Firm dark brown clay silt with occasional small stones	Secondary Fill	Slow infill of ditch	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
612	Deposit	615	Ditch	0	0.28m	Firm dark brown clay silt with occasional small stones	Secondary Fill	slow infill of ditch	5	Late medieval/early post-medieval
613	Cut			1008	0.11m deep by	Linear aligned north south with concave sides and base	Ditch	recut of boundary [610]	0	Post-medieval
614	Deposit	613	Pit	0	0.11m	Firm dark brown silty clay	Backfill/dump	sterile backfill of pit	0	Post-medieval
615	Cut			0	2.4m wide by 0.28m deep	sub-rounded with concave sides and a flat base	Pit	discrete pit	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
616	Cut			0	1.2m wide by 1.14m deep	Sub-circular with steep sides and an irregular base	Pit	Modern rubbish pit, disturbed by root action	0	Modern
617	Deposit	619	Ditch	0	0.27m	Friable pale grey sandy silt	Secondary Fill	Sterile silting event	0	Post-medieval

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618	Deposit	619	Ditch	0	0.22m	Friable grey brown sandy silt	Primary Fill	Initial consolidation of feature sides and base	0	Post-medieval
619	Cut			1000	1m wide by 0.45m deep	Linear aligned northeast-southwest with concave sides and base	Ditch	boundary ditch of unknown date	0	Post-medieval
620	Cut			0	0.55m deep by 1.5m diam	Sub rounded with steep-sides and a flat base	Pit	Rubbish pit	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
621	Deposit	620	Pit	0	0.15m	Firm pale brown clay silt	Primary Fill	Initial edge collapse	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
622	Deposit	620	Pit	0	0.13m	Soft dark grey clay silt	Backfill/dump	dump of domestic waste	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
623	Deposit	620	Pit	0	0.11m	Firm pale brown clay silt	Primary Fill	probably same as 621	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
624	Deposit	620	Pit	0	0.06m	Firm mid orange brown sandy gravel	Slump	edge collapse	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
625	Deposit	620	Pit	0	0.25m	Soft dark grey clay silt with frequent charcoal and shell	Backfill/dump	deliberate dump of domestic waste	6	Late medieval/early post-medieval
626	Deposit	616	Pit	0	1.14m	Loose mid grey brown silt with frequent rubble and modern/p-med aretefacts	Backfill/dump	dump in top of rubbish pit	0	Modern
627	Deposit	620	Pit	0	0.17m	Compact pale grey clay silt with occasional charcoal flecks	Backfill/dump	Deliberate sealing of pit	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval

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628	Cut			1009	2.4m wide by 0.34m deep	Linear aligned north-south with concave sides and base	Ditch	field boundary	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
629	Deposit	628	Ditch	0	0.34m	Firm dark grey clay silt with frequent small stones	Secondary Fill	Slow silting event	0	Medieval
630	Cut			1008	0.8m wide by 0.23m deep	Linear aligned north-south with concave sides and base	Ditch	recut of [628]	0	Post-medieval
631	Deposit	630	Ditch	0	0.23m	mid grey clay sand with occasional stones	Secondary Fill	Slow infill of ditch	0	Post-medieval
632	Deposit	628	Ditch	0	0.12	Firm dark grey clay silt with frequent small stones	Secondary Fill	Same as (629)	0	Medieval
633	Deposit	606	Ditch	0	0.46m	Friable grey brown sandy clay with occasional small stones	Secondary Fill	Slow accumulation of silts	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
634	Deposit	606	Ditch	0	0.05m	Tenacious dark grey organoc silt	Organic deposit	Represents vegetation growth and accumulation within open ditch	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
635	Deposit	606	Ditch	0	0.26m	Friable grey brown sandy silt with occasional small stones	Primary Fill	Initial edge collapse	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
636	Deposit	637	Ditch	0	0.3m	Friable grey brown sandy silt with occasional small stones	Secondary Fill	Slow silting event	0	Medieval
637	Cut			1002	0.45m wide by 0.3m deep	Linear aligned north-south with fairly steep sides and a concave base	Ditch	minor field system	0	Medieval
638	Deposit	640	Ditch	0	0.34m	Friable grey sandy silt	Secondary Fill	Uppermost silting event in ditch	0	Medieval

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639	Deposit	640	Ditch	0	0.23m	Friable grey brown sandy silt	Primary Fill	Initial collapse and silting	0	Medieval
640	Cut			1003	0.46m deep by 0.34m wide	Linear aligned north-south with concave sides and base	Ditch	field boundary	0	Medieval
641	Cut			0	0.3m diam by 0.25m deep	Sub-circular with near vertical sides and a flat base	Post hole	posthole near pit [616]	0	Post-medieval
642	Deposit	641	Post hole	0	0.25m	Firm mid-grey silty gravel	Secondary Fill	Gradual infill of posthole after post removed	0	Post-medieval
643	Cut			0	0.2m diam by 0.2m deep	Sub-circular with near vertical sides and a concave base	Post hole	Posthole near [641]	0	Undated
644	Deposit	643	Post hole	0	0.2m	Firm mid grey silt with frequent gravel	Secondary Fill	Gradual infill of undated posthole	0	Undated
645	Cut			1005	2.22m wide by 0.81m deep	Linear aligned northwest-southeast with concave sides and base	Ditch	field boundary	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
646	Deposit	645	Ditch	0	0.44m	Firm reddish brown clay sand	Primary Fill	Initial stabilisation of ditch	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
647	Deposit	645	Ditch	0	0.38m	Firm light grey sandy clay	Secondary Fill	slow accumulation in top of open ditch	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
648	Cut			1001	2.03m wide by 1.16m deep	Linear aligned northwest-southeast with steep sides and a flat base	Ditch	Large boundary	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
649	Deposit	648	Ditch	0	0.08m	Friable black organics	Organic deposit	Vegetation accumulation at base of ditch-probably indicating waterlogging when dug.	8	Late medieval/early post-medieval

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650	Deposit	648	Ditch	0	0.34m	Soft light brown grey clay sand with occasional small pebbles	Secondary Fill	slow silting event	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
651	Deposit	648	Ditch	0	0.34m	Soft black organic clay silt	Organic deposit	waterlogged vegetation within open ditch	9	Late medieval/early post-medieval
652	Deposit	648	Ditch	0	0.23m	Firm dark brown clay sand with occasional angular flints	Secondary Fill	Slow silting events	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
653	Deposit	648	Ditch	0	0.4m	Firm mid grey brown clay sand	Secondary Fill	Slow silting	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
654	Deposit	648	Ditch	0	0.2m	Firm mid grey brown clay sand with occasional pebbles	Tertiary Fill	Final silting event	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
655	Deposit	656	Pit	0	0.05m	Friable dark grey clay sand with frequent modern artefacts	Backfill/dump	dump during modern levelling	0	Modern
656	Cut			0	0.8m wide	Irregular feature with concave sides and flatish base	Pit	Modern pit	0	Modern
657	Cut			0	1.38m diam by 0.67m deep	circular in plan with fairly steep-sides and concave bases	Pit	Fairly sterile feature.	0	Undated
658	Deposit	657	Pit	0	0.67m	Firm light grey brown clay sand with occasional charcoal and angular flints	Secondary Fill	Slow infill of pit	0	Undated
659	Cut			0	0.55m wide by 1.03m deep	Linear aligned north-south with vertical sides	foundation cut	Modern service	0	Modern

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660	Deposit	659	Foundation cut	0	1.03m	Mixed brown sandy gravel	Backfill/dump	Backfill over modern service pipe	0	Modern
661	Cut			0	0.37m deep by 0.49m wide	Linear aligned north-south with concave sides and base	Ditch	Probable boundary	0	Post-medieval
662	Deposit	661	Ditch	0	0.37m	Firm mid grey sandy clay with occasional cbm flecks	Backfill/dump	Possible discrete dump into open ditch	0	Post-medieval
663	Deposit			0	0.19m	Firm mid grey brown sandy gravel	levelling deposit	Modern levelling	0	Modern
664	Deposit			0	0.3m	Firm mid brown sandy clay with occasional chalk flecks	levelling deposit	Modern levelling seals (663)	0	Modern
665	Deposit			0	0.1m	Compact orange sandy gravel	levelling deposit	Modern levelling seals (664)	0	Modern
666	Cut			0	1.4m wide by 1.4m deep	Sub rounded with vertical sides and flat base	Pit	Large rubbish pit, possibly used for sand/gravel extraction?	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
667	Deposit	666	Pit	0	0.28m	Soft black organic deposit	Organic deposit	Organic build up from standing water at base of pit	7	Late medieval/early post-medieval
668	Deposit	666	Pit	0	0.14m	Soft dark grey orange clay silt with occasional gravel and organic flecks	Secondary Fill	Slow silting up of pit	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
669	Deposit	666	Pit	0	0.12m	Firm mid grey clay silt with occasional small stones	Secondary Fill	Slow silting event	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
670	Deposit	666	Pit	0	0.14m	Firm orange clay silt with occasional small stones	Slump	Partial collapse of the eastern side	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
671	Deposit	666	Pit	0	0.14m	Soft black organic silt	Organic deposit	Organic horizon marking vegetation growth and decay within stagnant pit	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval

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672	Deposit	666	Pit	0	0.34m	Compact dark grey clay silt with occasional gravel	Backfill/dump	Deliberate backfill event containing domestic waste	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
673	Deposit	666	Pit	0	0.24m	Compact grey orange clay with frequent small stones	Backfill/dump	Possibly dumped to level out out landscape and infill upper area of pit	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
674	Deposit	666	Pit	0	0.32m	Compact brown orange clay with occasional small stones	Backfill/dump	Deliberate dump used to level out pit probably fairly modern	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
675	Deposit	648	Ditch	0	0.14m	Loose reddish brown sand	Slump	Partial side collapse	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
676	Deposit	648	Ditch	0	0.1m	Soft mid grey clay sand with occasional gravels	Secondary Fill	Slow silting event	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
677	Deposit	648	Ditch	0	0.11m	Firm dark brown organic silt	Organic deposit	Waterlogged vegetation at base of ditch	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
678	Deposit	679	Ditch	0	0.46m	Friable mid grey sandy silt with occasional small stones	Backfill/dump	Backfill deposit rich in faunal remains	0	Post-medieval
679	Cut			1007	2.37m wide by 0.46m deep	Linear aligned north-south with concave sides and base	Ditch	Boundary ditch either reused to dispose of animal waste, or incorporates material from buried tanks	0	Post-medieval
680	Deposit	684	Tank	0	0.2m	Friable grey brown sandy silt with occasional small stones	Backfill/dump	Final backfill of tank	0	Early post-medieval
681	Deposit	684	Tank	0	0.04m	Soft dark organic silt	Organic deposit	Organic horizon forming after tank went out of use, probably left open.	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval

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682	Deposit	684	Tank	0	0.28m	Friable mid grey sandy silt with occasional small stones	Secondary Fill	Silting up of tank. Probably indicating feature left open.	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
683	Deposit	684	Tank	0	0.05m	Soft dark organic silt	Wooden lining	Remnant of collapsed wood lining	11	Late medieval/early post-medieval
684	Cut			0	1.7m wide by 2m long by 0.55m deep	Rectangular pit with near vertical sides and a flat base	Tank	Woodlined tank, probably for leatherworking. Same as [203]	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
685	Deposit	686	Ditch	0	0.19m	Friable grey brown sandy gravel	Secondary Fill	Silting event	0	Post-medieval
686	Cut			1006	0.35m by 0.19m deep	Linear aligned north-south with concave sides and base	Ditch	Narrow ditch, probably dug for small-scale drainage	0	Post-medieval
687	Deposit	688	Ditch	0	0.58m	Loose dark grey sandy silt with frequent modern artefacts	Backfill/dump	Dump of modern waste	0	Modern
688	Cut			0	0.58m deep by 1.25m wide	Linear aligned north-south with a v-shaped profile	Ditch	Modern linear probably marks an extinct service	0	Modern
689	Cut			1009	2.58m wide by 0.41m deep	Linear aligned north-south with concave sides and base	Ditch	field boundary	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
690	Deposit	689	Ditch	0	0.42m	Firm dark brown silty clay with occasional gravel	Secondary Fill	Slow silting event accumulating discarded food waste near surface	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
691	Cut			0	1.4m diam by 0.42m deep	Ovate feature with fairly steep sides and an irregular base	Pit	modern pit probably related to previous farm yard	0	Modern

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692	Deposit	691	Pit	0	0.42m	Friable dark brown clay silt with occasional small stones	Backfill/dump	Modern detritus including plastic (not kept).	0	Modern
693	Cut			0	0.32m wide by 0.24m deep	Circular with steep sides and concave base	Post hole	Modern posthole probably related to previous farm yard	0	Modern
694	Deposit	693	Post hole	0	0.1m	Firm dark brown clay silt with occasional gravel	Primary Fill	Initial collapse of posthole	0	Modern
695	Deposit	693	Post hole	0	0.15m	Friable light yellow gravel	Secondary Fill	Slow infill of posthole	0	Modern
696	Cut			0	0.9m deep by 1.86m diam	Sub-square with steep-sides and flat base	Pit	Large pit including large concentrations of animal bone in upper fills	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
697	Deposit	696	Pit	0	0.27m	Firm mid grey silty clay with occasional charcoal and molluscs	Backfill/dump	Initial dump of material into pit, probably during waterlogged conditions	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
698	Deposit	696	Pit	0	0.2m	Soft yellow grey clay gravel with occasional charcoal and shell	Slump	Partial collapse of pit sides	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
699	Deposit	696	Pit	0	0.16m	Hard orangey brown sandy gravel	Backfill/dump	Dump of waste	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
700	Deposit	696	Pit	0	0.08m	Soft dark grey ashy silt with occasional gravel	Backfill/dump	Discrete dump of fire waste?	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
701	Deposit	696	Pit	0	0.07m	Firm light grey brown clay gravel	Secondary Fill	Formed during natural erosion of feature sides	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
702	Deposit	696	Pit	0	0.03m	Soft dark organic grey silt	Organic deposit	Possibly marks a period of vegetation development in open pit	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval

