

Undated Features and a
19th century workhouse at
Sir Harry Smith
Community College
Whittlesey
Cambridgeshire



Archaeological Evaluation Report



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**Undated Features and a 19th Century Workhouse at Sir Harry Smith
Community College, Whittlesey**

Archaeological Evaluation and Soil Profiling

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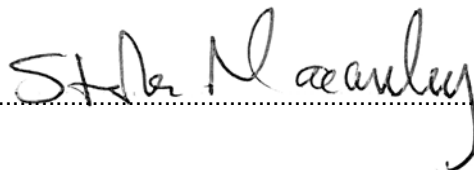
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Summary

Oxford Archaeology East conducted three phases of archaeological work at Sir Harry Smith Community College, Whittlesey, in advance of the development of several plots to the front of the school and improvements to the sportsfields.. The first phase, a soil profiling survey located on the school sports field, took place between the 22nd and 24th February 2011 and consisted of the excavation of six 1m x 1m square test pits. No archaeological remains or artefacts were observed and it was shown that much of the area had been subject to truncation, probably during the construction of the sports field.

The second phase of work, a trial trench evaluation, took place between the 31st May and the 3rd June 2011. Nine trenches were excavated, six in and around the current car park, the caretaker's house and to the west of the school, with a further three in the playing fields to the north of the school.

Live electricity and gas services were encountered around the caretaker's house which necessitated the hand-excavation of test pits, rather than machined trenches. The remaining trenches were machine excavated and up to 25m in length.

The remains encountered to the front of the school primarily consisted of 19th century footings for buildings associated with a workhouse known to have stood on the site. A single undated ditch may indicate earlier occupation of the site.

In the playing fields, several undated features were uncovered cutting into the natural gravels. The three pits and two ditches recorded here indicate earlier activity within the development area, which may be related to the Fen-Causeway Roman Road, lying to the north, or perhaps a Saxon cemetery recorded to the west. A compacted gravel spread was also recorded and this may have been a track or surface associated with earlier occupation.

The third phase of work, a watching brief during construction of a Multi Use Games Area (MUGA) and Tennis Court in the sports field. This work took place on the 29th and 30th of November, resumed on the 13th and 14th December 2011, and concluded with a single days observation on the 4th of October 2012. This phase of work uncovered a series of seven furrow bases, three ditches and three pits, some of which had been previously revealed in Phase 2 evaluation trenches.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 In 2011 and 2012 an archaeological investigation was conducted at Sir Harry Smith Community College, Whittlesey (figure 1). The investigation was carried out in three phases and consisted of; a soil profiling survey (Phase 1), archaeological evaluation (Phase 2) and subsequent watching brief (Phase 3). All these works were in advance of development work within the school grounds. The work was commissioned by Kier Eastern on behalf of Cambridgeshire County Council.
- 1.1.2 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC; pre-Planning Application), supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East.
- 1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2010). The results will enable decisions to be made by CCC, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 Whittlesey is situated on a raised sand and gravel island that overlies Oxford Clay and the site is situated in the centre of this promontory (British Geological Survey 1984). The River Nene runs east to west 1.25km to the north whilst the Kings\Whittlesey Dyke runs 800m to the south of the proposed development site. The land to the rear of the school was at a height of 6.45m (OD) rising at the front of the development site to between 6.73 and 6.87m (OD) as a result of a modern levelling deposit overlying the subsoil. All of the trenches were opened in grassed areas with both topsoil and subsoil surviving in all investigated areas.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

Prehistoric

- 1.3.1 No archaeological features dating to the prehistoric period are known within the current site; the closest remains attributed to this period are human remains found 750m to the south-west (HER01482).
- 1.3.2 A considerable amount of activity is known to have occurred to the west of the Whittlesey gravel island, particularly at the fen edge at Bradley Fen (Knight 2000a), emphasising the importance of this zone in prehistory. A Late Bronze Age settlement at King's Dyke West consisting of roundhouses, four post structures and pits, as well as funerary features, attest to settled occupation in this period (Knight 1999). Iron Age material has been recovered from brick clay quarrying to the west (Hall 1987).

Roman

- 1.3.3 Aerial photographic evidence (cropmarks and soilmarks) indicates that the route of the Fen Causeway Roman road runs through the playing fields of the Sir Harry Smith

Community College, north of the current investigation area (HER11048; CB15033). This road, previously identified to the west at Bradley Fen and Stonald Field (Knight 2000a; 2000b; Mortimer 1996), ran across the Fens from Peterborough in the west to Denver in Norfolk to the east. The road, measuring up to 16m wide, was constructed from compacted gravel up to 0.5m thick, bedded on wooden rods in the areas that it ran over peat, and in places covered with a cobbled surface (Fincham 1998). Several phases of the road and roadside ditches have been identified (at Flag Fen, Stonald Field and Bradley Fen), with the first sections of the route probably constructed in the 1st century AD. Roadside settlement associated with the Fen Causeway, an example of which was uncovered at Stonald Field, is rare and its identification remains a high research priority for the region. Evidence of Roman settlement in Whittlesey is sparse but a cooking pot found at Post Office Yard and a 3rd century silver coin from Gracious Street to the west of the current site may attest to occupation in this period (HER01963A; MCB16746).

Saxon and Medieval

- 1.3.4 An Anglo-Saxon cemetery was located 100m to the north-west of the current excavations in the playing fields (HER10594). This cemetery, uncovered in the 19th century, consisted of seven inhumations all aligned east to west. Place name analysis of 'Whittlesey' suggest that it has a Late Saxon origin; recorded as *(W)itlesig* in 972, meaning *Wil(t)el's island* referring to a personal name (Reaney 1943). No other remains dating to this period are known in the area.
- 1.3.5 Later Medieval artefacts have been recovered from central Whittlesey, particularly from Post Office Yard, but no remains from this period have been found in the vicinity of the current site. The churches of St. Andrew's and St Mary's may have been built in the 13th century.

Historic Mapping

- 1.3.6 The first edition one inch Ordnance Survey map, based on data collected in the first decade of the 19th century, shows no properties or field boundaries in this part of Whittlesey (Ordnance Survey 1980). By the time of the publication of the first edition twenty five inch Ordnance Survey map in 1885 several features had appeared within the current site (figure 2). A building labelled as a 'workhouse' had been built at the front of the current plot. This large building, consisting of an east to west orientated section set back from the road, with a 'cross' shaped section to the north, was associated with four other buildings that all lay within the site later to be occupied by the Sir Harry Smith Community College. To the south-east of the plot two buildings appear to have fronted on to the road, in the location currently occupied by the caretakers house.
- 1.3.7 A windmill was located in the playing field area c.100m north of the proposed development area.
- 1.3.8 The second and third editions of the twenty five inch Ordnance Survey map, published in 1901 and 1926, show very little change within the site of the modern college with the windmill and associated buildings still being present in 1926. The workhouse was re-labelled, firstly as 'Whittlesey Union Workhouse' and then as 'Poor Law Institution' but no additional buildings appear to have been added during this period.

