
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION ON LAND NORTH OF 148 -150
STONALD ROAD,
WHITTLESEY,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE
(WHSR10)**

Work Undertaken For
DHC Developments Ltd.

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Report Compiled by

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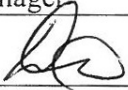

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



Quality Control

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION ON LAND NORTH OF 148 -150
STONALD ROAD, WHITTLESEY,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE
(WHSR10)

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Date: 18/03/2011	Date: 18/03/2011

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land north of 148 - 150 Stonald Road, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire.

The archaeological evaluation revealed evidence of widespread clay quarrying and dumps of post-medieval-modern refuse and brick rubble, probably relating to brick manufacture on site during the 19th and 20th centuries.

No evidence was uncovered of surviving archaeological deposits dating to earlier periods.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

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

2.2 Planning Background

Planning permission was sought for residential development on land north of 148 – 150 Stonald Road, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire through an application (Application F/YR05/0072/O) to Fenland District Council. Planning permission was granted subject to a condition requiring a programme of archaeological works to provide adequate information to develop a policy for the management of

archaeological resources present on the site. Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice (CAPCA) recommended that in the first instance an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was undertaken to characterise the nature of any archaeological remains present at the site.

The fieldwork was carried out between the 4th and 7th January 2011.

2.3 Topography and Geology

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

The site lies on relatively flat ground at a height of c.6m OD, to the south of the River Nene floodplain and to the north of Stonald Road. Moreton's Leam, a main drain, lies 250m to the north and the River Nene 850m to the north.

2.4 Archaeological Setting

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

Excavations and evaluations undertaken in advance of clay extraction on the gravels lying at the western edge of the island have

recovered abundant evidence of prehistoric activity. Numbers derived from the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Record appear in brackets and are prefixed with MCB or CB in the following text.

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

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

proximity to the monument. An alignment of timbers (MCB16817) of as yet unknown date is also known from these investigations at Must Farm. Previous material from this area includes a Bronze Age rapier and sword discovered in 1969 during clay extraction at the pit (02960).

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

Immediately to the north of the proposed development site at Stonald Road, Whittlesey archaeological investigations revealed part of a Bronze Age ring ditch and a pit containing Beaker pottery, suggestive of funerary activity in the area during this period. Overlying these were ditches of an Iron Age rectilinear enclosure, within which was a curvilinear ditched compound, along with gullies, pits and postholes (Murphy 2008)

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

The area around Peterborough, including Whittlesey and the proposed development site, was intensively utilised for the production of bricks from the 1800's onwards. This was in large part a result of the accessibility of the underlying Oxford clay, a primary resource for this industry (Philips 2008). Nineteenth century maps of the area show a quarry at the north west of the proposed development area (Figure 5). The quarry is shown on maps from 1886 to 1950 and was infilled sometime before 1969. The quarry appears to have been

associated with kilns, probably for brick making, located towards the road frontage. Indeed documentary reference is made to 'Stonald Pits' owned by the 'Middle Level and North Level Drainage Commissioners' and, in 1841, 'David Ground (brick maker)' was identified as owning parcels of land within the development area, and having 'a small brickworks here' (Hillier 1981; 87-95).

3. AIMS

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

4. METHODS

4.1 Trial Trenching

The location of the trenches was determined according to a strategy to provide the most comprehensive sample of the area possible (Figs. 4 + 6, Plates 1 and 2).

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

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

encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

The location of the excavated trenches was surveyed by using a survey grade Thales GPS system using real time corrections supplied by an Ordnance Survey base station.

4.2 Post-excavation

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

5. RESULTS

5.1 Description of the results

Five trenches, ranging from 10m to 32m in length, were excavated within the proposed development area (Fig. 4). The natural horizon was encountered in some trenches between 0.3-0.7m below current ground level. In other trenches, dumped deposits overlay the natural to a depth of greater than 1.2m. The results of the trial trenching programme are presented in detail below (a list of all contexts recorded on site is included as Appendix 2).

Trench 1 (Figs. 6 and 7, Plate 3)

The earliest deposit encountered within Trench 1 was (104), a firm, mid grey silty clay. It is probable that this formed the

natural deposit in this area, which had become stained through leaching from darker deposits above. Overlying this deposit was (103), a friable dark grey gravel, rubble, brick and clinker mix. This was identified as being a dumped deposit which contained frequent household refuse and 20th century glass. Early modern pottery (mid 19th-20th century) was recovered from this deposit (Appendix 3). Sealing (103), was deposit (102), a loose, pale yellow brown sandy gravel with frequent stone, bricks and modern rubbish. This was a dumped deposit, possibly used as a levelling layer, itself sealed by (101), a dump of loose mid grey brown silty sand and unsorted gravel. This was likely to be another levelling layer. Topsoil (100), composed of loose dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent modern inclusions, sealed the area.

No archaeological features of earlier periods were uncovered within this trench. Sondages, or areas more deeply excavated, were placed at three locations within this trench to test the depth of dumped deposits, which averaged 1.7m thick across the trench.