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CONTEXT SUMMARY

703	Deposit	696	Pit	0	0.06m	Soft light grey yellow clay silt	Backfill/dump	Discrete dump of cessy waste	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
704	Deposit	696	Pit	0	0.4m	Firm mid brown sandy silt and gravel with occasional charcoal flecks	Backfill/dump	Large dump of faunal remains probably associated with skinning/tanning	12	Late medieval/early post-medieval
705	Deposit	706	Ditch	0	0.22m	Firm dark grey brown clay sand with occasional charcoal flecks	Secondary Fill	Slow silting event	0	Medieval
706	Cut			1002	0.61m wide by 0.68m deep	Linear aligned north-south with concave sides and base	Ditch	recuts [710]	0	Medieval
707	Deposit	710	Ditch	0	0.68m	Friable mid grey clay sand	Backfill/dump	Possible deliberate infill of ditch	0	Medieval
708	Deposit	710	Ditch	0	0.3m	Soft mid grey brown sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks and small stones	Secondary Fill	Slow infill	0	Medieval
709	Deposit	710	Ditch	0	0.11m	Soft dark organic silt	Organic deposit	Waterlogged vegetation at base of ditch	0	Medieval
710	Cut			1003	1.18m wide by 0.88m deep	Linear aligned north-south with steep sides and a concave base	Ditch	Large boundary ditch	0	Medieval
711	Deposit	712	Ditch	0	0.48m	Firm mid brown silty sand with frequent small stones	Secondary Fill	Slow accumulation	0	Medieval
712	Cut			1005	3.23m wide by 0.48m deep	Linear aligned north-south with a shallow concave profile	Ditch	Large, shallow field boundary	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval

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713	Deposit	714	Post hole	0	0.14m	Firm mid greyish brown chalky sand	Backfill/dump	deliberate infill of posthole	0	Undated
714	Cut			0	0.43m wide by 0.14m deep	Square steep-sided flat based feature	Post hole	Square cut posthole-possibly modern	0	Undated
715	Deposit	716	Ditch	0	0.23m	Friable dark grey brown sand with occasional cbm flecks	Backfill/dump	Dumped modern debris	0	Modern
716	Cut			1004	0.68m wide by 0.23m deep	Linear aligned north-south with concave profile	Ditch	Modern linear	0	Modern
717	Deposit	696	Pit	0	0.03m	Soft dark grey charcoal rich silt	Secondary Fill	Discrete inwashed charcoal rich silt	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
718	Deposit	696	Pit	0	0.1m	Compact mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional gravel and charcoal	Backfill/dump	Posible deliberate dump	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
719	Deposit	706	Ditch	0	0.47m	Firm dark brown clay sand with occasional charcoal flecks	Tertiary Fill	Final, slow infill of ditch	0	Medieval
720	Deposit	721	Foundation cut	0	0.3m	Firm mid grey brown silty sand	Backfill/dump	Modern backfill over service pipe. 20th C pottery and brick recovered (not kept)	0	Modern
721	Cut			0	1.12m wide by 0.3m deep	Linear aligned north-south with vertical sides	foundation cut	Foundation for modern service	0	Modern
722	Deposit	723	Ditch	0	0.26m	Friable mid grey sandy silt with occasional small stone	Secondary Fill	Slow silting event	0	Post-medieval

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CONTEXT SUMMARY

723	Cut			1006	0.32m wide by 0.27m deep	Linear aligned north-south with concave sides and base	Ditch	narrow drainage feature	0	Post-medieval
724	Deposit	725	Tree throw	0	0.32m	Loose dark grey sandy silt with frequent roots	Bioturbation	derived from treethrow	0	Modern
725	Cut			0	0.32m deep by 0.68m wide	Sub-rounded with concave sides and base	Tree Throw	Bioturbation. Probably remnant of modern shrub.	0	Modern
726	Deposit	727	Ditch	0	0.31m	Friable grey brown sandy silt with occasional small stones	Backfill/dump	Probable backfill or a silting event which has incorporated bones from buried tanks	0	Post-medieval
727	Cut			1007	2.65m wide by 0.31m deep	Linear aligned north-south with concave sides and a flat base	Ditch	Boundary ditch	0	Post-medieval
728	Deposit	729	Tank	0	0.26m	Friable mid grey sandy silt with occasional small stones	Backfill/dump	Dump of animal bone waste into top of tank	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
729	Cut			0	2.3m w by 2m long	Rectangular with steep sides and a flat base	Tank	Probably for leatherworking. Postdates [732] but has no visible lining	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
730	Deposit	732	Tank	0	0.26m	Friable grey brown sandy silt with occasional small stones	Secondary Fill	Silting up of tank, may have been abandoned by this stage	0	Medieval
731	Deposit	732	Tank	0	0.05m	Friable black organic silt	Organic deposit	Remnant of collapsed wooden lining	0	Medieval
732	Cut			0	1.3m wide by 1.5m long	Rectangular with steep sides and a flat base	Tank	Tank for leatherworking? Predates [729]	0	Medieval

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CONTEXT SUMMARY

733	Cut			0	1.4m diam by 0.8m deep	Sub-square with steep sides and concave sides	Pit	Rubbish pit	0	Medieval
734	Deposit	733	Pit	0	0.23m	Soft dark organic silt	Organic deposit	Waterlogged organics at base of pit	13	Medieval
735	Deposit	733	Pit	0	0.1m	Soft dark grey brown silty clay	Secondary Fill	Minor silting event	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
736	Deposit	733	Pit	0	0.07m	Soft dark brown silt	Backfill/dump	Tip line into pit	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
737	Deposit	733	Pit	0	0.08m	Firm dark brown silt clay with occasional charcoal	Backfill/dump	Tip line of fire waste?	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
738	Deposit	733	Pit	0	0.08m	Firm dark brown silty clay	Secondary Fill	Slow accumulation of silt	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
739	Deposit	733	Pit	0	0.1m	Soft dark brown organic silt	Organic deposit	Possibly marks vegetation growth or a dump of organic material	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
740	Deposit	733	Pit	0	0.15m	Firm dark brown clay silt	Backfill/dump	Dump of domestic waste including shellfish, bone, pottery	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
741	Deposit	733	Pit	0	0.2m	Compact mid brown clay	Backfill/dump	Dump of dietary waste, very rich in shell	14	Late medieval/early post-medieval
742	Cut	742	Pit	0	0.25m wide by 0.3m deep	Ovate with fairly steep concave sides and base	Pit	Small pit, truncated by [733]	0	Undated
743	Deposit	742	Pit	0	0.25m	Friable light brown clay silt	Backfill/dump	Dumped dietary waste in top of pit	0	Undated
744	Deposit	745	Ditch	0	0.23m	Friable mid grey sandy silt with occasional small stones	Secondary Fill	fairly sterile silting event	0	Post-medieval

Appendix 2
CONTEXT SUMMARY

745	Cut			1007	1.09m wide by 0.23m deep	Linear aligned north-south with concave profile	Ditch	Boundary feature	0	Post-medieval
746	Deposit	747	Tree throw	0	0.34m	Loose dark grey silt with frequent roots	Bioturbation	modern rootbole	0	Modern
747	Cut			0	0.8m long by 0.47m wide by 0.34m deep	sub-rounded with fairly straight sides and flat base	Tree Throw	Modern rootbole. Remnant of shrub.	0	Modern
748	Cut			0	0.45m wide by 0.23m deep	Sub-circular with steep sides and concave base	Tree Throw	Modern shrub bole	0	Modern
749	Deposit	748	Tree throw	0	0.23m	Loose dark sandy silt with frequent gravel	Bioturbation	modern rootbole	0	Modern
750	Cut			1007	0.65m wide by 0.25m deep	Linear aligned north-south with steep sides and flat base	Ditch	boundary ditch	0	Post-medieval
751	Deposit	750	Ditch	0	0.25m	Compact pale yellow grey sandy silt with occasional gravel	Backfill/dump	Moderately rich in artefacts, possibly deliberate backfill of linear	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
752	Cut			1006	0.64m wide by 0.32m deep	Linear aligned north-south with concave sides and base	Ditch	Minor drainage feature	0	Post-medieval
753	Deposit	752	Ditch	0	0.32m	Firm mid grey silty clay with occasional manganese and gravel	Secondary Fill	Slow silting event	0	Post-medieval
754	Layer			0	0.4m	Firm dark grey clay sand	Topsoil	remnant of garden soil	0	Modern
755	Deposit	779	Ditch	0	0.07m	Compact yellow brown sandy gravels	Backfill/dump	Deliberate dump in top of ditch	0	Modern

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CONTEXT SUMMARY

756	Deposit	765	Pit	0	0.05m	Soft black organic clay sand	Organic deposit	Waterlogged vegetation at base of pit	0	Undated
757	Deposit	765	Pit	0	0.34m	Soft dark grey brown sandy clay	Secondary Fill	Gradual accumulation	0	Undated
758	Deposit	765	Pit	0	0.18m	Soft light brown grey sandy clay	Secondary Fill	gradual accumulation	0	Undated
759	Deposit	765	Pit	0	0.2m	Firm mid grey brown clay sand	Backfill/dump	Deliberate dump in pit	0	Undated
760	Deposit	765	Pit	0	0.3m	Firm dark brown sandy clay	Backfill/dump	Another dump of waste	0	Undated
761	Deposit	796	Pit	0	0.2m	Firm dark brown sandy clay	Secondary Fill	Gradual accumulation	0	Undated
762	Layer	797	Pit	0	0.6m	Firm dark brown sandy clay with occasional chalk flecks	Backfill/dump	Dump of domestic or skinning waste?	0	Medieval
763	Deposit	796	Pit	0	0.18m	Firm mid grey brown sandy clay	Slump	Partial collapse of feature sides	0	Undated
764	Deposit	797	Pit	0	0.72m	Firm dark grey brown sandy clay	Backfill/dump	Dump in top of pit	0	Medieval
765	Cut			0	4.25m wide by 1.27m deep	Sub-rounded with concave sides	Pit	Large pit containing an assemblage of faunal remains possibly from skinning or butchery	0	Undated
766	Deposit	767	Pit	0	0.88m	Firm dark brown sandy clay with occasional pebbles	Backfill/dump	Dump of waste material including faunal remains	0	Medieval
767	Cut			1003	1.31m wide by 0.88m deep	Linear aligned north-south with fairly steep concave sides and a flat base	Ditch	Linear boundary which truncates pit [765] same as [710]	0	Medieval
768	Deposit	769	Ditch	0	0.62m	Firm mid brown silty sand with frequent small stones	Secondary Fill	Slow accumulation	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval

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769	Cut			1005	2.83m wide by 0.62m deeo	Linear aligned north-south with a shallow concave profile	Ditch	Large boundary probably the same as [712]	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
770	Deposit	779	Ditch	0	0.41m	Friable dark grey brown sand with occasional cbm flecks	Backfill/dump	Modern dump	0	Modern
771	Deposit	772	Pit	0	0.31m	Friable mid grey sandy silt with occasional small stones	Backfill/dump	Possibly sterile capping of pit	0	Undated
772	Cut			0	2.6m wide by 2.3m long by 0.31m deep	Sub-rounded with concave sides and base	Pit	Large, shallow pit, of unknown use.	0	Undated
773	Deposit	778	Pit	0	0.24m	Friable grey sandy silt	Secondary Fill	Uppermost sterile fill of pit	0	Medieval
774	Deposit	778	Pit	0	0.35m	Friable mid grey sandy silt	Secondary Fill	slow silting event	0	Medieval
775	Deposit	778	Pit	0	0.3m	Soft dark grey sandy silt with occasional small stones	Secondary Fill	Gradual accumulation of material within open pit	0	Medieval
776	Deposit	778	Pit	0	0.22	Soft dark organic silt	Organic deposit	waterlogged vegetation near base of pit. Contained large mammal bones	15	Medieval
777	Deposit	778	Pit	0	0.06m	Friable yellow grey sandy gravel	Primary Fill	Initial collapse of feature sides	0	Medieval
778	Cut			0	1.46m diam by 1.04m deep	Sub-rounded with near vertical sides and a flat base	Pit	Large rubbish pit, truncated pit [772]	0	Medieval
779	Cut			1004	1.77m wide by 0.46m deep	Linear aligned north-south with concave sides and base	Ditch	modern linear	0	Modern

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CONTEXT SUMMARY

780	Deposit	781	Ditch	0	0.13m	Friable orangey brown sandy gravel	Secondary Fill	Slow infilling of ditch	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
781	Cut			1001	0.13m deep by 0.27m wide	Linear aligned northwest-southeast with a concave upper profile. Excavated sufficient to reveal relationship	Ditch	Boundary ditch	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
782	Deposit	784	Pit	0	0.51m	Friable mid grey sandy silt	Secondary Fill	Sterile upper silt in pit	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
783	Deposit	784	Pit	0	0.14m	friable dark grey organic silt	Organic deposit	Waterlogged vegetation at base of pit	0	Early post-medieval
784	Cut			0	1.5m diam by 0.65m deep	Sub-rounded with a concave profile	Pit	Rubbish pit	0	Early post-medieval
785	Deposit	786	Ditch	0	0.19m	Friable grey brown sandy silt with occasional small stones	Secondary Fill	Slow silting event	0	Undated
786	Cut			0	0.5m wide by 0.19m deep	Linear aligned east-west with a flat base	Ditch	Heavily truncated boundary	0	Undated
787	Deposit			0		Unstratified finds from spoil heap		Unstrat metal detected finds from spoilheap	0	Undated
788	Deposit	789	Pit	0	0.1m	Soft dark brown silt	Backfill/dump	Dump of modern artefacts-not fully excavated	0	Modern
789	Cut			0	1.4m diam by 0.1m excav.	Circular in plan	Pit	Modern rubbish pit	0	Modern
790	Cut			0	1.7m wide by 0.6m deep	Sub-rounded with steep sides and a concave base	Pit	Undated pit	0	Post-medieval