Whittlesey Workhouse

- 1.3.9 A workhouse had existed in Whittlesey, on Broad Street, possibly from as early as the late 18th century (Whittlesey Museum 2002). This institution was superseded by the Whittlesey Union Workhouse although it continued in use until 1874. The Whittlesey Union workhouse, located within the current area of investigation, was built sometime after the Poor Law Act of 1834 and was extended in 1874 to house 200 inmates. Photographic records held at Whittlesey Museum show several views of the front (Eastrea Road) of the building, standing three storeys high and with a large clock tower, known as 'the Spike' in the the centre (figure 3; Whittlesey Museum 2000; 2002). By the 1920s the building's primary function was as a hospital caring for the elderly and infirm; it was demolished in the early 1950s in order to build the community college.

Previous archaeological work at Sir Harry Smith Community College

- 1.3.10 Three archaeological evaluations and a test pit investigation have taken place previously within the grounds of the community college, all located to the north of the school buildings. A trial trench located to the north-east of the playing fields uncovered no archaeological features but revealed a large amount of post-medieval and modern ground disturbance (Bailey 2003). Evaluations to the south and west of the playing fields uncovered furrows dating from the 13th to 14th centuries (Bailey and Macaulay 2005) as well as a series of undated ditches, 0.50m wide and 0.20m deep, running north to south (Fletcher 2004; Bailey and Macaulay 2005).

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 The authors would like to thank Stuart Newman, Max Pearson and Rob Brady of Kier Eastern, and Cambridgeshire County Council who commissioned and funded the work. The project was managed by Stephen Macaulay and Aileen Connor. John Diffey conducted the soil profiling, Gareth Rees directed the evaluation, Michael Webster and John Diffey carried out the Watching Brief. We are grateful to the staff of Whittlesey library and Sir Harry Smith Community College for their help and for specialist advise from Rob Atkins, Chris Faine and Carole Fletcher. Dave Brown, Stuart Ladd, Julian Newman, Steve Porter and Helen Stocks-Morgan excavated and recorded the site; Gillian Greer, Stuart Ladd and Louise Bush digitised the records and produced the illustrations.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area, whilst that of the soil profiling was to build an overview of soil profile, character and depth across the site to assist in the planning of future developments.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The Brief for the evaluation stage required that a sample of the proposed new development area be investigated by trial trenching, totalling c.5% of the area to be impacted.
- 2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a wheeled 360 excavator using a toothless ditching bucket 1.8m wide.
- 2.2.3 The soil profiling pits were excavated by a rubber tracked mechanical digger fitted with a 1m wide toothless ditching bucket. At least one section through each test pit was hand cleaned and drawn at a scale of 1:10. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as necessary to identify the presence or absence of archaeological features.
- 2.2.4 An archaeologist in constant attendance and carried out a watching brief, during the excavation of all the drainage ditches for the Multi Use Games Area (MUGA) within the school sports fields and the removal of topsoil on the Tennis Courts.
- 2.2.5 The site survey was carried out by Gareth Rees using a Leica GPS 1200 and Leica TCR705 total station. Total station survey of height data and trench locations was conducted over a network of stations tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.
- 2.2.6 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.2.7 In order to have minimum impact on the active school site all trenches were located in grassed areas (figure 4). Trenches 1-5 were positioned in verges and grassed areas within in the impact area, rather than in tarmacked areas, in order to avoid/minimise disruption to the college. Trench 6 was located in a grassed area adjacent to the proposed development area for the same reason.
- 2.2.8 Site conditions varied with those trenches opened in the playing fields consisting of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural gravels; however, at the front of the school it was necessary to locate trenches according to the service plan. Trenches 1, 2 and 3, which were intended to be 10m, 20m and 20m long were replaced by hand-dug test pits 2m long and 1m wide due to live gas, electricity, cable TV and unknown services on the plans and identified using a C.A.T. scanner on site. The locations of Trenches 4 and 5 were also constricted by services but the total length of these trenches was opened.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation, test pitting and watching brief will be discussed on a trench by trench basis, beginning with the evaluation, followed by the soil profiling and concluding with the watching brief. Those trenches in the car park will be discussed first before those at the rear in the playing fields. A comprehensive listing of trench depths, descriptions and related context data can be found in Appendix A.

3.2 Trench 1, Trench 2 and Trench 3 (figure 5a)

3.2.1 These trenches, located in the gardens of a house in the south-east corner of the college grounds, were hand-dug due to the presence of live buried services in this area. Trenches 1 and 2, measuring 2m east-west and 1m north-south, were located to the south and east of the building respectively, whilst Trench 3 measured 2.45m east-west and 1.65m north-south and was positioned in a separate fenced area to the north. Trench 1 was excavated down to the natural gravel deposits encountered at 0.90m below current ground level. The excavation of Trench 2 was ceased at 1m below the surface as a result of safe depth limitations.

3.2.2 Deposits in Trench 1 consisted of topsoil (59) overlying a dark clayey levelling or make-up layer (60 and 61). This made deposit overlay a loose gravel layer 40mm thick (62) in turn overlay the subsoil. No archaeological features were uncovered in the natural gravels or the sub-soil layers in this trench and no artefacts were found.

3.2.3 A similar sequence of upper layer were revealed in Trench 2, with a thin topsoil 0.05m thick overlying a make-up\levelling deposit. This levelling deposit sealed the fills of a modern pit containing sand, gravel, brick and concrete which may have derived from buildings associated with a sandy concrete footing located to the east of the trench. The base of this pit was not uncovered but excavations to a depth of 1m demonstrated that it is likely to have truncated the sub-soil and natural gravel in this area. A concrete footing running north to south was truncated by this pit.

3.2.4 Trench 3 was located in a fenced, grassed area, and was excavated to a depth of 0.86m whereupon natural gravel deposits were encountered. The upper deposits were the same as those recorded in Trenches 1 and 2, but here the levelling deposits overlying a sandy concrete footing (42) that ran from north to south. This was abutted by a layer of demolition rubble (43). Several bricks were recovered from this rubble and these have been dated to two periods - the late 18th\early 19th century and the late 19th \early 20th century (Appendix B4; figure 6, section 19). These features sealed a subsoil that was 0.46m. No archaeological features were uncovered in the subsoil or in the natural gravels.

3.3 Trench 4 and Trench 5 (figure 5a)

3.3.1 Two north to south aligned trenches were located in the car park at the front of the school. Both were positioned in a grassed area in the centre of the car park, with Trench 4 to the east and Trench 5 to the west. Sandy concrete footings running east to west were uncovered in both of these trenches.

3.3.2 Excavations in Trench 4, measuring 17.5m in length, uncovered rubble and levelling layers (52 and 54) associated with the footings for modern buildings (plate 1). At the southern end of the trench were two sandy concrete footings, spaced 2m apart and

measuring 0.5m wide by 0.3m thick. A third footing, with the lower courses of bricks surviving was located 1.40m to the north. It ran for 0.50m from the eastern trench baulk and then turned northwards and continued down the centre of the trench.