Trench 2 (Figs. 6 and 7, Plate 4)

The earliest deposit encountered within Trench 2 was (203), a friable mid grey gravel, clinker, rubble, brick and modern refuse mix, with inclusions of 20th century glass. Early modern pottery (mid 19th-20th century) (Appendix 3) was recovered from this deposit, which was found to extend to a depth of greater than 1.2m below ground level and was probably of substantial thickness across the area. Deposit (202) sealed (203). This was a probable levelling layer composed of pale yellow brown sandy silt containing frequent rubble and gravel. Sealing (202) was (201), a loose, pale yellow brown sand and brick rubble mix. This was a modern dumped deposit,

possibly another levelling layer. Deposit (200), a loose dark grey brown sandy silt with modern inclusions, formed the topsoil sealing the area.

No archaeological features of earlier periods were uncovered within this trench. Sondages were placed at three locations within this trench to test the depth of dumped deposits, which were greater than 1.2m thick across the trench. The water table was encountered at this level, therefore no deeper excavations were undertaken.

Trench 3

Trench 3 was located so as to provide a comprehensive sampling strategy. At the time of the evaluation, however, this area was covered by a large area of concrete, making the execution of this trench impracticable. As a result, this trench was not excavated. Trench 6 was designed as a replacement.

Trench 4 (Figs. 6 and 7, Plate 5)

The earliest deposit encountered within Trench 4 was (403), a very soft, mid yellow, fine gravel with sand inclusions and occasional patches of light blue grey clay. This was probably the natural geology, although it was relatively soft, meaning it was possibly a re-deposited natural. This deposit was tested at three locations within the trench, up to a depth of 1.8m below ground level, but the full extent of it was not uncovered. A dump, (402), of loose gravel and brick rubble, including early modern brick fragments (Appendix 3), sealed (403) to the south of the trench, but was not present to the north. Deposit (401), a soft, dark grey sandy silt, formed the topsoil sealing the area.

No archaeological features were uncovered within this trench.

Trench 5 (Figs. 6 and 7, Plate 6)

Trench 5, located towards the southern extent of the site, again displayed evidence of stripping and levelling in the form of layers of modern dumped material (Appendix 2), including early modern brick fragments (Appendix 3).

No archaeological features were uncovered within this trench. A sondage was excavated to the north of this trench to test the depth of dumped deposits, which were greater than 1.2m thick. The water table was encountered at this level, therefore no deeper excavations were undertaken.

Trench 6 (Figs. 6 and 7)

The earliest deposit encountered within Trench 6 was natural layer (600), a loose, mid yellow brown sandy gravel. This was overlain by a series of dumped deposits, the earliest of which was (601), a soft, dark grey brown sandy clay with gravel inclusions and occasional flecks of coal and brick. This deposit was located to the south of the trench and included early modern brick fragments (Appendix 3). To the north of the trench, although seen to overlie (601) (see Fig. 7), was deposit (602), a soft, light brown sandy clay with occasional gravel inclusions. Topsoil (603), a mid brown silty clay, sealed the area.

6. DISCUSSION

Phase 1: Natural

The earliest deposits exposed during the evaluation were (104) and (600). These deposits were likely to form the natural horizon and had variable elements of sand and clay across the site. They were probably alluvial or glacial in origin.

Deposit (403) was likely to be of similar genesis, although its lack of structure may imply that it was re-deposited natural.

Phase 2: Post-medieval/Modern

Evidence of post-medieval activity was encountered across the site. Layers of dumped modern material were found in abundance in every trench excavated. These dumped deposits formed landfill and levelling layers, probably within quarried areas. These layers lay directly above the natural horizon, supporting further the notion that layers of topsoil and subsoil had been stripped away, prior to the dumping of modern material.

The depth of the dumped deposits encountered supports the historical evidence for clay quarrying on site. Bricks and brick rubble were present across site, also tallying with map regression and textual references to brick making on land at Stonald Road.

7. CONCLUSIONS

The archaeological evaluation revealed no evidence for the survival of archaeological remains. The site appeared to have suffered from severe truncation in every location investigated, with no evidence of subsoil deposits or archaeological material. There was extensive modern disturbance on site, with dumps of modern material forming landfill and levelling layers within every trench. This possibly served the dual purpose of providing a location for the disposal of material, whilst also preparing the area for subsequent development.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of DHC

Developments Ltd. who commissioned the work. Gary Taylor and Dale Trimble coordinated the project; Dale Trimble and Tom Lane edited the report.

9. PERSONNEL

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Site Supervisor: Chris Moulis
Site Assistants: Robert Hamilton and Jonathan Smith
Photographic reproduction: Chris Moulis
CAD Illustration: Katie Murphy and Dale Trimble
Post-excavation Analyst: Katie Murphy

