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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS  
ON LAND AT HIGH STREET,  
EYE, PETERBOROUGH  
(EHS 06)**

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Work Undertaken For  
Larkfleet Homes

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Report Compiled by  
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES**



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## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological investigation was undertaken on land at High Street, Eye, Peterborough in advance of residential development.*

*The work was required because the proposed development lay in the immediate proximity of previous discoveries of prehistoric remains.*

*The initial trenching evaluation phase consisted of fifteen trenches evenly spread across the development area. Subsequently, extensions were made to Trenches 5, 6 and 13 which had revealed prehistoric features. This work resulted in larger areas being opened around Trenches 5 and 6 in the northeastern part of the site. A number of Late Bronze Age pits adjacent to a Middle Iron Age roundhouse and associated ditches and pits were revealed.*

*The main categories of finds were Late Bronze Age pottery and loomweights and Middle Iron Age pottery and fired clay.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

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

### 2.2 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 1999b).*

### 2.3 Planning Background

A planning application (02/00753/FUL) for housing development of the site had been submitted to Peterborough City Council. It was recommended by the planning authority that no development should take place until a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme submitted to and approved by the planning authority was implemented. The resulting evaluation was carried out intermittently between 20<sup>th</sup> February and 2<sup>nd</sup> November 2006 in accordance with a specification designed by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the Peterborough City Council Archaeology Officer (Appendix 1). This was followed by an archaeological investigation which was carried out between the 4<sup>th</sup> December 2006 and 17<sup>th</sup> January 2007.

### 2.4 Topography and Geology

Eye lies 5km northeast of the centre of Peterborough (Fig. 1).

The site lies on the northern outskirts of the village, on the north side of the High Street and south of the A47, just west of Crowland Road centred on National Grid Reference TF 2270 0296. It is situated in a fen-edge location at a height of c. 5-9m OD. Soils at the site are Shabington Association argillic gleys developed on river terrace and Head deposits that are usually adjacent to river floodplains

(Hodge *et al.* 1984, 309).

## 2.5 Archaeological Setting

Numerous prehistoric remains and artefacts have been identified in close proximity to the current site. Only 100m to the west of the development, earlier investigations revealed several prehistoric pits, ditches and postholes. These appeared to be located in the southern part of that site, on slightly elevated land (Welsh 1992). Undated ditches have also been identified about 100m south of the proposed development (Upson-Smith 2001). About 100m to the southeast a number of mesolithic artefacts have been found including a scraper and macehead (PSMR 50494, 50515). A bronze spearhead and Palaeolithic artefacts have also been found nearby (PSMR 8226, 8247).

A Middle Iron Age roundhouse and pits were found off Crowland Road 350m to the northeast (Casa-Hatton 2000) (Fig 2).

Anglo-Saxon funerary and ritual remains including cinerary urns, inhumations, a brooch, knives and spearheads were found during quarrying 300m to the northeast in 1954 (PSMR 3055, 3112).

The place-name Eye comes from the Old English *ieg* meaning island, land by water (Ekwall 1989).

The nearby church of St Matthew is originally 14<sup>th</sup> century but was heavily restored in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Serjeantson and Adkins 1906).

## 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the work was to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.

The objectives of the evaluation were to establish the type of archaeological activity that may have been present within the site, determine its extent, date, function, state of preservation and spatial arrangement, the extent to which any surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area and to establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fitted into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

The main objective of the excavation was to preserve the remains by record.

## 4. METHODS.

Fifteen trenches (Fig. 3) were excavated by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains. The trenches measured 30m x 1.5m. Larger areas were later excavated around Trenches 5 and 6 and a small extension made to Trench 13.

Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendices 3-6). Following fieldwork, the records were examined and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

The location of the excavated trenches was surveyed with an EDM in relation to fixed points on boundaries and existing

buildings.

made ground.

## 5. RESULTS (Figs. 3 to 17)

### 5.1 Evaluation

#### *Trench 1*

The natural in this trench was light greyish brown clay (1001). This was overlain by a 0.28m thick dark brown clay silt subsoil (1002) above which was 0.2m of dark grey clay silt topsoil (1001). No archaeological features were identified.

#### *Trench 2*

The natural in Trench 2 comprised yellowish brown clay (2003). This was cut by a north-south aligned linear feature [2004] (Fig 9, section 2.01) which measured 3m wide by 0.25m deep, filled with dark grey clay silt (2005). The broad shallow profile of this feature suggest that it probably represents the remains of a medieval plough furrow. Above the fill of cut [2004] was dark brown silty clay (2002) subsoil 0.26m thick. This was below dark grey brown clay silt (2001) topsoil 0.2m thick.

#### *Trench 3* (Fig 4)

Natural in this trench comprised a mixture of light to mid yellow brown silty clay (3005)/(3011) and yellowish orange brown sandy gravel (3025). There were several layers of made ground above this: mid to dark grey brown silt and gravel (3004), mid to light grey silt and gravel (3010), light brown clay silt (3023) and mid orange brown clay silt (3024).

These layers were cut by wall construction trenches [3008] (west-east, Fig 9, section 3.01) and [3022] (north-south, Fig 9, section 3.02) which contained brick walls (3009) and (3015) respectively. Cut [3012] containing drain (3020) extended along the north side of wall (3009). Drain (3019) was contained within cut [3016] and extended along the west side of wall (3015). These features were overlain by various layers of demolition rubble and

#### *Trench 4* (Figs 5, 10)

The natural in Trench 4 was mid yellowish red sand and gravel (4006). This was cut by a 4.16m wide and 0.21m deep broadly north-south aligned linear feature [4003] (Fig 10, Section 4.01) with gently sloping sides and a flattish base. It was filled with mid greyish brown silty sand (4002). This was truncated on the west side by U-shaped cut [4005], recorded in section as 0.33m wide and 0.18m deep and filled with dark greyish brown silty sand (4004). These features were sealed by 0.3m thick dark greyish brown silty sand subsoil (4001) overlain by a 0.2m thick dark greyish brown clayey silty sand topsoil (4000).

#### *Trench 5*

As this trench was extended during the excavation phase it is described in section 5.2.

#### *Trench 6*

As this trench was extended during the excavation phase it is described in section 5.2.

#### *Trench 7*

Two types of natural were recorded in this trench: light yellowish brown clay (7003) and reddish brown gravel (7004), both overlain by a 0.35m thick yellowish grey silt and modern rubble layer (7002). This lay below dark grey clayey silt (7001) 0.15m thick.

#### *Trench 8* (Figs 5,10)

Natural deposits in Trench 8 comprised a mix of light yellowish grey clay and dark brownish red gravel (8007). This was cut by a 4m wide and 0.33m deep north-south aligned linear feature [8006] (Fig 10, Section 8.01) which was filled by 0.1m of dark greyish brown sandy clay (8005) and 0.33m of dark reddish greyish brown sandy clay (8004) which contained post-medieval pottery. Overlying this was 0.15m of reddish brownish yellow sand

and gravel subsoil (8002). Dark greyish brown silty sand (8003) formed the subsoil further to the west. These subsoil layers were overlain by a dump of light grey rubble and hardcore 0.34m thick (8001). This was below 0.2m thick topsoil (8000).

### ***Trench 9***

The natural in this trench was a mix of grey clay and reddish brown gravel (9003). This was overlain by mid yellowish brown clayey silt subsoil (9002) 0.12m thick. Above this was dark greyish brown clayey silt topsoil (9001) 0.38m thick.

### ***Trench 10***

A mix of reddish brown and mid grey clay (10003) formed the natural in this trench. Above this was 0.15m of mid yellowish brown clayey silt subsoil (10002) overlain by dark greyish brown clayey silt topsoil (10001) which was 0.35m thick.

### ***Trench 11***

The natural in Trench 11 was a mix of grey clay and reddish brown gravel (11003). Above this was 0.1m of mid yellowish brown clayey silt subsoil (11002) sealed below a dark greyish brown clayey silt topsoil (11001) which was 0.35m thick.

### ***Trench 12***

In this trench the natural was light grey clay (12003) overlain by 0.1m of mid yellowish brown clayey silt subsoil (12002). This was below dark greyish brown clayey silt topsoil (12001) 0.38m thick.

### ***Trench 13*** (Figs 8, 10)

This trench was extended after archaeological features yielding prehistoric pottery were excavated.

The natural deposit was mid yellowish brown clay (13008). Towards the northern end of the investigation area the natural was cut by an oval pit [13007] (Fig 10, Section 13.02) measuring 1.2m x 0.7m and 0.12m deep. It was filled with mid

yellowish greyish brown clay (13006). Immediately to the north of this pit were features [13003] and [13005] (Section 13.01, Plate 4) that formed terminals to a shallow east-west aligned linear feature [13009]. Although this appeared as a single feature in plan it is likely to represent two intercut shallow ditches as indicated by the separate terminals initially identified in the original trench. Fill (13002) of rounded terminus [13003] comprised mid greyish brown slightly sandy clay with frequent charcoal and contained many sherds of a single prehistoric vessel, possibly a placed deposit. Rounded terminus [13005] contained yellowish greyish brown clay (13004) and a lower frequency of charcoal. Overall, feature [13009] (Fig 10, Section 13.05) measured 6m+ long by 1.58m wide by 0.14m deep. The fill was mid greyish brown sandy clay (13010).

At the outer limit of excavation feature [13009] was truncated by a 2.5m long by 0.4m wide and 0.12m deep cut which possibly represents the terminal of a shallow ditch [13011] (Fig 10, Section 13.06). It was filled with greyish brown sandy silty clay (13012).

### ***Trench 14***

Natural deposits in this trench comprised light brownish yellow clay (14003). Above this was 0.15m of mid brownish grey clayey silt subsoil (14002) sealed below a dark brownish grey clayey silt topsoil (14001) which was 0.25m thick.

### ***Trench 15***

The natural in this trench comprised yellowish greyish brown clay (15003) overlain by 0.14m of greyish yellowish brown silty clay subsoil (15002). Above this was greyish reddish brown clayey silt topsoil (15001) 0.36m thick.

## 5.2 Excavation

### *Area 5* (Figs 6, 11, 12, 13)

Following the retrieval of Late Bronze Age pottery and loomweight fragments during excavation of potential pit [5011] in the northeast end of Trench 5 the area was extended to reveal more of this feature. This area was further extended to measure 40m x 10m due to the significance of the deposits so far revealed.

The natural in the area was light reddish yellow sandy silty clay [5003]. This was cut by a number of pits. Pit [5011] (Fig 12, Section 5.09, Plate 6), was the largest of these. Fully excavated and dated to the Late Bronze Age by pottery and loomweights (Appendix 3), this feature was sub-oval in plan with concave sides and measured 3.7m x 3.65m x 1.15m deep. A thin layer of grey clay (5035) filled part of the base of the feature. This was overlain by a 0.4m thick layer of dark brownish grey clayey silt with frequent charcoal (5010) and then up to 0.82m of mid brownish grey clayey silt (5009).

Twenty-eight sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery were recovered from deposit (5010) and seventeen from (5009). A number of fired clay fragments were also retrieved from these fills.

At the southwest side of, and truncated by, the pit was shallow amorphous cut [5021] (Fig 11, Section 5.05). This was 1.8m long by 0.6m wide and 0.14m deep and was filled with mid brownish grey clayey silt (5020).

Just to the north of [5011] was a 1.25m in diameter and 0.67m deep sub-circular pit [5023] (Fig 13, Section 5.08, Plate 5) with near-vertical sides and a flat base. Primary fill (5030) comprised 0.04m of yellowish/reddish brown silty sand. Above this was 0.08m of mid grey silt (5029) below mottled yellowish grey/reddish brown sandy clay (5028) 0.34m thick. Following this was a 0.13m thick band of

black charcoal (5027). Processing of an environmental sample from this fill revealed barley and wheat seeds. Deposit (5027) was sealed by 0.45m of thick reddish yellow sandy silty clay (5025) which contained Late Bronze Age pottery. Above this was 0.05m thick dark grey sandy clay (5026) which was overlain by 0.34m thick sandy clay (5024). These fills of pit [5023] were sampled for pollen but contained none.

Immediately to the northwest was sub-circular pit [5034] (Fig 13, Section 5.10) which was 2.62m in diameter, 0.92m deep and contained several fills. The earliest was 0.28m of thick slumped natural mid greyish brown silty clay (5046) on the west side of the pit, overlain by a 0.42m thick mid yellowish brown sand (5044), also probably slumping. Slumping was evident towards the east side of the pit, represented by mid reddish brown clayey sand (5043) which was 0.24m thick. This was overlain by 0.2m thick mid greyish brown clayey silt (5036). Above this was 0.13m thick mid grey silty clay (5038). A thin layer of mid to dark grey silty clay with frequent charcoal (5033) sealed these fills. Above this, on the east side of the feature, was 0.23m thick mid greyish-reddish brown clayey sand (5042). This was overlain by 0.07m thick greyish brown clay (5041) which was below 0.04m thick mid grey silty clay (5040). Above this was 0.26m thick mid greyish brown clayey silty sand (5039). This was overlain by 0.22m thick mid grey yellow brown clayey silt (5032). Above this was 0.14m thick mid to dark grey ashy silt (5031) from which six sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery was retrieved. The top fill in the pit was 0.37m thick mottled reddish brown/dark grey sandy silt (5037).

The only feature to the north of this pit in Area 5 was small sub-circular pit [5050] (Fig 13, Section 5.11) 0.6m in diameter and 0.11m deep which was filled with 0.1m thick dark reddish brown clayey silt (5049) which contained burnt stone.

Another sub-circular pit [5051] (Fig 13, Section 5.12), located towards the southwest corner of the area, was filled with mid brownish grey silty clay (5052).

Pit [5011] was cut by north to south gully [5013] (Fig 11, Section 5.03). This was up to 0.85m wide and 0.44m deep and was filled with yellowish brown silty clay (5016). Feature [5017] (Fig 11, Section 5.07), the same as [5013], cut north-south gully [5019] which was 0.8m wide and 0.41m deep and was filled with yellowish grey brown silty clay (5018) above which was mid greyish brown silty clay (5022).

These gullies were cut by southwest-northeast aligned gully [5053] which also truncated pit [5051] (Fig 11, Section 5.12, Plate 12). This gully measured 0.66m wide by 0.13m deep and was filled with orange brown clay sand and gravel (5054). This gully appeared to be the continuation of gully [6023] in Area 6.

Gully [5053] was cut by feature [5056] which was 3m long by 0.56m wide by 0.12m deep. It was filled with mid greyish brown sandy silt (5055).

Northwest to southeast aligned 3.5m wide by 0.57m deep ditch [5008] (Fig 11, section 5.01) was revealed towards the southwest end of the evaluation trench. Fill (5006) contained thirteen sherds of post-medieval pottery.

Undated northwest to southeast aligned 0.3m wide by 0.1m deep gully [5014] (Fig 11, section 5.04) was the only other feature found in the evaluation trench. It contained mid greyish brown clayey silt (5015) and was not apparent when the area was opened out.

#### **Area 6** (Figs 7, 11, 14-17)

Natural deposits in this area comprised yellowish brown sandy clay (6001). This was cut by a sub-circular ring ditch about 13m in diameter (Fig 7, Plates 10, 11) which was excavated in ten one to two

metres long segments at regular intervals. An earlier cut was noted on the western side of the ditch in four of the ditch segments: [6078], [6062], [6047] and [6037]. These were shallow cuts and had all been truncated on the inside by the later cut of ring ditch [6000]. Segments were excavated approximately every 2m round the ring ditch giving 50% coverage. There was a gap in the ring ditch on its ESE side measuring 4.4m. Starting at the south side of this entrance the terminus segment [6004] (Fig 11, section 6.01) was 0.67m wide and 0.3m deep and contained eleven sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery. At the segment opposite to the entrance [6035] (Fig 14, section 6.15) the ditch was 0.5m wide and 0.4m deep and filled with mid greyish brown clayey silt (6034). The other terminus segment [6045] (Fig 14, section 6.19, Plate 7) was 0.4m wide and 0.3m deep and filled with dark brownish grey silty clay (6044) from which two sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery and nine pieces of fired clay were retrieved. Eleven sherds were also retrieved from adjacent segment [6056] but only six sherds in total from the other segments. Two thirds of the animal bone recovered from Area 6 was within the ring ditch including burnt bone fragments. Environmental samples from the terminals produced cereal grains, nutshells and sloe fruitstone.

Located towards the north side of the ring ditch entrance shallow sub-oval posthole [6033] was cut by sub-circular posthole [6031] (Fig 14, section 6.14). Posthole [6033] was 1.45m long, 0.38m wide, 0.2m deep and filled with mid yellowish brown silty clay (6032) within which was a single sherd of prehistoric pottery. Posthole [6031] was 1.05m long by 0.44m wide and 0.4m deep and filled with dark brownish grey silty clay (6030) which contained 23 sherds of prehistoric pottery, seven of which were diagnosed as Middle Iron Age, and nine pieces of fired clay. Hazelnut shell fragments were retrieved from an environmental sample.

Within the ring ditch were a number of postholes. Immediately west of the entrance sub-oval posthole [6020] (Fig 11, section 6.10) was 0.85m long, 0.65m wide by 0.4m deep and filled with yellowish greyish brown silty clay (6021) which contained two sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery and two fragments of fired clay. An environmental sample produced cereal grains. Just to the north was sub-oval posthole [6095] (Fig 16, section 6.34) which was 0.83m long by 0.38m wide by 0.18m deep. This was filled with mid brownish grey clayey sandy silt (6093) and mid grey brown sandy silt (6094) which was cut by a land drain. Immediately northwest of this feature was sub-circular posthole [6107] (Fig 16, section 6.40) which was 0.6m in diameter, 0.22m deep and filled with mid brownish grey silty clay (6106). Close to the centre of the ring ditch enclosure was circular posthole [6097] (Fig 16, section 6.35) which was 0.37m in diameter and 0.19m deep. It was filled with mid grey clayey silt (6096). Immediately to the south was very small circular posthole [6051] (Fig 14, section 6.20) which was 0.18m in diameter and 0.11m deep. It was filled with dark grey brown silt (6050). Just inside the northern side of the entrance was sub-circular posthole [6054] (Fig 14, section 6.19). This was 0.7m in diameter and 0.55m deep and was filled with dark brownish clay (6053) which contained four sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery, and yellowish grey clay (6052) which showed clear signs of a post pipe. There was also a posthole just within the northern side of the ring ditch. This was sub-circular posthole [6086] (Fig 15, section 6.32) which was 0.27m wide by 0.1m deep. There may originally have been other postholes within the ring ditch, subsequently truncated by ploughing.

Also recorded within the ring ditch shallow depression, [6090] (Fig 16, section 6.33) was 3m long by 1.5m wide by 0.1m deep. This was filled with mid grey sandy silt (6091) and truncated the ring ditch as

[6070] (Fig 15, section 6.30) where it was filled with dark greyish brown silty clay. The depression cut gully [6060] (Fig 15, section 6.25) which was filled with medium greyish brown clayey silt (6061).

To the east of the ring ditch entrance were two pits. Sub-oval pit [6099] (Fig 16, section 6.36) was 1.06m wide and 0.08m deep and filled with mid orange brown clayey silt (6098). This was cut by sub-circular pit [6075] (Fig 15, section 6.27, Plate 8) which was 2.2m wide and 0.48m deep with a 0.19m thick light greyish brown clayey silt (6074) primary fill. This was overlain by 0.25m thick mid orange brown clayey silt (6073) which was below 0.24m thick mid greyish brown silt (6072). Nineteen sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery were retrieved from this pit.