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791	Deposit	790	Pit	0	0.6m	Firm mid grey silty clay with occasional gravel	Secondary Fill	Sterile fill of pit	0	Post-medieval
792	Cut			1000	0.4m deep by 0.25m wide	Linear aligned northeast-southwest with concave sides and a flat base	Ditch	boundary ditch-undated	0	Post-medieval
793	Deposit	792	Ditch	0	0.4m	Compact pale grey sandy silt with frequent gravel	Secondary Fill	Slow accumulation of silt	0	Post-medieval
794	Deposit	765	Pit	0	0.45m	Firm dark brown sandy clay with occasional small pebbles	Secondary Fill	Slow accumulation	0	Undated
795	Deposit	742	Pit	0	0.11m	Friable grey brown sandy silt	Primary Fill	Initial erosion of pit	0	Undated
796	Cut			0	0.55m wide by 0.38m	Concave profile in section	Pit	Probably a cleaning out episode of pit [765]	0	Undated
797	Cut			0	2m wide by 0.95m deep	Concave profile in section	Pit	Recut of [796]	0	Medieval
798	Deposit	799	Ditch	0	0.1m	friable grey brown silt	Secondary Fill	Upper fill of large ditch	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
799	Cut			1001	2.3m wide by 0.1m deep	Linear aligned approximately north-south. Excavated sufficient to prove relationship in plan	Ditch	Large boundary fully excavated in other slots	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
800	Deposit	801	Ditch	0	0.31m	Friable grey brown silt with occasional small stones	Secondary Fill	sterile silting event	0	Post-medieval
801	Cut			1008	1.01m wide by 0.31m deep	Linear aligned north-south with concave profile	Ditch	recut of [604]	0	Post-medieval

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CONTEXT SUMMARY

1101	Layer			0	0.05m	Friable grey brown sandy silt	Topsoil	Remnant of garden soil	0	Modern
1102	Layer			0	0.47m	Fraible mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional modern artefacts (not kept)	Topsoil	remnant of garden or agricultural soil	0	Modern
1103	Layer			0	0.1m	Loose yellow brown sandy gravel	Natural	Underlying geology	0	Natural
1104	Deposit	1105	Pit	0	0.45m	Friable dark grey sandy silt	Backfill/dump	Backfil of modern rubbish pit	0	Modern
1105	Cut			0	0.33m wide by 0.45m deep	Sub-rounded concave sides and base	Pit	modern rubbish pit	0	Modern
1106	Deposit	1107	Pit	0	0.36m	Friable mid grey sandy silt with frequent gravels	Secondary Fill	Slow infill of pit	0	Post-medieval
1107	Cut			0	2.2m long by 0.7m wide by 0.45m deep	sub-rectangular with concave sides and a flat base. Aligned north-south	Pit	probably p-med. Unknown function	0	Post-medieval
1108	Layer	1107	Pit	0	0.17m	Friable mid-grey silty sand with occasional small stones	Primary Fill	Initial side collapse	0	Post-medieval
1109	Deposit	1111	Pit	0	0.26m	Friable grey brown sandy silt with occasional small stones	Secondary Fill	Slow silting event	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
1110	Deposit	1111	Pit	0	0.11m	Friable grey brown sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks	Primary Fill	Initial side collapse	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
1111	Cut			0	1.35m wide by 0.38m deep	steep-sided sub-rounded feature with flat base	Pit	Rubbish pit	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval

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1112	Deposit	1113	Tree throw	0	0.16m	Friable dark brown organic silt with frequent roots	Bioturbation	Modern tree bole	0	Modern
1113	Cut			0	1.2m long by 1.08m wide by 0.16m deep	Sub-rounded with steep sides and irregular base	Tree Throw	Modern tree bole	0	Modern
1114	Deposit	1115	Pit	0	0.24m	Friable grey brown sandy silt with occasional small stones	Backfill/dump	Dump of domestic waste	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
1115	Cut			0	0.8m diam by 0.24m deep	Sub-rounded steep-sided with flat base	Pit	Rubbish pit	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
1116	Deposit	1118	Pit	0	0.23m	Friable grey brown sandy silt with frequent shell and occasional small stones	Backfill/dump	rich in dietary waste	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
1117	Deposit	1118	Pit	0	0.23m	Friable grey brown sandy silt with occasional small stones	Backfill/dump	domestic dump, lots of fresh sherds	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
1118	Cut			0	2.4m long by 1.5m wide by 0.46m deep	Sub-rectangular with slightly stepped concave sides and base	Pit	Rubbish pit	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
1119	Deposit	1120	Pit	0	2.2m wide	Friable greenish brown clay silt	Secondary Fill	Slow infill of pit	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval
1120	Cut			0	2.2m diam	sub-rounded	Pit	not excavated. Exposed in plan, and will not be impacted on by development	0	Late medieval/early post-medieval

Appendix 3
GROUP SUMMARY

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

APPENDIX 4

THE POST ROMAN POTTERY

ANNE BOYLE

1 INTRODUCTION

The Post Roman pottery assemblage from the excavation and subsequent watching brief at Finkle Lane is the basis of this report. These archaeological interventions produced a small assemblage of three hundred and forty sherds from two hundred and ninety-nine vessels, weighing eleven thousand three hundred and seven grams. The post Roman pottery spans the medieval to the early modern periods, though the majority dates to the mid fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. A single sherd of Roman pottery was also present.

2 METHODOLOGY

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire Ceramic Type Series and that for Cambridgeshire was used and all the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al.* (2001). The pottery was examined visually, with microscopic work at x20 magnification. A full archive report of the pottery is included in Appendix 4. Following the assessment, further fabric work was carried out by Dr Alan Vince. The results of this analysis are discussed below and a detailed report is included in Appendix 5. A summary of the range of ware types found at Finkle Lane is included in Table 1.

Table 1 The range of pottery by number of sherds, number of vessels and weight

Lincs. code name	Full name	Cambs. code name	Earliest date	Latest date	Total no. sherds	Total no. Vessels	Weight (g)
BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	PMR	1550	1800	15	12	277
BL	Black-glazed wares	PMBL	1550	1750	41	27	4283
BONC	Bourne/Colne Type ware	BONC	1400	1600	108	103	2547
BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B and C	BONA/B/C	1150	1400	34	34	692
CASG	South Cambridgeshire Sgraffito	CASG	1300	1500	1	1	6
CIST	Cistercian-type ware	CSTN	1480	1650	2	2	7
CREA	Creamware	CREA	1770	1830	3	3	43
DUTRT	Dutch Red Earthenware-types	DUTR	1550	1650	5	5	115
EALMT	East-Anglian late medieval/ transitional ware	LMR	1450	1550	1	1	6
ELY	Ely-type ware	MELT	1175	1350	5	5	90
EMHM	Early Medieval Handmade ware	EMW	1100	1250	5	4	11
ENGS	Unspecified English Stoneware	ENGS	1800	1900	3	3	55
ENPO	English Porcelain	PORC	1700	1900	1	1	4
ESMIC	Essex Micaceous	ESMIC	1200	1400	3	3	17
FREC	Frechen stoneware	FREC	1530	1680	1	1	28
GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	PMR	1500	1650	18	17	420
GRIMT	Grimston-type ware	GRIM	1200	1550	14	11 (10*)	528
LERTH	Late earthenwares	-	1750	1900	1	1	23
LMLOC	Late Medieval local fabrics	-	1350	1550	6	2	134
LONS	London Stoneware	ENGS	1670	1800	1	1	26
MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics	-	1150	1450	6	6	48
MEDX	Non Local Medieval Fabrics	-	1150	1450	1	1	6
MISC	Unidentified types	-	400	1900	5	5	46
NCBW	19th-century Buff ware	-	1800	1900	10	7	739
NOTS	Nottingham stoneware	ENGS	1690	1900	2	2	32
PEARL	Pearlware	PEARL	1770	1900	4	4	76
PSHW	Peterborough Shelly Ware	SHW	1175	1400	1	1	13
R	Roman pottery	-	40	400	1	1	11
RAER	Raeren stoneware	RAER	1450	1600	1	1	28
RGRE	Reduced glazed red earthenware	PMR	1600	1850	1	1	20
SLIP	Unidentified slipware	STSL	1650	1750	1	1	8
SLST	South Lincolnshire Shell Tempered ware	-	1150	1250	1	1	4
ST	Stamford Ware	STAM	970	1200	3	3	6
STANLY	Stanion/Lyveden ware	LYST	1150	1250	19	15 (14*)	387
STMO	Staffordshire/Bristol mottled-glazed	STMO	1680	1800	2	2	44
SWSG	Staffordshire White Saltglazed stoneware	-	1700	1770	1	1	7
TGW	Tin-glazed ware	TGW	1550	1750	3	2	18
TOY	Toynton Medieval Ware	TOYN	1250	1450	9	9	500
WHITE	Modern whiteware	WHITE	1850	1900	1	1	2
				TOTAL:	**340**	**301 (299*)**	**11307**

*excludes cross context vessels

3 CONDITION

The pottery is in a varied condition, with abraded and spalled sherds occurring in the same deposits as large, fairly fresh fragments. The average sherd weight is comparatively low at thirty-three grams.

Nineteen vessels (seven percent of the total number of vessels in the assemblage) comprise of more than one sherd. Thirty-seven of the vessels (twelve percent of the total number of vessels) have concretions adhering to them, which are likely to be a result of damp/wet burial conditions. Fifty-seven vessels (seventeen percent of the total number of vessels) show signs of sooting (including over breaks) and fifteen vessels (four percent of the total number of vessels) have internal white deposits (possibly from kettle fur or urine). A single South Lincolnshire Shell Tempered ware jar (SLST) has a post firing hole drilled through the body. Such modifications to pottery vessels are relatively common, though their precise function is not always clear. Two cross context vessels, a Stanion/Lyveden jug from contexts (**739** and **741**) and Grimston-Type vessels from (**1116** and **1117**) are present in the assemblage.

4. CHRONOLOGY AND SOURCE

The majority of the pottery dates to the late medieval and post medieval periods, though the earliest wares found at the site are known to be produced from the 11th century. The latest material is of early modern date.

The pottery is a mixture of locally produced wares and regional imports from Lincolnshire, Essex, London and Staffordshire. The high number of Lincolnshire Bourne wares in the assemblage is significant and is discussed below. Imported continental wares, of late and post medieval date, are present in small numbers.

The site appears to be divided into three Burgage plots (A, B and C) which have their western boundaries defined by ditches. The pottery came from a range of archaeological features contained within these plots; the quantity of pottery from these is summarised in Table 2.

Table 2, Amount of pottery by number of sherds, vessels and weight by feature type

Feature	Total no sherds	Total no vessels	Weight (g)
Demolition	7	7	212
Ditch	76	63	1352
Foundation cut	4	4	169
Pit	222	196 (194*)	7336
Post hole	1	1	7
Tank	16	16	220
Tree throw	2	2	45
Not known	12	12	1966
TOTAL:	**340**	**301 (299*)**	**11307**

*excludes cross context vessels

The vast majority of the material came from a single pit [**696**] and this appears to be one of the few features which represent a deliberate deposition event. The other features appear to have had material gradually accumulate in them over a period of time. Pottery may have washed into these features during periods of flooding or been re-deposited during the cutting of ditches and pits. None of the pottery was unstratified, though many of the vessels appear residual in later phases.

5 DISCUSSION BY CERAMIC PHASE

The post Roman pottery spans five ceramic phases (Saxo-Norman to early medieval, medieval, late medieval to post medieval, post medieval and early modern periods). A summary of the quantities of pottery from each of these ceramic phases is included in Table 3. Invariably the date parameters of these ceramic phases overlap, as several of the ware types that are present can span more than one period.

Table 3, Summary of the pottery by ceramic phase

Ceramic period	Total no. sherds	Total no. vessels	Weight (g)
Roman	1	1	11
Saxo-Norman to Early Medieval	8	7	17
Medieval	93	86 (84*)	2285
Late Medieval to Post Medieval	115	106	2687

Post Medieval	96	77	5342
Early Modern	22	19	919
Not known	5	5	46
TOTAL:	**340**	**301 (299*)**	**11307**

*excludes cross context vessels

Saxo-Norman to Early Medieval (11th to mid 13th century)

The three vessels of 11th and 12th century date from the site are all Stamford ware. These occur in fabrics A, B/C and C, the earliest (fabric A) is produced between the 11th and the mid 12th century with the other fabrics known to occur in deposits of the 12th century. Stamford ware vessels are not uncommon in assemblages from Cambridgeshire and are often found with traces of external soot residues (*pers. comm.* Paul Spoerry), as two of the examples from Whittlesey demonstrate. This suggests their use in a domestic context for cooking. All the vessels are represented by sherds weighing less than three grams and do not offer a good basis for concluding much activity of this date occurred on the site. This is supported by the lack of St Neot's wares and Thetford-type wares which are common in assemblages of this period.