- 3.3.3 Intact services associated with this footing prevented further investigation in this part of the trench and so only 5.5m of it were excavated to the level of the natural gravel deposits which were encountered at 0.90m below ground level. A maximum depth of 0.20m of subsoil was encountered below the footings and no archaeological features were uncovered.
- 3.3.4 Four sandy concrete footings were uncovered above the subsoil in Trench 5 (plate 2). This trench measured 18m in length and was excavated to a depth of 0.92m. The footings (48, 49, 46, 50) were spaced 5.5m, 1.5m and 5m apart from south to north and varied in width. The northernmost footings measured 0.75m wide whilst the two in the centre measured 0.5m wide by 0.42m thick. This variation in width may suggest that they represented the footings for a single building with internal supporting walls. The terminals of two other footings on an east to west alignment were seen in the east facing section of the trench, between footings 46 and 50. Natural gravel deposits were encountered between each of these, sealed below up to 0.56m of subsoil. No archaeological deposits were uncovered at this level.

3.4 Trench 6 (figure 5b)

- 3.4.1 A 'T' shaped trench was excavated in a grassed area to the south-west of the school buildings. Trench 6 measured 5m from east to west and 5.5m from north to south with each segment 1.8m wide. Up to 0.45m of made-ground overlay 0.30m of subsoil in this area. A modern sewer running east to west truncated natural deposits in the centre of the trench. A 'U' shaped ditch [65], measuring 0.50m wide and 0.20m deep was uncovered to the north of the trench running north-east to south-west (plate 3; figure 6, section 27). This was truncated by the sewer trench and contained no artefacts.

3.5 Trench 7, Trench 8 and Trench 9 (figure 5c)

- 3.5.1 Investigations to the north of the school consisted of three trenches located in the south-west of the playing fields. Trenches 7 and 8 measured 25m and Trench 9 measured 15m in length. No services or modern features were encountered in these trenches, with 0.30m-0.45m of topsoil overlying 0.10m-0.20m of subsoil.
- 3.5.2 Located parallel with the southern field boundary, Trench 7 was excavated to a depth of 0.50m where natural gravels were encountered. Ditch [69] was aligned south-east to north-west and measured 0.50m in width by 0.20m depth, it was situated 7.5m from the eastern end of the trench. A pit [71], measuring 1.5m in diameter, uncovered 9m to the west contained a single fill. No artefacts were found in either of these features. Two agricultural furrows, 2.25m wide and spaced 7m apart were also uncovered in this trench.
- 3.5.3 A series of cut features were uncovered below the subsoil in Trench 8 (plate 4). Ditch [17] ran north to south along the length of the trench (figure 6, section 13). It was up to 0.59m in width and 0.10m deep, 5m of this feature were excavated but no artefacts were present. A pit [11] measuring 0.85m wide and 0.4m deep was located on the eastern side of this ditch at its northern end (figure 6, section 8) whilst another small pit [13] with a diameter of 0.65m, 0.16m in depth, was uncovered to the west. These pits contained no finds or other preserved remains.

- 3.5.4 As a result of the features uncovered in Trenches 7 and 8 another trench was opened in the centre of the proposed development area. Trench 9 uncovered two agricultural furrows spaced 9m apart, and a compacted gravel layer (57) that was 0.27m thick, 2.5m wide and had been constructed in a foundation cut [58] with a flat base and gently sloping sides (plate 5; figure 6, section 25). This feature may have been a surface or trackway aligned north-east to south-west. A posthole [56], measuring 0.32m wide and 0.29m deep was sealed below this feature.
- 3.5.5 Some of the above features were also observed during further trenching which took place during a watching brief within the area and are mentioned below.

3.6 Trench 11, Trench 12, Trench 13 and Trench 14 (figure 8)

- 3.6.1 A watching brief was carried out in December 2011 on the playing field to the north of the school in an area where previous evaluation trenches 7, 8 and 9 were positioned. This area of playing field was stripped of its turf/topsoil for the installation of a new Multi Use Games Area (MUGA) astro turf all weather pitch (Four 0.60m wide trenches (11,12,13 and 14), were excavated around the perimeter of the site, with a further five smaller trenches (A,B,C,D and E), each measured 45m long by 0.20m wide and 0.30m deep, excavated parallel across the site. Trenches 11 and 13 measured 64m and trenches 12 and 14 measured 45m in length.
- 3.6.2 Located parallel with the southern field boundary, Trench 11 was excavated to a depth of 0.75m cutting into the natural gravels. A possible ditch [101] aligned north to south and measured 1m wide by 0.70m deep, (figure 9, section 30), it was situated 22m from the west end of the trench and is equated to [25] and [117], recorded in trenches 9 and 13 respectively. A possible ditch or furrow [103], aligned north to south measured 1.50m wide by 0.65m deep, (figure 9, Section 31), uncovered 11.50m from the east end of the trench. This feature was equated to one of the furrows in [125] a double furrow recorded in trench 13. An agricultural furrow [105] aligned north to south measured 3m wide by 0.60m deep, (figure 9, section 32), ran 2.50m to the west of [103] and can also be equated to being part of the double furrow [125]. Each feature had a single fill and no artefacts were found in either of these features.
- 3.6.3 Located parallel with the western field boundary, Trench 12 was excavated to a depth 0.60m cutting into the natural gravels. A possible ditch [107] measured 2.50m wide by 0.55m deep, (figure 9, section 35), it was situated 6.50m from the south end of the trench. A possible Pit [109] measured 0.80m wide by 0.35m deep, (figure 9, section 36), uncovered 2.30m north of [107]. A couple of possible Pits [111], measured 0.70m wide by 0.60m deep, (figure 9, section 33), and [113], measured 0.90m wide by 0.55m deep, (figure 9, section 34), were located 11.25m and 7.80m south of the north end of the trench respectively. Each of the features had a single fill and contained no artefacts.
- 3.6.4 Located running parallel to Trench 11, Trench 13 was excavated to a depth of 0.50-0.60m deep, cutting into the natural gravels. A series of six parallel agricultural furrows were found [115,117,119,121,123 and 125]. The features were at 1.50-6m wide and 0.40-0.60m deep, the wider furrows [121] and [125], possibly representing pairs of inter cutting features. Each feature contained a single fill devoid of any artefacts. Furrow [115] can be equated to [17] in trench 8 and [117] can be equated to furrows [25] and [101] in trench 9 and 11 respectively. Furrow [119] is equated [33] and possibly [71], the butt end of a linear, but recorded as a pit, these features were recorded in trenches 9 and 7 respectively. A large double feature [121] may be equated to furrow [29] in trench 7. Furrow [123] may be equated to feature [31] recorded in trench 7. Another double furrow [125] may be equated to features [103] and [105] recorded in trench 11.