A number of other ditches were recorded including northwest to southeast aligned ditch [6077] located towards the west limit of excavation and which terminated immediately west of the ring ditch (Fig 15, section 6.28). Additional segments [6025] (Section 6.12) and [6109] (Fig 16, section 6.41) were excavated through this ditch. Ditch [6077] was at least 12m long by 1.8m wide by 0.43m deep. A small gully [6027] (Fig 14, section 6.13) branched off the ditch to the southwest although the interface between the two was obscured by a modern drainage trench. The gully was 2m long by 0.6m wide by 0.33m deep and filled with dark grey silty clay with frequent charcoal (6026). Ditch [6049] (Fig 14, section 6.18) entered the site from the south before turning northwest close to the ring ditch. This was 1.14m wide by 0.18m deep and filled with mid greyish brown silt (6048) which contained fifteen sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery. At the northwest terminus [6067] (Fig 15, section 6.26) it was 0.6m wide by 0.15m deep and filled with mid greyish brown clayey silt (6066).

Ditch [6012] (Fig 11, Section 6.05) was 2.8m+ long by 1.2m wide by 0.2m deep

and filled with mid greyish brown clayey silt (6013). Three circular post holes were found adjacent to this ditch. Immediately to the west [6018] (Fig 11, Section 6.08) was 0.54m in diameter and 0.14m deep and filled with mid brownish grey clayey silt (6019). Immediately to the east of the ditch [6016] (Fig 11, Section 6.07) was 0.34m in diameter and 0.16m deep and filled with mid greyish yellow brown sandy silt (6017). South of this, [6014] (Fig 11, Section 6.06) was 0.27m in diameter and 0.09m deep and filled with mid greyish yellow brown sandy silt (6015) which contained three sherds of prehistoric pottery.

On the east side of the site were adjoining pits [6120] and [6123] (Fig 16, section 6.45). Pit [6120] was 1.25m long by 0.7m wide and 0.2m deep. The primary fill was 0.14m thick light grey silty clay (6119) which was overlain by 0.05m thick mid grey silty clay (6118). Immediately adjacent was small pit [6123] which was 0.3m wide and 0.25m deep. Its primary fill was 0.18m thick light grey silty clay (6122) which was overlain by 0.06m thick mid grey silty clay (6121). Immediately north of these pits was sub oval pit [6110] (Fig 16, section 6.42) which was 0.8m wide and 0.14m deep and filled with mid orange brown silty clay (6111). Further north post hole [6143] (Fig 17, section 6.52) was 0.48m wide and 0.16m deep. It was filled with mid brownish grey silty clay (6142). On the north side of the ring ditch sub-circular pit [6105] (Fig 16, section 6.39) was 0.8m wide and 0.2m deep. It was filled with mid brownish grey silty clay (6104).

North of this were several gullies. Northwest-southeast aligned gully [6102] (Fig 16, section 6.38) was at least 2.5m long by 0.29m wide, 0.26m deep and filled with greyish brown sandy silty clay (6103). The terminus segment [6100] (Fig 16, section 6.37) was 0.4m wide and 0.27m deep. Immediately to the east was short gully [6116] (Fig 16, section 6.45)

which was 1.5m long by 0.55m wide, 0.14m deep and filled with greyish yellow brown silty clay (6117). Adjacent to this was gully terminus [6145] (Fig 17, section 6.53) which was aligned east-west, 2.5m long by 0.5m wide and 0.19m deep. It was filled with mid brownish grey silty clay (6144). Just north of this was post hole [6127] (Fig 16, section 6.47) which was 0.34m wide and 0.04m deep and cut by gully [6125].

To the east shallow north-south gully [6135] (Fig 17, section 6.49) was 0.83m wide and 0.07m deep and filled with mid greyish brown clayey silt (6134). Just to the east of this feature was a narrow gully [6129] which was 0.62m long by 0.3m wide and 0.1m deep.

Crossing Area 6 from southwest to northeast, a narrow gully [6010] cut through the ring ditch. Where recorded as [6023] (Fig 14, section 6.11) the gully was 0.45m wide and 0.15m deep and filled with mid brownish grey silty clay (6022). Segment [6010] (Fig 11, section 6.04) was 0.4m wide and 0.18m deep. Segment [6115] (Fig 16, section 6.44, Plate 13) was 0.41m wide by 0.17m deep and filled with mid brownish grey silty clay (6114). This was probably the same gully as [5053] on Area 5.

The southwest to northeast gully intersected with an apparently contemporary northwest to southeast aligned gully comprising segments [6008], [6113], [6139] and [6125]. Segment [6008] (Fig 11, section 6.03) was 0.42m wide and 0.07m deep and filled with light yellowish brown silty clay (6009) which contained a late medieval/post-medieval horseshoe. Segment [6113] (Fig 16, section 6.43) was 0.4m wide and 0.13m deep and filled with mid greyish brown sandy silty clay (6112). Segment [6125] (Fig 16, section 6.47) was 0.38m wide and 0.08m deep and filled with mid brownish grey silty clay (6124) while segment [6139] was 0.3m wide and 0.12m deep and



filled with light grey silty clay (6138).

This gully along with features [6125], [6129], [6135], [6145] and the ring ditch was cut by an amorphous feature allocated numbers [6131] and [6133] (Fig 17, section 6.48), [6136] (Fig 17, section 6.50, Plate 14), [6147] (Fig 17, section 6.54), [6149] and [6151] (Fig 17, section 6.55).

## 6. DISCUSSION

The natural on the site consisted mainly of a mix of alluvial reddish brown to grey sand, gravel, silt and clay.

The earliest dateable features on the site were pits [5011], [5023] and [5034] on Area 5. Late Bronze Age pottery, loomweights and fired clay in the pits suggests occupation of this period nearby. Large pit [5011] may represent a watering hole for animals with amorphous feature [5021] on the SW side probably being the truncated, well trodden, sloping entrance to the hole. Similar features, some in the corners of Late Bronze Age fields, were excavated at Welland Bank Quarry (Dymond *et al* 1998). A large Late Bronze Age pit was excavated on another Fen edge site at Tye's Drove, Deeping St James (Crowson *et al* 2000, 90-95) also containing a loomweight. Other pits were recorded in plan and they were interpreted as quarries or wells. As at Eye, these features were in close proximity to Middle Iron Age settlement. Further large Late Bronze Age pits were found at Baston Quarry, Langtoft and were presumed to lie close to domestic structures just beyond the limit of excavation (Dickens 2006).

In Area 6, ring gully [6000], ditch [6049], pits, [6075] and [6082] and post holes [6020], [6031] and [6054] were all dated to the Middle Iron Age. The ring gully probably represents the remains of an eaves-gully which surrounded a roundhouse, and had been recut on its western side only. This domestic

interpretation is supported by a good deal of evidence including pottery and fired clay. Most of the animal bone also came from the ring gully representing a mixture food and butchery waste with the assemblage suggesting a potentially sheep/goat based economy with the animals being bred and utilised on site (see appendix 6). Some of the bone was burnt, and along with cereal grains, nutshells and a fruitstone retrieved from environmental samples, probably represents hearth sweepings. It was probably a similar settlement to that recorded 350m to the northeast (Casa-Hatton 2000).

The roundhouse interpretation is supported by the position of the entrance on the ESE side. Excavation of a Middle Iron Age settlement 5km to the south at Fengate, Peterborough during the 1970s revealed several roundhouses with their entrances in approximately this position (Pryor 1984). The choice of the east side for the location of the doorway in British roundhouses may be in order to avoid the prevailing winds (Hingley and Miles 1985). Another theory is that it might be related to the sunrise and the daily rebirth of light and darkness which revolved around the house (Parker Pearson (1996). Iron Age shrines tend to face east and houses may have been similarly orientated to benefit from this sacred or propitious direction (Wait 1985). The Fengate report concludes that, in nearly all the buildings recorded there, the ring gully served both to collect and soak-away water from the eaves and in certain cases to lower the high winter ground water table around the wall footing (Pryor 1984).

Double posthole feature [6031] and [6033] in the north side of the entrance to the roundhouse may represent some form of windbreak or door arrangement. Features [6020] and [6054] were probably door postholes, although few other structural features or floor levels survived within the roundhouse, probably due to ploughing as is common on similar excavations

(Webley 2007). Features in proximity to the entrance, along with the ring ditch termini, produced the bulk of the pottery from the area. Parker Pearson argues that it is the porch or doorway of the house which is usually most solidly marked suggesting its status as a prime element in house form (Parker Pearson 1996).

Shallow feature [6090] was probably a later intrusion, perhaps a plough furrow or truncated animal burrow. Just outside the entrance, a large pit [6075] may have been a cooking pit for utilisation by the roundhouse occupants or perhaps a midden pit as these were often found outside house entrances (Parker Pearson 1996). This cut much shallower pit [6099] which was probably truncated.

Outside the roundhouse, ditches [6049]/[6067] and [6077] formed the west side of an enclosure which surrounded the building and would have served to exclude farm animals, probably doubling as drainage. The houses at Fengate were all located within such enclosures, sometimes set right against the eaves drip gully, as in this case (Pryor 1984). Other ditches such as [6012], [6027], [6100], [6116], [6135] and [6145] are also probably parts of enclosures.

Gullies [6023] (a continuation of [5053]) and [6008] were part of a later drainage system, dated by a horse shoe to the late medieval/early post-medieval period. The latter was cut by undated amorphous features [6131], [6136], [6147], [6149] and [6151] which are probably clay extraction pits and also cut into the northeastern part of the ring gully.

Shallow ditches and a pit of indeterminate prehistoric date were also recorded in Trench 13.

Only a few post-medieval and modern features were recorded in the remainder of the evaluation trenches.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological investigation was carried out on land at High Street, Eye because the proposed development lay in close proximity to prehistoric remains.

In the northeastern part of the development area evidence of occupation of Late Bronze Age and Middle Iron Age date was discovered. Three Late Bronze Age pits were revealed along with a Middle Iron Age roundhouse eaves-gully and associated pits and ditches. The roundhouse was probably part of a similar settlement to the village previously excavated 350m to the northeast and several others that have been recorded on the Fen edge

Finds included Late Bronze Age pottery and loomweights and Middle Iron Age pottery and fired clay.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Larkfleet Homes who commissioned this investigation. The work was co-ordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report with Dale Trimble and Tom Lane.

## 9. PERSONNEL

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 Site Staff: Alex Beeby, Denise Buckley, Andrew Failes, Lavinia Green, Tom Bradley-Lovekin, Barry Martin, Chris Moulis, Katie Murphy, Mary Nugent, Mikaela Olovson, Neil Parker, Jim Robertson, Aleck Russell, Fiona Walker, Joseph Warham, Peter Watkin  
 Surveying: Mark Dymond, Rachael Hall  
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley  
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
 CAD Illustration: Mary Nugent, Mark

Peachey  
Post-excavation analysis: Mark Peachey

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## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

CCCAFU Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

OD Ordnance Datum (height above sea level)

PSMR Peterborough Sites and Monuments Record

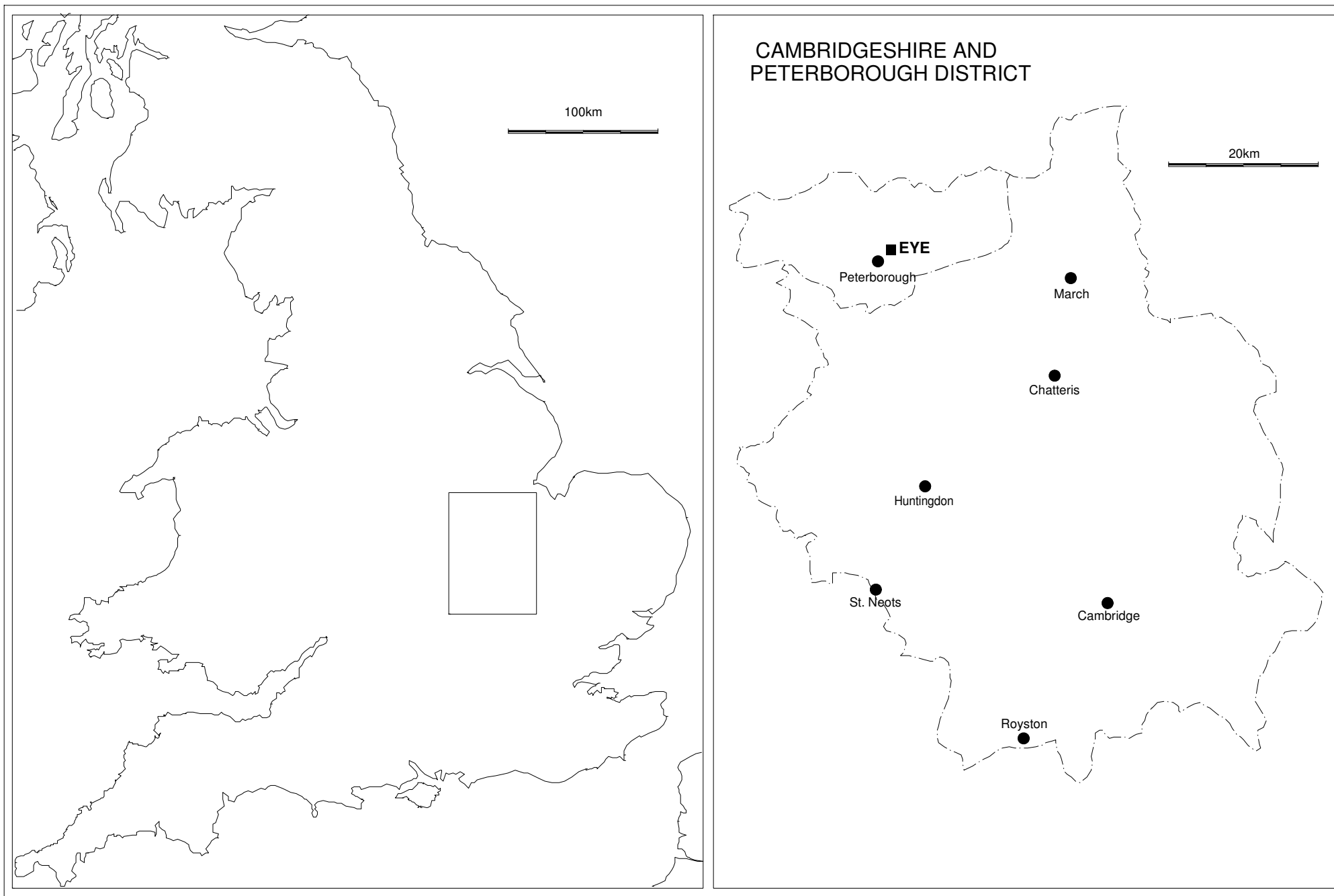
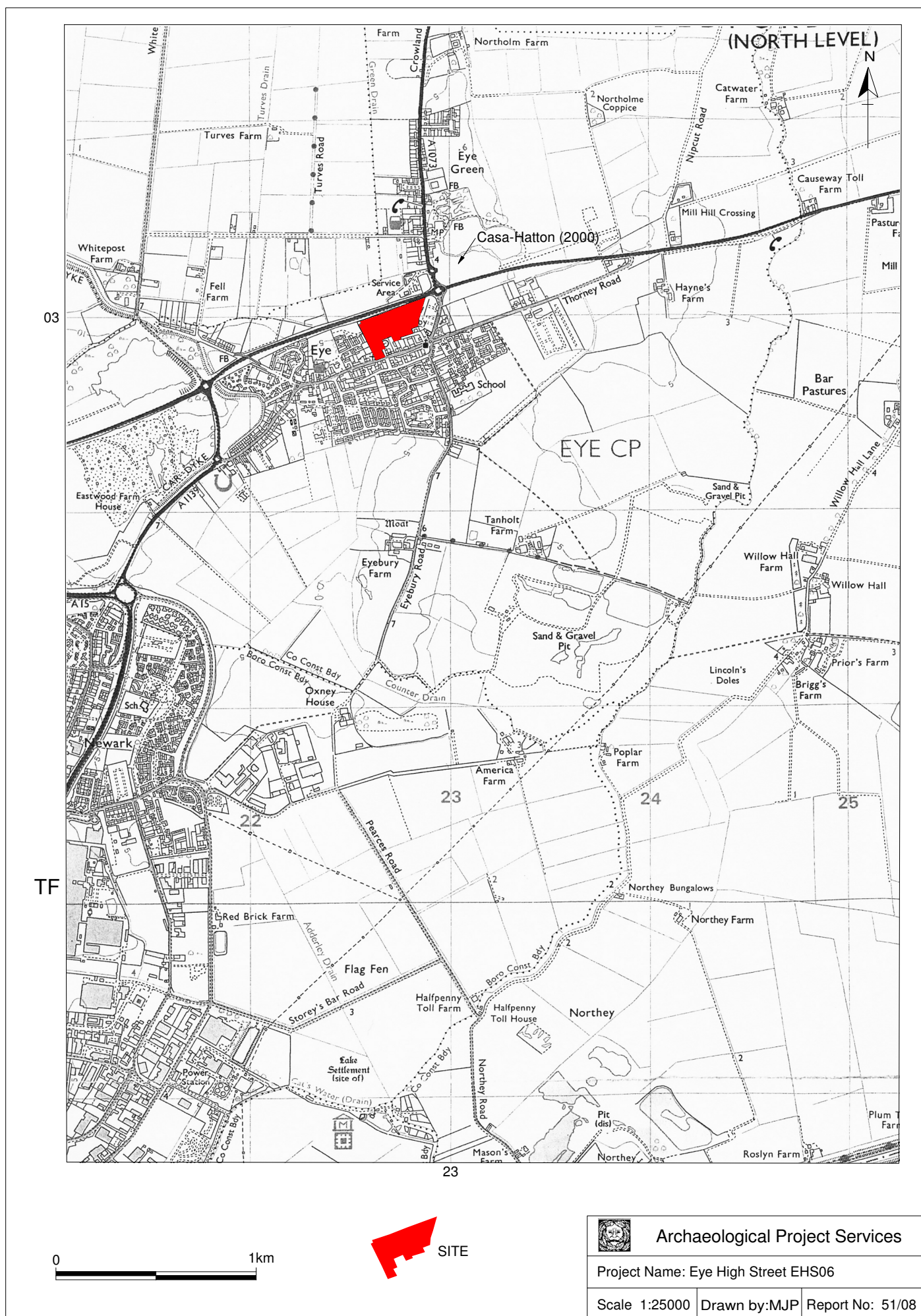