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

CAPCA Cambridgeshire
Archaeology Planning and Countryside
Advice

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists



Figure 1 General location map

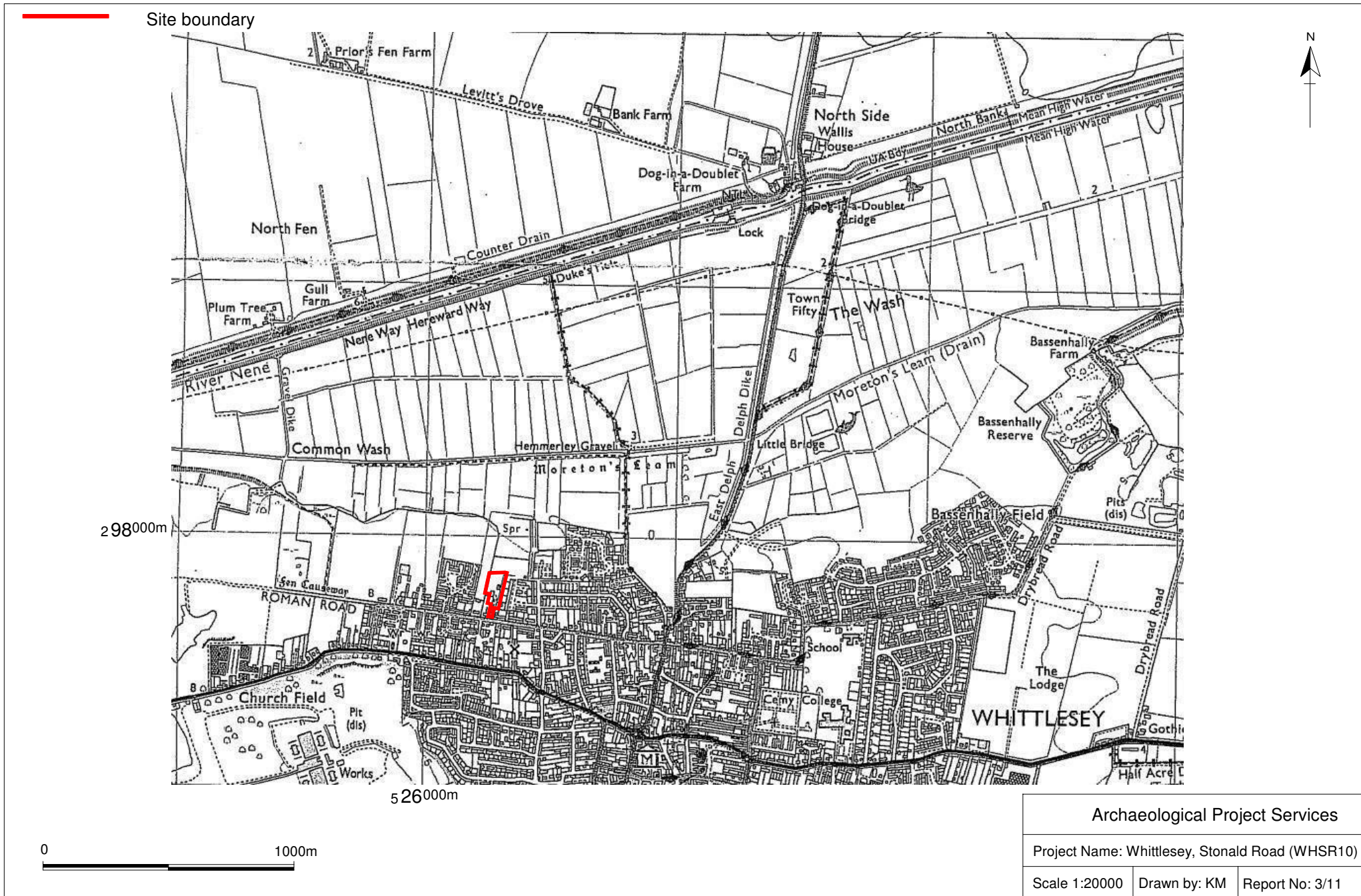
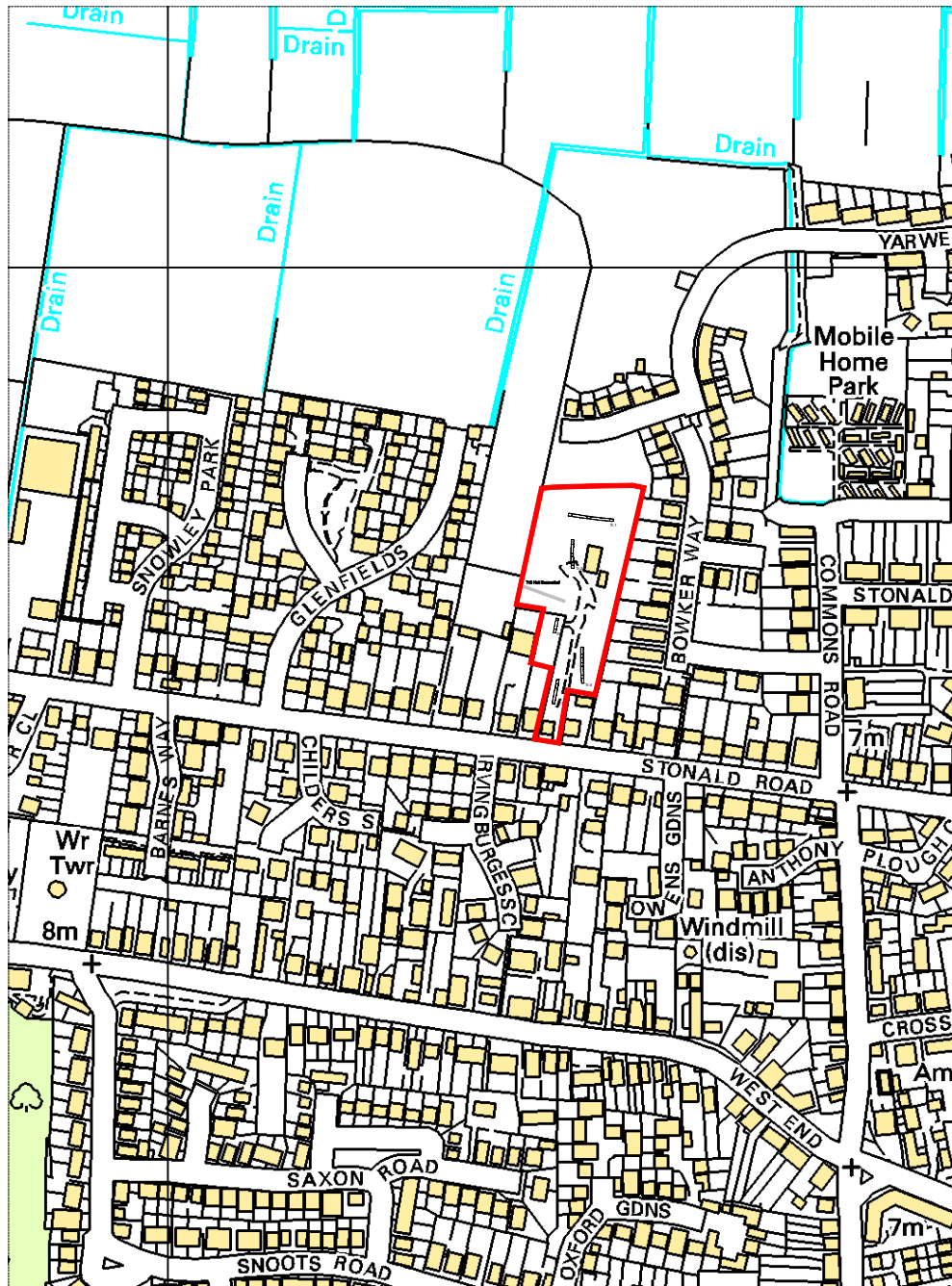