The slightly later Early Medieval Handmade ware is represented by four vessels. This type, typified by jars with rounded bases and long flaring rims, occurs in a number of fabrics in Cambridgeshire. At Fulbourn (Cambs), these types apparently first occur in deposits of the mid 11th century and continue until the mid 13th century (Boyle forthcoming). As with the Stamford ware, the paucity of other material of this date suggests that occupation in the immediate area up to the mid 13th century was limited.

Medieval (13th to 15th century)

The medieval ceramic phase is represented by eighty-four vessels (including two cross context vessels). Fifty-five vessels (sixty-four percent) occur as residual material in deposits that post-date the medieval period.

The medieval pottery from this phase mainly comprises of regional imports. From Northamptonshire come the products of Stanion/Lyveden (STANLY) in oolitic fabric B (Blinkhorn 1996, 97). The products of Lincolnshire are most common in the medieval assemblage. A small number of Toynton All Saints ware vessels are present and this type is

present on other sites in the county. Bourne-type products (BOUA) dominate the medieval assemblage, though the majority of the thirty-four vessels appear residual in later phases. The BOUA from the site cannot be attributed to the Bourne kilns with absolute certainty. Three unknown vessels were given the generic codenames of Medieval Local wares (MEDLOC) and Medieval Non-Local wares (MEDX) and full fabric descriptions for these are included in the pottery archive.

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

Late Medieval to Early Post Medieval

The majority of the assemblage, some one hundred and twenty-eight vessels, falls into this ceramic phase. The assemblage is dominated by the Bourne/Colne Type wares (BONC), which account for one hundred and three vessels. Determining the provenance of Bourne/Colne type vessels is problematic as pottery produced at both these sites appears in the same range of fabric and forms. Given the almost equidistant location of Whittlesey from both production sites several BONC sherds from the site were submitted to Dr Alan Vince for chemical and thin section analysis. These were then compared to results obtained for Colne and Bourne in order to see if there is any similarity in their chemical signatures (Appendix 5). This analysis concluded that the Whittlesey BONC sherds are more similar to the products of Bourne than Colne. This indicates that the BONC sherds from Whittlesey are Bourne D ware. A more detailed discussion of Bourne and Colne ware, and the results of this analysis are included below.

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

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

Post Medieval (16th to 18th)

There is some continuity in the wares of the previous phase and that of the post medieval period. These include Cistercian wares (CIST), Brown Glazed Earthenware (BERTH), Glazed Red Earthenwares (GRE) and Dutch-type Red Earthenwares (DUTRT). The red earthenwares may come from the Norfolk area or the southern counties. This may include the Dutch types, which were copied at King's Lynn and are very difficult to distinguish from Dutch imports (Clarke and Carter 1977, 240). The range of forms includes drinking vessels and possible pipkins. Jugs, jars and bowls are also present.

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

Modern (19th to 20th)

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

6. DISCUSSION BY SITE PHASE

The site is split into three Burgage plots (A, B and C) and has evidence for five phases of site activity. The north-south boundary ditches to the west of each plot are included in the discussion for each Burgage plot. A summary of the pottery from each of the site phases is included in table 5.

Table 5, Summary of vessels by ceramic period and site phase

Ceramic phase	Code name	Site Phase						TOTAL
		N/k	Med	Late Med – Early Post Med	Early Post Med	Post-med	Modern	
Roman	R		1					**1**
Saxo-Norman to Early Medieval	EMHM		2	2				**4**
	ST			3				**3**
Medieval	BOUA	3	9	17	4		1	**34**
	ELY		1	3		1		**5**
	ESMIC			2	1			**3**
	GRIMT	2 (1*)	1	8				**11 (10*)**
	MEDLOC		2	2	1		1	**6**
	MEDX		1					**1**
	PSHW			1				**1**
	SLST						1	**1**
	STANLY	2	7 (6*)	5	1			**15 (14*)**
	TOY		3	5			1	**9**
Late Medieval to Post Medieval	BONC	5		82	8	4	4	**103**
	CASG			1				**1**
	CIST				2			**2**
	EALMT			1				**1**
	FREC			1				**1**
	GRE	1		3	3	5	5	**17**
	LMLOC		1	1				**2**
	RAER			1				**1**
Post Medieval	BERTH	1		4	3	2	2	**12**
	BL	1		1		4	21	**27**
	DUTRT	1			4			**5**
	LERTH						1	**1**
	NOTS					1	1	**2**
	RGRE			1				**1**
	SLIP					1		**1**
	STMO	1				1		**2**
	SWSG			1				**1**
	TGW			1			1	**2**

Early Modern	CREA						3	**3**
	ENGS					1	2	**3**
	ENPO						1	**1**
	LONS						1	**1**
	NCBW						7	**7**
	PEARL						4	**4**
	WHITE						1	**1**
Unknown	MISC		1	3			1	**5**
	TOTAL	**17**	**29**	**149**	**27**	**20**	**59**	**301**

*excludes cross context vessels

Burgage Plot A

Forty-eight sherds from forty-three vessels, weighing eight hundred and twenty-three grams were recovered from features located within Burgage plot A. This included one cross context vessel from (739) and (741). Included in the discussion for Burgage plot A are boundary ditch groups [1008] and [1009]. A summary of the pottery from Burgage plot A is included in table 6.

Table 6, Summary of the ware types and total number of vessels from Burgage plot A

Code name	**Ditch 1009**			**Pit**	**Pit**				**TOTAL**
	[604]	**[628]**	**[689]**	**[691]**	**[733]**				
	(603)	**(629)**	**(690)**	**(692)**	**(734)**	**(739)**	**(740)**	**(741)**	
BL				2					**2**
BONC	3					1	1	5	**10**
BOUA					1	6		3	**10**
CASG						1			**1**
EALMT						1			**1**
ELY		1							**1**
EMHM						1			**1**
ENGS				1					**1**
GRIMT					1	4		3	**8**
MEDLOC			1						**1**
SLST				1					**1**
ST	1		1						**2**
STANLY	1				2	1*		1*	**4***
TOTAL	**5**	**1**	**2**	**4**	**4**	**15 ***	**1**	**12***	**43**

*includes cross context vessels

Medieval

Pit [733] contained thirty-one vessels. The primary fill (0734) of the pit contained a small group of pottery. The medieval Bourne and Stanion/Lyveden vessels are associated with a decorated Grimston-type ware jug which is likely to date to the 13th century. The pottery recovered from (0734) dates to between the 13th and early 14th century. The vessels are

domestic in character and two have soot residues suggesting their use on a hearth, probably for cooking.

The three uppermost fills of pit [733] contain a more homogenous group of material. The range of forms and wares in these fills (739, 740 and 741) contain a mixture of mid 15th to 16th and earlier pottery. It is likely these deposits contain material redeposited from elsewhere, as a Stanion/Lyvden cross context vessel (01) occurs in two of these contexts (739 and 741). Equally, the pottery from these three fills contains medieval Bourne ware and Early Medieval Handmade ware which are not contemporary with the later material that is present. It is likely these sherds are residual and are re-deposited in pit [733]. The mid 15th to 16th century material is represented by the Bourne/Colne types and forms such as the lobed Grimston-type bowl (741) and the frilled drinking jugs (741). Again, most of the pottery from these fills has soot residues and therefore evidence for use in a domestic context.

Late Medieval to Early Post Medieval

Seven vessels were recovered from Ditch group [1009]. The pottery is mixed and includes Saxo-Norman, medieval and early post medieval ware types. The material is in variable condition and ranges from small abraded fragments and larger, fresher sherds. The mixed nature and variable condition of the pottery suggests it is the result of gradual accumulation of material along the ditch deposited by natural phenomena (e.g. washed in by flooding), the action of animals or by human intervention (through the deliberate backfilling of features).

Modern

Pit [691] cuts ditch group [1009]. The assemblage amounts to four vessels and contains one residual sherd of South Lincolnshire Shell Tempered ware. The remaining sherds are post medieval and early modern in date. The low sherd weight and condition of the Blackwares suggests the sherds may represent re-deposited material. Therefore, it is unlikely that this pit was used for rubbish disposal and the pottery within it represents accidental accumulation.

Burgage Plot B

Thirty-two sherds from thirty-one vessels, weighing nine hundred and fifty-one grams were recovered from features located within Burgage plot B. This is bounded by re-cut ditches three of which [ditch groups 1001, 1002 and 1003] produced pottery, as did several pits

contained within the boundary. A summary of the pottery from these features is included in Tables 7 and 8.

Table 7, Summary of ware types and total number of vessels from Burgage plot B ditches

Code Name	Ditch 1001						Ditch 1002	Ditch 1003	TOTAL
	[206]	[406]		[606]		[648]	[637]	[710]	
	(205)	(404)	(405)	(605)	(635)	(654)	(636)	(707)	
BOUA	1		2				1	1	5
BONC				3		1			4
BOUA					2				2
ELY	1	1							2
EMHM	1								1
GRE				1					1
LMLOC							1		1
MEDLOC							1		1
R							1		1
STANLY							2		2
TOTAL	**3**	**1**	**2**	**4**	**2**	**1**	**6**	**1**	**20**

Table 8, Summary of ware types and total number of vessels from Burgage plot B pits

Code name	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit		Pit	Pit	TOTAL
	[214]	[216]	[403]	[656]	[788]		[784]	[789]	
	(215)	(217)	(402)	(655)	(744)	(776)	(783)	(788)	
BOUA					1		2		**3**
BERTH							2		**2**
BL								2	**2**
BONC	2			4			3		**9**
CIST							1		**1**
DUTRT			3						**3**
GRE							1	1	**2**
MEDLOC		1		1					**2**
NCBW								1	**1**
PEARL								1	**1**
STANLY					1		1		**2**
TOY				1		1			**2**
WHITE								1	**1**
TOTAL	**2**	**1**	**3**	**6**	**2**	**1**	**10**	**6**	**31**

Medieval

Ditch groups [1002] and [1003] are bisected by [1004] but will be dealt with together. Stratigraphically, ditch groups [1002] and [1003] predate ditch group [1001], and this is also reflected in the pottery assemblage that was recovered from it. Five of the seven vessels are medieval though one may be an unidentified late medieval local type and one is Roman. Again, the material is a mix of small abraded fragments and larger, fresher sherds. Several of the vessels have soot residues present, including over breaks. Only a general medieval date of 13th to 15th century can be placed on the assemblage from [1002] and [1003]. The possible

later 15th to 16th century sherd of LMLOC may be intrusive and the result of Ditch group [1001] being cut through the earlier ditch groups [1002] and [1003]. Equally, this activity could account for the presence of medieval material in ditch group [1001].

Pit [216] produced a single sherd of unidentified medieval pottery.

Pit [778] revealed a small assemblage from contexts (774) and (776) which contains medieval Bourne ware, Toynton All Saints ware and Stanion/Lyveden ware. These vessels are represented by single sherds which are large and fairly fresh. The range of forms and presence of soot residue suggest a domestic use for these vessels. One sherd has possible mortar/thick white residue over broken edges.

Late Medieval to Early Post Medieval

Thirteen vessels come from ditch [1001]. The pottery is mixed and consists of wares that date from the late 12th to the 16th century. Again, the material is in variable condition with some of the medieval material as large and fresh as the more recent pottery which suggests this is unlikely to be primary deposited material. However, the pottery associated with primary fills (405) and (635) contain medieval (13th to 15th century) whilst secondary contexts (205), (404) and tertiary deposits (605) and (654) contain a mix of medieval pottery and material of 15th and 16th century date. This may suggest that the accumulation of deposits in the open ditches occurs in the medieval period and continues into the 16th, however, the material in these deposits is sparse and the earlier material may be redeposited from other features on the site, most likely from ditch groups [1002] and [1003].

Pit [696] contains sixty-six vessels, though fifty-seven of theses are from (704). This pit contains the largest assemblage of pottery from the site. It is notable that forty-one of the vessels are the Bourne/Colne type. The lower fill (704) is associated with a dump of faunal remains. The deposition of material in this pit may represent the disposal of rubbish.

From Pit [214] came two sherds of Bourne/Colne type ware which are undiagnostic.

Early Post Medieval

A single context (402) from pit [403] produced three vessels of Dutch-type red earthenwares. The provenance of the vessels could be Holland or England, but their appearance and the range of forms suggests they date to the mid 16th to 17th century.

Pit [784] contains fill (783) which produced a range of 16th century pottery. Ten vessels from this deposit included medieval types by also Cistercian ware, Glazed Red and Brown glazed earthenware alongside Bourn/Colne types. This group includes types that are known to continue into the 17th and 18th centuries, though their association with 16th century types suggest these are early examples of Brown and Glazed Red earthenware. Overall, the site appears to undergo a hiatus in activity from the 17th century so it is possible these are early examples of these wares. However, it may be that these deposits represent later activity than those contained by Burgage plot A, as these slightly later types are not present in deposits in that part of the site.

Modern

Pit [656] contains six vessels of Bourne/Colne type wares, Toynton All Saints ware and unidentified local medieval type wares. This pit cuts boundary ditch [Grp 1001] and on stratigraphic grounds was dated to the early modern period. This suggests the pottery within it is residual and has been redeposited during recent disturbance of the site.

Pit [789] produced a mix of material dating from the medieval to early modern periods.

Burgage Plot C

The largest pottery assemblage, of one hundred and twenty-two vessels was recovered from Burgage plot C. Ditch groups [1006] and [1007] defined the western boundary of the plot. This Burgage plot has several features that produced medieval and post medieval pottery, most notably the three tanks which overlay Ditch groups [1006] and [1007] and pit [696]. A summary of the pottery from Burgage plot C is included in Tables 9 and 10.