Figure 1 - General Location Plan



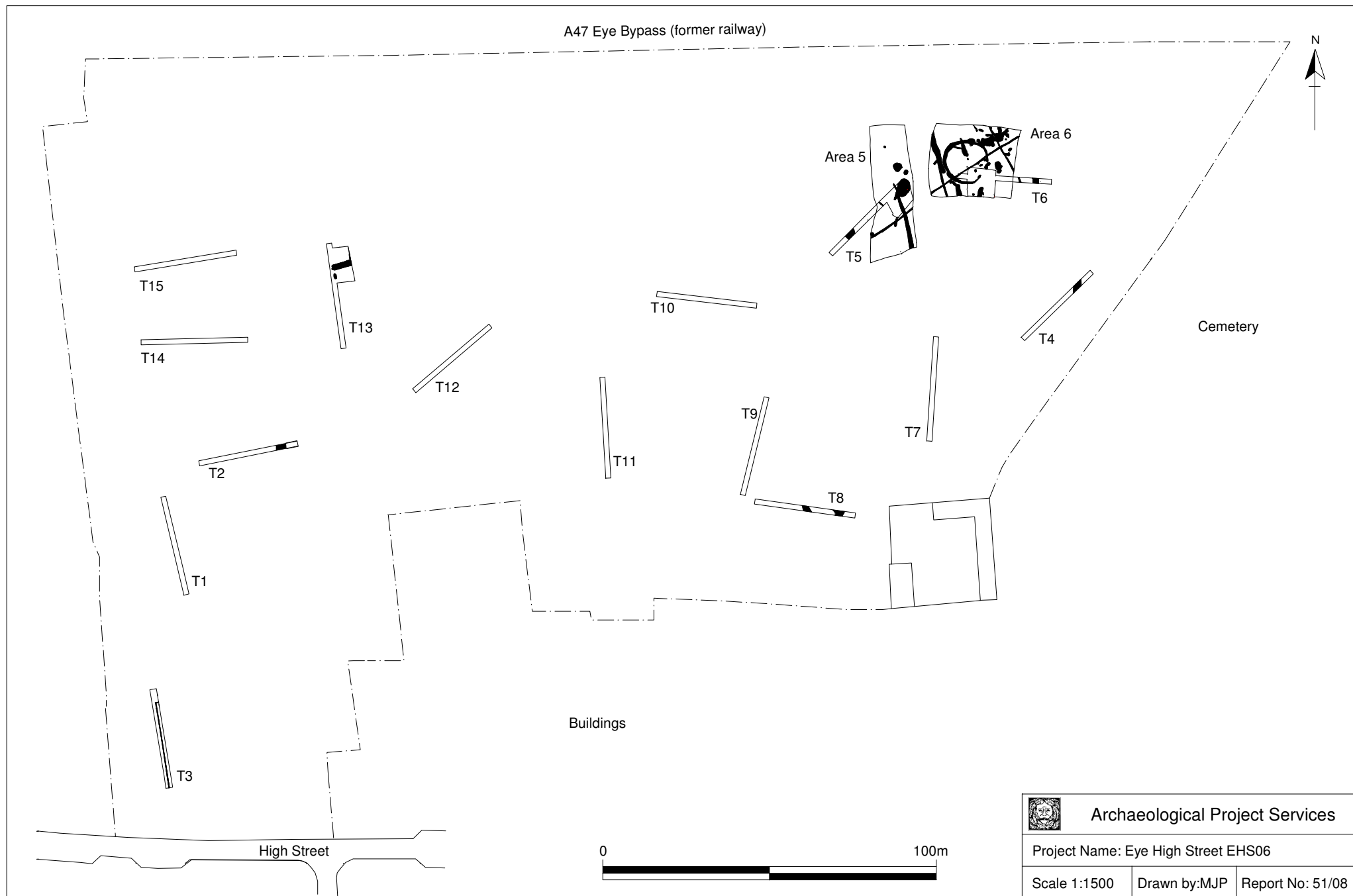


Figure 3. Trench Location Plan

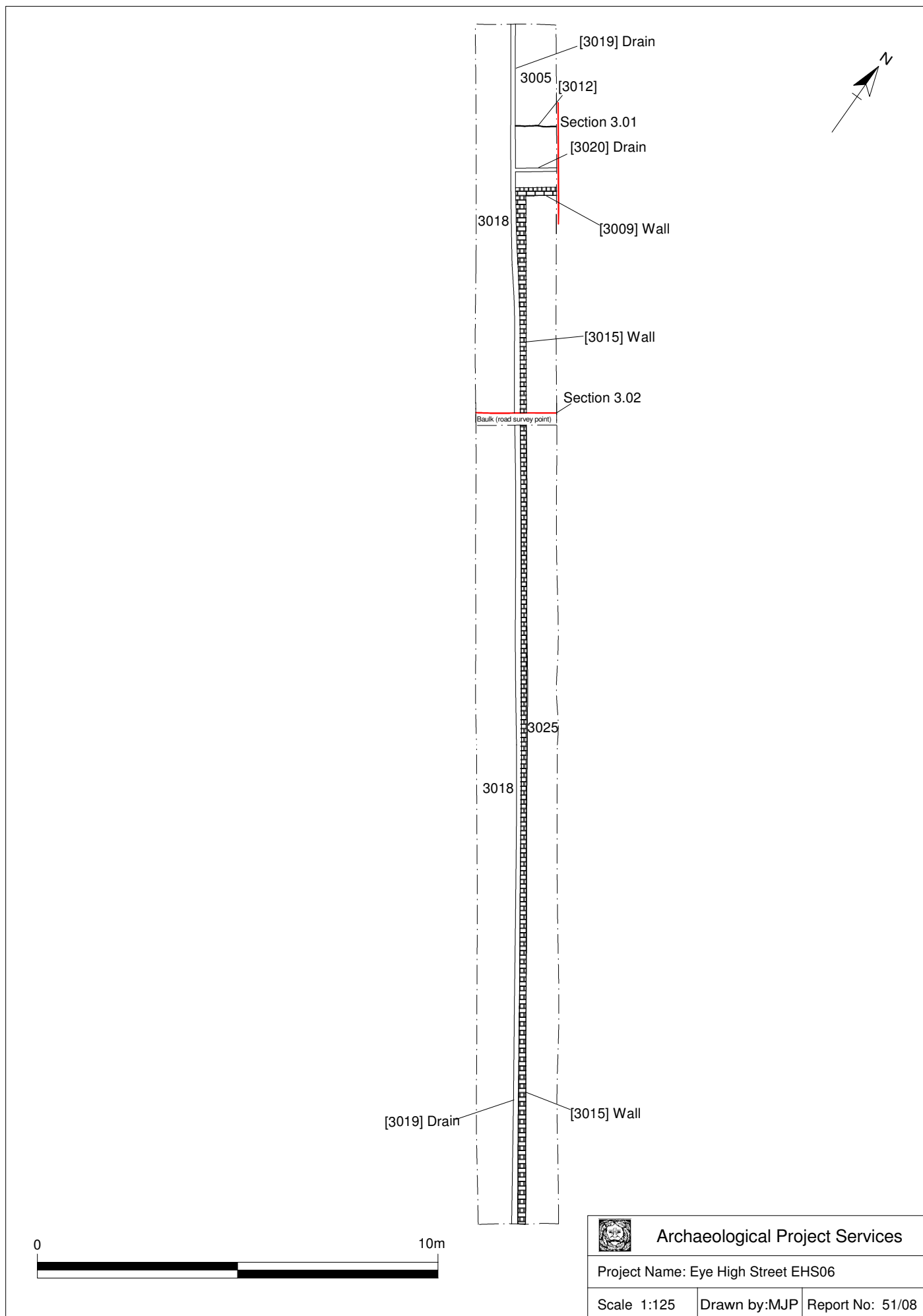


Figure 4. Plan of Trench 3

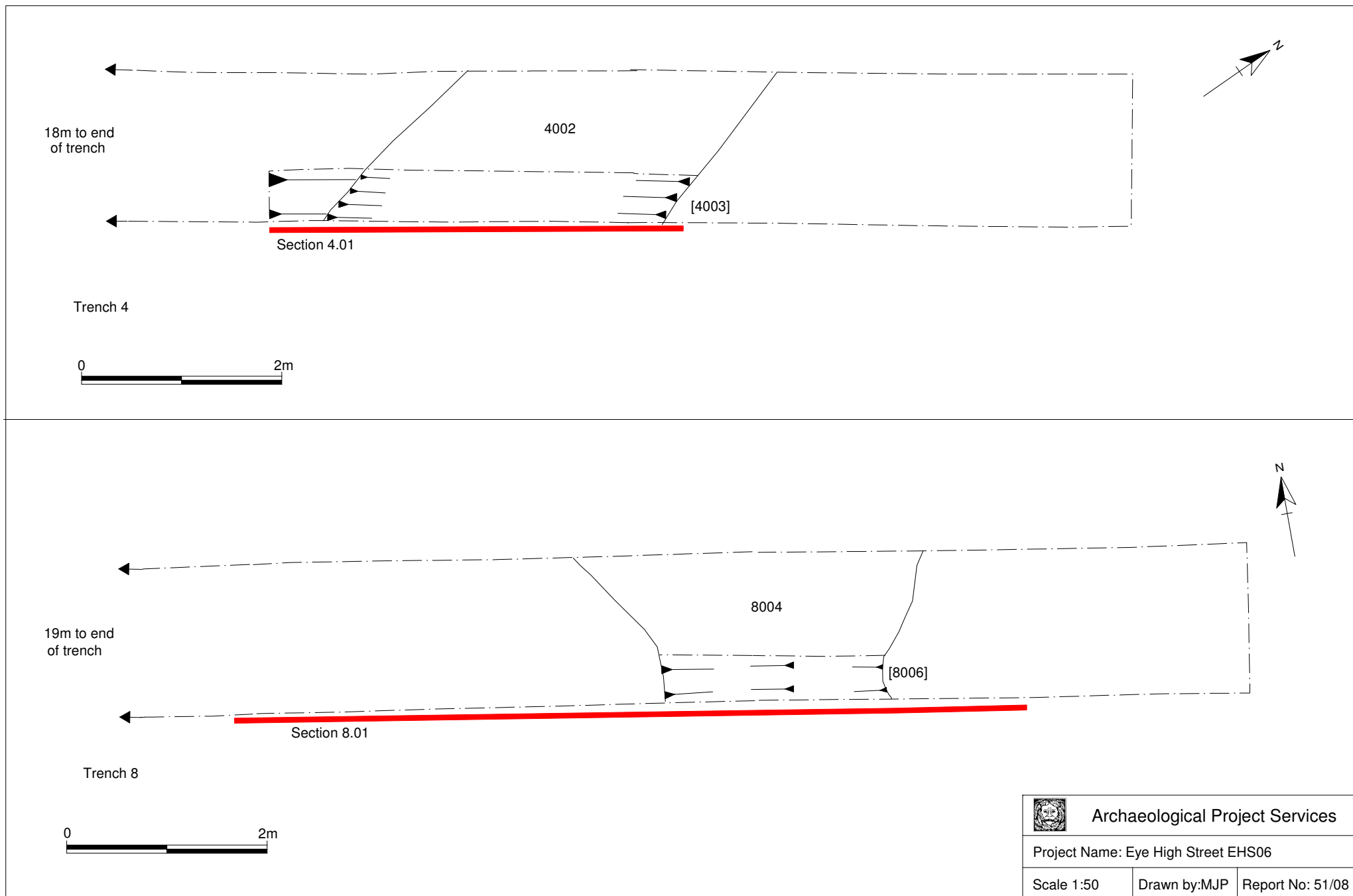


Figure 5. Plans of Trenches 4, 8



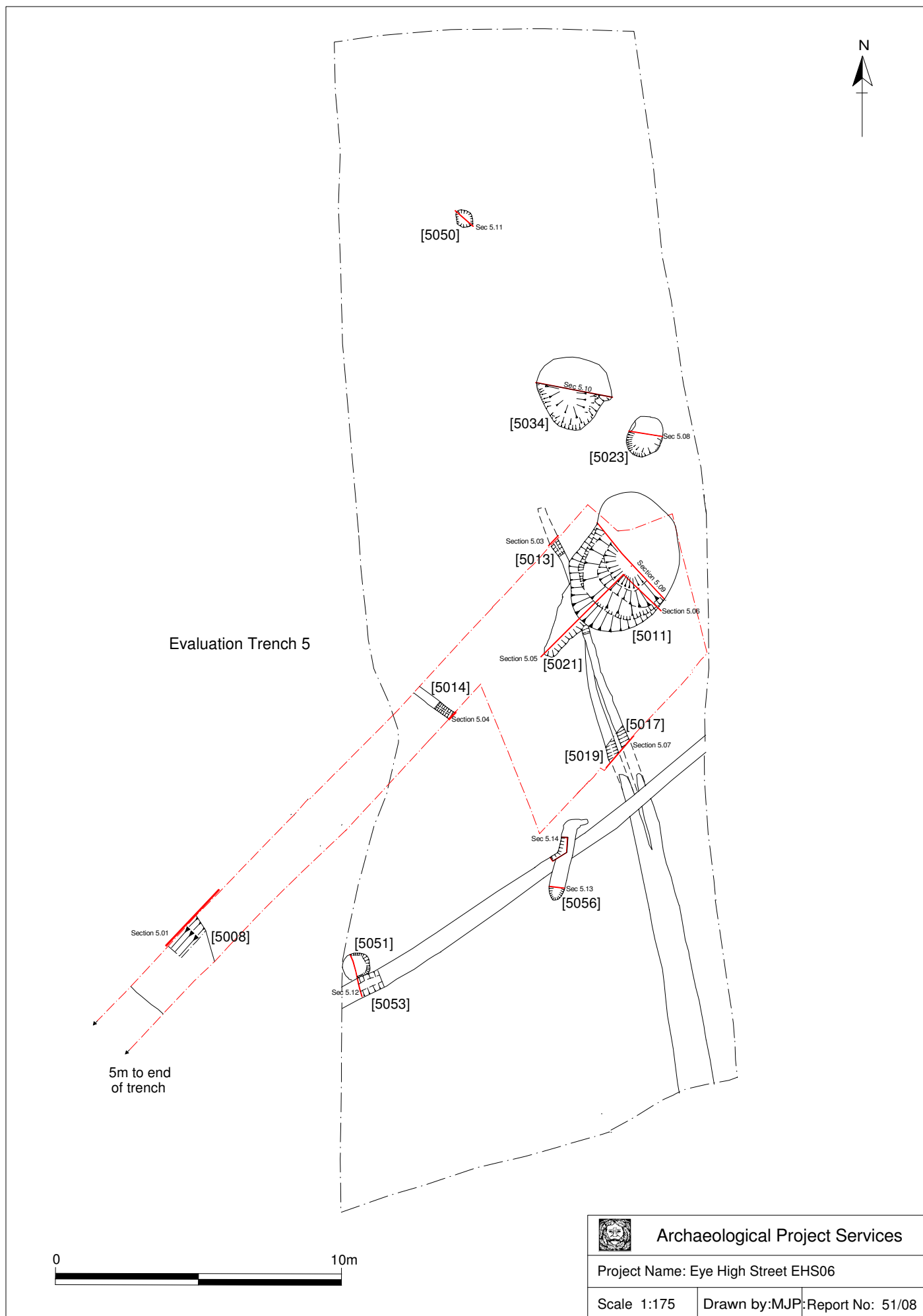


Figure 6. Plan of Area 5

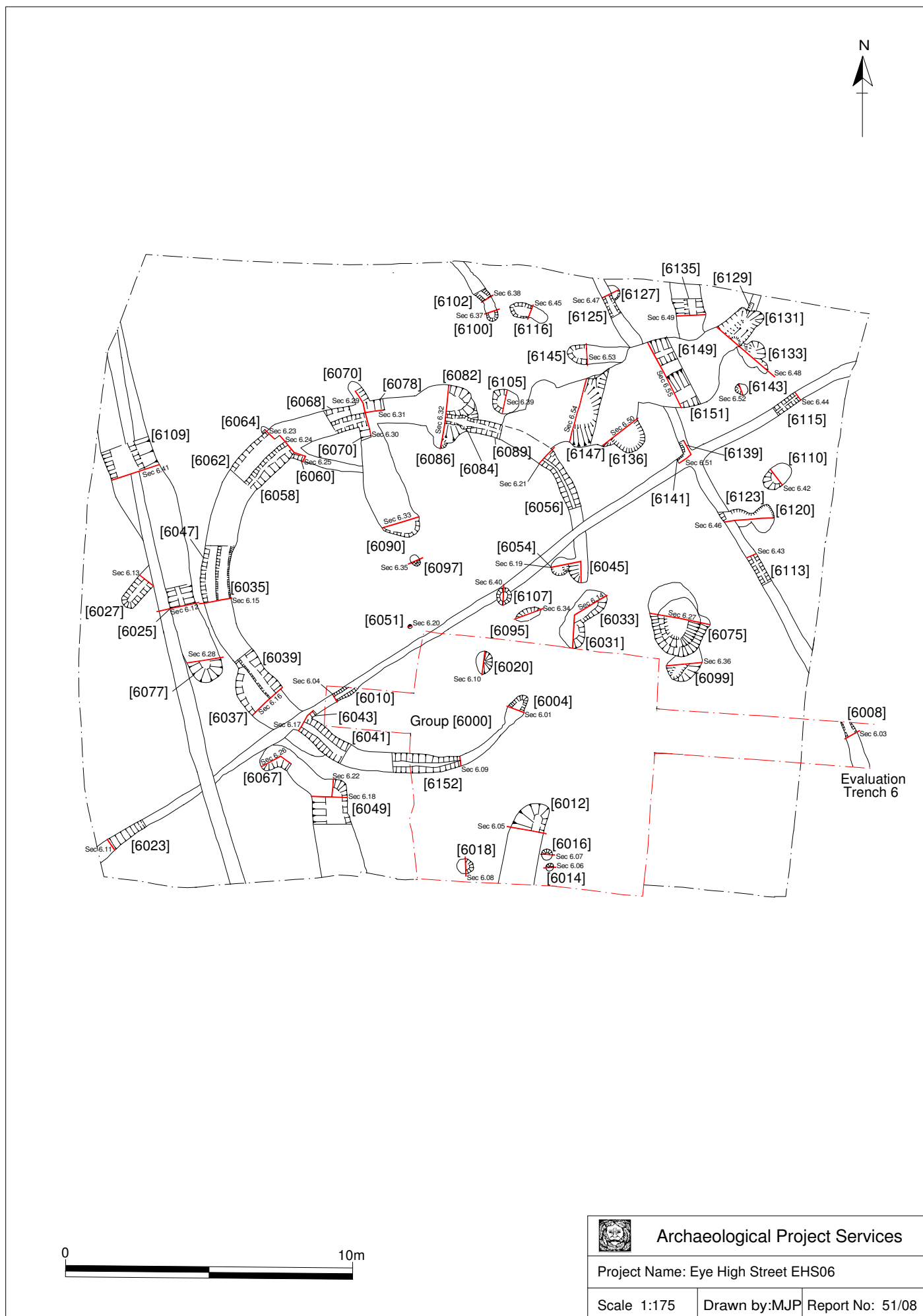
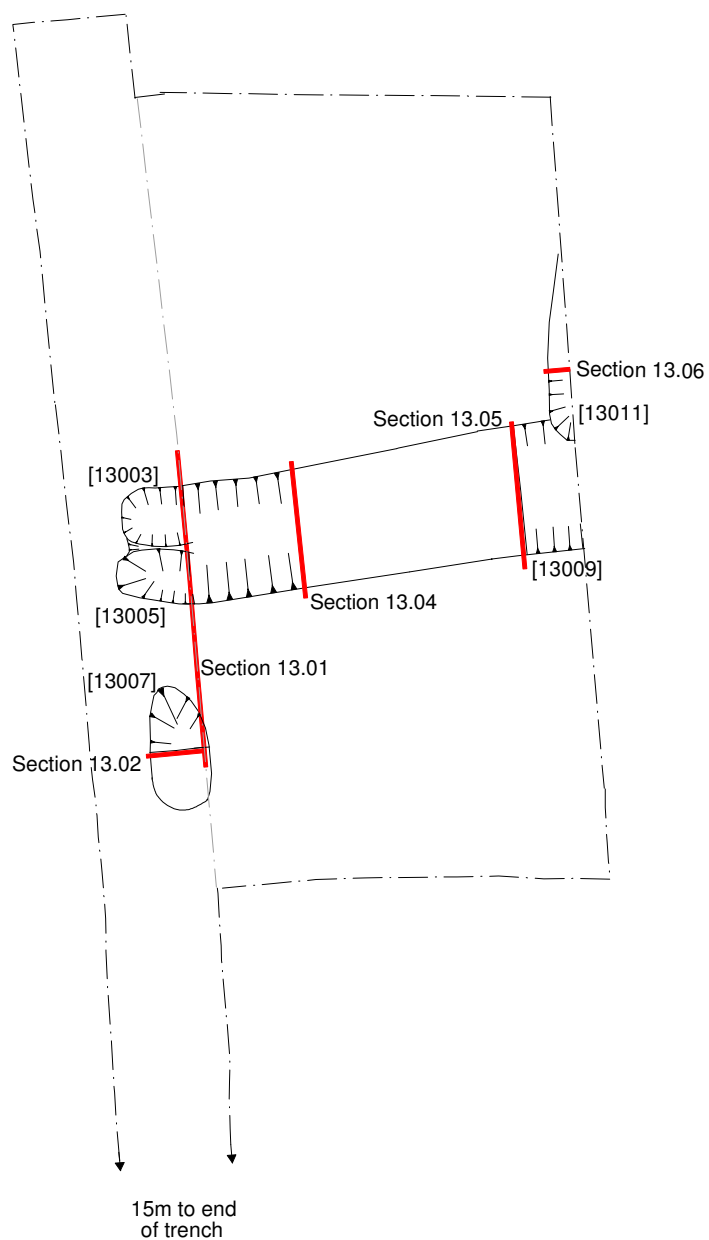