Figure 2 Site location map



Archaeological Project Services

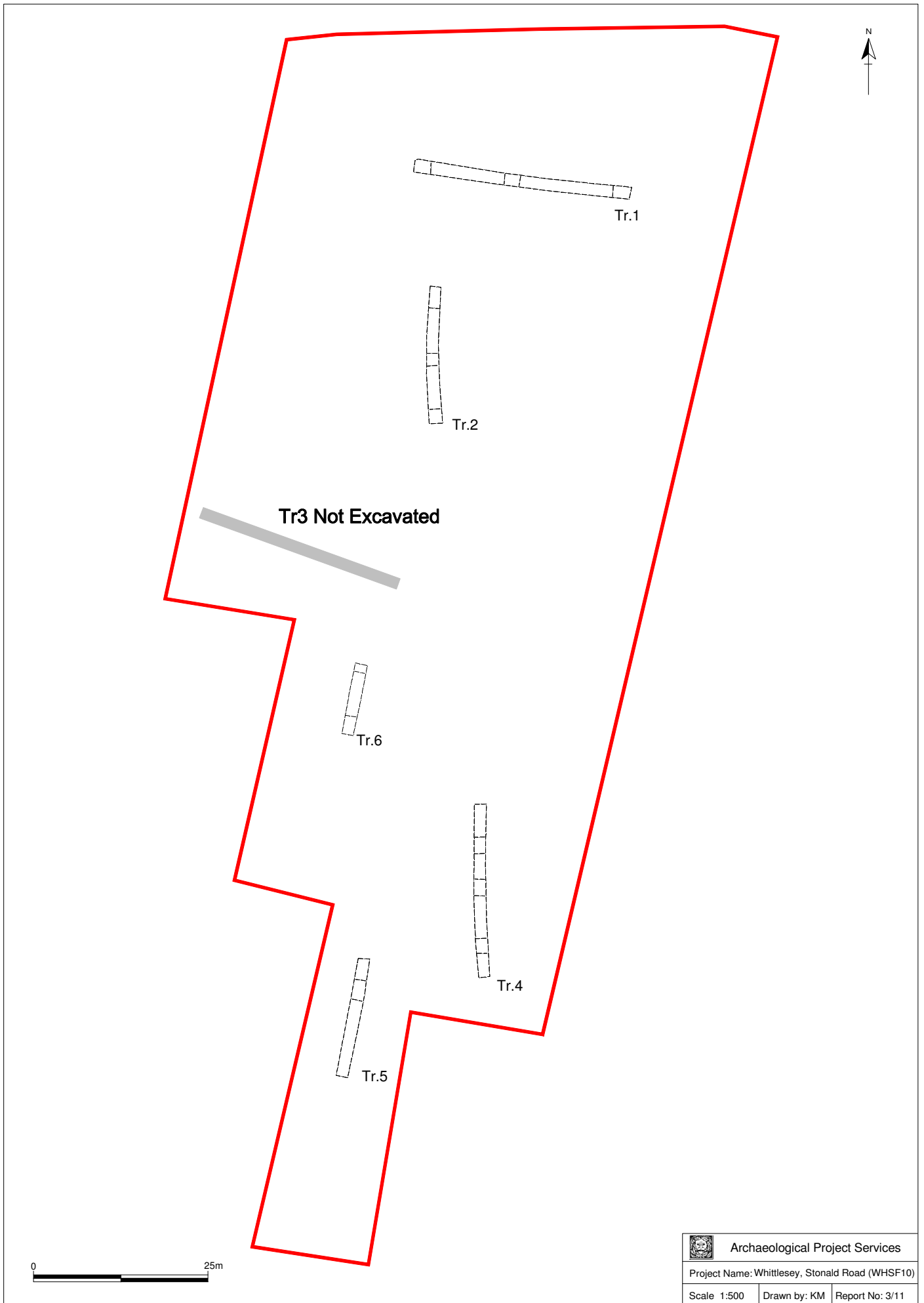
Project Name: Whittlesey, Stonald Road (WHSR10)