- 3.6.5 Located running parallel to trench 12, Trench 14 was excavated to a depth of 0.60m, cutting into the natural gravels. Two parallel running east to west possible Ditch or Furrow bases [127] and [129] were found, measuring 2.10m and 2.80m wide respectively and 0.50m deep. Because the alignment differs to that of the furrows in the other trenches these features are more likely to represent shallow ditches. Both features contains a single fill which contained no artefacts.
- 3.6.6 The smaller trenches (A,B,C,D and E) did not impinge on the level at archaeological features were being encountered.

3.7 Soil Profiling

- 3.7.1 Test Pit 1 was excavated in the western part of the site where the natural March gravels, which consisted of mid brownish orange sand and gravel, were encountered at a depth of 0.75m. No archaeological features were present (figure 7). Immediately overlying natural was a mid orangey brown sandy clay (0.15m thick) containing moderate amounts of small sub-rounded flint stones and occasional charcoal flecks, this is likely to represent undisturbed sub-soil. Sealing the subsoil was a thin layer (0.05m) of redeposited natural orange gravel (005). It is likely that this was introduced to the site to help level it in preparation for the sports ground. Above the gravel was a layer (0.35m) of mid-dark grey brown sandy silt (004) containing moderate amounts of small sub-rounded flint stones and abundant charcoal lumps, modern brick, tile and iron finds. This layer also contained lenses of redeposited natural clay and gravel that probably represent made ground either brought onto site or created through the stripping and levelling of existing top and subsoil during the creation of the sports field. A thin (0.2m) mid grey brown sandy silt topsoil (001), almost free of larger inclusions, lay above the made ground and this was probably brought to the site to form a base for the sports field turf.
- 3.7.2 Located in the southern part of the site, immediately west of the astro-turf all weather football pitch, Test pit 2 was excavated to a depth of 0.4m. The natural deposits (003) comprised a mixture of the same brownish orange gravel seen in the other test pits but mixed with a greenish blue clay. No archaeological features were present. A layer of made ground (004) that was 0.3m thick, sealed the natural and this was the same as the deposit observed in Test Pit 1 (see above). The made ground was sealed by a thin (0.10m) layer of topsoil (001).
- 3.7.3 Test Pit 3 was located to the north of Test Pit 2 and east of Test Pit 1 and was excavated to the natural geology recorded at a depth of 0.6m. The natural geology (003) consisting of the brownish orange march gravels. No archaeology was present. As in test pit 1 a (0.15m thick) layer of undisturbed subsoil (002) sealed the natural. This was in turn sealed by an 0.3m thick layer of made ground (004) over which was 0.15m of imported top soil.
- 3.7.4 Test Pit 4 was located to the east of Test Pit 3. It was moved slightly north of the east west transect in order to avoid digging into the football pitch. Natural geology was encountered at a depth of 0.6m. A layer of undisturbed subsoil (002), 0.30m thick, sealed the natural deposits across most of the test pit; however 0.25m from its southern edge the subsoil had been removed by a cut [006] with a vertical side and flat base, containing the same material (004) identified in the other test pits as modern made ground (figure 7). This suggests that the area to the north of Test Pit 4 may not have suffered the same degree of disturbance as that found to the south. As in the other test pits, the topsoil here appears to have been imported and was 0.15m thick (001).

- 3.7.5 Located at the far east of the site, Test Pit 5 was shifted slightly north of the east west transect in order to avoid extant remains of the demolished school changing rooms. Natural geology was encountered at 0.45m below ground level and no archaeological features or deposits were present. There was no sign of undisturbed subsoil in this test pit. Instead, a 0.35m thick layer of made ground (004) overlay the natural which was in turn sealed by 0.15m of topsoil.
- 3.7.6 Test Pit 6 was 0.6m deep and was located at the far south of the site, to the east of the all weather sports pitch. Natural geology was encountered at a depth of 0.4m and was sealed by an 0.25m thick layer of made ground (004) above which was 0.15m of topsoil.

3.8 Watching Brief

- 3.8.1 On the 29th and 30th of November 2011 a top soil strip of an area approximately 50m x 70m was observed during construction of a MUGA immediately west of the schools current all weather football pitch see Fig. 4. This work involved ground reduction of only 0.15m therefore no archaeological horizons were impacted and no archaeological contexts were uncovered.
- 3.8.2 On the 13th and 14th of December 2011 further work on the MUGA, west of the current all weather pitch, involved the digging of trenches 11, 12, 13 and 14 to provide drainage for the MUGA the results of which have been discussed above.
- 3.8.3 On the 4th of October 2012 a top soil strip of an area approximately 35m x 45m was observed during construction of a second MUGA immediately East of the schools current all weather football pitch see Fig. 4. Again this work involved ground reduction of only 0.1-0.15m and therefore had no impact on any possible archaeological remains within the construction area.

3.9 Finds Summary

- 3.9.1 Two fragments of animal bone were recovered from the evaluation in the form of a single maxillary 2nd molar from context 40 and an unstratified pig radius. Both are from adult animals with no signs of butchery.
- 3.9.2 Three bricks dating to the 19th century were recovered from context (43). Late post Medieval pottery, a fragment of clay pipe as well as two unidentified iron objects were also recovered.
- 3.9.3 Finds from test pitting consisted of modern (20th century) brick, tile and iron objects (mostly nails) from made ground layer (004) these were not retained.

4 DISCUSSION

- 4.1.1 The evaluation and test pitting at Sir Harry Smith College, Whittlesey has uncovered evidence of a 19th century building, thought to be the workhouse, as well as underlying earlier undated occupation in the car park and playing fields.
- 4.1.2 Ditches and pits uncovered in the playing fields (Trenches 7, 8 and 9), as well as a single ditch revealed in Trench 6 to the south, are indicative of earlier occupation on the site. However, the absence of any artefacts may indicate that these features did not lie in close proximity to a settlement. A compacted gravel feature (57) may have been part of a surface or track way, perhaps connecting to the Fen-Causeway Roman road to the north. These features suggest underlying activity in the area to the south-west of the playing fields, which may extend southwards into Trench 6. However, the paucity of dating evidence precludes accurate dating and although it seems likely that they are of Roman or Saxon origin an earlier, prehistoric date cannot be discounted.
- 4.1.3 Subsequent trenching (Trenches 11,12,13 and 14) carried out during a watching brief of the MUGA, in the area of trenches 7,8 and 9, suggests that a majority of the features were the remains of furrow bases.
- 4.1.4 Concrete footings uncovered in Trenches 2, 3 ,4 and 5 are likely to be associated with the workhouse that was founded sometime between 1834 and 1874. The presence of bricks dating to the late 18th - early 19th century suggests that construction occurred towards the beginning of this period. The depth and width of these footings is unlikely to have been substantial enough to have supported the three storey building but may represent the footings for internal walls, or even the smaller out-buildings seen on the 1st edition O.S map. This evidence is particularly informative about the manner in which these buildings were constructed and will add to the overall plan of the workhouse complex. A substantial thickness of subsoil was preserved beneath these footings indicating that any underlying archaeological deposits would not have been disturbed by the construction of the buildings.
- 4.1.5 The deposits uncovered during the soil profiling show that there has been considerable modern disturbance across the site to a depth of 0.40m to 0.60m below the current ground surface. In the southern and eastern areas of test pitting, particularly Test Pits 2, 5 and 6, this disturbance had led to the complete truncation of the natural subsoil and possible truncation of the natural geology which could have impacted on any archaeological remains in this area. In the northern part of the field (Test Pit 4) there appeared to have been relatively little disturbance. The survival of undisturbed subsoil in Test Pits 1 and 3 also suggests that preservation of any archaeological deposits would be better in the north-west corner of the site.