Figure 7. Plan of Area 6



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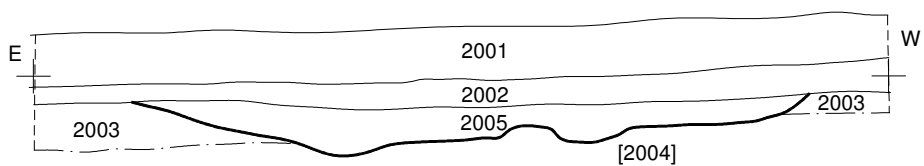
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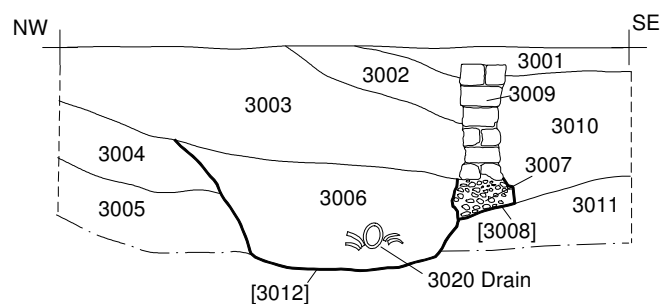
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Report No: 51/08

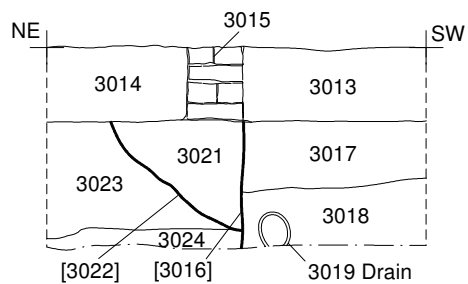
Figure 8. Plan of Trench 13



Section 2.01



Section 3.01



Section 3.02



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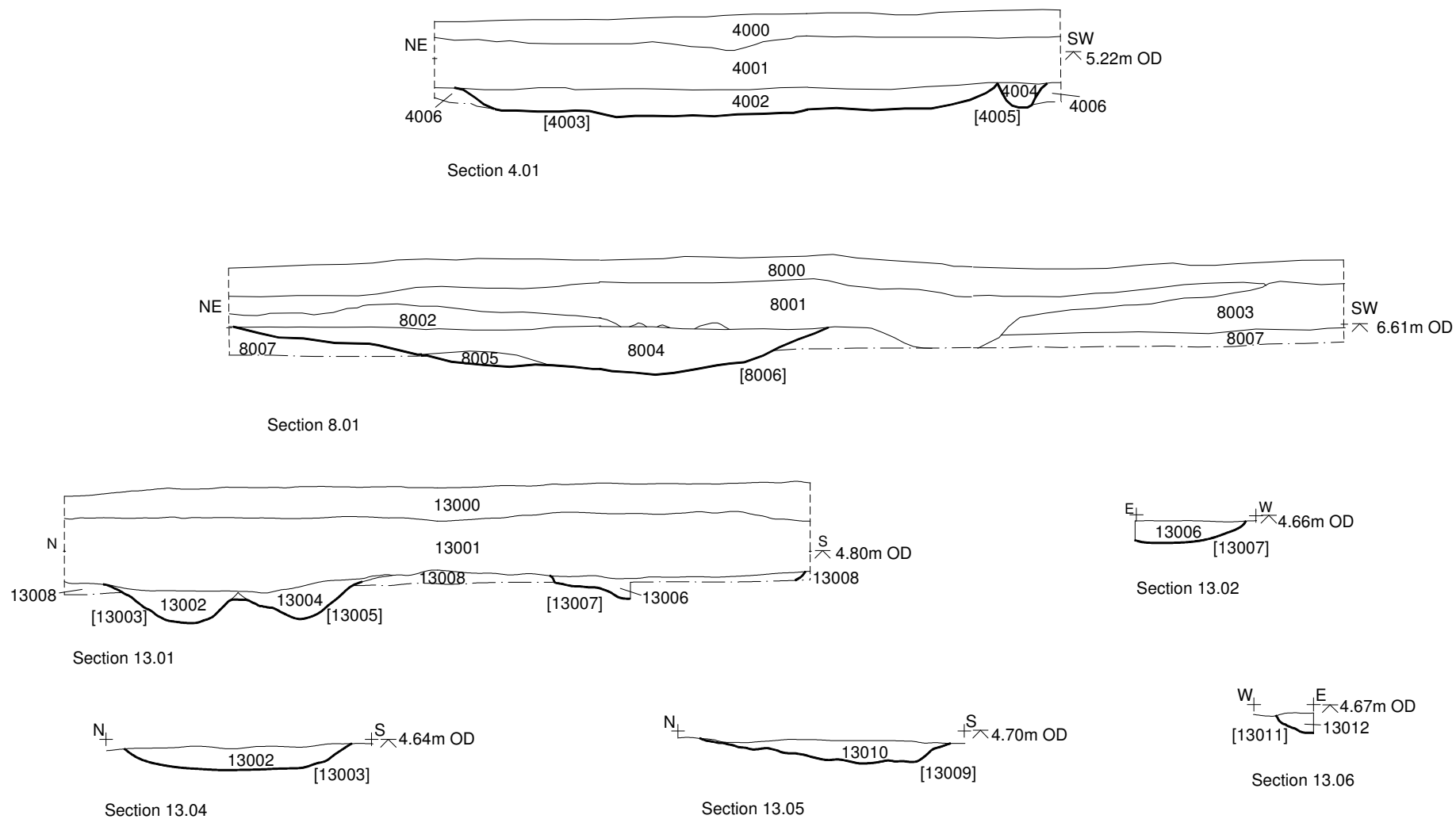
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Report No: 51/08

Figure 9. Trench 2, 3 Sections




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Project Name: Eye High Street EHS06		
Scale 1:40	Drawn by: MJP	Report No: 51/08

Figure 10. Trench 4, 8, 13 Sections.

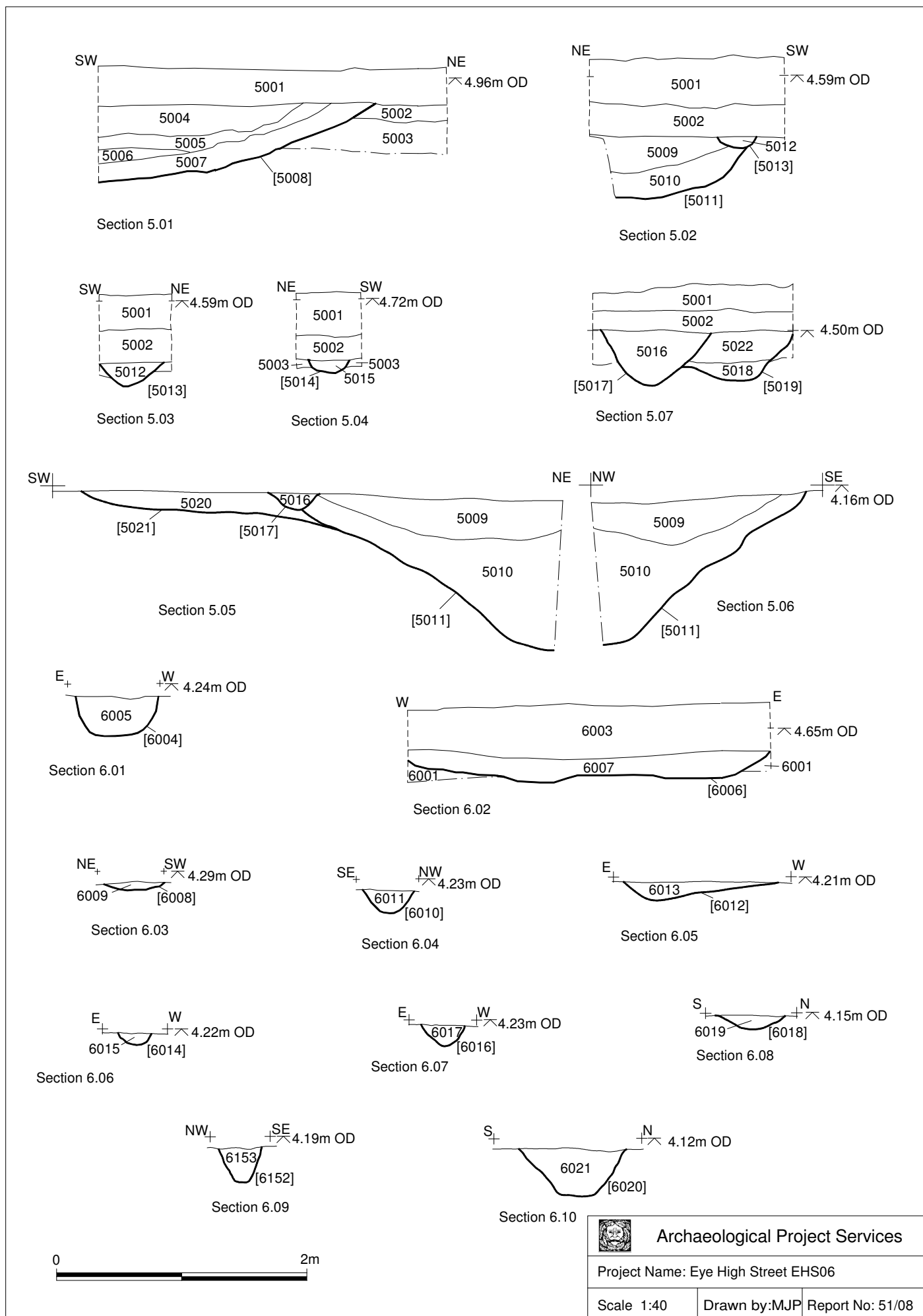


Figure 11. Trench 5, 6 Sections

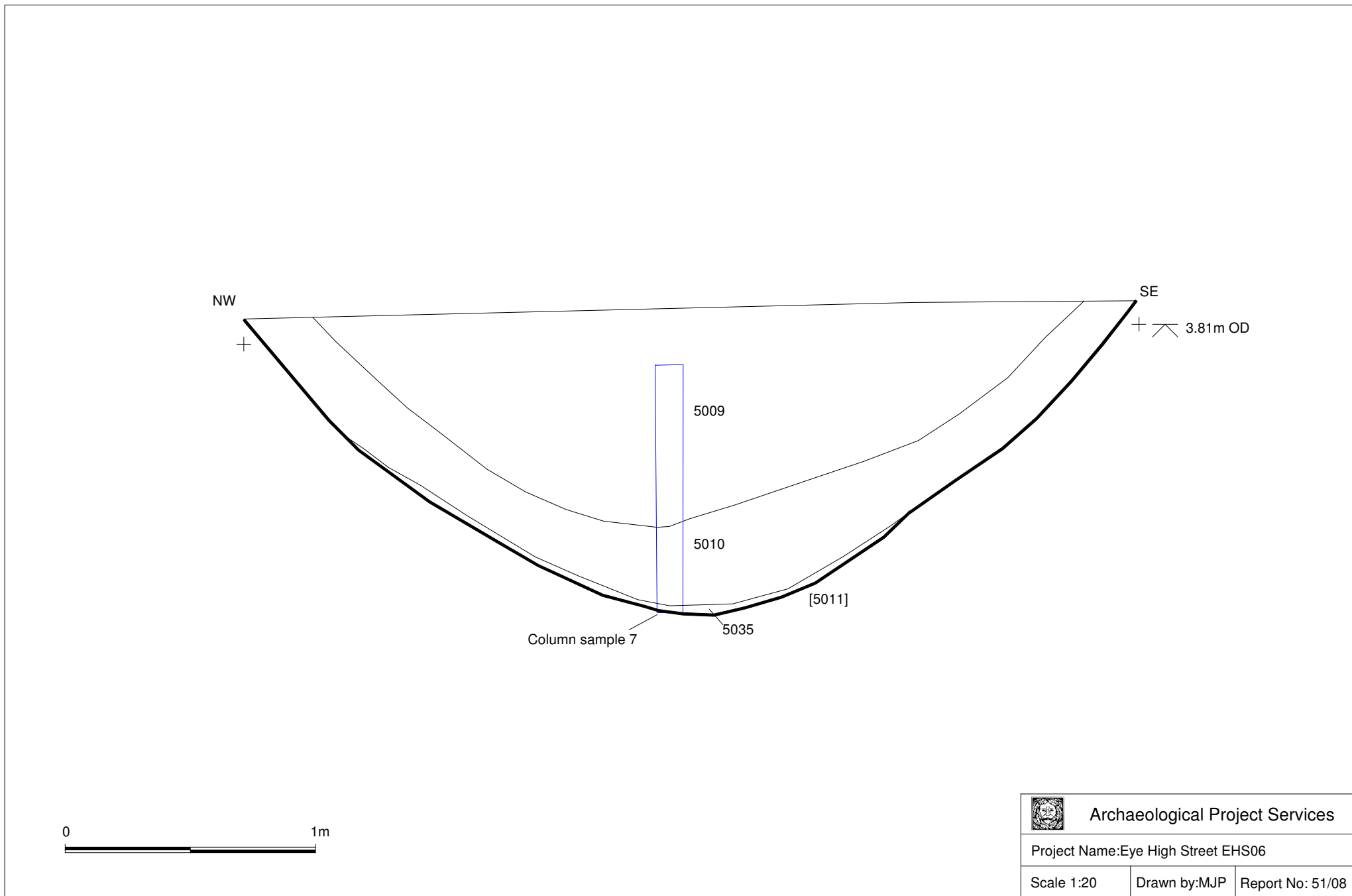
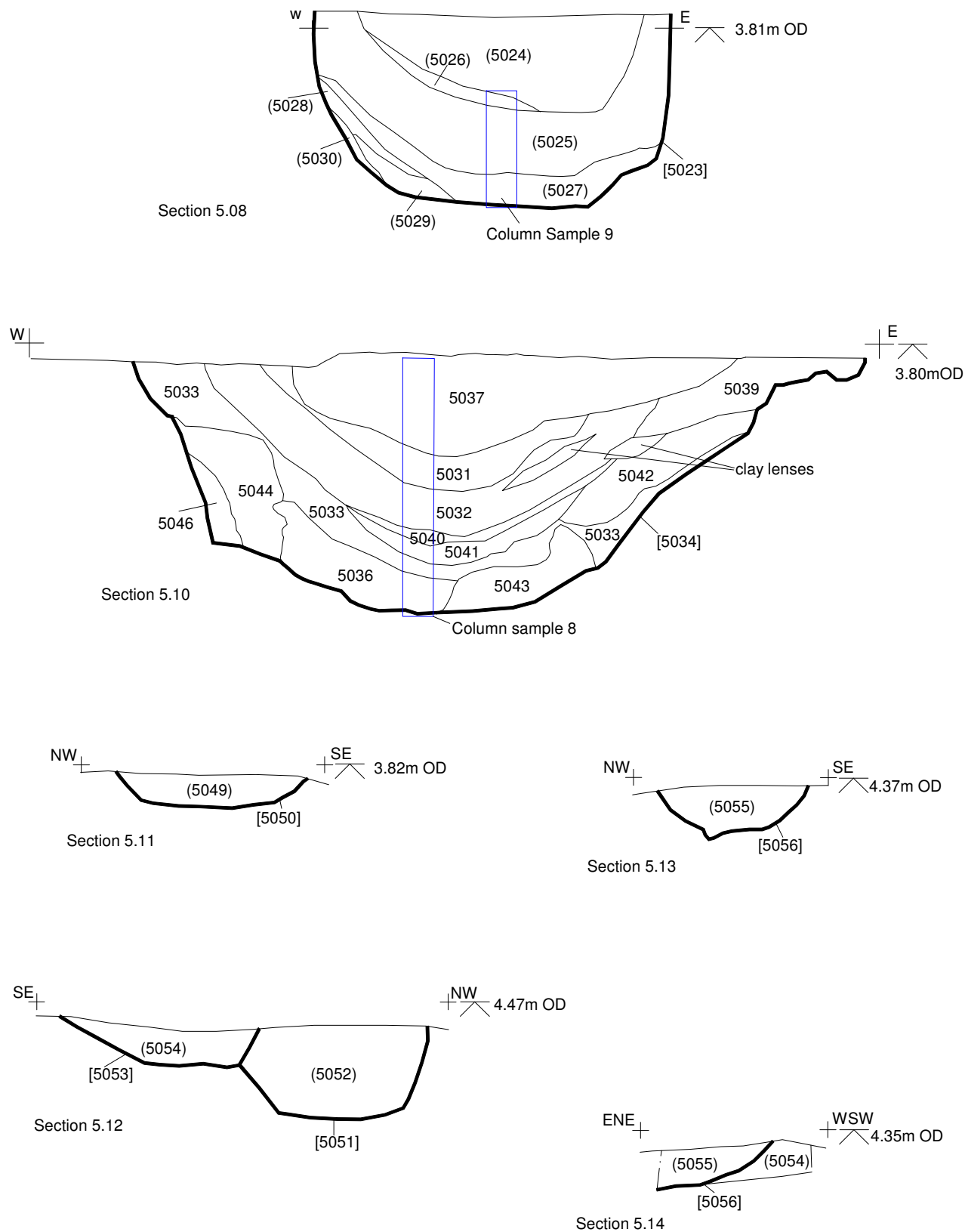


Figure 12. Pit [5011] Section 5.09.