Scale 1:5000

Drawn by: KM

Report No: 3/11

Figure 3 Site location map, 1:5,000




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Whittlesey, Stonald Road (WHSF10)		
Scale 1:500	Drawn by: KM	Report No: 3/11

Figure 4 Trench location map



Cambridgeshire: 010/SE.
Ordnance Survey 1:10,560
Epoch 1 (1889)



Archaeological Project Services

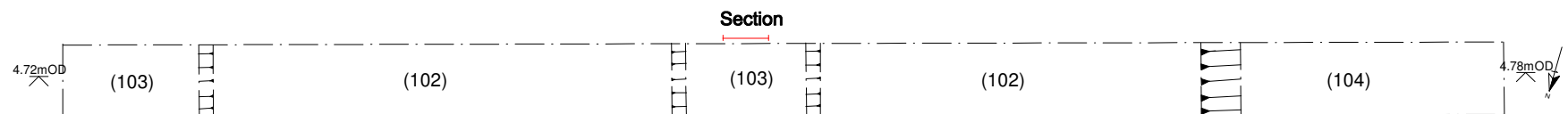
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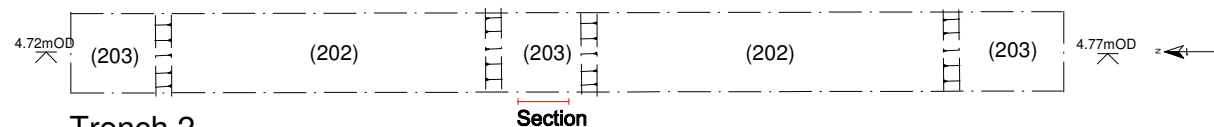
Drawn by: KM

Report No: 3/11

Figure 5 First edition OS map (1889) showing site (centred)



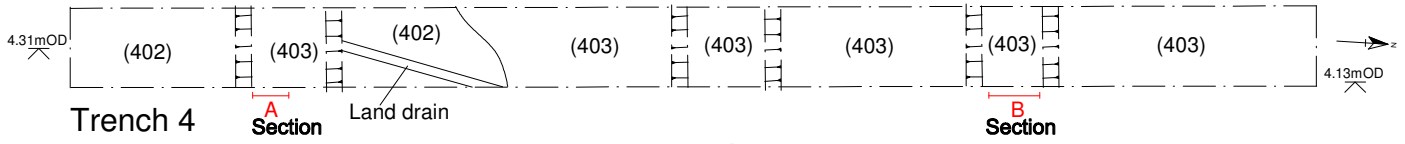
Trench 1



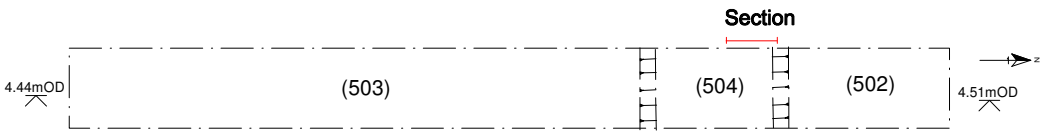
Trench 2



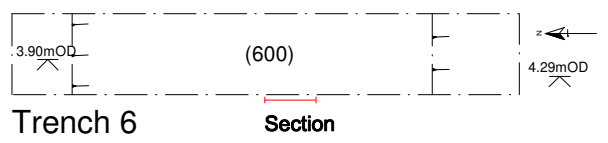
Trench 3



Trench 4



Trench 5



Trench 6

— Representative Sections




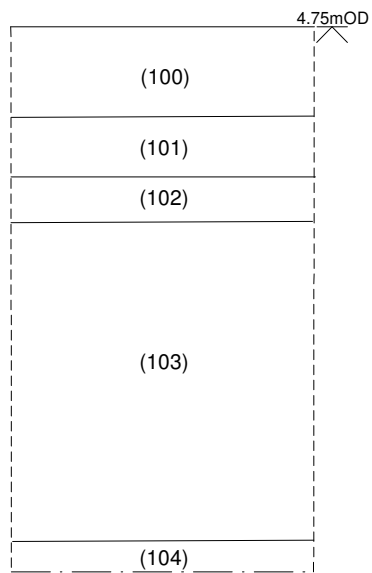
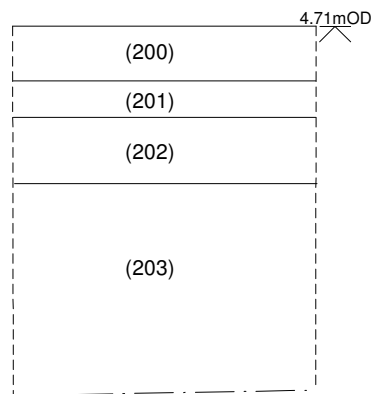
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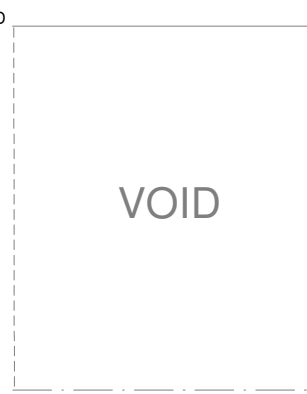
Figure 6 Trench plans