4.2 Significance

- 4.2.1 The archaeological remains discovered in the playing fields may be of local and even regional significance if they are linked to either the Roman Fen-Causeway to the north or the Saxon cemetery to the west; however given that they are currently undated, it is not possible to judge the relative importance of these features. However, they are certainly of local significance, adding depth to the narrative in an area of Whittlesey where little evidence of activity was known before.
- 4.2.2 Additional information gathered about the workhouse, its date of construction and the layout of the complex will also be of local significance.

4.3 Recommendations

- 4.3.1 Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by the County Archaeology Office.

APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Hand-excavated test pit in garden of caretakers house. No archaeological features or artefacts. Natural gravel deposits encountered.					Avg. depth (m)	0.9
					Width (m)	1.00
					Length (m)	2.00
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
59	Layer	-	0.05	Topsoil	-	-
60	Layer	-	0.45	Levelling	-	-
61	Layer	-	0.10	Levelling	-	-
62	Layer	-	0.04	Gravel	-	-
63	Layer	-	0.12	Sub-soil	-	-
Trench 2						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Hand-excavated test pit in garden of caretakers house. No archaeological features or artefacts. Modern pit truncated concrete foundation that ran north to south. Natural gravel deposits encountered.					Avg. depth (m)	1.00
					Width (m)	1.00
					Length (m)	2.00
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
59	Layer	-	0.05	Topsoil	-	-
60	Layer	-	0.20	Levelling	-	-
Trench 3						
General description					Orientation	-
Hand-excavated test pit in fenced area to the east of the car park. No archaeological features or artefacts. Concrete foundation ran north to south. Associated with rubble layer. Natural gravel deposits encountered.					Avg. depth (m)	0.86
					Width (m)	1.65
					Length (m)	2.45
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
39	Layer	-	0.19	Topsoil	-	-
40	Layer	-	0.46	Subsoil	-	-
41	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
42	Deposit	-	0.24	Concrete footing	-	-
43	Layer	-	0.10	Rubble	Ceramic, brick	post-Medieval

Trench 4						
General description				Orientation	N-S	
Machine excavated trench in grassed area in centre of the car park. Concrete footing encountered running east to west as well as the lower courses of a modern building to the north of the trench. Natural gravels were encountered to the south. No archaeological features or artefacts.				Avg. depth (m)	0.90	
				Width (m)	1.80	
				Length (m)	17.50	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
51	Layer	-	0.10	Topsoil	-	-
52	Layer	-	0.30	Rubble	-	-
53	Layer	-	0.30	Levelling	-	-
54	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 5						
General description				Orientation	N-S	
Machine excavated trench in grassed area in centre of the car park. Concrete footing encountered running east to west as well as the lower courses of a modern building to the north of the trench. Natural gravels were encountered to the south. No archaeological features or artefacts.				Avg. depth (m)	0.92	
				Width (m)	1.80	
				Length (m)	18	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
44	Layer	-	0.36	Overburden	-	-
45	Layer	-	0.56	Subsoil	-	-
46	Deposit	-	0.32	Concrete Footing	-	-
47	Cut	-	0.32	Foundation Trench	-	-
48	Deposit	-	0.42	Concrete Footing	-	-
49	Deposit	-	0.42	Concrete Footing	-	-
50	Deposit	-	0.42	Concrete Footing	-	-

Trench 6						
General description				Orientation	N-S	
Machine excavated 'T' shaped trench to the west of the school building. A ditch running north-east to south-west was uncovered. A modern drain truncated natural deposits in the centre of the trench. Natural gravels were encountered.				Avg. depth (m)	0.95	
				Width (m)	1.80	
				Length (m)	5.00 x 5.00	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
34	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil	-	-
35	Layer	-	0.33	Subsoil	-	-

36	Cut	3.00	0.50	Drainage Trench	-	modern
37	Fill	-	0.10	Trench fill	-	modern
38	Fill	-	0.40	Trench fill	-	modern
64	Fill	0.50	0.20	Ditch fill	-	-
65	Cut	0.50	0.20	Ditch	-	-

Trench 7						
General description				Orientation		E-W
Machine excavated trench in playing field. Two medieval furrows were encountered running north-south. One pit and one ditch were also found. Parallel with the eastern boundary. Natural gravels were encountered.				Avg. depth (m)		0.50
				Width (m)		1.80
				Length (m)		23.40
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
26	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
27	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
28	fill	2.50	0.20	-	-	-
29	cut	2.50	0.20	Furrow	-	-
30	fill	2.00	0.15	-	-	-
31	cut	2.00	0.15	Furrow	-	-
68	fill	0.50	0.20	Ditch Fill	-	-
69	cut	0.50	0.20	Ditch	-	-
70	fill	1.50	0.50	Pit Fill	-	-
71	cut	1.50	0.50	Pit	-	-

Trench 8						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Machine excavated trench in playing field. Parallel with the western boundary. A ditch ran north to south through this trench and was associated with two pits. Natural gravels were encountered.				Avg. depth (m)		0.55
				Width (m)		1.80
				Length (m)		25.00
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
10	Fill	0.85	0.40	-	-	-
11	Cut	0.85	0.40	Pit	-	-
12	Fill	0.65	0.16	-	-	-
13	Cut	0.65	0.16	Pit	-	-
14	Fill	0.30	0.10	-	-	-
15	Cut	0.30	0.10	Ditch	-	-
16	Fill	0.60	0.10	-	-	-

17	Cut	0.60	0.10	Ditch	-	-
18	Layer	-	0.10	Topsoil	-	-
19	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil	-	-
20	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
21	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 9						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Machine excavated trench in playing fields. Two medieval furrows were encountered running north to south. A compacted gravel layer may have been a trackway or surface aligned north-east to south-west. Natural gravels were encountered.					Avg. depth (m)	0.27
					Width (m)	1.80
					Length (m)	14.10
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
22	Layer	-		Topsoil	-	-
23	Layer	-		Subsoil	-	-
24	Fill	0.92	0.05	-	-	-
25	Cut	0.92	0.05	Furrow	-	-
32	Fill	1.80	0.07	-	-	-
33	Cut	1.80	0.07	Furrow	-	-
57	Deposit	2.50	0.27	Surface\Track	-	-
58	Cut	2.50	0.27	Foundation	-	-