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Figure 13. Area 5 Sections



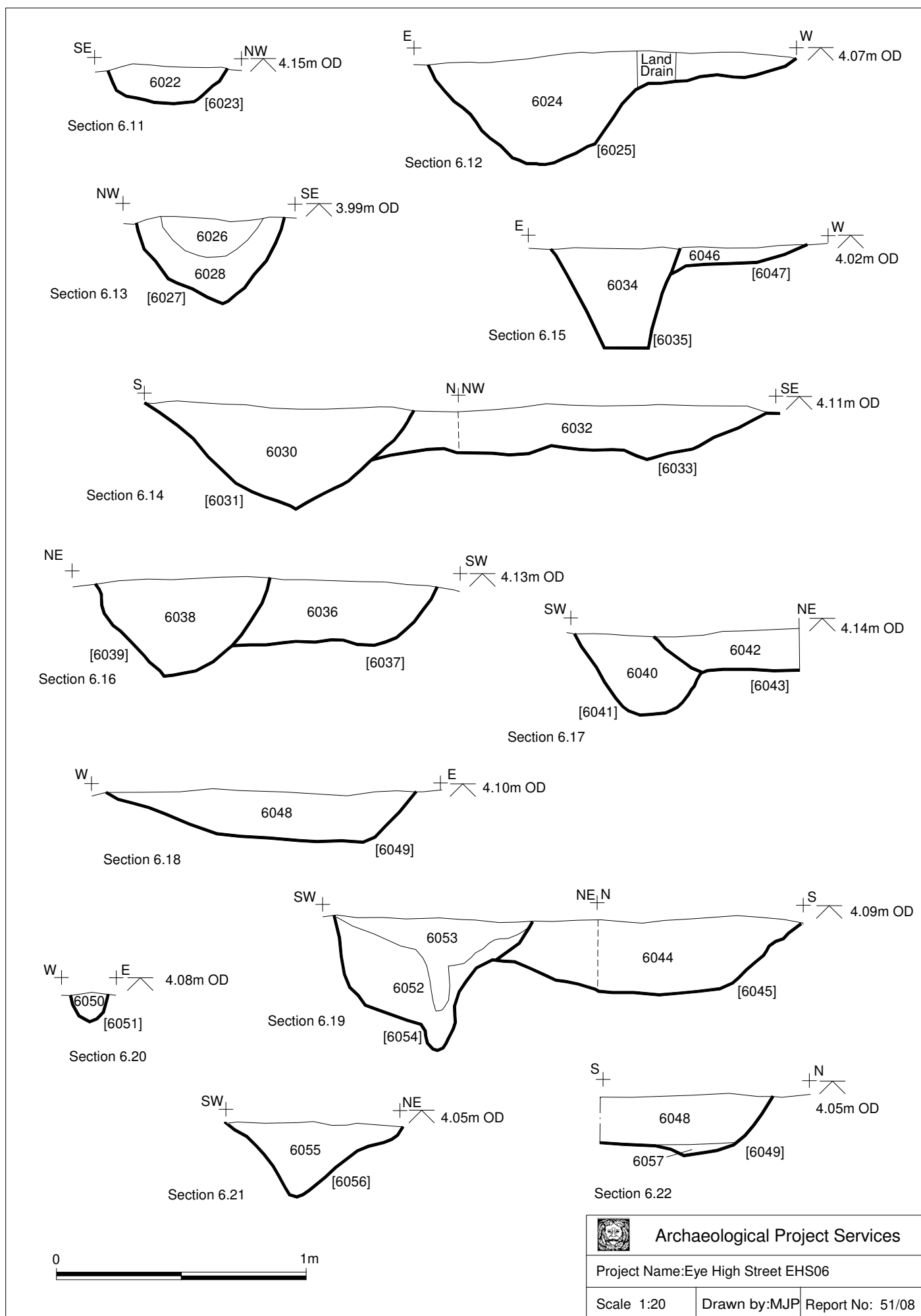
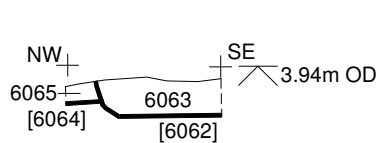
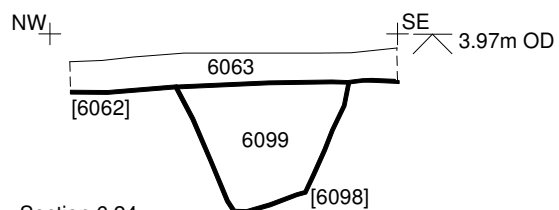


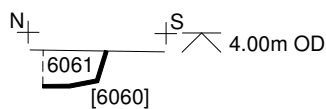
Figure 14. Area 6 Sections 6.11-22



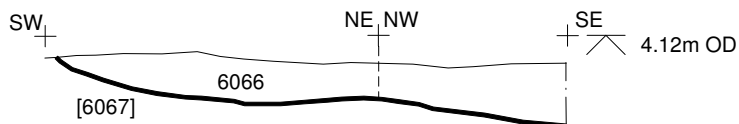
Section 6.23



Section 6.24



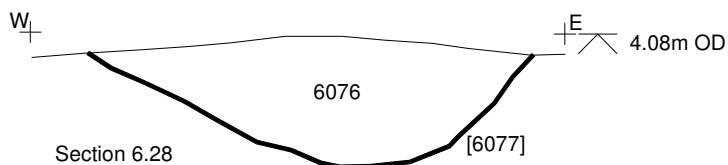
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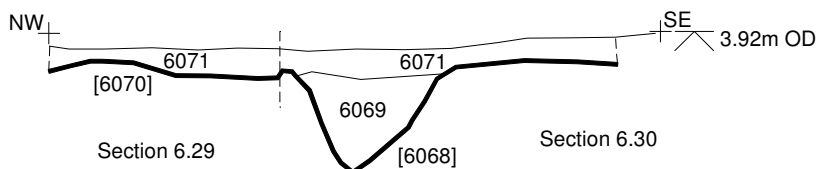
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Section 6.27

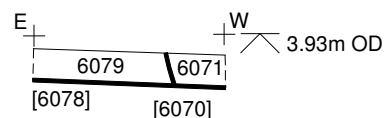


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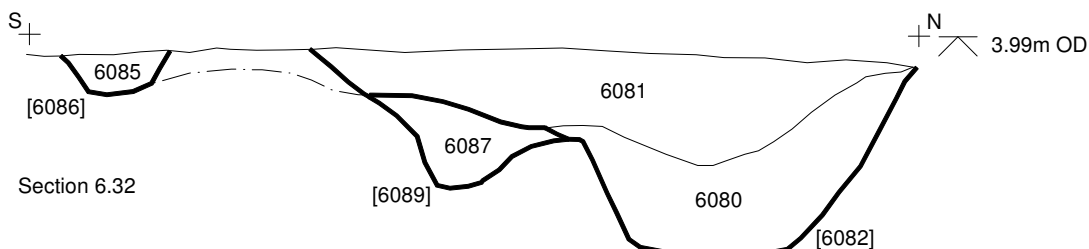


Section 6.29

Section 6.30



Section 6.31



Section 6.32



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Report No: 51/08

Figure 15. Area 6 Sections 6.23-31

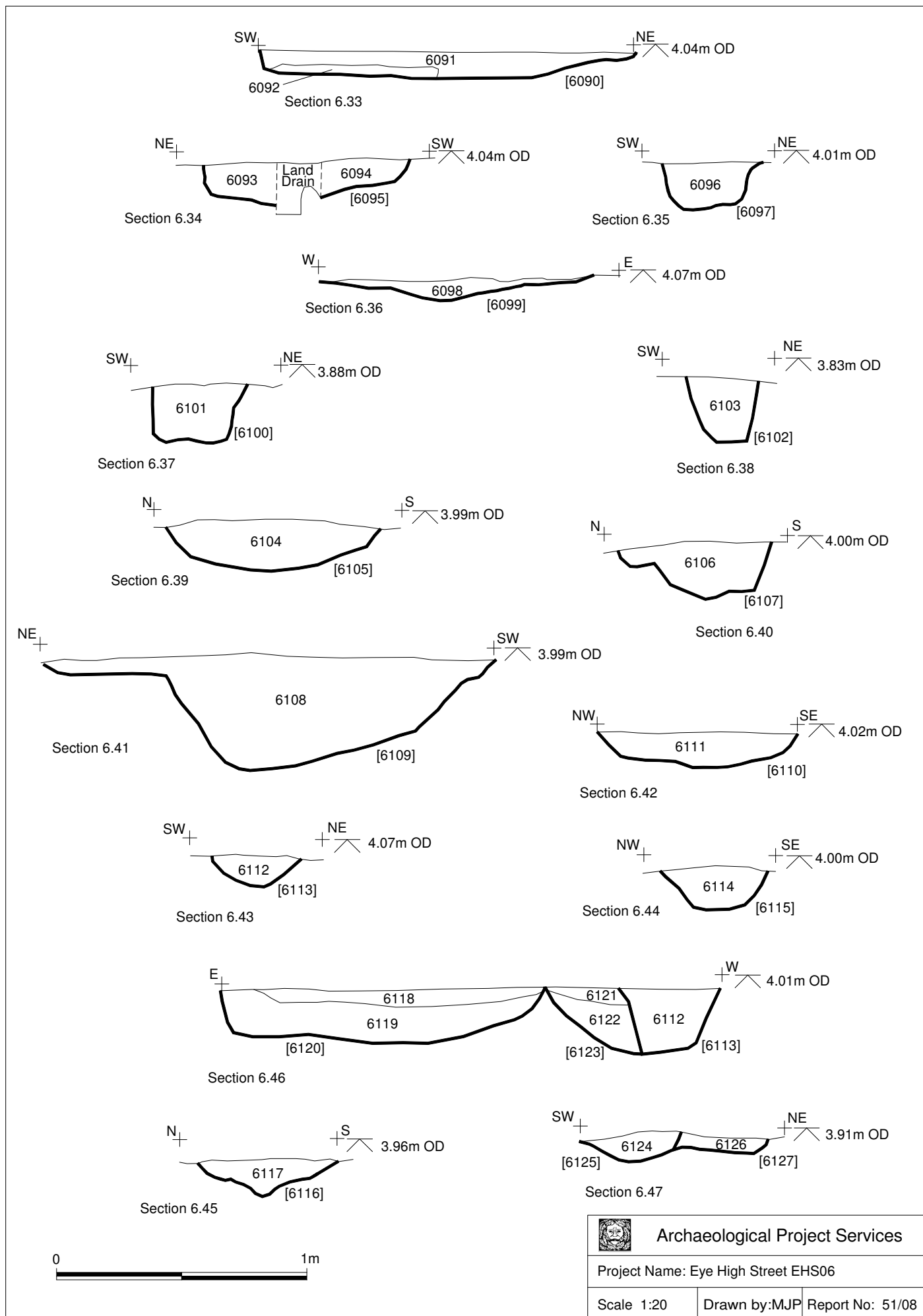


Figure 16. Area 6 Section 6.33-47

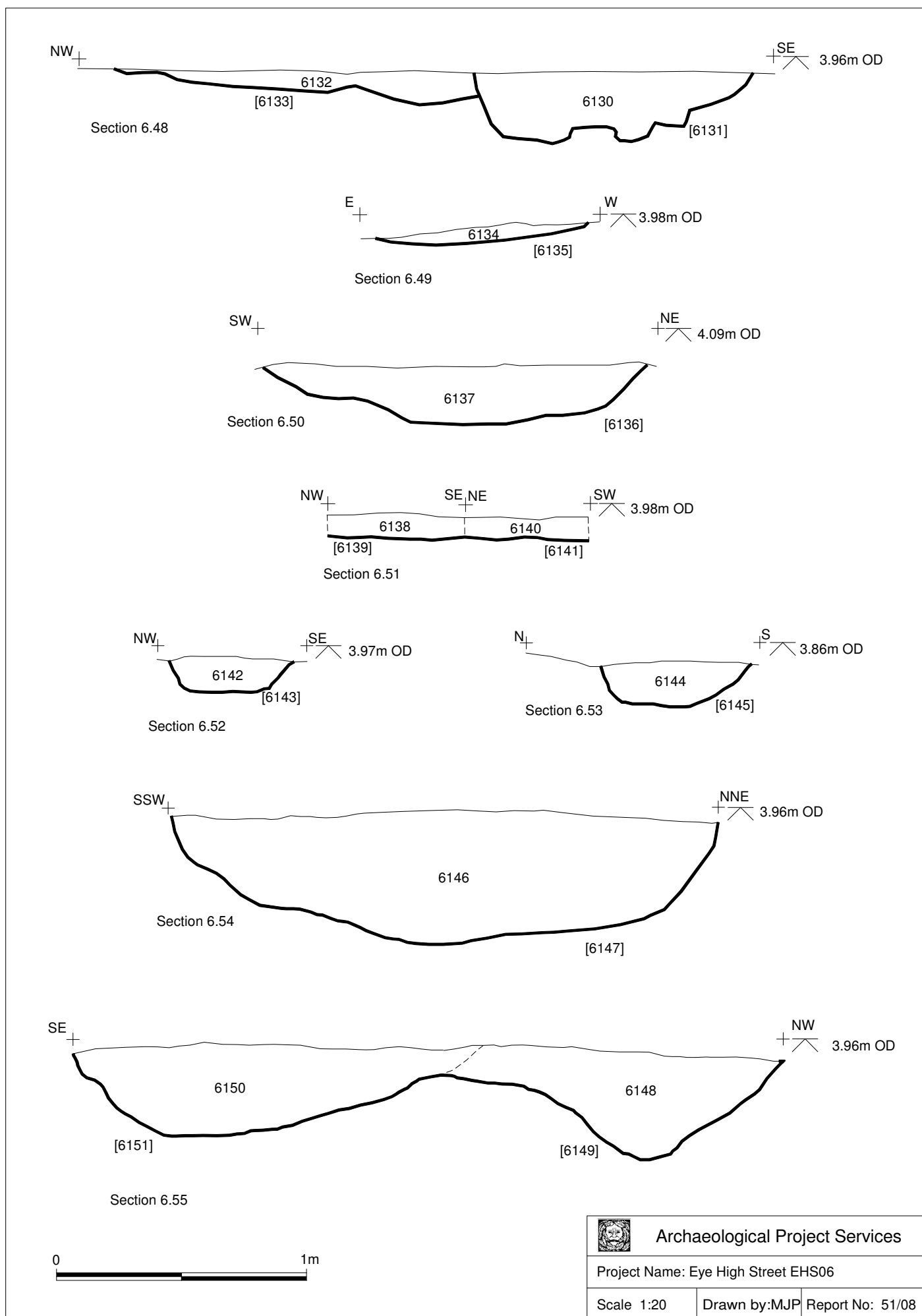


Figure 17. Area 6 Sections 6.48-55





Plate 1: Pre machining view of area of Trenches 4, 6 looking NW.



Plate 2: Pre machining view looking south from area of Trench 5 to area of Trenches 7 and 8.



Plate 3: Pre excavation view of Evaluation Trench 5 looking west.



Plate 4: Features [13003], [13005] Section 13.01.





Plate 5: Pit [5023]  
Section 5.08.



Plate 6: Pit [5011]  
Section 5.09.



Plate 7: Post hole  
[6045], gully  
terminus [6054]  
Section 6.19.





Plate 8: Pit [6075] Section 6.27.



Plate 9: Pit [6086], gully [6089], Pit [6082] Section 6.32.



Plate 10: Overall view of ring ditch [6000] looking north.





Plate 11: Overall view of ring ditch [6000] looking SE.



Plate 12: Pit [5051]  
Section 5.12.



Plate 13: Gully [6115] Section  
6.44.



Plate 14: Pit [6136] Section  
6.50.





## **Appendix 1:**

**LAND AT HIGH STREET,  
EYE, PETERBOROUGH**

**SPECIFICATION FOR  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**PREPARED FOR LARKFLEET HOMES**

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

### **1 SUMMARY**

- 1.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at High Street, Eye, Peterborough.*
- 1.2 The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying in the immediate proximity of previous discoveries of prehistoric remains. Ditches, pits and postholes of prehistoric date have been identified immediately to the west and south, while Mesolithic artefacts have recovered directly to the south and southeast.*
- 1.3 A programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching is required at the site. Selective geophysical survey may be used to elaborate and establish the extent of any prehistoric remains identified.*
- 1.4 On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

### **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at High Street, Eye, Peterborough.
- 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 Eye is located 5km northeast of the centre of Peterborough. The investigation site is in the north of the village, on the north side of High Street and south side of the A47, just west of Crowland Road at National Grid Reference TF 227 030.

### **4 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 A planning application (02/00753/FUL) for housing development has been submitted to Peterborough City Council. Recommendations have been made by the planning authority that no development shall take place until a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme submitted to and approved by the planning authority has been implemented. This document comprises such a written method statement. Should the evaluation reveal significant archaeological remains then further mitigation measures, such as preservation by record or *in situ*, may be required.

### **5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 5.1 The site lies at about 8m OD on a gently slope down to the northeast, in a fen-edge location. Soils at the site are Shabington Association argillic gleys developed on river terrace and Head deposits that are usually

adjacent to river floodplains (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 309).

## 6      **ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW**

- 6.1      Numerous prehistoric remains and artefacts have been found previously in close proximity to the current site. Only 100m west of the site earlier investigations revealed several prehistoric pits, ditches and postholes. These appeared to be located in the southern part of that site, on slightly elevated land. Undated ditches have also been identified about 100m south of the proposed development. About 100m southeast of the proposed development a number of mesolithic artefacts have been found including a scraper and macehead. A bronze spearhead and Palaeolithic artefacts have also been found nearby.

## 7      **AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

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

## 8      **LIAISON WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATOR**

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

## 9      **TRIAL TRENCHING**

### 9.1      Reasoning for this technique

- 9.1.1      Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.
- 9.1.2      The trial trenching will consist of the excavation of a series of eighteen 30m long trenches, mostly placed on road lines/gardens/etc. Should archaeological deposits extend below 1.2m depth then the trench widths may be extended and the sides stepped in. In some instances where hand excavation is impractical, augering may be used to determine the depth of deposits.
- 9.1.3      A contingency of the equivalent of three extra trenches to further investigate any archaeological sites found has also been specified by the curator.

### 9.2      General Considerations

- 9.2.1      All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.
- 9.2.2      The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).
- 9.2.3      Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.
- 9.2.4      Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to

determine their date, sequence, density and nature. Not all archaeological features exposed will necessarily be excavated. However, the investigation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.

- 9.2.5 The trenches, 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.
- 9.2.6 Open trenches will be marked by orange mesh fencing attached to road irons or similar poles. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.

### 9.3 Methodology

- 9.3.1 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.
- 9.3.2 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*ie* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features.
- 9.3.3 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services proforma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.
- 9.3.4 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale.
- 9.3.5 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
  - 9.3.5.1 the site before the commencement of field operations.
  - 9.3.5.2 the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
  - 9.3.5.3 individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
  - 9.3.5.4 groups of features where their relationship is important.
  - 9.3.5.5 the site on completion of fieldwork
- 9.3.6 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. If removal of the remains is necessary the appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department informed. If relevant, the coroner and the police will be notified.
- 9.3.7 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.
- 9.3.8 The spoil generated during the investigation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the topsoil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.
- 9.3.9 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by a GPS or EDM survey.

## 10 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

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

## 11 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

- 11.1 In the event of prehistoric ditches being encountered, and if conditions are appropriate, geophysical survey may be undertaken to establish the further extent of the remains. Such geophysical survey will be by magnetometry and will consist of a maximum of 1ha survey, perhaps divided in to smaller blocks (maximum of 4). Any geophysical survey undertaken will be carried out using standard methods and in accordance with English Heritage guidelines. The results of the geophysical survey will be incorporated into the final report.

## 12 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

### 12.1 Stage 1

- 12.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 12.1.2 All finds recovered during the trial trenching will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

### 12.2 Stage 2

- 12.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.
- 12.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

### 12.3 Stage 3

- 12.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared. This will consist of:
- 12.3.1.1 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- 12.3.1.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
- 12.3.1.3 Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.
- 12.3.1.4 Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results.
- 12.3.1.5 A text describing the findings of the investigation.
- 12.3.1.6 Plans of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- 12.3.1.7 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- 12.3.1.8 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.
- 12.3.1.9 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- 12.3.1.10 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of

features.

12.3.1.11 A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.

13 **ARCHIVE**

13.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the appropriate local museum. This sorting will be undertaken according to the guidelines and conditions stipulated by the museum, and appropriate national guidelines, for long-term storage and curation.

14 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

14.1 Copies of the investigation report will be sent to: the client for distribution to the planning authority.

15 **PUBLICATION**

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

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

16 **CURATORIAL MONITORING**

16.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with the Peterborough City Archaeologist. As much notice as possible, ideally fourteen days, will be given in writing to the curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements. However, the curator will be contacted at the earliest opportunity to seek reduction, or waiving, of this notification period.

17 **VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS**

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

17.2 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.

18 **STAFF TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT**

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

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

Task

Body to be undertaking the work

Conservation

Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.