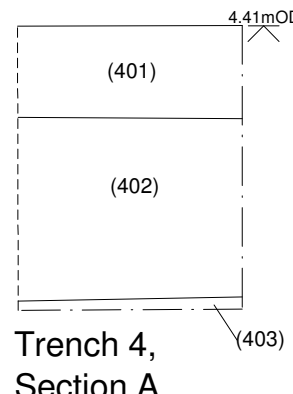
Trench 1



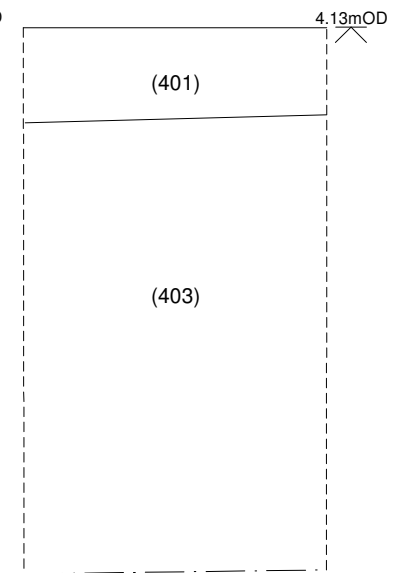
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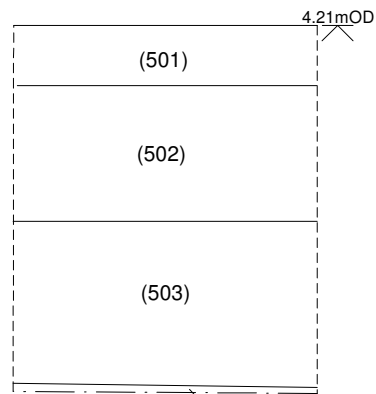
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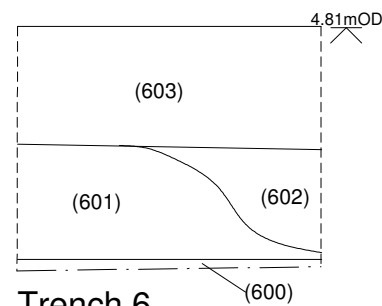
Trench 4,
Section A



Trench 4,
Section B



Trench 5



Trench 6




	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Whittlesey, Stonald Road (WHSR10)		
Scale 1:25	Drawn by: KM	Report No: 3/11

Figure 7 Sections



Plate 1 View of site, looking North East



Plate 2 View of site, looking South



Plate 3 Trench 1, showing build up of dumped material.

Plate 4 Trench 2 during excavation, showing build up dumped material, looking South.



Plate 5 Trench 4, showing sondage and changing deposits, looking South.



Plate 6 Trench 6 general view, looking South.



Plate 7 Trench 6 general shot, looking North.

Appendix 1

**LAND AT
148 STONALD ROAD,
WHITTLESEY,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**PREPARED FOR
DHC DEVELOPMENTS LTD**

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

DECEMBER 2010

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1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land to the rear of 148 Stonald Road, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in a zone of archaeological potential where there is evidence of prehistoric, Roman and post-medieval remains. Previous investigations immediately to the north identified a Bronze Age . The site is adjacent to the Fen Causeway Roman road, with settlement of the period identified to the west. Kilns, probably for brick making, are shown toward the site frontage on 19th century maps and there was a quarry pit in the northern part of the site.*
- 1.3 *A programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching is required at the site.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land to the rear of 148 Stonald Road, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire.
- 2.2 The document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview
 - 2.2.2 The archaeological and natural setting
 - 2.2.3 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
 - 2.2.4 List of specialists
 - 2.2.5 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project
- 2.3 This specification has been prepared in response to a brief set by the Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice (CAPCA), with reference to English Heritage's guidelines *Management of Archaeological Projects* 2nd edition 1991, the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (IFA 2008) and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Whittlesey is located approximately 8km east of Peterborough in the Fenland District of Cambridgeshire. The proposed site is located on the northern side of the town, approximately 1km northwest of the town centre. It is located on the north side of Stonald Road, to the rear of number 148, at national grid reference TL 2628 9775.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The site is the subject of a planning application (F/YR05/0072/O) for residential development of the site, to include demolition of existing buildings, the erection of about 22 dwellings, improved access, services and landscaping. Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning & Countryside Advice has recommended that an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching is required to inform decisions on the planning application, and provided a brief for investigations.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies in the Cambridgeshire fenland, situated on the northern side of the former island occupied by Whittlesey. The solid geology is Oxford Clay overlain by March Gravels. Lying at the edge of the built-up area local soils are not mapped, although soils immediately to the north of the site are given as Waterstock Association, fine loamy gleyic argillic brown earths over gravels capping the clay (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 344).
- 5.2 Located on relatively flat ground just to the south of the River Nene floodplain, the site lies at a height of approximately 6m OD. The site is about 250m south of a main drain, Moreton's Leam, and 850m south of the River Nene.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Aerial photography and geophysical survey on land immediately to the north of the current site revealed cropmarks and magnetic anomalies of a ring ditch and linear ditches and pits. Subsequent investigations revealed a Bronze Age ring ditch and a pit containing Beaker pottery, suggesting funerary activity of the period. Overlying these were ditches of a rectilinear enclosure of Iron Age date. Within this enclosure was a curvilinear ditched compound and gullies, pits and postholes (APS 2007; 2008). Stonald Road follows the route of the Fen Causeway Roman road. Extensive evidence of Roman roadside settlement and other activity has been identified to the west of Whittlesey (MCB 15855, CB 14645, ECB 569, 1549, etc.).
- 6.2 A large quarry pit, shown on 19th-20th century maps, was located in the northwestern part of the site but has since been infilled. This quarry appears to have been associated with kilns, probably for brick making, that were located towards the road frontage.