Trench 11						
General description					Orientation	W-E
Machine excavated drainage trench in playing fields. After the removal of turf/top soil. Two possible ditches and furrow were encountered running south to north. Natural gravels were encountered.					Avg. depth (m)	0.75
					Width (m)	0.6
					Length (m)	64
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
100	Fill	1	0.7	FO 101	-	-
101	Cut	1	0.7	Ditch	-	-
102	Fill	1.5	0.65	FO 103	-	-
103	Cut	1.5	0.65	Ditch/Furrow	-	-
104	Fill	3	0.6	FO 105	-	-
105	Cut	3	0.6	Furrow	-	-

Trench 12						
General description					Orientation	S-N

Machine excavated drainage trench in playing fields, after removal of turf/top soil. A single Pit/Ditch and three Pits were found, the natural gravels was also encountered.				Avg. depth (m)	0.6	
				Width (m)	0.6	
				Length (m)	45	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
106	Fill	2.5	0.55	FO 107	-	-
107	Cut	2.5	0.55	Pit/Ditch	-	-
108	Fill	0.8	0.35	FO 109	-	-
109	Cut	0.8	0.35	Pit	-	-
110	Fill	0.7	0.6	FO 111	-	-
111	Cut	0.7	0.6	Pit	-	-
112	Fill	0.9	0.55	FO 113	-	-
113	Cut	0.9	0.55	Pit	-	-

Trench 13						
General description				Orientation	W-E	
Machine excavated drainage trench in playing fields, after the removal of turf/top soil. A series of furrow bases were found, the natural gravels were also encountered.				Avg. depth (m)	0.55	
				Width (m)	0.6	
				Length (m)	64	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
114	Fill	2.2	0.55	FO 115	-	-
115	Cut	2.2	0.55	Furrow	-	-
116	Fill	2.3	0.55	FO 117	-	-
117	Cut	2.3	0.55	Furrow	-	-
118	Fill	1.5	0.5	FO 119	-	-
119	Cut	1.5	0.5	Furrow	-	-
120	Fill	5.5	0.6	FO 121	-	-
121	Cut	5.5	0.6	Furrow	-	-
122	Fill	2	0.55	FO 123		
123	Cut	2	0.55	Furrow		
124	Fill	6	0.4	FO 125		
125	Cut	6	0.4	Furrow		

Trench 14						
General description				Orientation	S-N	
Machine excavated drainage trench in playing fields after the removal of turf/top soil. The natural gravels were encountered.				Avg. depth (m)	0.6	
				Width (m)	0.6	

					Length (m)	45
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
126	Fill	2.1	0.5	FO 127	-	-
127	Cut	2.1	0.5	Ditch/Furrow	-	-
128	Fill	2.3	0.5	FO 129	-	-
129	Cut	2.3	0.5	Ditch/Furrow	-	-

Test Pit 1						
General description						
Machine excavated test pit. Trench devoid of archaeology consists of top soil overlying layers of made ground and redeposited natural which subsequently overly original subsoil which in turn overlies natural march gravels					Avg. depth (m)	0.75
					Width (m)	1
					Length (m)	1
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
001	Layer	1+	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
004	Layer	1+	0.35	Made Ground	Modern brick	Modern
005	Layer	1+	0.05	Redeposited Natural	-	-
002	Layer	1+	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
003	Layer	1+	n/a	Natural	-	-

Test Pit 2						
General description						
Machine excavated test pit. Trench devoid of archaeology consists of top soil overlying layer of made ground overlying natural geology.					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
					Width (m)	1
					Length (m)	1
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
001	Layer	1+	0.1	Top Soil	-	-
004	Layer	1+	0.3	Made Ground	Modern iron Finds	Modern
003	Layer	1+	n/a	Natural	-	-

Test Pit 3						
General description						
Machine excavated test pit. Trench devoid of archaeology consists of top soil overlying layer of made ground which in turn overlies the					Avg. depth (m)	0.6
					Width (m)	1

original subsoil and natural geology.					Length (m)	1
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
001	Layer	1+	0.15	Topsoil	-	-
004	Layer	1+	0.3	Made Ground	Modern brick	Modern
002	Layer	1+	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
003	Layer	1+	n/a	Natural	-	-

Test Pit 4						
General description						
Machine excavated test pit. Trench devoid of archaeology. Below topsoil modern cut through subsoil seen running east-west through test pit. Cut filled with made ground layer. Made ground and subsoil in turn overlay natural geology.					Avg. depth (m)	0.6
					Width (m)	1
					Length (m)	1
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
001	Layer	1+	0.15	Topsoil	-	-
004	Layer / Fill	1+	0.3	Made Ground	Modern Tile	Modern
006	Cut	1+	0.3	Modern stripping of top/subsoil for levelling of ground	-	Modern
002	Layer	1+	0.3	Subsoil	-	-
003	Layer	1+	0.15+	Natural	-	-

Test Pit 5						
General description						
Machine excavated test pit. Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying made ground overlying natural.					Avg. depth (m)	0.6
					Width (m)	1
					Length (m)	1
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
001	Layer	1+	0.1	Topsoil	-	-
004	Layer	1+	0.35	Made Ground	Modern brick	Modern
003	Layer	1+	0.15+	Natural	-	-

Test Pit 6						
General description						

Machine excavated test pit. Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying made ground overlying natural.					Avg. depth (m)	0.6
					Width (m)	1
					Length (m)	1
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
001	Layer	1+	0.15	Topsoil	-	-
004	Layer	1+	0.25	Made Ground	Modern Fe	Modern
003	Layer	1+	0.2+	Natural	-	-

APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 The Pottery

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

B.1.1 The evaluation produced a small pottery assemblage of six sherds, weighing 0.064kg, from a single contexts. The condition of the overall assemblage is unabraded and the average sherd weight is 10.6g.

B.1.2 Ceramic fabric abbreviations used in the text are:

ENGS	English Stoneware
PMR	Post Medieval Redware
RFWE	Refined White Earthen Ware

Methodology

B.1.3 The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG) documents *A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms* (MPRG, 1998) and *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics* (MPRG, 2001) act as a standard.

B.1.4 Dating was carried out using OA East's in-house system based on that previously used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all previously described medieval and post-medieval types. All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed. All the pottery has been recorded and dated on a context-by-context basis.

B.1.5 The pottery and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition.

Assemblage

B.1.6 Context 39 contain a single sherd from a PMR handled jar, a rim sherd from a 19th century stoneware blacking bottle and four sherds of 19th or 20th century transfer decorated RFWE.

Statement of Research Potential and Further Work

- B.1.7 An assemblage of this size provides only basic dating information for a site. None of the pottery is likely to be located in its place of primary deposition and unless further excavation takes place no further work is required on this assemblage.

Context	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Context Date Range
	ENGS	Bottle	1	0.013	19th or early 20th century
	PMR	Jar	1	0.022	
	RFWE	Plate	4	0.029	

Table 1: Pottery dating

B.2 Clay Tobacco Pipes

Assemblage

- B.2.1 A single short fragment of white ball clay pipe stem weighing 0.004kg, was recovered from Trench 8. The stem is not closely datable and no further work is required on this assemblage.

B.3 Building Stone

Assemblage

- B.3.1 A single fragment of blue-black welsh slate, weighing 0.029kg was recovered from context 39. No further work is required on the assemblage.