Pottery Analysis

Earlier Prehistoric: Dr C Allen, independent consultant

Later Prehistoric: Dr D Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust

Roman: B Precious, independent specialist

	Anglo-Saxon-medieval: J Young, independent specialist, or local specialist
	Post-Medieval and later: H Healey, independent specialist; or G Taylor, APS
Flints	T Lane, APS
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist; or G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	Dr R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy, or J Kitch, APS
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy, or Val Fryer, independent specialist
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

## 19 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

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

## 20 INSURANCES

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

## 20 COPYRIGHT

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

## 21 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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

## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT SUMMARY

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Date
1001	1	Dark grey clay silt 0.2m thick	Topsoil	
1002	1	Dark brown clay silt 0.28m thick	Subsoil	
1003	1	Light greyish brown clay 0.22m+ thick	Natural	
2001	2	Dark grey brown clay silt 0.2m thick	Topsoil	
2002	2	Dark brown silty clay 0.26m thick	Subsoil	
2003	2	Yellow brown clay 0.24m+ thick	Natural	
2004	2	N-S aligned cut 2m+ long by 3m wide by 0.25m deep	Furrow	
2005	2	Dark grey clay silt	Fill of [2004]	
3001	3	Mid to dark brown silt 0.12m thick	Topsoil	
3002	3	Dark brown silt with demolition rubble 0.24m thick	Demolition	
3003	3	Mid to light brown rubble 0.6m thick	Demolition	
3004	3	Mid to dark grey brown silt and gravel 0.15m thick	Demolition	
3005	3	Light to mid yellow brown silty clay 0.18m+ thick	Natural	
3006	3	Mid to light grey silty clay 0.28m thick	Fill of [3012]	
3007	3	Mid to dark grey gravel and silt 0.1m thick	Fill of [3012]	
3008	3	E-W linear cut 0.15m deep	Wall construction cut	
3009	3	E-W aligned brick wall 0.52m high	Wall	
3010	3	Mid to light grey silt and gravel 0.4m thick	Made ground	
3011	3	Mid to light yellow brown silty clay 0.42m thick	Natural	
3012	3	E-W aligned linear cut 2m+ long x 1.2m wide x 0.6m deep	Drain cut	
3013	3	Mid to dark brown silt 0.4m thick	Topsoil	
3014	3	Mid to dark brown silt 0.4m thick	Topsoil	
3015	3	N-S aligned brick wall 0.4m high	Wall	
3016	3	N-S aligned cut 30m+ long x 0.96m wide x 0.68m deep	Drain cut	
3017	3	Dark brown clay silt 0.36m thick	Fill of [3016]	
3018	3	Grey clay 0.34m thick	Fill of [3016]	
3019	3	Circular ceramic drain pipe 0.14m diameter	Drain pipe	
3020	3	Circular ceramic drain pipe 0.1m diameter	Drain pipe	
3021	3	Greyish brown rubble 0.52m thick	Fill of [3022]	
3022	3	NNE-SSW aligned cut 26m+ long x 0.7m wide x 0.54m deep	Wall construction cut	
3023	3	Light brown clay silt 0.56m thick	Made ground	
3024	3	Mid orange brown clay silt 0.12m thick	Made ground	
3025	3	Yellow /orange brown sandy gravel	Natural	
4000	4	Dark greyish brown clayey silty sand 0.2m thick	Topsoil	
4001	4	Dark greyish brown silty sand 0.3m thick	Subsoil	
4002	4	Mid greyish brown silty sand 0.21m thick	Fill of [4003]	
4003	4	N-S aligned linear cut 4.16m wide x 0.21m deep	Furrow	
4004	4	Dark greyish brown silty sand 0.18m deep	Fill of [4005]	
4005	4	Cut seen in section to be 0.33m wide x 0.18m deep	Post hole	
4006	4	Mid yellowish red sand and gravel	Natural	
5001	5	Dark brownish grey silt 0.3m thick	Topsoil	
5002	5	Mid greyish brown clayey silt 0.2m thick	Subsoil	
5003	5	Light reddish yellow sandy silty clay 0.1m+ thick	Natural	
5004	5	Dark brownish grey silty clay 0.25m deep	Fill of [5008]	
5005	5	Dark greyish brown clayey silt 0.1m thick	Fill of [5008]	
5006	5	Mid brownish grey clayey silt 0.1m thick	Fill of [5008]	
5007	5	Mid greyish brown silty clay 0.2m thick	Fill of [5008]	
5008	5	NW-SE linear cut 1.5m+ long, 3.5m wide, 0.57m deep	Cut of ditch	
5009	5	Mid brownish grey clayey silt 0.85m thick	Fill of [5011]	Late BA
5010	5	Dark brownish grey clayey silt 0.4m thick	Fill of [5011]	Late BA
5011	5	Sub-rounded cut 3.7m x 3.65m x 1.15m deep	Cut of pit	Late BA
5012	5	Mid greyish brown sandy silt 0.2m thick	Fill of [5013]	
5013	5	N-S linear cut 7.5m+ long x 0.3m wide x 0.2m deep	Cut of gully	
5014	5	NW-SE linear cut 1.5m+ long x 0.3m wide x 0.1m deep	Cut of gully	
5015	5	Mid greyish brown clayey silt 0.1m thick	Fill of [5014]	
5016	5	Yellowish brown silty clay 0.44m thick	Fill of [5017]	
5017	5	N-S linear cut 0.85m wide, 0.44m deep, part of [5013]	Cut of gully	
5018	5	Yellowish grey brown silty clay 0.15m thick	Fill of [5019]	



Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Date
5019	5	N-S cut 4m long x 0.8m wide x 0.41m deep	Cut of gully	
5020	5	Mid brownish grey clayey silt 0.1m thick	Fill of [5021]	
5021	5	Sub oval cut 1.8m long x 0.6m wide x 0.14m deep	Cut of pit	
5022	5	Mid greyish brown silty clay 0.25m thick	Fill of [5019]	
5023	Area 5	Sub-circular cut 1.25 diam x 0.67m deep	Cut of pit	Late BA
5024	5	Mottled mid brownish grey/reddish brown sandy clay 0.34m thick	Fill of [5023]	Late BA
5025	5	Reddish yellow sandy silty clay 0.45m thick	Fill of [5023]	Late BA
5026	5	Dark grey sandy clay with 50% charcoal 0.05m thick	Fill of [5023]	Late BA
5027	5	Black charcoal 0.13m thick	Fill of [5023]	Late BA
5028	5	Mottled pale yellowish grey/medium reddish brown sandy silty clay 0.07m thick	Fill of [5023]	Late BA
5029	5	Mid grey silt with 50% charcoal 0.08m thick	Fill of [5023]	Late BA
5030	5	Yellowish/reddish brown silty sand 0.04m thick	Fill of [5023]	Late BA
5031	5	Mid to dark grey ashy silt 0.14m thick	Fill of [5034]	Late BA
5032	5	Mid grey yellow brown clayey silt with moderate charcoal 0.22m thick	Fill of [5034]	Late BA
5033	5	Mid to dark grey silty clay, frequent charcoal 0.17m thick	Fill of [5034]	Late BA
5034	5	Rounded irregular cut 2.62m diam x 0.92m deep	Cut of pit	Late BA
5035	5	Grey clay 0.03m thick	Fill of [5011]	Late BA
5036	5	Mid greyish brown clayey silt 0.2m thick	Fill of [5034]	Late BA
5037	5	Mottled reddish brown/dark grey sandy silt 0.37m thick	Fill of [5034]	Late BA
5038	5	Mid grey silty clay 0.13m thick	Fill of [5034]	Late BA
5039	5	Mid greyish brown clayey silty sand 0.26m thick	Fill of [5034]	Late BA
5040	5	Mid grey silty clay with occasional charcoal 0.04m thick	Fill of [5034]	Late BA
5041	5	Light greyish brown clay 0.07m thick	Fill of [5034]	Late BA
5042	5	Mid greyish-reddish brown clayey sand 0.23m thick	Fill of [5034]	Late BA
5043	5	Mid reddish brown sand 0.24m thick	Fill of [5034]	Late BA
5044	5	Mid yellowish brown sand 0.42m thick	Fill of [5034]	Late BA
5045	5	Mid yellowish brown coarse sand 0.08m thick	Fill of [5034]	Late BA
5046	5	Mid greyish brown silty clay 0.28m+ thick	Natural	
5047	5	Mid grey silty clay	Natural	
5048	5	Unstratified finds Area 5	Finds	Prehistoric
5049	5	Dark reddish brown clayey silt with burnt stone. 0.1m thick	Fill of [5050]	
5050	5	Sub-circular cut 0.6m diam x 0.11m deep	Cut of pit	
5051	5	Sub-circular cut 0.72m diam x 0.34m deep	Cut of pit	Prehistoric
5052	5	Mid brownish grey silty clay with frequent flint 0.34m thick	Fill of [5051]	Prehistoric
5053	5	NE-SW linear cut 0.66m wide x 0.13m deep	Cut of gully	
5054	5	Mid to light orange brown clay sand and gravel 0.13m thick	Fill of [5053]	
5055	5	Mid greyish brown sandy silt 0.12m thick	Fill of [5056]	Prehistoric
5056	5	Oblong cut 3m long x 0.56m wide x 0.12m deep	Cut of gully	Prehistoric
6000	6	Group number for ring ditch comprising segments [6004], [6152], [6041], [6039], [6035], [6058], [6068], [6089], [6056], [6045]	Ring ditch	Middle IA
6001	6	Yellowish brown sandy clay 0.17m+ thick	Natural	
6002	6	Yellowish grey brown sandy silt 0.14m thick	Subsoil	
6003	6	Greyish brown silty clay 0.38m thick	Topsoil	
6004	6	Cut of terminus 0.58m long x 0.67m wide x 0.3m deep	Cut of gully	Middle IA
6005	6	Yellowish brown silty clay 0.3m thick	Fill of [6004]	Middle IA
6006	6	N-S linear cut 1.5m+ long x 1.7m x 0.2m deep	Furrow	
6007	6	Mid grey brown clayey silt 0.2m thick	Fill of [6006]	
6008	6	NW-SE linear cut 1.5m+ long x 0.42m wide x 0.07m deep	Cut of gully	
6009	6	Light yellowish brown silty clay 0.07m thick	Fill of [6008]	
6010	6	SW-NE linear cut 2m+ long x 0.4m wide x 0.18m deep	Cut of gully	
6011	6	Light yellowish brown silty clay 0.18m thick	Fill of [6010]	
6012	6	N-S linear cut 2.8m+ long x 1.2m wide x 0.2m deep	Furrow	
6013	6	Mid greyish brown clayey silt 0.2m thick	Fill of [6012]	
6014	6	Circular cut 0.27m diameter x 0.09m deep	Post hole	Middle IA
6015	6	Mid greyish yellow brown sandy silt 0.09m thick	Fill of [6014]	Middle IA
6016	6	Sub-circular cut 0.34m diameter x 0.16m deep	Post hole	
6017	6	Mid greyish yellow brown sandy silt 0.16m deep	Fill of [6016]	
6018	6	Sub-circular cut 0.54m diameter x 0.14m deep	Post hole	
6019	6	Mid brownish grey clayey silt 0.14m thick	Fill of 6018	
6020	6	Sub-circular cut 0.85m x 0.65m x 0.4m deep	Cut of pit	Middle IA
6021	6	Yellowish greyish brown silty clay 0.4m thick	Fill of [6020]	Middle IA

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Date
6022	Area 6	Mid brownish grey silty clay 0.15m thick	Fill of gully	
6023	6	NE-SW linear cut 0.45m wide x 0.15m deep	Cut of gully	
6024	6	Mid brownish grey silty clay 0.43m thick	Fill of [6025]	Middle IA
6025	6	NW-SE linear cut 0.87m wide x 0.43m deep	Cut of ditch	Middle IA
6026	6	Dark grey silty clay with frequent charcoal. 0.15m thick	Fill of [6027]	
6027	6	NE-SW linear cut 0.6m wide x 0.33m deep	Gully terminus	
6028	6	Mid brownish grey silty clay 0.19m thick	Fill of [6027]	
6029	6	Surface finds Area 6	Finds	
6030	6	Dark brownish grey silty clay 0.4m thick	Fill of [6031]	Middle IA
6031	6	Sub-rounded cut 1.05m long x 0.44m wide x 0.4m deep	Cut of posthole	Middle IA
6032	6	Mid yellowish brown silty clay 0.2m thick	Fill of [6033]	Prehistoric
6033	6	Sub-oval cut 1.45m long x 0.38m wide x 0.2m deep	Cut of posthole	Prehistoric
6034	6	Mid greyish brown clayey silt 0.4m thick	Fill of [6035]	Middle IA
6035	6	Curvilinear cut 0.5m wide and 0.4m deep (2m segment)	Part of [6000]	Middle IA
6036	6	Light greyish yellow clayey silt 0.22m thick	Fill of [6037]	
6037	6	Sub circular cut 0.65m wide x 0.22m deep	Cut of pit	
6038	6	Light brownish grey silty clay 0.39m thick	Fill of [6039]	Middle IA
6039	6	Curvilinear cut 0.63m wide x 0.39m deep (2m segment)	Part of [6000]	Middle IA
6040	6	Light greyish brown clayey silt, occ gravelly 0.32m thick	Fill of [6041]	Middle IA
6041	6	Curvilinear cut 0.6m wide x 0.32m deep (2m segment)	Part of [6000]	Middle IA
6042	6	Light greyish brown clayey silt 0.16m thick	Fill of [6043]	
6043	6	NE-SW linear cut 0.3m wide x 0.16m deep. Same as [6023]	Cut of gully	
6044	6	Dark brownish grey silty clay 0.3m thick	Fill of [6045]	Middle IA
6045	6	Cut of terminus 0.4m wide x 0.3m deep (0.75m segment)	Part of [6000]	Middle IA
6046	6	Mid yellowish brown clayey silt 0.1m thick	Fill of [6047]	
6047	6	Curvilinear cut 0.5m wide x 0.1m deep	Cut of gully	
6048	6	Mottled mid greyish brown/red clayey silt 0.18m thick	Fill of [6049]	Middle IA
6049	6	N-S linear cut 1.14m wide x 0.18m deep	Cut of ditch	Middle IA
6050	6	Dark grey brown silt 0.11m deep	Fill of [6051]	
6051	6	Circular cut 0.18m diam x 0.11m deep	Cut of post hole	
6052	6	Mottled mid yellowish grey/purple silty clay 0.55m thick	Fill of [6054]	Middle IA
6053	6	Dark brownish grey silty clay, frequent charcoal 0.37m thick	Fill of [6054]	Middle IA
6054	6	Sub-circular cut 0.7m diam x 0.55m deep	Cut of post hole	Middle IA
6055	6	Light brownish grey silty clay 0.3m thick	Fill of [6056]	Middle IA
6056	6	Curvilinear cut 0.7m wide and 0.3m deep	Part of [6000]	Middle IA
6057	6	Light grey sandy silt 0.05m thick	Fill of [6049]	Middle IA
6058	6	Curvilinear cut 0.46m wide x 0.32m deep	Part of [6000]	Middle IA
6059	6	Medium greyish brown/yellowish brown clayey sand 0.32m thick	Fill of [6058]	Middle IA
6060	6	Curvilinear cut 0.3m wide, 0.09m deep	Cut of gully	
6061	6	Medium greyish brown clayey silty sand 0.09m thick	Fill of [6060]	
6062	6	Curvilinear cut 0.58m wide x 0.08m deep	Cut of gully	Middle IA
6063	6	Dark brownish grey sandy clay 0.08m thick	Fill of [6062]	Middle IA
6064	6	Linear cut 0.26m wide x 0.05m deep	Cut of gully	
6065	6	Medium greyish reddish brown sandy clay 0.05m thick	Fill of [6064]	
6066	6	Mid greyish brown clayey silt 0.15m thick	Fill of [6067]	
6067	6	Curvilinear cut 2.5m long x 0.6m wide x 0.15m deep	Cut of ditch	
6068	6	Curvilinear cut 0.39m wide x 0.24m deep	Part of [6000]	Middle IA
6069	6	Medium greyish brown clayey sand 0.24m thick	Fill of [6068]	Middle IA
6070	6	Linear cut 0.36m wide x 0.07m deep	Cut of gully	
6071	6	Dark greyish brown silty clay 0.07m thick	Fill of [6070]	
6072	6	Mid greyish brown silt 0.24m thick	Fill of [6075]	Middle IA
6073	6	Mid orange brown clayey silt 0.25m thick	Fill of [6075]	Middle IA
6074	6	Light greyish brown clayey silt 0.19m thick	Fill of [6075]	Middle IA
6075	6	Sub-circular cut 2.2m wide x 0.48m deep	Cut of pit	Middle IA
6076	6	Dark greyish brown clayey silt 0.35m thick	Fill of [6077]	
6077	6	N-S linear cut 1.15m wide x 0.35m deep (0.75m segment)	Cut of ditch	
6078	6	Curvilinear cut 0.4m wide x 0.1m deep	Cut of gully	
6079	6	Medium greyish brown clay 0.09m thick	Fill of [6078]	
6080	6	Mid brownish grey silty sandy clay 0.28m thick	Fill of [6082]	Middle IA
6081	6	Mottled mid grey/orange silty clay 0.3m thick	Fill of [6082]	Middle IA
6082	6	Sub-oval cut 1.6m wide x 0.55m deep	Cut of pit	Middle IA
6083	6	Mottled mid grey/orange silty clay 0.35m thick	Fill of [6084]	
6084	6	Oval cut 0.35m deep	Cut of post hole	
6085	6	Mid brownish grey silty clay 0.1m thick	Fill of [6086]	

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Date
6086	6	Sub circular cut 0.27m wide xx 0.1m deep	Cut of post hole	
6087	6	Mid brownish grey silty clay 0.24m thick	Fill of [6089]	Middle IA
6088	6	Mid grey silty clay 0.4m thick	Fill of [6089]	Middle IA
6089	6	Curvilinear cut 0.5m wide x 0.4m deep	Part of [6000]	Middle IA
6090	6	Oblong cut 3m long x 1.5m wide x 0.1m deep	Cut of depression	
6091	6	Mid grey sandy silt	Fill of [6090]	
6092	6	Grey clay 0.03m deep	Fill of [6090]	
6093	6	Mid brownish grey clayey sandy silt 0.17m thick	Fill of [6095]	
6094	6	Mid grey brown sandy silt 0.12m thick	Fill of [6095]	
6095	6	Ovoid cut 0.83m long x 0.38m wide x 0.18m deep	Cut of pit	
6096	6	Mid grey clayey silt 0.19m thick	Fill of [6097]	Prehistoric
6097	6	Circular cut 0.37m diameter x 0.19m deep	Cut of post hole	Prehistoric
6098	6	Mid orange brown clayey silt 0.08m thick	Fill of [6099]	
6099	6	Sub-oval cut 1.06m wide x 0.08m deep	Cut of pit	
6100	6	Linear cut 0.4m wide x 0.27m deep	Gully terminus	Prehistoric
6101	6	Brownish grey sandy silty clay 0.27m deep	Fill of [6100]	Prehistoric
6102	6	Curvilinear cut 0.29m wide x 0.26m deep	Cut of gully	
6103	6	Greyish brown sandy silty clay 0.26m thick	Fill of [6102]	
6104	6	Mid brownish grey silty clay 0.2m thick	Fill of [6105]	Prehistoric
6105	6	Sub-circular cut 0.8m diameter x 0.2m deep	Cut of pit	Prehistoric
6106	6	Mid brownish grey silty clay 0.22m thick	Fill of [6107]	Prehistoric
6107	6	Sub-circular cut 0.6m diameter x 0.22m deep	Cut of post hole	Prehistoric
6108	6	Dark brownish grey silty clay 0.45m+ thick	Fill of [6109]	
6109	6	NNW-SSE linear cut 12m+ long x 1.8m wide x 0.45m+ thick	Cut of ditch	
6110	6	Sub-circular cut 0.8m wide x 0.14m deep	Cut of pit	
6111	6	Mid orange brown silty clay 0.14m thick	Fill of [6110]	
6112	6	Mid greyish brown sandy silty clay 0.13m deep	Fill of [6113]	
6113	6	NW-SE linear cut 0.4m wide x 0.13m deep	Cut of gully	
6114	6	Mid brownish grey silty clay 0.17m deep	Fill of [6115]	
6115	6	NE-SW linear cut 0.41m wide x 0.17m deep	Cut of gully	
6116	6	Sub-oval cut 0.55m wide x 0.14m deep	Cut of pit	
6117	6	Greyish yellow brown silty clay 0.14m thick	Fill of [6116]	
6118	6	Mid grey silty clay 0.05m thick	Fill of [6120]	
6119	6	Light grey silty clay 0.14m thick	Fill of [6120]	
6120	6	Sub-oval cut 1.25m long x 0.7m wide x 0.2m deep	Cut of pit	
6121	6	Mid grey silty clay 0.06m thick	Fill of [6123]	
6122	6	Light grey silty clay 0.18m thick	Fill of [6123]	
6123	6	Sub-circular cut 0.3m wide x 0.25m deep	Cut of pit	
6124	6	Mid brownish grey silty clay 0.08m thick	Fill of [6125]	
6125	6	NW-SE cut 0.38m wide x 0.08m deep	Cut of gully	
6126	6	Mid greyish brown silty clay 0.04m thick	Fill of [6127]	
6127	6	Sub-circular cut 0.34m wide x 0.04m deep	Cut of post hole	
6128	6	Mid brownish grey clayey silt 0.1m thick	Fill of [6129]	
6129	6	NNE-SSW linear cut 0.62m+ long x 0.3m wide x 0.1m deep	Cut of gully	
6130	6	Dark greyish reddish brown sandy clay silt 0.28m thick	Fill of [6131]	Prehistoric
6131	6	Irregular cut, uneven sides 1.12m wide x 0.28m deep	Cut of pit	Prehistoric
6132	6	Mid brownish grey silty clay 0.13m thick	Fill of [6133]	
6133	6	Irregular cut 1.3m wide x 0.13m deep	Cut of pit	
6134	6	Mid greyish brown clayey silt 0.07m thick	Fill of [6135]	
6135	6	N-S linear cut 0.83m wide x 0.07m deep	Cut of gully	
6136	6	Irregular cut 1.5m wide x 0.23m deep	Cut of pit	
6137	6	Mid grey clayey silt 0.23m thick	Fill of [6136]	
6138	6	Light grey silty clay 0.1m thick	Fill of [6139]	
6139	6	NW-SE linear cut 0.3m wide x 0.12m deep	Cut of gully	
6140	6	Light grey silty clay 0.12m thick	Fill of [6141]	
6141	6	SW-NE linear cut 0.3m wide x 0.12m deep	Cut of gully	
6142	6	Mid brownish grey silty clay 0.15m thick	Fill of [6143]	
6143	6	Oval cut 0.48m wide x 0.16m deep	Cut of post hole	
6144	6	Mid brownish grey silty clay 0.19m thick	Fill of [6145]	
6145	6	E-W linear cut 0.5m wide x 0.19m deep	Gully terminus	
6146	6	Mid brownish grey silty clay 0.54m thick	Fill of [6147]	Middle IA?
6147	6	Irregular cut 2.15m wide x 0.54m deep	Cut of pit	Middle IA?
6148	6	Mid brownish grey silty clay 0.45m thick	Fill of [6149]	Prehistoric
6149	6	Irregular cut 1.3m wide x 0.45m deep	Cut of pit	Prehistoric
6150	6	Mid brownish grey silty clay 0.38m thick	Fill of [6151]	