Table 9, Summary of ware types and total number of vessels from Burgage plot C ditches

Code name	Ditch 1007		Ditch	Tank		TOTAL
	[679]	[750]	[688]	[732]		
	(678)	(751)	(687)	(730)	(731)	
BERTH	2					2

BL	2					2
BONC	4	1				5
BOUA				4		4
CREA			1			1
GRE	2	1				3
MEDX				1		1
MISC		1				1
PSHW		1				1
SLIP	1					1
STANLY				1	1	2
TOTAL	**11**	**4**	**1**	**6**	**1**	**23**

Table 10, Summary of ware types and total number of vessels from Burgage plot C pits

Code name	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**		**Pit**	**Pit**		**Pit**	**TOTAL**
	[607]	**[616]**	**[620]**		**[641]**	**[696]**		**[729]**	
	(609)	**(626)**	**(625)**	**(627)**	**(642)**	**(697)**	**(704)**	**(728)**	
BERTH							4		4
BL		11					1		12
BONC			6	1		8	41	1	57
BOUA	1		1						2
CREA		2							2
EMHM	1								1
ENGS		1							1
ENPO		1							1
FREC						1			1
GRE					1		1		2
LONS		1							1
MISC	1								1
NCBW		2							2
PEARL		2							2
RAER							1		1
RGRE							1		1
STANLY							1		1
SWSG							1		1
TGW							1		1
TOY							5		5
TOTAL	**3**	**20**	**7**	**1**	**1**	**9**	**57**	**1**	**99**

Medieval

The pottery from Tank [732] is medieval in date and consists of wares found elsewhere on the site. These are medieval Bourne and Stanion/Lyveden wares and an unidentified medieval sherd. The Bourne ware is in fabric A which at some sites is thought to date to the 13th century. It is unlikely the tanks are the site of primary deposition for these sherds as they are in varying condition.

Post Medieval

Ditch [1007] defines the western boundary of Burgage plot 3. The assemblage from the ditch is small and amounts to fifteen vessels. The wares that are present include those commonly associated with groups dating to the 16th to 18th centuries such as Blackware and Slipware.

Several pits were present in Burgage plot C. Pits [607], [620], [641] and [729] produced a low number of vessels and of types that span the medieval to post medieval periods. Pit [616] produced twenty vessels and several of these date to the early modern period. Pit [696] produced the largest assemblage from the entire site; sixty-six vessels from two contexts (697) and (704). One deposit (704) contained 18th century sherds of Staffordshire White Salt Glaze and Blackware but it is possible these are intrusive. The pottery from both contexts is dominated by the Bourne/Colne types which account for forty-nine vessels. This material included some large fresh sherds, though abraded fragments and flakes are also present. The range of forms includes jugs, jars and bowls. Several fragments have soot residues suggesting their use in a domestic setting for cooking and food preparation. Several Toynton All Saints and Stanion/Lyveden vessels also come from this pit; these are likely to be earlier than the Bourne/Colne type wares. The presence of a Frechen bottle base can be closely dated to the mid/late 16th century. The Raeren stoneware vessels will not predate the mid 15th century and could be contemporary with the Frechen vessel. The Brown Glazed and Red Earthenware in this pit could be of 16th century date though their production is known to continue into the 18th century. The single Tin Glazed ware sherd is unlikely to predate the mid 16th century.

Modern

A single sherd of Creamware from comes from Ditch [688]. This ware dates from the mid 18th to the mid/late 19th century. Its presence in this deposit suggests backfilling of this feature occurred in the early modern period.

7. THE BOURNE-TYPE WARES

The assemblage from Finkle Lane appears to contain medieval Bourne type wares and later Bourne/Colne type wares. Bourne-type pottery is known to be produced at a number of places which all supply Cambridgeshire. Therefore, the Whittlesey assemblage offered the opportunity to explore some of the problems in provenancing these Bourne-type wares. It was decided that the most suitable method was to subject a sample of the Bourne/Colne

wares to Inductively Coupled Plasma Spectroscopy (ICPS) and Thin Section analysis. While this work is enlightening and provides a valuable confirmation of the likely provenance of the BONC from Whittlesey, the relationship between Bourne and those industries producing Bourne-type ware is still not clear. Therefore, it is hoped that this work will act as a basis for further exploration of this problem in the future.

BOURNE, LINCOLNSHIRE

The products of the Bourne pottery industry were first defined by Hilary Healey (1969), though subsequent work by Jane Young and Anne Boyle has identified further fabrics (Boyle and Young Forthcoming). The range of fabrics known to be produced in Bourne are:

Fabric A A medium to dark grey, fine sandy fabric which occasionally contains irregularly sized inclusions of shell and limestone.

Fabric B A buff, brown or red colour, coarse sandy fabric. Fabric B also occasionally contains irregularly sized inclusions of shell and limestone.

Fabric C A soapy, low fired fabric which contains abundant crushed ooltic limestone grits.

Fabric D A pale red fabric, often with a grey reduced core, smooth fabric. Fabric D sometimes contains visible white calcareous grains. This fabric appears in a number of variants, which were recorded here as smooth, bumpy and sandy.

Fabric E A fine sandy handmade fabric with light reduced buff or grey surfaces.

Fabric F Characterised as a quartz tempered fabric with sparse to moderate round calcareous grains of limestone in addition to sparse oolitic inclusions up to 2mm, but without out the dense, spherical oolitic grains that characterises Fabric C.

Fabric G Characterised by the presence of moderate to common shell in the fabric.

The production at Bourne occurs in three distinct ceramic periods (early medieval, medieval and late medieval to post medieval), though some of the same fabrics occur across these chronological divisions.

Early Medieval

The earliest production currently recognised at Bourne is part of the tradition of Early Medieval Handmade wares (EMHM). These occur as handmade globular jars with flaring rims in a fine sandy fabric E, but also A, B, F and G. Previous work dated these vessels to *ca.* late 12th to early 13th century (Angus 1999).

Medieval

The medieval (BOUA) industry of the mid 12^{h} to 14th century is long recognised and associated with fabrics A, B and C. Excavations at Eastgate in the town (Boyle and Young Forthcoming) increased the range of fabrics associated with this ware type (F and G). There appears to be some date significance to the fabrics, with fabrics A and E more common in late 12th and 13th century assemblages than later ones (*pers comm.* Jane Young). The full range of fabrics are associated with medieval Bourne wares with the exception of fabric D.

Further production of Bourne type pottery is known at Baston where an oolitic tempered ware is produced which is similar to Bourne fabric C (Young Forthcoming, Precious *et. al.* 2003). Recent work on ceramics from sites in the Kesteven district in Lincolnshire has revealed two shell tempered wares that are likely to originate from the Bourne area. The dating and development of these wares is only just starting to be understood, though chemical analysis by Dr Alan Vince reveals similarities between the medieval products of Bourne and Baston.

Later and Post Medieval

The "post medieval" Bourne industry (BOU) is associated with Fabric D, though this is something of an umbrella for a multitude of fabrics which are oxidised with a relatively clean and quartz free fabric. These varying fabrics are usually identified with a general classification of smooth, slightly bumpy, bumpy, slightly sandy and sandy. Also manufactured in this period in a similar fabric are sgraffito and Cistercian-type wares.

The chronology of the Bourne production is still not fully understood. While the Early Medieval Handmade and Medieval industries have a clear overlap, the relationship between the medieval and "post-Medieval" industry (the latter defined by Fabric D) is less obvious. The traditional view that the medieval industry dies out in the late 14th century and Fabric D takes over from the 15th century is now being revised. Current work on assemblages from South Lincolnshire and northern Cambridgeshire has identified increasing numbers of BOUD sherds occurring in 14th century deposits (*pers. comm.* Jane Young). It appears that the chronology of the Bourne industries requires reworking, as mounting evidence suggests that, in the 14th century at least, fabric D is contemporary with the medieval industry. This adds a further problem, as too often the dates of assemblages are revised on the presence of Bourne Fabric D which is often viewed as a "type-fossil".

COLNE, CAMBRIDGSHIRE

The production of Bourne type wares at Colne in Cambridgeshire offers another possible source for the Finkle Lane material. The Colne production is thought to be medieval to post medieval in date. Excavation of a production site on the outskirts of the village produced waster material. From this assemblage, three fabrics (A, B and C) were defined by Hilary Healey. Of these, fabric A is postulated to date as early as the 11th or 12th century. Fabric B is dated to the 13th and 14th centuries and fabric C to the 15th and 16th centuries (Healey 1998: 56). The latter was paralleled to Bourne Fabric D.

The material from Colne was viewed by Anne Boyle and Jane Young in 2007. The three Colne fabrics are present in the COLS92 assemblage though, as is typical of a production site, much of the material was misfired. This had resulted in the majority of the vessels appearing with a reduced fabric (which is not typical of BOU Fabric D). However, where sherds are oxidised they appear, by macroscopic examination, identical to Bourne Fabric D. It is also striking that many of the forms and decorative elements in the Colne assemblage are identical to those produced in Bourne Fabric D. It may be that the three Colne fabrics are more closely related to Bourne Fabric D than to the medieval industry (BOU A). Therefore, it is tentatively concluded that the Colne fabrics from COLSA92 are likely to be of 14th to 16h century date and all three fabrics are contemporary. A ceramic type series for Cambridgeshire is currently being compiled by Paul Spoerry and Carole Fletcher (CamArc, Cambridgeshire County Council). It is hoped that this work will shed further light on the development and interpretation of the Colne products. However, at this stage it is sufficient to note that at least some of the products of Colne ware believed to be contemporary and typologically similar to the products of Bourne, and it may be that some Colne vessels in excavated assemblages have previously been attributed to the Bourne industry.

With this in mind, a new pottery code name was invented: BONC - Bourne/Colne Type Ware. This was first defined at Littleport, Cambridgeshire (Boyle Forthcoming), where BONC vessels have a brown margin between the surface and the core, a feature not recognised on Fabric D from the kilns at Bourne. This is in contrast to the BONC wares from Finkle Lane, which appeared to be more like Lincolnshire products.

GLAPTHORN, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

A further production site, based at Glapthorn, is known to have produced Bourne type wares. The excavated material from Glapthorn was paralleled with the forms produced by the later Bourne industry (Johnston *et. al.* 1997: 23) though the actual fabric has more in common with medieval Bourne ware. It is thought that a few of the Bourne wares from Finkle Lane may be from this production and these are highlighted in the pottery archive. The inclusion of the Glapthorn products into a programme of ICPS and Thin Section is necessary in further helping to unravel the relationship between these Bourne-type industries.

CAMRBIDGESHIRE ASSEMBLAGES

In Cambridgeshire, the products of medieval Bourne are dominant in the 13th and 14th centuries, with Fabric D recognised from the mid 15th century (Spoerry 1998). Therefore, it seemed likely that the vessels from Finkle Lane would follow this pattern and be produced in Bourne. However, it also seemed likely that, given the geographical position of Whittlesey, Colne and Glapthorn were also likely sources. The problems in identification outlined above prevented the provenance of the Whittlesey Bourne type wares by macro- or microscopic analysis. It was decided that a programme of ICPS analysis should be carried out to see if the provenance of the Finkle Lane vessels could be determined. This work was carried out by Dr Alan Vince (Appendix 5). The ICPS analysis tested the chemical signature of a selection of BONC sherds from Finkle Lane against material from Bourne and Colne. The ICPS results for Colne are recently available after sample sherds were analysed as part of the Cambridgeshire Post Roman type series. Examples were submitted of BONC from Finkle Lane and BOU D from two sites at Bourne: "Kiln 1" (BE73) and Bourne Eastgate (BEGA02). The sherds that were submitted for analysis are summarised in table 4. Every effort was made to parallel the range of fabrics and forms from Finkle Lane as the similarity of forms is a striking feature between the two industries.

Table 4, Pottery from Finkle Lane and Bourne submitted for analysis

Site code	Ref. No	Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	Part	Description
BE73	V4811		BOU	Smooth; Light firing	Jug	Rim	Flat top rim
BE73	V4812		BOU	Slightly bumpy	Jug/jar	BS	External trimming marks
BE73	V4813		BOU	Smooth; Light firing	Jar	Rim	Hollow everted rim; spalled
BEGA02	V4799	152	BOU	Slightly sandy	Large bowl	Rim	Rounded rim
BEGA02	V4805	152	BOU	Bumpy	Bowl	BS	Cracked in firing; or base; oxidised over break; waster

BEGA02	V4807	152	BOU	Smooth	Large jug/jar	Rim	Applied horizontal thumbed strip under rim; lid seated; possible bunghole
WHFL07	V4800	774	BONC	Smooth + ca	Jug	Handle	Slashed in hollow and deep incisions at handle join; Strap handle with central hollow; mortar over break; concretions; ?ID or STANLY B
WHFL07	V4801	605	BONC	Slightly sandy	Jar/cistern	Rim	Side pressed applied strip under rim ; Flared rim; mottled cu glaze; slightly overfired
WHFL07	V4802	697	BONC	Smooth + ca	Bowl	Rim	Flared rim; internal glaze; Bourne?
WHFL07	V4803	704	BONC	Smooth; light firing	Ginger jar	Rim	Hammerhead; abraded
WHFL07	V4804	783	BONC	Slightly bumpy + ca	Jug	Rim	Round everted rim; heavy concretions; oxidised over break; Bourne?
WHFL07	V4808	1114	BONC	Bumpy + ca	Jug	Rim with UHJ	Pressed at upper handle join ; Oval handle with central hollow; upright rounded rim; water lain concretions
WHFL07	V4809	704	BONC	Slightly sandy	Jug	Base	Trimmed basal angle; concretions
WHFL07	V4810	1119	BONC	Bumpy + ca	Bowl	Rim	Hollow flared rim; ca leached; patchy soot

A full report on the analysis carried out by Dr Vince is included in Appendix 5. In summary, the ICPS analysis reveals that the Whittlesey material is chemically similar to Fabric D from Bourne. A single fragment, V800, came out as chemically different; this sherd had been identified as either BONC or Stanion/Lyvden ware and given the ICPS result it seems more likely that it is a product of the latter. That all of the remaining Whittlesey examples of BONC appear to be from Bourne is interesting, and whilst this does not mean all of the BONC vessels in the Whittlesey assemblage are from Bourne, it does suggest that they dominate this late medieval to post medieval assemblage.