B.4 Ceramic Building Material

By Robert Atkins

Assemblage

- B.4.1 Two complete bricks (5.3kg) and a part brick (1kg) were recovered from context (43). The two complete bricks are of the same size and fabric and were probably made at the same time. They are 9" (230mm) long by 4¼" (105mm) wide by 2½" (60mm) thick and each weighs 2.65kg. They are in a yellow clay sandy fabric and had been made in wooden molds. Both are unfroged with creases along one side and small quantities of hard lime mortar are still attached.
- B.4.2 The bricks are likely to date from the very late 18th to early 19th centuries. They are very unlikely to post date c.1850 due to changes in manufacturing causing bricks to become progressively thicker by the middle 19th century; in 1840, the Imperial brick of a nominal size of 9" x 4½" x 3" was widely adopted. It is possible these 'earlier' bricks were reused from nearby structures or were used in the primary construction of the workhouse.
- B.4.3 The part brick is 4¼" (105mm) wide and had been froged (60mm wide and 15mm deep). The brick is very well made and dates from late 19th to early 20th centuries.

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APPENDIX D. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-103801		
Project Name	Sir Harry Smith College, Whittlesey. evaluation, test pitting and watching brief		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	31-05-2011	Finish	04-10-2012
Previous Work (by OA East)	Yes	Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	WHSSHS11	Planning App. No.	PRE-APP
HER No.	ECB 3571	Related HER/OASIS No.	

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS 5
Development Type	Public Building

Please select all techniques used:

<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> Grab-Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new	<input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-Core	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch	<input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure
<input type="checkbox"/> Augering	<input type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Test Pits
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search	<input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core
<input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking	<input type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography	

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) and significant finds using the [MDA Object type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Structural	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901	pottery	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901
Ditches	Uncertain	bricks	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901
Pits	Uncertain		Select period...

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible) Sir Harry Smith Community College Eastrea Road, Whittlesey, Peterborough PE7 1XB	
District	Fenland		
Parish	Whittlesey		
HER	Cambridge		
Study Area	0.65ha	National Grid Reference	TL 276 972

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Andy Thomas
Project Design Originator	Stephen Macaulay
Project Manager	Stephen Macaulay
Supervisor	Gareth Rees

Project Archives

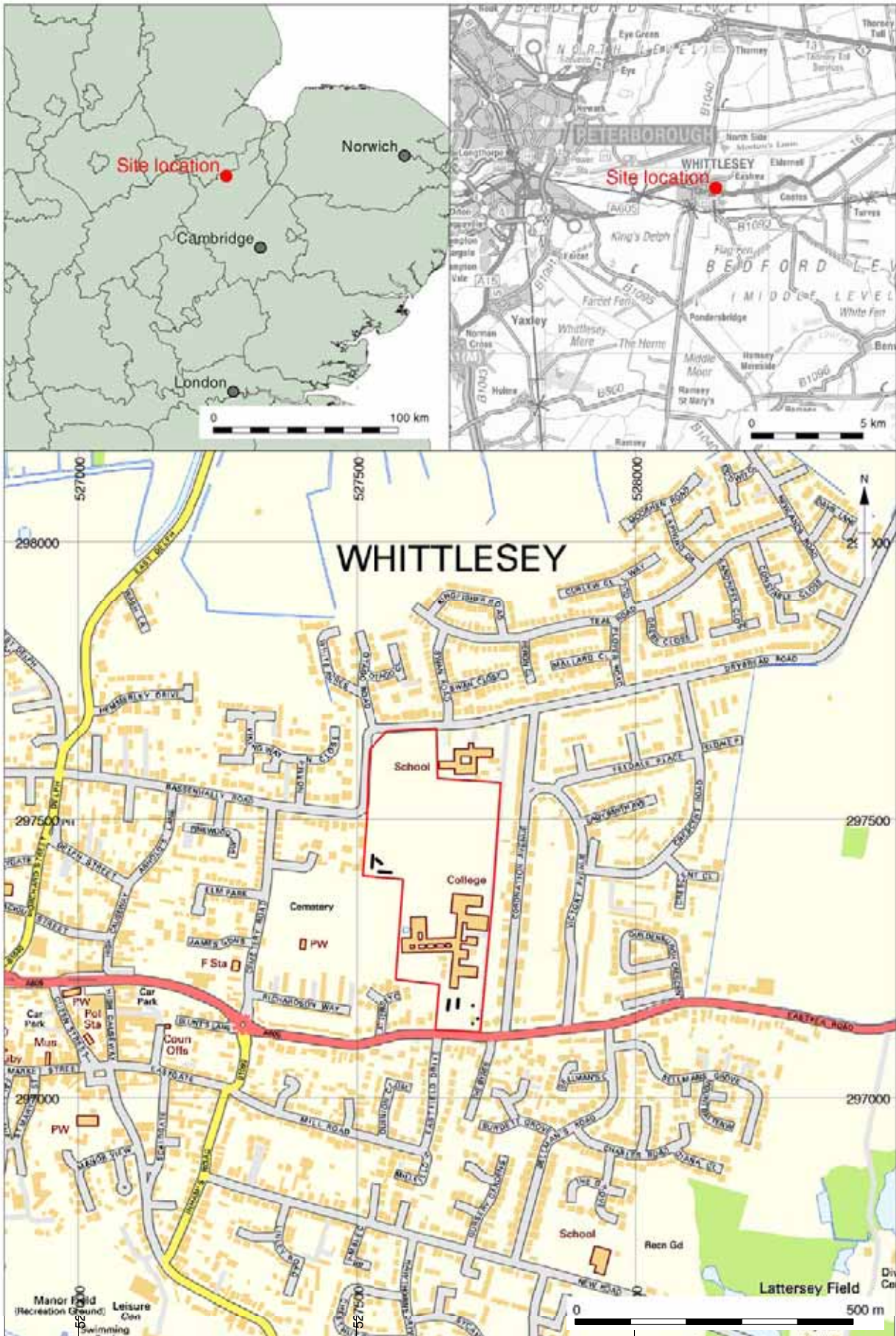
Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
OAEAST	OAEAST	OAEAST
WHSSHS11	WHSSHS11	WHSSHS11

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Database	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Illustrations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drawing
<input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript
<input type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/> Map
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Matrices
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text	<input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm
<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/> Misc.
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location showing trenches (black) and development area (red)



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Figure 2: 1st Edition 25" Ordnance Survey map 1885 (grid sq 1015), with trenches shown (red) (scale 1:10 000)