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Date
6151	6	Irregular cut 1.5m wide x 0.38m deep	Cut of pit	
6152	6	Curvilinear cut 2.36m long, 0.36m wide, 0.28m deep	Part of [6000]	Middle IA
6153	6	Yellowish brown silty clay 0.28m thick	Fill of [6152]	Middle IA
7001	7	Dark grey clayey silt 0.15m thick	Topsoil	
7002	7	Mixed yellow/grey silt and rubble 0.35m thick	Dumped deposit	
7003	7	Light yellowish brown clay	Natural	
7004	7	Reddish brown gravel	Natural	
8000	8	Dark greyish brown silty sand 0.2m thick	Topsoil	
8001	8	Light grey rubble and hardcore 0.34m thick	Dumped deposit	
8002	8	Reddish brownish yellow sand and gravel 0.15m thick	Levelling	
8003	8	Dark greyish brown silty sand 0.33m thick	Subsoil	
8004	8	Dark reddish greyish brown sandy clay 0.33m thick	Fill of [8006]	
8005	8	Dark greyish brown sandy clay 0.1m thick	Fill of [8006]	
8006	8	N-S linear cut 1.5m+ long, 9m wide, 0.33m thick	Furrow	
8007	8	Light yellowish grey clay/dark brownish red gravel	Natural	
9001	9	Dark greyish brown clayey silt 0.38m thick	Topsoil	
9002	9	Mid yellowish brown clayey silt 0.12m thick	Subsoil	
9003	9	Grey clay/reddish brown gravel	Natural	
10001	10	Dark greyish brown clayey silt 0.35m thick	Topsoil	
10002	10	Mid yellowish brown clayey silt 0.15m thick	Subsoil	
10003	10	Reddish brown brickearth/mid grey clay	Natural	
11001	11	Dark greyish brown clayey silt 0.35m thick	Topsoil	
11002	11	Mid yellowish brown clayey silt 0.1m thick	Subsoil	
11003	11	Grey clay/reddish brown gravel	Natural	
12001	12	Dark greyish brown clayey silt 0.38m thick	Topsoil	
12002	12	Mid yellowish brown clayey silt 0.1m thick	Subsoil	
12003	12	Light grey clay	Natural	
13000	13	Dark greyish brown sandy silty clay 0.25m thick	Topsoil	
13001	13	Mid greyish yellowish brown sandy clay 0.5m thick	Subsoil	
13002	13	Mid greyish brown slightly sandy clay 0.21m thick	Fill of [13003]	Prehistoric
13003	13	Linear cut 6m+ long x 1.5m wide x 0.21m deep	Cut of ditch	Prehistoric
13004	13	Yellowish greyish brown clay 0.22m thick	Fill of [13005]	
13005	13	Linear cut 1m long x 0.75m wide x 0.22m deep	Cut of ditch	
13006	13	Mid yellowish greyish brown clay 0.12m thick	Fill of [13007]	
13007	13	Ovoid cut 1.2m x 0.7m x 0.12m deep	Cut of pit	
13008	13	Mid yellowish brown clay	Natural	
13009	13	Linear cut 1.58m wide x 0.14m deep	Cut of ditch	
13010	13	Mid greyish brown sandy clay 0.14m thick	Fill of [13010]	
13011	13	Unknown cut 2.5m+ long x 0.4m+ wide x 0.12m deep	Unknown cut	Prehistoric
13012	13	Greyish brown sandy silty clay 0.12m thick	Fill of [13011]	Prehistoric
14001	14	Dark brownish grey clayey silt 0.25m thick	Topsoil	
14002	14	Mid brownish grey clayey silt 0.15m thick	Subsoil	
14003	14	Light brownish yellow clay	Natural	
15001	15	Greyish reddish brown clayey silt 0.36m thick	Topsoil	
15002	15	Greyish yellowish brown silty clay 0.14m thick	Subsoil	
15003	15	Yellowish greyish brown clay	Natural	

**Appendix 3:**  
**ASSESSMENT REPORT ON PREHISTORIC POTTERY,**  
**LOOMWEIGHTS AND FIRED CLAY**

*By Carol Allen*

**1 Introduction**

1.1 During an excavation on this site prehistoric pottery, loomweights and fired clay were found. This report presents an assessment of the assemblage uncovered.

1.2 Wherever possible, it provides identification of the pottery types and fired clay, with the likely dates for the vessels, and also gives a summary of the fabrics. The potential of the assemblage is assessed, and recommendations for further work are provided together with costs.

**2 Methodology**

2.1 The pottery and fired clay has been recorded and described according to the guidelines of the PCRG (1997). In addition, this report conforms to the standards and guidance of the IFA (2001). All the sherds have been counted, weighed and recorded and are detailed on Table 1 attached. The pot type is indicated where this is known and the abrasion level of the sherds and fired clay is recorded.

2.2 A sherd from each pot and a piece of fired clay from each context has been examined by use of a x2 binocular microscope in order to allow the fabric types to be summarised. The part of the pot remaining, rim, body or base is also recorded, together with the number of vessels estimated to be present and those requiring illustration for a report.

**3 Quantifications**

3.1 A total of 289 sherds and 273 fragments (<10mm in length) of pottery weighing 2262g has been recorded on the site. From these sherds 13 separate vessels of two different types could be clearly identified as shown on Table 2 below. Other sherds have been indicated to be prehistoric where it was not possible to make a certain identification, and a few may be Scored Ware.

3.2 In addition 3 pieces of fired clay identified as parts of loomweights were found weighing 639g. Also, a quantity of fired clay, mainly comprising irregular pieces, was also found; there were 83 pieces and 32 fragments weighing 666g.

Table 2: Numbers of pots, sherds and weight for each vessel type in the assemblage

<b>Type of vessel</b>	<b>Vessels no</b>	<b>Sherds no</b>	<b>Fragments no</b>	<b>Weight g</b>	<b>% of total weight</b>
Late Bronze Age	6	90	21	926	41
Middle Iron Age	7	57	110	557	25
Prehistoric	?	142	142	779	34
<b>Totals</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>2262</b>	<b>100</b>

## **4 Fabric Types**

4.1 The tempering materials have been summarised for this assessment, but would require a more detailed study for a full report. The types of inclusions have been recorded on Table 1 but no attempt has been made to quantify the inclusions or to qualify the size or angularity of the tempering.

4.2 Four main fabric types were recognised. Fabrics 1 and 2 contained voids indicative of inclusions which had been leached out, probably shelly material. These two fabrics also contained some quartz, fabric 1 has a sparse amount, and fabric 2 a rare quantity. Fabrics 3 and 4 contain shelly material, very common and very coarse in fabric 3 and fabric 4 also contained some quartz and flint.

4.3 The site lies on the Oxford Clay and Kellaway Beds (Chatwin 1961, 11; BGS 1979) which when exposed yields abundant fossil shell and this could be the source of the material and voids found in these sherds. The quartz and flint may also be found locally, but thin section analysis would be required to verify this source. It is recommended that five thin sections should be taken to identify the inclusions and the source of the material.

## **5 Pottery Types, Loomweights, Fired Clay and Dating**

### **5.1 General**

5.1.1 The pottery assemblage comprises at least 13 vessels of prehistoric type. Other vessels may be represented but cannot be securely identified due to lack of form and decoration. Six pots were of late Bronze Age type and seven are thought to be of middle Iron Age type. The parts of three cylindrical loomweights found are also of late Bronze Age date and a number of pieces of fired clay were also found.

### **5.2 Late Bronze Age Pottery**

5.2.1 Six pots of late Bronze Age type were found in area 5 of the site (contexts 5009, 5010/1, /2 & /3, 5025 and 5031). A variety of rims forms were seen, flat, bevelled, tapered and rounded, and one of these had fingernail decoration below the rim. A number of forms are also apparent, an ovoid jar, a globular bowl, a carinated pot and a cylindrical pot. These vessels are of the post-Deverel Rimbury plainware type (Knight 2002, 124).

5.2.2 Similar types of pots are known in this region at Flag Fen, Cambs (Pryor 2001, fig 9.2) and at March, Cambs (Allen 2004a), and from a number of sites in Lincolnshire, for example at Washingborough (Allen 2004b) and Hibaldstow (Allen and Knight 2001).

5.2.3 This type of pottery is usually dated to between 1100 and 800 cal BC (Needham 1997, 93-8; and Knight 2002, 125). However, more detailed investigation is required to be seen if these vessels are typical of others in the region, and to clarify the place of this assemblage amongst other sites of this type in the area. Also as the dating of this type of pottery is not well understood in this region the typology needs to be carefully compared with dated material of the same type elsewhere.

### **5.3 Loomweights**

5.3.1 Parts of three cylindrical loomweights (639g) were found alongside the late Bronze Age Pottery including context 5010 (fill of pit 5011) where some fired clay

was also found. All the weights are of late Bronze Age type and similar types were found with this type of pottery at March, Cambs (Allen 2004a).

#### **5.4 *Middle Iron Age Pottery***

5.4.1 Seven pots of middle Iron Age date were found on this site in area 6. Four Scored Ware pots are represented by sherds and three of these have rims, flat and bevelled, round everted and flat pinched out. Another vessel has a distinctive high footring base and two pots have round everted rims and a high rounded shoulder. A few sherds in other contexts may also be Scored Ware body sherds.

5.4.2 Similar pottery is known elsewhere in Cambs, for example at Werrington (Elsdon 1996, fig D3) where scored pottery, footrings and a high shouldered bowl are also seen. Such pottery is usually dated to the fourth to second centuries BC (Knight 2002, 133-4).

#### **5.5 *Fired Clay***

5.5.1 A quantity of fired clay was found, 83 pieces and 32 fragments weighing 666g. These pieces were found in both late Bronze Age and middle Iron Age contexts. The pieces were mainly irregular and their function is unclear.

### **6 *Context***

#### **6.1 *Late Bronze Age***

All the pottery in area 5 was found in pits [5011], [5023], and [5034]. In some contexts parts of loomweights were also found (5009, 5032 & 5033). Fired clay was also found in a few contexts (5011, 5010 & 5048). Fired clay is indicative of domestic settlement and the presence of pottery and loomweights in the pits suggests occupation of the period lay nearby.

#### **6.2 *Middle Iron Age***

The clearly identifiable middle Iron Age pottery was found in pits [6031], [6075], in a ditch [6049] and within the ring gully [6004/6045/6056] in area 6 on the site. Together with the fired clay in some contexts [6004] this indicates that the area was occupied in this period. Some of the pottery in the ring gully (context 6055) and in pit [6075] (context 6073/2) is very similar to late Bronze Age types and this requires further investigation to ensure this is not redeposited pottery. Possible Scored Ware was also found in three pits [6020], [6031] and [6082], and in posthole [6054].

### **7 *Condition and Storage***

#### **7.1 *Condition***

The abrasion levels of each vessel have been recorded on Table 1. Of the identified vessels six were slightly abraded (5 – 25% of the original surface lost), two were moderately abraded (25 – 50% lost) and four were abraded (50 – 75% lost). Of the unidentified sherds very few were unabraded and most were slightly abraded to abraded, indicating that the assemblage is in poor condition and may have been lying around on site before being redeposited. This requires further investigation to understand the site contexts. The leached shell fabric of many of the sherds is friable.

## **7.2 Storage**

No special storage is required for these vessels. They should be well packed in suitable material to prevent further abrasion. All sherds, loomweights and fired clay should be retained for further research.

## **8 Potential and Recommendations for Further Work**

8.1 This assemblage should be further investigated to understand its contexts on the site. Areas 5 and 6 appear to have been occupied in the late Bronze Age and middle Iron Age. As most of the sherds are abraded to some extent further investigation of the contexts and abrasion levels is required to better understand the deposition of the sherds and the nature of the site.

8.2 Comparative material should be sought in the locality and in the region, in order to further understand the assemblage and place it within its local and regional perspective. Also dating for comparative pottery should be sought in order to better understand the assemblages from this site.

8.3 The fabrics of the pottery should be investigated by thin section analysis and it is recommended that five thin sections would be required. This will clarify the type of shell used for tempering, and will assist understanding of the technology and potting traditions on this site, and may indicate trading connections.

8.4 The fabrics should be quantified and qualified, as this would add considerably to knowledge of pottery fabrics of all these periods in this area. This study has begun and can substantially aid the identification of prehistoric pottery once the basic data is established (Allen and Hopkins 2000, fig. 8). It should be possible to determine whether different fabrics relate to different styles of pots and whether the pottery fits within a regional pattern, or has an uncharacteristic tradition.

8.5 Some vessels require some reconstruction before illustration as indicated on Table 1, and this can be completed by the pottery specialist during the study of the vessels and the fabric types.

8.6 A total of 13 vessels should be illustrated from this assemblage. This is the minimum number required in order to represent the types of rims, profiles and decoration from this site, without duplication.

8.7 The loomweights and the fired clay should be further investigated in conjunction with the pottery to understand the place of this material on the site. One loomweight will require illustration.

## **9 Requirements of Further Work**

9.1 For a report providing a full analysis of the assemblage suitable for a full report, the following tasks will be required:

- Laying out and sorting the pottery, loomweights and fired clay. Look for any joins or groups, and joining sherds where appropriate.
- Checking all information and plans are available.
- Sorting the pottery into fabric types and recording.



- Incorporate fabric types into the catalogue and make any necessary adjustments to catalogue.
- Select sherds for thin section, despatch, liaise, incorporate results.
- Select sherds for illustrations of 13 representative vessels and one loomweight.
- Compile descriptive catalogue of material to be illustrated.
- Consider all associated finds and investigate the loomweights and fired clay pieces.
- Search for and consider comparable material from other sites in the region and nationally. Look for dating evidence for similar material.
- Consider results of fabric analysis and interpret.
- Write report with analysis and interpretation of investigations.
- Return sherds for illustration, advise and check illustrations.
- Parcel up and return pottery.

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## **Appendix 4**

### **POST ROMAN POTTERY ARCHIVE**

*By Anne Boyle and Jane Young*

# EHS06 POST ROMAN POTTERY ARCHIVE

ANNE BOYLE

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance the guidelines laid out in A.M. Slowikowski et. al, 2001, Minimum standards for the processing, recording, analysis and publication of post-Roman ceramics, Medieval Pottery Research Group, Occasional paper 2. The assemblage was recorded using the pottery codenames for Lincolnshire (Lincs Cname) and the equivalent Cambridgeshire code is included in the archive (Cambs Cname). The post Roman assemblage contains forty-one sherds from a maximum of thirty-two vessels, weighing three hundred and forty grams. The pottery is mainly early modern in date, though there are a small number of sherds that date to the 15th and 16th centuries. This earlier pottery includes imported German stonewares (Langewehe and Raeren) and a possible Dutch Glazed Red Earthenware vessel. The assemblage is probably domestic in nature, and the presence of late medieval/early post medieval pottery suggests there may have been occupation of this date in the vicinity. The assemblage requires no further work and the early modern pottery is suitable for discard. The earlier material should be retained and be reconsidered in light of any further archaeological work in the area.

trench	context	Lincs cname	full name	Cambs cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
2	2005	BONC	Bourne/Colne Type ware	BONC	slightly sandy + ca	jug / jar	1	1	3		BS		
2	2005	BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B and C	BONA	G (A/B)	jar / bowl	1	1	8		base	patchy soot; abraded	
3	3001	ENGs	Unspecified English Stoneware	ENGs		straight sided jar / ink pot	2	1	24		BS	Bristol glaze; abraded	
3	3001	ENGs	Unspecified English Stoneware	ENGs		straight sided jar / ink pot	1	1	13		BS	early	late 18th to early 19th
3	3001	ENGs	Unspecified English Stoneware	ENGs		jar	1	1	7		BS	burnt/misfired	
3	3001	ENPO	English Porcelain	PORC		cup	1	1	2		BS with handle join		

trench	context	Lincs cname	full name	Cambs cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
3	3001	PEARL	Pearlware	PEARL		dish / bowl	2	1	4	internal red under glaze painted horizontal lines	rim		
3	3001	PEARL	Pearlware	PEARL		dish / bowl	1	1	3	internal red under glaze painted horizontal lines	rim		
3	3001	PEARL	Pearlware	PEARL		bowl	1	1	36	dark green under glaze transfer print	rim		
3	3001	PEARL	Pearlware	PEARL		dish / bowl	2	1	7	blue floral	BS		
3	3001	TPW	Transfer printed ware	TRANS		dish / bowl	2	1	11	blue floral	BS	same vessel ?	
3	3001	TPW	Transfer printed ware	TRANS		bowl	1	1	13	internal blue chinoiserie	base	worn basal angle	
3	3001	WHITE	Modern whiteware	WHITE		?	2	1	18	blue floral	rim	unusual shape - possibly oval ?	
3	3001	WHITE	Modern whiteware	WHITE		hollow	1	1	2		BS		
3	3001	WHITE	Modern whiteware	WHITE		?	1	1	11	internal red transfer print floral design	BS		
3	3006	CREA	Creamware	CREA		?	1	1	4		BS with handle join		
3	3006	LONS	London Stoneware	ENGs		bottle	1	1	24		BS	thick black deposit	

trench	context	Lincs cname	full name	Cambs cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
5	5006	BL	Black-glazed wares	PMBL	coarse light firing	jar	1	1	7		BS	internal and external glaze	
5	5006	BL	Black-glazed wares	PMBL	coarse light firing	jar / bowl	1	1	19		BS	internal glaze; fe slip	
5	5006	BL	Black-glazed wares	PMBL	coarse light orange	jar	2	1	26		BS	internal glaze; fe slip; same vessel ?	
5	5006	CREA	Creamware	CREA		plate / dish	2	1	5		rim		
5	5006	CREA	Creamware	CREA		?	1	1	3		BS		
5	5006	CREA	Creamware	CREA		plate / dish	1	1	2		rim		
5	5006	CREA	Creamware	CREA		dish / bowl	2	1	2		rim		
5	5006	CREA	Creamware	CREA		?	1	1	1		BS		
5	5006	DUTRT	Dutch Red Earthenware-types	DUTR		jar / pipkin	1	1	4		BS	internal soot	15th to 17th
5	5006	PEARL	Pearlware	PEARL		tiny hollow	1	1	1	scalloped rim edge; internal and external blue transfer print chinoiserie	BS		
6	6002	RAER	Raeren stoneware	RAER		drinking jug	2	1	61	frilled base	BS		
6	6029	BONC	Bourne/Colne Type ware	BONC	smooth	jug / jar	1	1	12		BS	very abraded; misfired external glaze; leached	15th to 16th

trench	context	Lincs cname	full name	Cambs cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
8	8004	BONC	Bourne/Colne Type ware	BONC	smooth	?	1	1	3		BS	thick; ? ID or CBM	
8	8004	BONC	Bourne/Colne Type ware	BONC	smooth	?	1	1	1		BS	very abraded	
8	8004	LANG	Langewehe stoneware	-		?	1	1	3		base	? ID or RAER	

## Appendix 5

### THE OTHER FINDS

*By Gary Taylor*

A total of 49 mixed artefacts, mostly brick/tile, metal and clay pipe, together weighing 2037g, was retrieved. Faunal remains were also recovered.