Explanations for this result are numerous though perhaps two conclusions are most obvious. Firstly, that the Colne industry was no longer active in this period and that the products of Bourne had this market to themselves. It is known that the Colne industry ceases operating, though evidence is presently lacking for when this might have occurred. This is not the case at Bourne, where it is recognised that the industry extends well into the post medieval period. Secondly, that the Colne production site was active at this time, but that trading patterns resulted in its products not reaching or dominating markets at Whittlesey. This would seem unusual given that Whittlesey is an important urban centre and would offer excellent trading opportunities. However, all that can be concluded with any amount of certainty is that the mid 15th to 16th century BONC wares found at Whittlesey are likely to have been produced in Bourne. Further work is required before the chronology and distribution of the Bourne and Colne products can be more fully understood, though it appears that the Lincolnshire products are likely to be present in assemblages from Cambridgeshire.

8. DISCUSSION

The assemblage from Finkle Lane suggests domestic occupation on or in the vicinity of the site. The presence of so much material dating to the late to early post medieval periods gives a mid fifteenth to sixteenth century date for this occupation, though earlier deposits suggest activity on or near to the site from the 12th century onwards.

The assemblage offers indications of the nature of nearby settlement, and the types of activities that occurred there. Overall the assemblage appears domestic, though it is notable that a number of the late and post medieval vessels are concerned with dining. The presence of certain vessels, such as the imported stoneware, drinking jugs and lobed bowl are indicative of the change in ceramic assemblages that occurs in the late medieval period. Generally in this period, households are better off and able to afford a wider range of ceramics for use in the home. This is typified by an increase of tablewares and an increasingly diverse range of forms to cater to all styles of dining and food preparation.

The Finkle Lane site is thought to be situated on the edge of the urban centre of Whittlesey in the medieval to post medieval periods and was "likely being used as farmland", with the town enveloping this area from the 17th century (Isle Kelly Properties 2007, 5-15). Recent archaeological work in the immediate area in Hallcroft Road revealed a post medieval timber structure, animal burial and boundary ditches. Episodes of flooding were also evident (Cooper 2005, 223). Chronologically, the Finkle Lane site offers convincing evidence for mid 15th to 16th century occupation in the vicinity though this is mainly based on the evidence from pit [696] contained in Burgage plot C. The rest of the assemblage appears to represent the gradual accumulation of material in ditches and pits, possibly through episodes of flooding as well as human disturbance. No convincing stratified deposits of medieval material are present, though this does not rule out the possibility of medieval occupation of the Burgage plots. Rubbish disposal in the medieval period often focused on the street outside a property. Whilst pits might be dug for rubbish disposal on a Burgage plot, it is likely material in these plots accumulated through manuring activities surrounding small scale agricultural activity that took place in such spaces (Keene 1982, 29).

Trading contacts with the outside area are indicated by the presence of regional pottery imports from Lincolnshire (TOY, BOUA, BOUD, ST), Northamptonshire (STANLY,

PSHW), Essex (ESMIC), Staffordshire (SWSG, STMO) and the continent (RAER, FREC). The confirmation of the source of the generic wares (MEDLOC, MEDX, LMLOC) may offer further evidence for trade and the movement of pottery. The dominance of the Bourne products, as discussed above, is perhaps surprising given the proximity of other production centres to the site. However, this may indicate the Bourne potters were aggressive in marketing their wares in other counties or that Whittlesey focused northwards on its connections with the wider world. Whatever the reason, the presence of this assemblage at Whittlesey offers some insight into the character of ceramic assemblages of this period.

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APPENDIX 5

Characterisation Studies of Late Medieval Pottery from South Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire

Alan Vince

Excavations at Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire, carried out by APS, revealed late medieval occupation associated with the use of a pottery fabric which visually was extremely similar both to the later medieval and early post-medieval pottery produced at Bourne, Lincolnshire, and Colne, Cambridgeshire. Whittlesey is approximately 35 km south of Bourne and 30 km north of Colne so either source could have supplied the settlement. To establish the source of the Whittlesey pottery samples were taken from the excavated finds and from two groups of production waste from Bourne. These were then compared with samples from Colne, analysed for Cambridgeshire County Council.

A single thin section was taken from each of the three groups and eighteen samples were taken for chemical composition analysis using Inductively-Coupled Plasma Spectroscopy (ICP-AES). The thin sections were prepared by Steve Caldwell at the University of Manchester and the ICPS analyses were carried out at Royal Holloway College, London, under the supervision of Dr J N Walsh, Dept of Geology.

Thin Section Analysis

Thin sections were prepared of a sample of Bourne D-type ware from Whittlesey and Bourne D wares from the 1973 and 2002 excavations. All three have very similar characteristics in thin section:

- Calcareous inclusions. Sparse, usually burnt-out or re-crystallised angular fragments up to 1.5mm long. Those in V4811 (Bourne 1973) are less high-fired and can be seen to include fragments of non-ferroan calcite bivalve shell and a mixed ferroan calcite and clay marl.
- Selenite or dolomite. Euhedral voids up to 0.3mm long. These are present as voids even in V4811, which appears to have been less high-fired than the other two samples.
- Quartz. Sparse subangular grains up to 0.3mm across.
- Clay/iron. Sparse concretions of dark brown clay/iron up to 0.5mm across without a clear boundary with the groundmass.
- The groundmass consists of optically anisotropic baked clay minerals, abundant dark brown clay/iron pellets up to 0.1mm across and calcareous inclusions.

These characteristics indicate the use of a calcareous clay of Jurassic origin. All of the inclusions present could have been in the clay as dug and there is no difference between the samples from Bourne and that from Whittlesey.

Chemical Analysis

The frequency of a range of major elements was determined and expressed as percent oxides (Table 1; App 1). A range of minor and trace elements was determined and expressed as parts per million (Table 2; App 2).

Table 1 ICPS Analyses of Major Elements, Mean and SD values for the Bourne and Whittlesey samples (raw data)

Sitecode	Al2O3	Fe2O3	MgO	CaO	Na2O	K2O	TiO2	P2O5	MnO
Bourne mean	18.90	5.56	1.50	7.43	0.42	3.30	0.90	0.29	0.033
Bourne SD	1.46	0.35	0.12	0.97	0.08	0.29	0.07	0.14	0.009
Whittlesey Mean	18.63	5.72	1.50	6.88	0.38	3.43	0.87	0.58	0.044
Whittlesey SD	1.28	0.41	0.15	1.60	0.03	0.19	0.08	0.36	0.011

Table 2 ICPS Analyses of Minor and Trace Elements, Mean and SD values for the Bourne and Whittlesey samples (raw data)

locality	Ba	Cr	Cu	Li	Ni	Sc	Sr	V	Y	Zr*	La	Ce	Nd	Sm	Eu	Dy	Yb	Pb	Zn	Co
Bourne Mean	357	160	32	73	59	19	177	117	22	70	48	80	48	8	1	3	2	130	121	15
Bourne SD	20	17	3	6	2	1	25	6	4	6	4	5	4	1	0	1	0	82	16	1
Whittlesey Mean	391	151	33	71	54	19	169	118	22	67	48	81	48	7	1	3	2	121	122	14
Whittlesey SD	40	20	6	13	13	2	25	8	4	7	4	6	4	1	0	1	0	118	28	2

The silica content was not measured, but was estimated by subtracting the total measured oxides from 100%. The data were normalised to aluminium and compared with data from a series of projects (Table 3).

Table 3

locality	Project	ICPS	PTS;ICPS	TS;ICPS	Grand Total
Baston	Samples of possible medieval wasters analysed for comparison with Medieval Ely ware		5		5
Bourne	Samples of Late/Post-medieval Bourne D ware analysed for this project	5		2	7
	Samples of possible medieval wasters analysed for comparison with Medieval Ely ware		5		5
Caxton	Samples of Colne-type ware from a consumer site			7	7
Colne	Samples of wasters from Colne			16	16
Huntingdon	Samples of Colne-type ware from a			7	7

	consumer site				
Peterborough	Samples of Medieval Bourne/Baston ware from a consumer site at Botolph Bridge			13	13
Whittlesey	Samples of Late/Post-medieval Bourne D ware analysed for this project	7		1	8
Grand Total		12	10	46	68

The data were analysed using factor analysis in two groups: firstly, just the Bourne-type ware and the Colne wasters and secondly with the medieval Bourne/Baston ware samples and Colne-type ware samples added.

In the first analysis, four factors were found and a plot of F1 against F2 indicates that the Whittlesey samples (BOURNE D W) have similar F2 scores to the Bourne D samples whilst those of the Colne wasters are lower.

A plot of F3 against F4 shows a less clear-cut difference between the Bourne and Whittlesey samples and those from Colne.

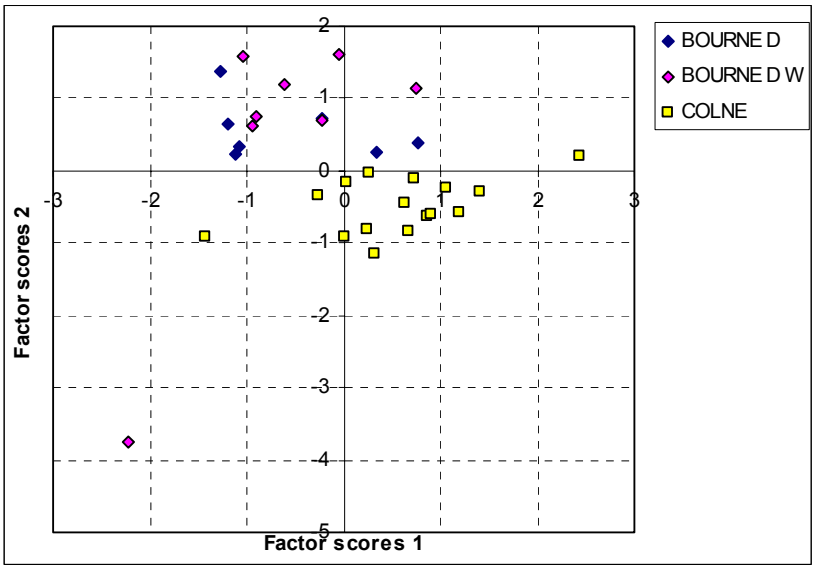

Figure 1

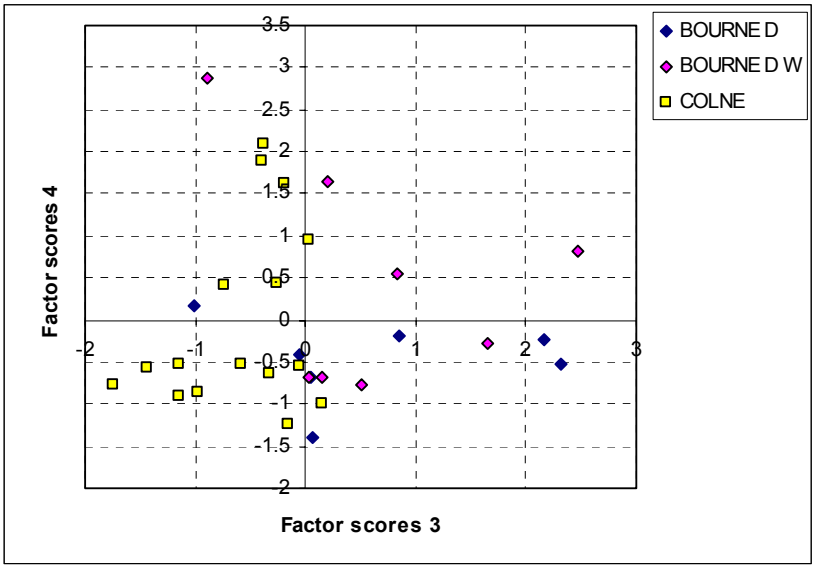

Figure 2

These differences seem to be due to higher magnesium, scandium, zinc and copper in the Bourne D and Whittlesey wares although there is one Whittlesey sample (V4800) whose values for these elements is lower than in either the other Whittlesey or the Bourne samples. However, it also stands out against the Colne samples.

The second analysis added in the medieval Bourne/Baston ware and the Colne-type ware samples. In this analysis, four factors were found but the F1 score of one of the Peterborough samples is so high that it serves to group all the other samples together, masking any difference in their F1 scores. Omitting that sample, the F1 and F2 scores indicates again that the Whittlesey samples are close in composition to those from Bourne. Some of the Colne-type ware samples from Huntingdon and Caxton have similar F1 and F2 scores to those from Colne but the majority have higher F2 scores. However, the F3 and F4 scores separate the Colne samples from all the others. This plot also shows that the various Bourne D and Whittlesey samples have a different composition from the majority of the medieval Bourne/Baston ware samples and that the Peterborough samples include some which are clearly Bourne/Baston products but others which fall into the same category as the Colne-type ware from Caxton and Huntingdon. A single Peterborough sample shares the low F3 and F4 scores of the Colne kiln products (V3329).