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 trenching plan has been specified as five trenches, four at 30m x 1.6m in extent and one at 25m x 1.6m.

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 for Archaeologists (IfA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IfA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21), managed by a member (MIfA) of the institute.

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

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

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

9.3 Methodology

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

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

9.3.3 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project

Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.

- 9.3.4 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale.
- 9.3.5 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record 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 Ministry of Justice 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. A metal detector will be used to aid artefact recovery.
- 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 and/or EDM survey.

10 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

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

11 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

11.1 Stage 1

- 11.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be

catalogued: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

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

11.2 Stage 2

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

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

11.3 Stage 3

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

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

11.3.1.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the site.

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

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

11.3.1.5 A text describing the findings of the investigation.

11.3.1.6 Plans of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

11.3.1.7 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.

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

11.3.1.9 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

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

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

12 **ARCHIVE**

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

12.2 Prior to the project commencing, the Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Office will be contacted to obtain their agreement to receipt of the project archive and to establish their requirements with regards to labelling, ordering, storage, conservation and organisation of the archive.

12.3 Upon completion and submission of the evaluation report, the landowner will be contacted to arrange legal transfer of title to the archaeological objects retained during the investigation from themselves to the receiving museum. The transfer of title will be effected by a standard letter supplied to the landowner for signature.

13 REPORT DEPOSITION

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

14 PUBLICATION

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

14.2 Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate local and national journals: *Proceedings of the Cambridgeshire Antiquarian Society*; *Medieval Archaeology* for medieval and later remains; and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

15 CURATORIAL MONITORING

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

16 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

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

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

17 STAFF TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

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

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

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: D Trimble/A Beeby, APS/TPAU Roman: A Beeby, APS/B Precious, independent consultant Post-Roman: A Boyle, APS
Brick/tile	A Boyle/A Beeby, APS
Flint	T Lane, APS/B Bishop, independent specialist
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist/G Taylor, APS
Animal Remains Analysis	P Cope-Faulkner, APS
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy, or Val Fryer, independent specialist
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

18 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 18.1 Fieldwork is expected to be undertaken by appropriate staff, including supervisors and assistants, and to take about 5 days.
- 18.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production will take about 5 days. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor, CAD illustrator and external specialists.

19 INSURANCES

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

20 COPYRIGHT

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

infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* and may result in legal action.

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

21 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Archaeological Project Services, 2007 Archaeological Evaluation on land at Stonald Field, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire (WSF07), unpublished APS Report 84/07

Archaeological Project Services, 2008 Archaeological Excavation on land at Stonald Field, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire (WSF07), unpublished APS Report 88/08

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

Specification: Version 1, 10/12/10

Appendix 2

Context Summary

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation
100	1	Loose, dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent gravel and rubble fragments.	Topsoil
101	1	Loose, mid grey brown silty sand with frequent unsorted gravel.	Dumped layer
102	1	Loose, pale yellow brown sandy gravel with frequent stones and modern refuse.	Dumped layer.
103	1	Friable, dark grey gravel, rubble, clinker and household rubbish mix. Frequent 20 th century glass recovered from deposit.	Dumped deposit, probable landfill.
104	1	Firm, mid green grey silty clay. Possibly stained by leaching from deposit above.	Natural.
200	2	Loose, dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent rubble.	Topsoil.
201	2	Loose, pale yellow brown sand and rubble mix. Frequent frogged bricks stamped 'Whittlesea Central'	Rubble landfill
202	2	Friable, mid grey brown sandy silt with frequent gravel and rubble fragments.	Dumped layer
203	2	Friable, mid grey gravel, clinker, rubble and household rubbish mix. Frequent 20 th century glass recovered from deposit.	Dumped deposit, probable landfill.
401	4	Soft, dark grey brown sandy silt with moderate inclusions of small stones.	Dumped topsoil.
402	4	Loose, patchy mix of light yellow gravel and mid red fired brick fragments (c. 60:40).	Dumped deposit.
403	4	Very soft, mid yellow sandy gravel (fine) with occasional patches of light blue grey clay.	Possible natural, although feels a little soft.
501	5	Soft, dark grey brown sandy silt with small sub-angular stones.	Dumped topsoil
502	5	Moderately firm, mid brown yellow clay sand with inclusions of fragmentary CBM.	Dumped deposit
503	5	Moderately firm, mid yellow brown clay sand with CBM fragments.	Dumped deposit
504	5	Moderately firm, very dark grey sandy clay with frequent small stones, angular stones and CBM fragments.	Dumped deposit.
600	6	Loose, mid yellow brown sand and gravel (c. 50:50).	Natural
601	6	Soft, dark grey brown sandy, silty clay with occasional sub-angular gravel, flecks of coal and brick.	Dumped deposit
602	6	Soft, light brown sandy clay with occasional sub-angular gravel.	Dumped deposit.

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation
603	6	Soft, mid brown silty clay with frequent sub-angular gravel.	Topsoil

Appendix [3]

THE FINDS**POST ROMAN POTTERY***By Alex Beeby***Introduction**

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001). The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005), which also covers surrounding counties. A total of 12 sherds from 11 vessels, weighing 630 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Archive Catalogue 1, with a summary in Table 1 below. All of the material dates to the early modern period.