#### Provenance

The material was recovered from pit fills (1002, 3004, 3011, 3013, 4002, 4010, 4012, 4014, 4019, 5009, 6008, 10006 & 10024) and layers (2005) and (5004).

Most of the ceramic building materials and clay pipes were probably made locally in the Peterborough/March area.

#### Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

*Table 1: Ceramic Building Materials*

Context	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
3004	Pantile	1	327	Late post-medieval
3011	Tile, oxidized throughout, abraded	1	47	Post-medieval
3013	Field drain, abraded, post-medieval	3(link)	545	Late post-medieval
	Pantile?, late post-medieval	1	39	
	Tile, oxidized throughout, post-medieval	1	17	
	Handmade brick, post-medieval	1	43	
4001	Tile, oxidized throughout	1	14	Late post-medieval
	Pantile, 1 abraded, late post-medieval	6(3 link)	374	
	Handmade brick, overfired, mortar adhering, post-medieval	2(link)	248	
	Handmade brick, distorted, post-medieval	1	82	
	Handmade brick, post-medieval	2	18	
4012	Tile, oxidized throughout	1	4	Post-medieval
4014	Pantile, late post-medieval	1	17	Late post-medieval
	Tile, pantile? Post-medieval	1	6	
	Brick/tile	1	1	
4019	Brick/tile	1	1	
6008	Handmade brick, mortar adhering	1	3	
1006	Tile, gault clay, very abraded	1	53	Post-medieval

*Table 2: Other Artefacts*

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
1002	Iron	Nails	3	33	
3004	Iron	Nail	1	7	



Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
3013	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 5/64"	1	3	18 <sup>th</sup> century
4001	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 5/64"	1	2	18 <sup>th</sup> century
4010	Iron	Support loop, post-medieval	1	13	Late post-medieval
	Iron	Binding strip with nail, post-medieval	1	19	
	Iron and ceramic	Bottle stopper, late post-medieval	1	22	
4012	Cinders	Cinders	3	4	
4014	Coal	Coal	1	2	
4019	Clay pipe	Stems, bore 5/64"	2	3	18 <sup>th</sup> century
5004	Iron	Nail	1	12	
5009	Bone	Possible point, 31mm x 12mm max width x 8mm max thickness	1	1	
6008	Cinders	Cinders	2	3	Late medieval-early post-medieval
	Iron	Horseshoe, late medieval-early post-medieval	1	69	
10024	Cinders	Cinders	2	5	

One branch of a horseshoe, of a form seen from the late 14<sup>th</sup> to early 16<sup>th</sup> century, was recovered (Clark 1986, 3).

A possible bone point was recovered from (5009). Although very degraded, this appears to be worn to form a point on one side, though the opposite side is broken.

*Table 3: The Faunal Remains*

Context	Species	Part	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
2005	Mussel	Shell	1	1	

### Condition

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

### Documentation

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

### Potential

As the collection is predominantly, if not entirely, post-medieval in date and mixed in nature, the assemblage is of limited local potential and significance. It is likely that much of the material is general refuse discard, though the brick/tile may indicate the presence of late post-medieval buildings nearby.

## References

Clark, J., 1986 *Medieval Horseshoes*, Finds Research Group 700-1700, Datasheet **4**



**Appendix 6**  
***The Animal Bone***  
*By Jennifer Wood*

**Introduction**

A total of 351 (1430g) fragments of bone were recovered by hand during a scheme of archaeological trial trenches and a subsequent targeted area excavation, based on extensions of trenches 5 and 6. A further 69 (38g) fragments of bone were recovered from the bulk environmental samples.

The context numbers referred to in the text are trench specific, where the context number is prefixed by the trench number. The majority of the animal bone assemblage was recovered from archaeological features recovered from trenches 5 and 6, which therefore will be the main subject for discussion within this report. The two areas are split by phase and spatially. Area/trench 5 contains Late Bronze Age features, area/trench 6 contains middle Iron Age features.

The majority of the remains were recovered from Late Bronze Age pits and Middle Iron Age gullies, ring gullies, pits and prehistoric pits and postholes. A small number of bones were recovered from undated ditches, furrows and from modern drains and topsoil.

**Methodology**

Identification of the bone was undertaken with access to a reference collection and published guides. All of the 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 (mouse size), small (rabbit size), medium (sheep size) or large (cattle size). The separation of sheep and goat bones was done using the criteria of Boessneck (1969) and Prummel and Frisch (1986). 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 numbers 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, that is fully fused bones, were taken according to the methods of von den Driesch (1976).

## **Results**

### ***Condition***

The condition of the material is relatively uniform within the assemblages. As can be seen from tables 1 and 2, the majority of the assemblage falls within grade 4 (Lyman 1996), giving an overall condition of poor. The bone recovered from modern contexts, as to be expected, are of general better over all condition

### ***Taphonomy***

A total of 4 fragments of bone recovered from Late Bronze Age pits [5034] and [5011] had been encrusted with a mineral concretion limiting the number of observable and measurable traits.

A single fragment of large mammal size fragment recovered from undated furrow [6006] displayed evidence of carnivore gnawing. This may suggest that the remains were rapidly buried after disposal, limiting scavenging opportunities as part of controlled disposal of domestic waste. However, the poor condition of the remains may have obliterated any prior evidence of gnawing.

The poor condition of the bone has reduced the number of measurements and recordable characteristics observable.

### ***Butchery and Food Waste***

A total of 2 fragments recovered from Late Bronze Age pit [5011] and Middle Iron Age pit [6082] displayed evidence of butchery. The observed butchery marks appear consistent with disarticulation and meat removal.

### ***Craft***

A fragment of large mammal size rib blade fragment recovered from late Bronze Age pit [5011] had been polished to a point. The piece had been broken and the function uncertain.

55 fragments of bone displayed evidence of burning with 55% of the burnt bone assemblage being recovered from the middle Iron Age ring gully [6004]. The burnt remains probably represent hearth sweepings. A further small assemblage (18 fragments) of burnt bone was recovered from the sieved assemblage, 10 fragments of which were again recovered from [6004].

### ***Species Representation***

Only domestic species were identified within the hand collected assemblage. Cattle were the most abundant represented species followed by sheep/goat, with two fragments positively identified as sheep. With small numbers of pig remains also represented.

Cattle are the predominant species within the late Bronze Age assemblage (MNI = 3 individuals) followed by sheep/goat (MNI= 1) with no pig remains recovered from this phase. Within the middle Iron Age assemblage the sheep/goat are slightly more prominent (MNI=2) than cattle (MNI= 1) and Pig (MNI=1). Although this pattern is based on a rather small number of bones this could potentially suggest a shift in the husbandry practices from a cattle based economy in the late Bronze Age, to a sheep/goat based economy in the middle Iron Age.

### **Discussion**

The animal bone assemblage recovered from Eye High Street was of a small size and therefore can only provide a very generalised view of the animal husbandry practices and utilisation taking place on site and may not be true or accurate representation.

The remains from the late Bronze Age phase were recovered from three pits [5011], [5023] and [5034]. The remains appear to represent butchery waste.

From the middle Iron Age phase the majority of the animal bone (68%) was recovered from ring gully [6004]. The remains appear to represent a mixture of hearth sweepings, food and butchery waste. Foetal /neonatal and juvenile sheep/goat remains recovered from the middle Iron Age assemblage suggests that the animals were being bred and utilised on site. The site economy was potentially based on sheep/goat, common within the Iron Age, with cattle and pig contributing to the diet economy. A sheep/goat based economy is relatively typical of the middle Iron Age period and is reflected in a number of contemporary assemblages such as the Fox covert farm excavation at Market Deeping Bypass (Rackham 2000).

### **References**

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Serjeantson, D, 1996 The Animal Bones, in *Refuse and Disposal at Area 16, East Runnymede: Runnymede Bridge Research Excavations*, Vol. 2, (eds) E S Needham and T Spence, British Museum Press, London

Silver, I, A, 1969, The Ageing of Domestic Animals, in D. Brothwell and E.S. Higgs, *Science in Archaeology*, Thames and Hudson.

*Table 1, Condition of the hand collected assemblage, by trench and phase*

	Trench									
	2	3	5		6				13	Total
Condition	Unphased	Modern	Late Bronze Age	Unphased	Middle Iron Age	Middle Iron Age?	Prehistoric	Unphased	Prehistoric	Total
2	100%	100%	2 %	50%	1%		6%			3%
3			19%	50%	19%	7%	19%	67%		20%
4			70%		62%	29%	25%	33%		59%
5			9%		18%	64%	50%		100%	18%
N=	1	3	130	4	174	14	16	6	2	351

*Table 2, Condition of the hand collected assemblage, by trench and phase*

	Trench			
	5	6	13	Total
Condition	Late Bronze Age	Middle Iron Age	Prehistoric	
4	100%	100%	100%	100%
N=	40	28	1	69



*Table 3, Hand collected assemblage identified to taxa, by trench and phase*

	Trench									
	2	3	5		6				13	
Taxon	Unphased	Modern	Late Bronze Age	Unphased	Middle Iron Age	Middle Iron Age?	Prehistoric	Unphased	Prehistoric	Total
Cattle			23	1	4		1			29
Sheep/Goat			9		4	1	1			15
Sheep			1		1					2
Pig	1	1			9					11
Large Mammal		1	14	1	63	9	4	2		94
Medium Mammal			2	1	10		3	3		19
Unidentified		1	81	1	83	4	7	2	2	181
Total	1	3	130	4	174	14	16	7	2	351

*Table 4, Sieve collected assemblage identified to Taxa by trench and phase*

	Trench			
	5	6	13	Total
Taxon	Late Bronze Age	Middle Iron Age	Prehistoric	
Cattle	1			1
Sheep/Goat		4	1	5
Large Mammal		1		1
Medium Mammal		4		4
Unidentified	39	19		58
Total	40	28	1	69

## Appendix 7

### AN ASSESSMENT OF THE CHARRED PLANT MACROFOSSILS AND OTHER REMAINS

Val Fryer, Church Farm, Sisland, Loddon, Norwich, Norfolk, NR14 6EF  
April 2008

#### Introduction and method statement

Excavations on land adjacent to the High Street in Eye, revealed a round house and associated pits, post-holes and ditches of probable Iron Age date. Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken, and ten were submitted for assessment.

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 500 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed on Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Modern fibrous roots were present throughout. The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for further specialist analysis.

#### Results

Cereal grains and/or nutshell and fruit stone fragments were recorded, mostly as single specimens, within all but three of the assemblages studied. Preservation was poor to moderate, as most remains were both puffed and distorted (probably as a result of combustion at high temperatures) and heavily encrusted in fine silt and mineral particles.

Barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were noted, the latter all being of an elongated 'drop-form' shape typical of either emmer (*T. dicoccum*) or spelt (*T. spelta*). Hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell fragments were present within five assemblages and sample 1 (from the fill of linear [6004]) contained fragments of sloe (*Prunus spinosa*) fruit stone. Charcoal/charred wood fragments were common or abundant within most of the assemblages. Other materials were scarce, but did include fragments of bone, some of which were burnt, and small pieces of burnt or fired clay.

#### Conclusions and recommendations for further work

With the exception of two samples (2 and 3), all the current assemblages are all from features in close proximity to the round house. Given the composition of these assemblages, it is probably reasonable to assume that the material within them is largely derived from domestic refuse, much of which was scattered around the site and accidentally incorporated within the feature fills.

Although none of the current assemblages contain sufficient material for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens), they clearly illustrate that plant macrofossils do survive within the archaeological horizon at Eye. For this reason, if further excavations are planned within the immediate area, it is essential that additional plant macrofossils samples are taken from all sealed and dated features, particularly from those associated with any habitation/industrial activity. Ditches should be sampled at the discretion of the excavator, with especial attention being paid to intersections, corners and termini, particularly those flanking entranceways. Ideally, these samples should be of 20 – 40 litres in volume and should be submitted for assessment at the earliest possible date.

Where material suitable for potential C14/AMS determinations was present within the current assemblages, it has been removed and placed within separate glass vials (see Appendix 1). Charcoal suitable for identification and dating can also be separated out if required.

#### Reference

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

#### Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens    xx = 10 – 50 specimens    xxx = 50 – 100 specimens    xxxx = 100+ specimens  
fg = fragment    cf = compare    b = burnt    RGT = ring gully terminus    ss = sub-sample    ph = posthole

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	10	11	12	13
Context No.	6005	13002	13006	5010	6020	5027	5036	6044	6030	5052
Feature No.	6004	13003	13007	5011	6021		5034			5051
Feature type	Linear	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	RGT	ph	Pit
<b>Cereals</b>										
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)					xfg	xcf				
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)			xcf			xcf				
Cereal indet.(grains)	x		x			x				
<b>Tree/shrub macrofossils</b>										
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	xcf			xcf		xcf		x	x	
<i>Prunus</i> sp.	x									
<i>P. spinosa</i> L.	x									
<b>Other plant macrofossils</b>										
Charcoal <2mm	xxx	xx	x	xxxx	xx	xxxx	xxxx	xxx	xx	xx
Charcoal >2mm	xxx	x		xxx		xxxx	xx	xx	x	x
Charred root/stem									x	x
Mineral replaced root channels				x			x			
<b>Other materials</b>										
Black porous 'cokey' material			x	x				x	x	
Black tarry material		x			x					
Bone				xb	x	xb	xb	x xb	x	
Burnt/fired clay	x		x							
Mineralised soil concretions	x			xxxx		xx	xx			
Small coal frags.		x			x			x	x	
Vitrified material	x									x
<b>Sample volume (litres)</b>	20	10ss	10ss	10ss	10ss	10ss	8	10ss	10ss	10ss
<b>Volume of flot (litres)</b>	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.3	<0.1	1.5	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
<b>% flot sorted</b>	100%	100%	100%	50%	100%	<12.5%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 1. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains from the High Street, Eye, Cambridgeshire.

## Appendix 8 Pollen Report

GUARD 2385

Susan Ramsay

### 1.0 Summary

Four pollen samples were analysed from a monolith taken from pit [5023] during excavations at High Street, Eye, Peterborough. Unfortunately, there was no pollen present in any of the samples. This may be due to rapid infilling of the pit or aerobic conditions causing microbial decay of pollen. Charcoal with potential for AMS dating was noted in context (5027) within the monolith.

### 2.0 Introduction

The following report details the processing and analysis of pollen samples taken from a soil monolith recovered during an excavation at High Street, Eye, Peterborough. The excavation was undertaken by Archaeological Project Services and involved examination of several prehistoric pits, ditches and postholes located on river terrace deposits at a site centred on NGR TF 2270 0296. A single monolith of soil was collected from a sub-circular pit [5023]. This pit was 1.25m in diameter and 0.67m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. Late Bronze Age pottery was recovered from the upper fills of this pit.

The objectives for this study were:

- To assess the preservation of pollen within the monolith.
- To analyse pollen from four levels within the monolith to provide an initial indication of environmental conditions at the time of infilling of the pit
- To note if there was any potential material for AMS dating present within the monolith.

### 3.0 Methodology

The soil monolith from pit [5023] covered a depth of 37cm and appeared to contain three distinct contexts:

0-25cm is thought to equate to (5025): a reddish yellow sandy silty clay

25-33cm is thought to equate to (5027): a band of black charcoal

33-37cm is thought to equate to (5028): a mottled yellowish grey sandy clay

Four samples, each of approx 1cm<sup>3</sup>, were removed from the monolith for analysis. Samples were taken at 5-6cm, 20-21cm, 30-31cm, 35-36cm in order to have samples representing all three contexts that appeared to be present within the monolith.

The pollen preparation procedure followed the standard methods outlined in Moore, Webb & Collinson (1991). The concentrated pollen samples were stained with safranin, dehydrated with tertiary butyl alcohol and mounted in silicone oil prior to preparation of microscope slides. The pollen slides were scanned using high power

microscopy at a magnification of x400. Pollen counts of at least 500 pollen grains and spores are the norm but in this instance three microscope slides, with coverslip dimensions of 22x22mm, were scanned for each level.

#### 4.0 Results

Although three microscope slides were scanned for each of the four pollen samples, no pollen grains were recorded in any of the samples.

#### 5.0 Discussion

The conditions under which pit [5023] was either infilled or to which it was subsequently exposed, were not conducive to the preservation of pollen within the sediments. There was no evidence of identifiable pollen in any of the samples and even deteriorated grains seemed to be absent. This could mean that the pit was infilled very quickly with material that was free of pollen or that conditions within the pit were so aerobic that microbial activity led to the destruction of any pollen that had been deposited.

There was no obvious organic material suitable for AMS dating in either context (5025), the reddish yellow sandy clay, or in context (5028), the yellow grey clay. However, charcoal fragments within context (5027) should be large enough for identification and AMS dating if required.

No further pollen analysis work is required from this monolith.

#### 7.0 Reference

Moore, P D, Webb, J A & Collinson, M E 1991 *Pollen Analysis*. 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed. Blackwell Scientific publications, Oxford.

## Appendix 9

### GLOSSARY

<b>Bronze Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
<b>Context</b>	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
<b>Cut</b>	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
<b>Domesday Survey</b>	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
<b>Fill</b>	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
<b>Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany

## Appendix 10

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

287	Context records
17	Context record sheets
9	Trench sheets
3	Section record sheet
2	Plan record sheet
34	Daily record sheets
8	Photographic record sheets
104	Drawing sheets
1	Stratigraphic Matrix
1	Box of finds

All primary records are currently kept at:

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

The project archive will be deposited at;

Peterborough Museum and Art Gallery  
Priestgate  
Peterborough  
PE1 1LF

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

Archaeological Project Services Site Code:

EHS 06

Oasis Identification No:

archaeol1-54628

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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