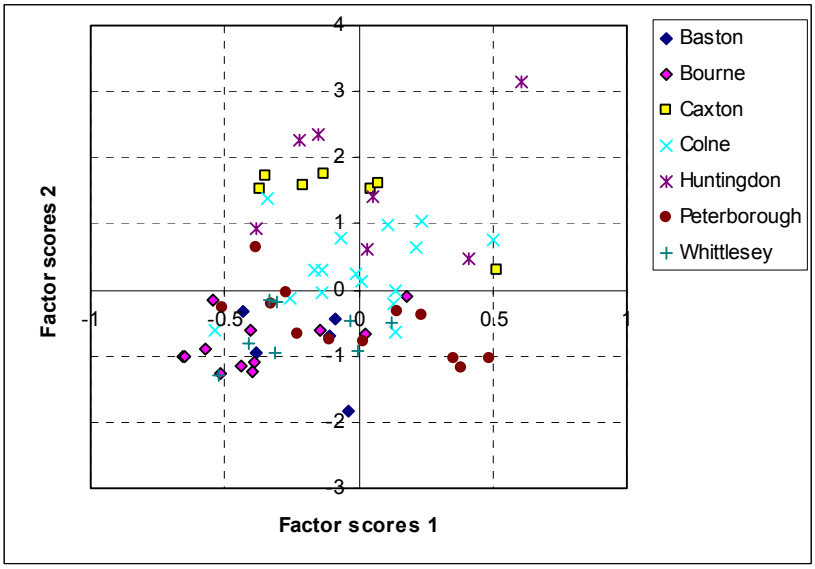

Figure 3

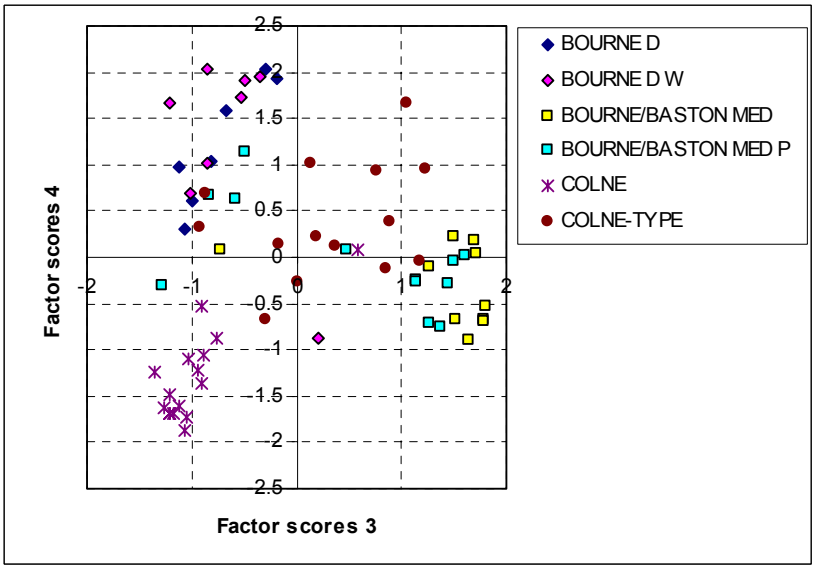

Figure 4

Conclusions

The evidence from the thin-section analysis indicates that the parent clay used at the two Bourne sites is indistinguishable and also cannot be separated from that used for the Whittlesey samples. Chemical analysis confirms that the Whittlesey samples are almost certainly Bourne products. The chemical analysis also indicates that there are differences in composition between the medieval Bourne/Baston ware samples, from Bourne, Baston and the consumer site of Botolph Bridge, and the Bourne D samples from Bourne and Whittlesey. However, three of the Botolph Bridge samples share the Bourne D composition

(V3328, V3354 and V3360). Two of these are flat roof tiles and the third is the strap handle of a jug with a triangular rim. This latter sample has the mixed calcareous/quartzose sand of the medieval Bourne/Baston wares rather than the sand-free fabric of Bourne D ware. These results may indicate that roof furniture was being made at Bourne using a clay which later was exploited for pottery production.

Appendix 1

TSNO	Al2O3	Fe2O3	MgO	CaO	Na2O	K2O	TiO2	P2O5	MnO
V4799	18.63	5.25	1.39	6.14	0.35	3.17	0.84	0.43	0.036
V4800	18.09	5.65	0.98	2.92	0.37	2.86	0.9	0.26	0.033
V4801	17.29	5.58	1.3	5.57	0.36	3.24	0.84	0.46	0.042
V4802	20.83	5.95	1.65	5.23	0.42	3.68	0.99	0.31	0.033
V4803	16.94	6.44	1.34	8.37	0.33	3.36	0.74	1.29	0.043
V4804	18.8	5.7	1.58	7.44	0.41	3.53	0.9	0.4	0.051
V4805	18.5	5.38	1.31	6.29	0.39	3.08	0.91	0.44	0.035
V4806	17.05	5.29	1.47	8.45	0.44	2.94	0.86	0.24	0.037
V4807	19.26	6.07	1.56	8.54	0.4	3.32	0.93	0.48	0.048
V4808	18.69	5.14	1.44	6.08	0.36	3.27	0.89	0.24	0.038
V4809	18.76	5.41	1.69	9.52	0.39	3.29	0.84	0.56	0.036
V4810	19.12	5.8	1.48	5.98	0.36	3.65	0.9	0.81	0.066
V4811	20.36	5.85	1.51	6.55	0.56	3.77	0.95	0.23	0.025
V4812	20.67	5.59	1.66	7.82	0.41	3.4	0.95	0.1	0.026
V4813	17.58	5.16	1.5	6.93	0.33	3.31	0.78	0.26	0.027

Appendix 2

TSNO	Ba	Cr	Cu	Li	Ni	Sc	Sr	V	Y	Zr*	La	Ce	Nd	Sm	Eu	Dy	Yb	Pb	Zn	Co
V4799	380	125	30	73	56	18	181	115	18	65	45	77	45	7	1	3	2	129	109	14
V4800	434	114	20	47	23	16	122	128	14	74	47	81	46	6	1	2	2	162	63	11
V4801	419	134	40	67	55	17	148	111	24	58	45	77	45	7	1	3	2	366	114	14
V4802	407	144	34	83	64	21	174	127	22	75	51	88	51	8	1	3	2	204	137	16
V4803	438	144	32	59	50	17	176	106	20	67	42	71	42	7	1	2	2	20	135	13
V4804	346	174	38	78	62	19	182	121	27	59	53	89	53	9	1	4	2	84	135	15
V4805	347	177	37	75	61	18	185	112	26	66	53	82	53	8	1	3	2	110	154	14
V4806	334	160	30	70	57	17	176	112	27	74	47	81	48	8	1	4	3	105	118	15
V4807	367	168	35	74	59	20	211	118	24	64	49	86	49	8	1	3	2	63	122	15
V4808	356	166	29	78	57	19	170	119	19	66	46	77	46	7	1	3	2	46	112	14
V4809	337	167	35	85	58	20	208	109	24	66	50	84	50	8	1	3	2	25	122	14
V4810	390	161	37	67	62	19	174	119	22	74	49	82	49	7	1	3	2	66	155	16
V4811	378	166	32	74	62	20	185	123	22	71	49	75	49	8	1	3	2	279	118	15
V4812	362	172	32	81	62	20	173	127	19	73	49	85	49	8	1	3	2	35	122	15
V4813	332	155	27	61	58	18	128	114	19	79	41	72	41	6	1	2	2	192	106	14

APPENDIX 6

WHFL07 CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL ARCHIVE

ANNE BOYLE

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

context	cname	full name	fabric	frag	weight	description	date
601	BRK	Brick	calcareous	1	197	handmade; corner; 70mm deep; diagonal stacking recesses	late post medieval to modern
609	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	oxidised medium sandy + fe + light firing streaks	1	24	abraded; soot; 17mm thick; ? ID	medieval to post medieval
626	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	smooth + mica	1	76	soot; corner; concretion	post medieval
626	BRK	Brick	calcareous	1	626	handmade; strike marks; cloth impressions; patchy soot; 64mm deep	post medieval
626	BRK	Brick	Gault	1	1272	strike marks; cloth impressions; soot impressions; 221mm x 65mm	modern
626	BRK	Brick	vitrified	1	539	handmade; corner; 67mm deep; strike marks; cloth impressions ?	post medieval
626	BRK	Brick	fine orange	1	349	110mm x 43mm; mortar; patchy soot; handmade	post medieval to modern
654	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	light firing	1	31	Bourne/Colne fabric; bedded on sand and ca; strike marks on upper; concretions	
660	FIRED CLAY	fired clay	oxidised fine sandy	1	7	? ID or CBM; bedded on sand/fabric; soot; reoxidised; flake	
682	FIRED CLAY	fired clay	oxidised fine sandy	1	12	part reduced and clinkered	
690	CBM	Ceramic building material	fine sandy	1	24	abraded	post medieval ?
692	CBM	Ceramic building material	calcareous	5	21	flat surfaces; flakes; soot; same vessel ?	
704	FIRED CLAY	fired clay	calcareous	2	3		
704	BRK	Brick	calcareous	1	111	coarsely bedded; concretions; 51mm+deep; handmade	
704	BRK	Brick	fine orange + shale/clay pellets + fe	1	69	44mm deep; shaped brick ?;	
704	CBM	Ceramic building material	various	3	36	flakes	

context	cname	full name	fabric	frag	weight	description	date
704	BRK	Brick	Gault	2	672	coarsely bedded; patchy soot; strike marks on upper; 54mm deep; handmade	post medieval
704	BRK	Brick	calcareous	1	211	corner; handmade; even arises	post medieval to modern
704	BRK	Brick	fine orange + mica + organic material	1	321	63mm deep; strike marks on upper; cloth impressions ?; handmade	
715	BRK	Brick	Gault	1	785	handmade ?; 103mm x 45mm x 118mm+; even arises	post medieval to modern
715	BRK	Brick	calcareous	1	1639	complete; handmade; patchy soot; stack mark on side; 225mm x 45mm x 110mm; strike marks on upper	post medieval to modern
715	BRK	Brick	calcareous	1	1190	half brick; frogged; stamped with "...TRAL"; stack mark; 104mm x 68mm x 129mm+	modern
204	CBM	Ceramic building material	oxidised smooth to fine sandy + ca	1	38	tile ?; possible bourne/colne type; bedded on sand + ca + shell	late to post medieval
304	BRK	Brick	fine red and white marbled + ca	1	253	26mm thick; handmade; soot including over break; salt surfaces; strike marks on upper; bedded on sand; trimmed header	post medieval
305	BRK	Brick	fine red + ca	1	6	handmade brick ?; salt surfaces; sunken margin	post medieval to modern
305	CBM	Ceramic building material	oxidised fine to medium sandy + fe + ca chunks	1	34	abraded; strike marks on upper; handmade brick ?	post medieval
305	CBM	Ceramic building material	oxidised fine sandy + ca + fe	1	33	abraded; strike marks on upper; handmade brick ?	post medieval
1117	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	calcareous + large clay/shale pellets	1	78	very coarsely bedded on organic material; strike marks on upper; patchy soot; 14mm; cracked in firing ?	medieval to early post medieval

APPENDIX 7

THE FAUNAL REMAINS

By Jennifer Wood

Introduction

A total of 1171 (26729g) fragments of animal bone were recovered by hand during archaeological excavation at land off Finkle Lane, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire. A further 28 (128g) fragments were recovered from the environmental samples. 112 (955g) fragments of shell were recovered by hand from the excavation works, with a further 5 (61g) fragments from the environmental samples.

Methodology

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

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

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

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

Results

Condition

The condition of the hand collected bone was good to moderate, scoring mainly between grades 2 and 3 on the Lyman (1996) criteria. Tables 1 and 2 summarises the range of condition grades noted within the assemblages.

Table 1, Hand Collected Assemblage, Condition by Phase

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

Table 2, Hand Collected Assemblage, Condition by Phase

	Phase		
Condition	**Medieval**	**Late medieval/ Early post-medieval**	**Total**
2		7%	6%
3	1%	83%	84%
4		10%	10%
N=	3	29	32

Butchery
A total of 38 fragments of animal bone displayed evidence of butchery. The majority of the identified cut marks appear consistent with disarticulation and jointing of the carcass.

Bone Working/ Craft Industry
A fragment of partially worked antler and a worked e*quid* radius was recovered from late medieval/ early post-medieval pit [696]. The radius was potentially unfinished and discarded before use. From the same pit was recovered a dog skull with apparent cut marks on the maxilla possibly as a result of skinning.

A second fragment of *equid* radius recovered from post medieval ditch [661] displayed similar working to the radius recovered from [696]; again the fragment appeared to have been discarded before completion.

Two horncores were recovered from the assemblage; however no evidence of horn removal was identified.

Burning
A total of 15 fragments of burnt bone were recovered, representing approximately 1% of the overall assemblage. The majority of the burnt material was recovered from the late medieval/ early post medieval pits [620] and [696].The burnt remains possibly represent hearth sweeping deposits.

Gnawing
A total of 37 fragments displayed evidence of carnivore gnawing. These remains were predominantly recovered from the late medieval/early post medieval phase (84%). The presence of the gnawing within the assemblage suggests the remains were left open to scavengers as part or/after the deposition process.

Pathology
A total of 14 fragments of bone displayed evidence of pathological change. 71% (10 fragments) of the pathological remains were recovered from late medieval/early post-medieval pit [696]. The pathological conditions identified were predominantly arthritic in nature such as polishing on articular surfaces. This condition is often observed in older animals and those subjected to mechanical stress such as traction and riding.