Condition

The pottery is relatively fragmentary for material of this date. A single sherd is also burnt

Results*Table 1 – Summary of the Post Roman Pottery*

Period	Cname	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	NoS	NoV	Weight
Early Modern	BONE	Bone china	1900	1975	1	1	35
	LERTH	Late Earthenwares	1900	1975	1	1	28
	PEARL	Pearlware	1850	1900	2	1	45
	PORC	Porcelain	1907	1950	2	2	74
	WHITE	Modern whiteware	1875	1900	6	6	448
Total					12	11	630

Provenance

Pottery was recovered from dump deposit layers (103) in Trench 1 and (203) in Trench 2.

Range

There is a range of early modern domestic ceramic types ranging in date from the mid 19th to the 20th century.

Potential

There is very little potential for further study. The material is suitable to be discarded.

Summary

A range of early modern pottery was recovered from two dump deposits during the evaluation at Stonald Road.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL*By Alex Beeby***Introduction**

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001). A total of eight fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 9153 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 2 below.

Condition

The ceramic building material is in large fresh pieces, although there are only fragments and no complete items. Four bricks are vitrified or partially vitrified. These may have been incorporated into a oven or furnace structure, or they may have been deliberately heated for aesthetic purposes. These bricks were often treated in this way, for example, so that they could be used to create brick patterns.

Results

Table 2 – Archive table of the Ceramic building material

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Description	Date	NoF	Weight
4	402	BRK	Gault	Slop moulded; struck upper; cloth marks on base and sides	18th-20th	1	1364
4	402	BRK	Oxidised; fine	Slop moulded; sag bars; struck upper	19th-20th	1	2544
4	402	BRK	Gault	Slop moulded; struck upper; vitrified end	18th-19th	1	1520
4	402	BRK	Gault	Slop moulded; struck upper; vitrified end	18th-19th	1	805
4	402	BRK	Gault	Slop moulded; struck upper; vitrified end	18th-19th	1	404
5	504	BRK	Gault	Vitrified	17th-19th	1	964
6	601	BRK	Oxidised	Modern brick; deep frog	20th	1	1552
Total						8	9153

Provenance

Ceramic building material came from dump deposits (402) in Trench 4, (504) in Trench 5 and (601) in Trench 6.

Range

There are eight pieces from eight individual bricks. Four of these are in a light firing Gault clay, whilst two are oxidised. These are common post medieval/early modern types in this area. Although the bricks are not of the same date they may have been dumped at the same time, perhaps as waste rubble. A single brick is an example of a 20th century type.

Potential

There is little potential for further work and all of the material is suitable for discard.

Summary

Eight bricks of post medieval to early modern date were recovered during the evaluation.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 3 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 3, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
103	20th Century	
203	20th Century	
402	19th-20th Century	Based On CBM
504	17th-19th Century	Based On CBM
601	20th Century	Based On CBM

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS/S	Body sherd/s
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
NoF	Number of Fragments

NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
PCRG	Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group
TR	Trench
W (g)	Weight (grams)

REFERENCES

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

ARCHIVE CATALOGUES*Archive catalogue 1, Post Roman Pottery*

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Form	NoS	NoV	Weight	Decoration	Part	Description	Date
1	103	LERTH	Garden Pot	1	1	28		Rim to upper wall	Burnt; stamped front reads "SANKEY"	20th
1	103	PEARL	Bowl or Dish	2	1	45	Blue floral transfer print	BSS		M19th-L19th
1	103	PORC	Tea Cup	1	1	26	Blue transfer print; floral chinoiserie	Rim to lower wall		L19th-20th
1	103	WHITE	Flat	1	1	52	Multicoloured Transfer Print	BS		20th
1	103	WHITE	Dish	1	1	137	Blue floral transfer print	Rim		L19th-20th
1	103	WHITE	Tea Cup	1	1	17	Hand painted orange and green floral dec	Rim to lower wall		20th
1	103	WHITE	Meat Dish	1	1	35	Green transfer print - floral decoration	Rim to Base		L19th-20th
2	203	BONE	Tea Cup	1	1	35		Base	Base stamp reads "GUARANTEED ENGLISH BONE CHINA"	20th
2	203	PORC	Jar Lid	1	1	48		Complete	Moulded lid reads "PAN YAN"; pickle jar lid	20th
2	203	WHITE	Chamber	1	1	185	Red floral transfer Print	Rim to lower wall		L19th-20th
2	203	WHITE	Small Plate	1	1	22	Brown Floral Transfer Print with blue over painted dec	Rim to base		20th

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Mesolithic	The 'Middle Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 11000 - 4500 BC.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500 - 2250 BC.
Post hole	The hole cut to take a timber post, usually in an upright position. The hole may have been dug larger than the post and contain soil or stones to support the post. Alternatively, the posthole may have been formed through the process of driving the post into the ground.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.

Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

0	Context records
0	Context record sheets
6	Trench record sheets
1	Photographic record sheets
0	Section record sheet
0	Plan record sheet
2	Daily record sheets
0	Sheets of scale drawings

All primary records are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Cambridgeshire County Council
Castle Court
Shire Hall
Cambridge
CB3 0AP

Accession Number: ECB3506

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: WHSR10

Oasis Record No: archaeo11-91193

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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