Slight nodular bone growths on a dog skull and an indent on a cattle skull from the pit assemblage, have unknown aetiologies and may actually be caused by natural variation rather than an actual pathological condition. Two medium mammal size rib fragments displayed evidence of healing breaks.

Species Representation
The hand and sieve collected remains identified to taxa, are summarised within tables 3 and 4.

Cattle are the most abundant species identified within the assemblage, closely followed by pig, sheep/goat, cattle, *equid*, dog, domestic fowl, bird, goose and red deer.

To remove any potential bias caused by the presence of disarticulated complete or partial skeletons within the assemblage, minimum number of individual (MNI) were calculated for each phase (Table 5).

As can been seen from the MNI cattle still remain the predominant species represented within the assemblage. The numbers of pig and sheep/goat remains occur on more equal numbers. The assemblages from the late medieval/early post medieval and the early post medieval phases both contain a slightly inflated number of pigs when compared to the assemblages from the other phases. The inflated numbers of pig remains are attributed to a number of complete or partially complete adult and piglet skeletons. *Equid* remains are also represented in higher numbers in the late medieval/early post-medieval phase.

Skeletal Element Representation
The skeletal elements represented within the assemblages for each phase suggest that most skeletal elements for the main domestic species are represented within the assemblages. There is no evidence for specific selection of joints. Therefore this would suggest the entire carcass was initially present on site, the assemblages mainly represent a mixture of food and butchery refuse.

Table 3, Hand Collected Assemblage Identified to Taxa, by Phase

	Phase						
Taxon	**Medieval**	**Late medieval/early post-medieval**	**Early post-medieval**	**Post-medieval**	**Modern**	**Undated**	**Total**
Equid (Horse Family)	3	20	4	1	4	1	33
Cattle	20	106	6	11	3	7	153
Sheep/Goat	5	32	2	2	2	5	48

Sheep		2		2	2	1	7
Pig	2	94	27	21	3	2	149
Dog	2	6		4			12
Cat		40					40
Goose (*Anser Sp.*)				1			1
Domestic Fowl		2			3		5
Turdidae (Thrush Family)		1					1
Bird		2		1			3
Red Deer *(Cervus Elaphus)*		1					1
Large Mammal	19	94	6	7	5	2	133
Medium Mammal	5	205	102	123	4	1	440
Small Mammal		8					8
Micro Mammal		2					2
Unidentified	3	99	7	26			135
Total	59	714	154	199	26	19	1171

Table 4, Sieve Collected Assemblage Identified to Taxa, by Phase

	Phase		
Taxon	**Medieval**	**Late medieval/early post-medieval**	**Total**
Cattle		1	1
Sheep/Goat		1	1
Pig		3	3
Domestic Fowl (*Gallus. Sp*)		1	1
Bird		1	1
Large Mammal		2	2
Medium Mammal	1	9	10
Unidentified	2	7	9
Total	3	25	28

Table 5, Minimum number of individuals of main domestic species, by Phase

Taxon	Medieval	Late medieval/early post-medieval	Early post-medieval	Post-medieval	Modern
Equid (Horse Family)	1	3	1	1	1
Cattle	2	6	1	2	1
Sheep/Goat	2	4	1	1	1
Pig	1	4	2	1	1

Pit/Tank [696]

Tank [696] contained an atypical assemblage. The faunal remains assemblage contained elements that would be commonly associated with butchery and food waste remains from the main domestic species, with a small number of fish remains recovered from the environmental samples (Fryer, this volume). However, in addition to relatively common domestic debris, the tank also contained a fragment of worked antler, a possibly unfinished worked bone object, a dog skull with apparent cut marks, a fairly complete pig

skeleton and a complete cat skeleton. Several fragments of *equid* and cattle bones, displaying pathological conditions, were also recovered from the assemblage. Several of the bones from the assemblage displayed mineralised concretions which may have suggested cess was present within the tank.

The tank assemblage suggests that the feature was utilised for the disposal of craft working waste as well as domestic debris. Partially worked bone and antler indicates that bone/antler working was taking place on site. The cut marks on the dog skull may indicate that the animal was skinned. No evidence of butchery marks were noted on the cat and pig skeletons and therefore these animals may have been disposed of as waste after dying naturally, although there is possibility that these animals may have also been skinned.

Butchered cattle and *equid* remains recovered from the assemblage had a high prevalence of pathological conditions. It is possible that these animals were old, and may not have been processed for meat. Due to the craft working element of the assemblage it is possible that these animals may have been processed for skins or bone working materials.

Discussion

The assemblages recovered from the Finkle Lane excavations are from a fairly cohesive chronological period. It is possible that the activities undertaken on site had not changed during the period of occupation. The activities appear to vary spatially across the site, rather than over time.

The assemblages from the burgage boundary ditches produced the majority of the cattle and sheep/goat remains, representing a mixture of food and butchery waste. The cattle remains, where possible to assess, were from prime meat weight aged animals; suggesting that meat production was the main underlying husbandry practice. The skeletal element representation suggests that the animals were slaughtered and utilised on site. Regarding the sheep/goat remains, seven fragments were positively identified as sheep, which were predominantly skeletally mature animals and were probably surplus stocks from a wool flock, rather than being specifically bred for meat. No evidence of goat was identified within the assemblage

In the northeast corner of the excavated area, a series of pits and possible tanks were uncovered. The animal bone assemblages recovered from these features differed from the assemblages from the rest of the site. Pit [696] contained unusual combinations of remains, suggesting that the activities taking place on site were not completely domestic in nature. An element of at least small scale craft industry was taking place. Due to the location of the tank being at the edge of the excavated area, it is uncertain if further evidence of a larger scale craft activities were present beyond the area of excavation.

Due to the positioning of these pivotal features at the edge of the excavation, we can only speculate what activities were being undertaken. Burgage plots excavated from Medieval/Post Medieval Causeway Lane, Leicester showed indications of small scale craft industries of bone working and cat skinning being undertaken in conjunction with

domestic refuse (Gidney 1991).This suggesting domestic and craft activities were not unusual on burgage plots.

The number of relatively complete pig skeletons recovered from the features from the northeast corner of the excavated site could be interpreted in several ways. These may represent discarded carcasses of animals which died from natural causes or from pig husbandry within a burgage plot. Pigs were easy animals to maintain in a semi-urban setting as they could be raised on kitchen scraps. A similar deposit of young pig remains was recovered from contemporary pit deposits at Bonners Lane, Leicester (Baxter 1998). The reasons for deposition of the animals at Bonners Lane, was uncertain but were theorised to have been the result of disease. Local by-laws forbade the sale of meat from animals that had any sign of sickness *(ibid).*

The young pig carcasses could represent discard from the consumption of suckling pig. Suckling pig was a dish associated with higher status households such as local manors. The pottery assemblages recovered from the associated features indicated a certain amount of status in the ware types, which may support this hypothesis (Boyle, this report).

Additionally, as the pig remains are associated with deposits containing remains from possible craftworking industries, it is possible that these animals were used for some form of craft working, such as tanning for leather.

The assemblage recovered from the Finkle Lane is limited by its small size and the position of the excavation area. However, it provides a tantalising snapshot at the activities taking place during the semi-urban Whittlesey in the late Medieval/post-medieval periods. The remains recovered indicate that the activities taking place within these burgage plots were considerably more complex than straightforward domestic activity.

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Appendix 8

OTHER FINDS

The Glass *By Rachael. V. Hall*

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

Provenance

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

Discussion

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

Potential

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

Table 1: Glass

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

The Metalwork ***By Gary Taylor***

Provenance

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

Discussion

Several blades or probable bladed tools were recovered. There is a whittle-tanged knife and a number of other probable knife blades, and a probable sickle. Whittle-tanged knives form the

single type until the early 14th century and remain the most common form until the early 15th century (Cowgill *et al*. 1987, 25). It therefore seems likely that the present example from (689) is of medieval date. Sickles, similar to the probable example from (626), have been found in Norwich in contexts of late medieval to early post-medieval date (Goodall 1993, 194-5). However, the form is conservative.

Potential

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

Table 2: Metal Artefacts

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

Stone *By Gary Taylor*

Provenance

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

Discussion

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

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

Potential

The small assemblage offers little potential for further analysis.

Table 3: Stone

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

Clay Pipe and Other Finds *By Gary Taylor*

Provenance

A small collection of 21 other artefacts weighing 1004g including clay pipe, worked bone, industrial residue, preserved wood and fire residues were also recovered. A full catalogue of all other finds is recorded in Tables 4 & 5.

Discussion

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

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

Potential

The small assemblage offers little potential for further analysis.

Table 4: Clay Pipe

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

Table 5: Other Finds

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

Condition

All the material is in good condition and, other than the wood, presents no long-term storage problems. As the wood derives from modern contexts, this can be discarded. Archive storage of the collection is by material class.

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Appendix 9

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

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

Introduction and method statement

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

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

Results

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

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

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

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

Mollusc shells
Small assemblages of mollusc shells, including some burnt specimens, were noted within samples 6 and 12 from the fills of pits [628] and [696] respectively. With the exception of a single shell, all were

of freshwater obligate taxa, with specimens of *Anisus leucostoma*, a species common in small bodies of water subject to periodic drying, occurring most frequently.

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

Discussion

The ditch assemblages (Table 1)
The four ditch samples vary considerably in their composition. The waterlogged assemblage from sample 1 (ditch ([406]) - recorded during the evaluation excavations) appears to indicate that this feature, at least in its latter stages of use, may have been poorly maintained and overgrown with nettles. However, the occurrence of segetal weed seeds within the assemblage may indicate that the ditch functioned as a field drain adjacent to cultivated land. Although small (0.2 litres in volume), the assemblage from sample 9 (ditch [648]) contains a moderate to high density of charred barley grains and chaff. The origin of this material is unclear, although it is perhaps most likely to be derived from either a small deposit of domestic hearth waste or the burnt sweepings from a grain store. The remaining ditch assemblages contain insufficient material to be conclusively interpreted.

The pit assemblages (Table 2)
Of the seven samples, four (samples 3, 7, 13 and 15) contain waterlogged assemblages, the composition of which appears to suggest that the pits were situated within an area of slightly overgrown, damp marginal grassland. As with ditch [406] (see above), the occurrence of seeds of common cereal crop contaminants may indicate that the pits were either adjacent to cultivated fields or within areas of agricultural activity. Pits [666] (sample 7) and [733] (sample 13) were both sufficiently wet and muddy to sustain the growth of water plantain and a range of marginal plants including sedge, spike-rush, meadow sweet (*Filipendula ulmaria*) and gipsy-wort (*Lycopus europaeus*).

The charred assemblage from sample 6 (context [625]) is perhaps of note. It contains a moderate density of cereal grains, seeds of weeds and grassland plants, wetland plant macrofossils (most notably sedge nutlets and complete rush (*Juncus* sp.) fruiting capsules) and charcoal/charred wood fragments, in addition to a small number of burnt freshwater mollusc shells. It would appear most likely that this assemblage is derived from burnt domestic flooring materials or possibly from animal bedding or litter. Material from a similar source may also be present within the small assemblage from sample 12 (pit [696]). Sample 14 from pit [733] contains insufficient material for the assemblage to be accurately interpreted.

The tank assemblages (Table 3)
Four samples were taken, two from the evaluation trench (tank [203]) and two from the excavation (tank [684]). At the time of writing, it is not known whether contexts [203] and [684] are the same feature. Samples 2, 4 and 10 all contain very low densities of charred plant remains, some or all of which are probably derived from scattered or wind-blown refuse, which accidentally became incorporated within the tank fills. The frequency of cereal grains within sample 2 may indicate that this material is at least partly derived from domestic hearth waste. The waterlogged assemblage within sample 11 is closely paralleled by material from both the pit and ditch deposits (see above), again suggesting that the excavated features were situated within an area of marginal damp grassland.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

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

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

Reference

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

Key to Tables

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

Appendix 9
ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

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

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

Appendix 9
ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

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

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

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

Key to Tables

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 10 – 50 specimens xxx = 50 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens

cf = compare tf = testa fragment w = waterlogged ss = sub-sample fg = fragment b = burnt

Med = medieval M/P.Med = medieval/post-medieval

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

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

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

Appendix 10

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
Anglo-Saxon	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.
Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and 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].
Croft	A piece of enclosed ground used for tillage or pasture, often an arable field near a house.
Cut	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.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Manuring Scatter	A distribution of artefacts, usually pottery, created by the spreading of manure and domestic refuse from settlements onto arable fields. Such scatters can provide an indication of the extent and period of arable agriculture in the landscape.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Neolithic	The ‘New Stone Age’ period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500 - 2250 BC.

Old English	The language used by the Saxon (q.v.) occupants of Britain.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany
Till	A deposit formed after the retreat of a glacier. Also known as boulder clay, this material is generally unsorted and can comprise of rock flour to boulders to rocks of quite substantial size.
Toft	The site of a house or former house.

Appendix 11

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

212	Context register sheet
92	Context records
10	Group Context records
5	Photographic record sheet
3	Section record sheet
3	Plan record sheet
1	Small finds record sheet
19	Daily record sheet
1	Levels sheet
2	Sample register
15	Sample records
71	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 Archaeology Office
County Hall
Castle Court
Castle Hill
Cambridge
CB3 0AP

Accession Numbers:	ECB 5625 (Watching brief), ECB 2529(Evaluation) & ECB 2582 (Excavation)
OASIS Reference:	archaeol1-36191
Planning Application No:	F/YR06/0960/F
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	WHFL07

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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Archaeological Project Services

The Old School - Cameron Street -
Heckington - Sleaford - Lincs - NG34 9RW
Tel (01529) 461618 Fax (01529) 469444
Email info@apsarchaeology.co.uk

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