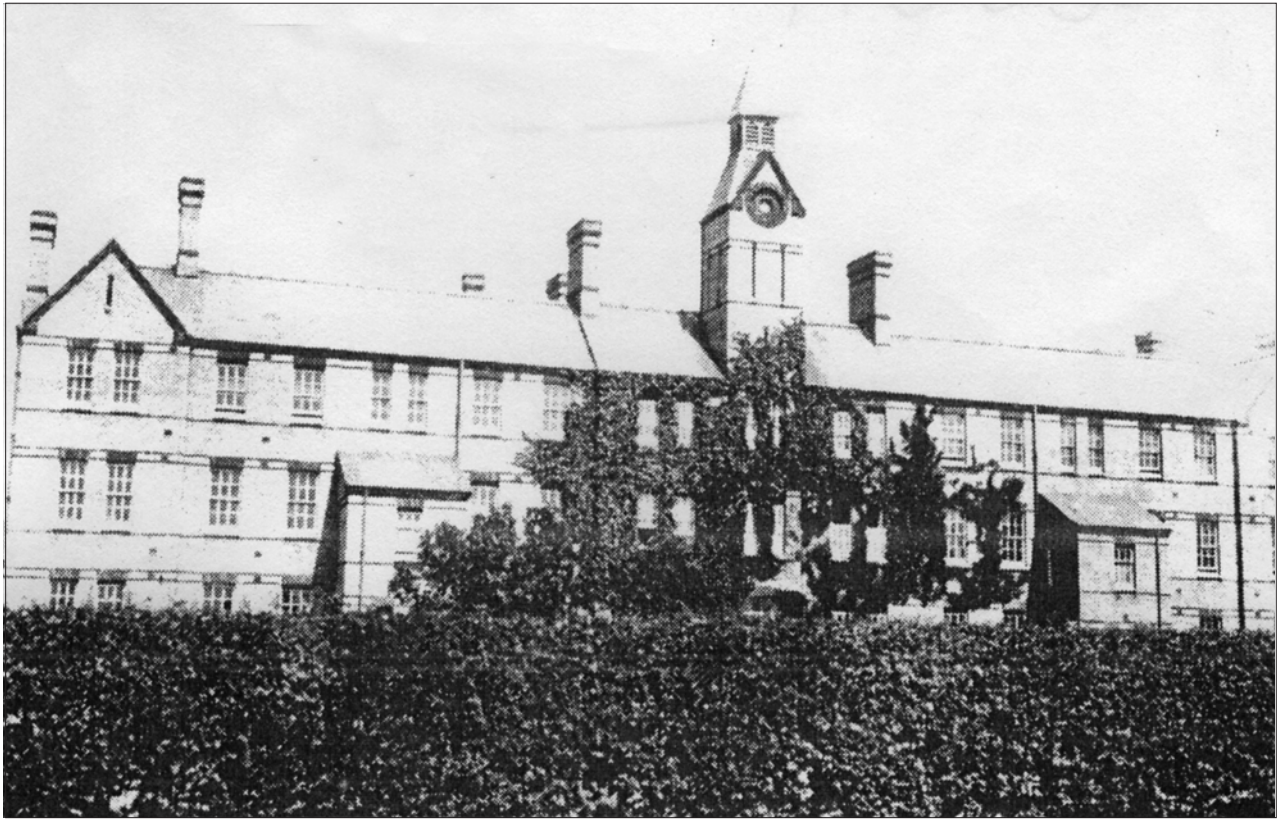


Figure 3: Whittlesey Workhouse (viewed from Eastrea Road)

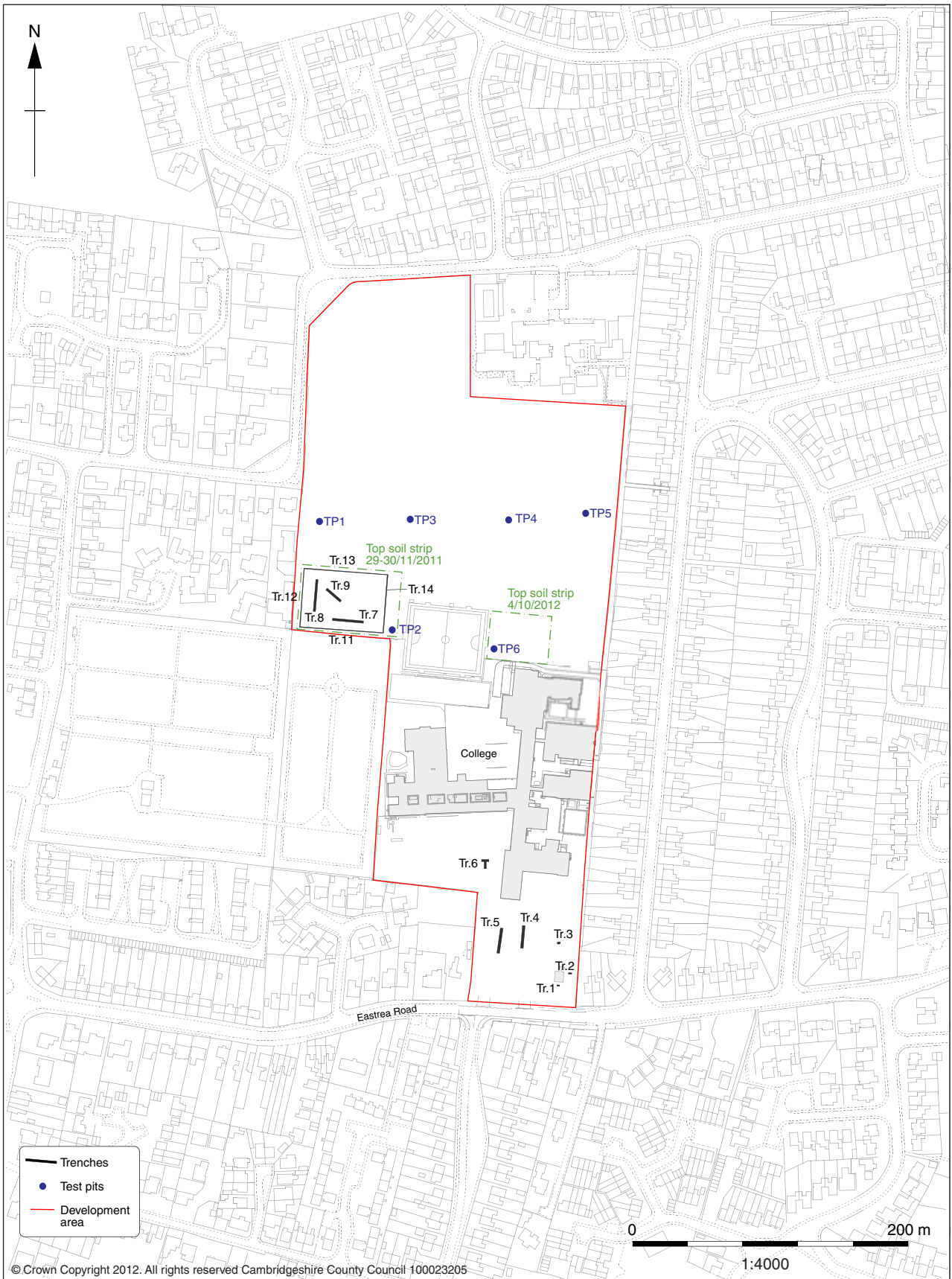


Figure 4: Development area with trenches highlighted. Scale 1:4000

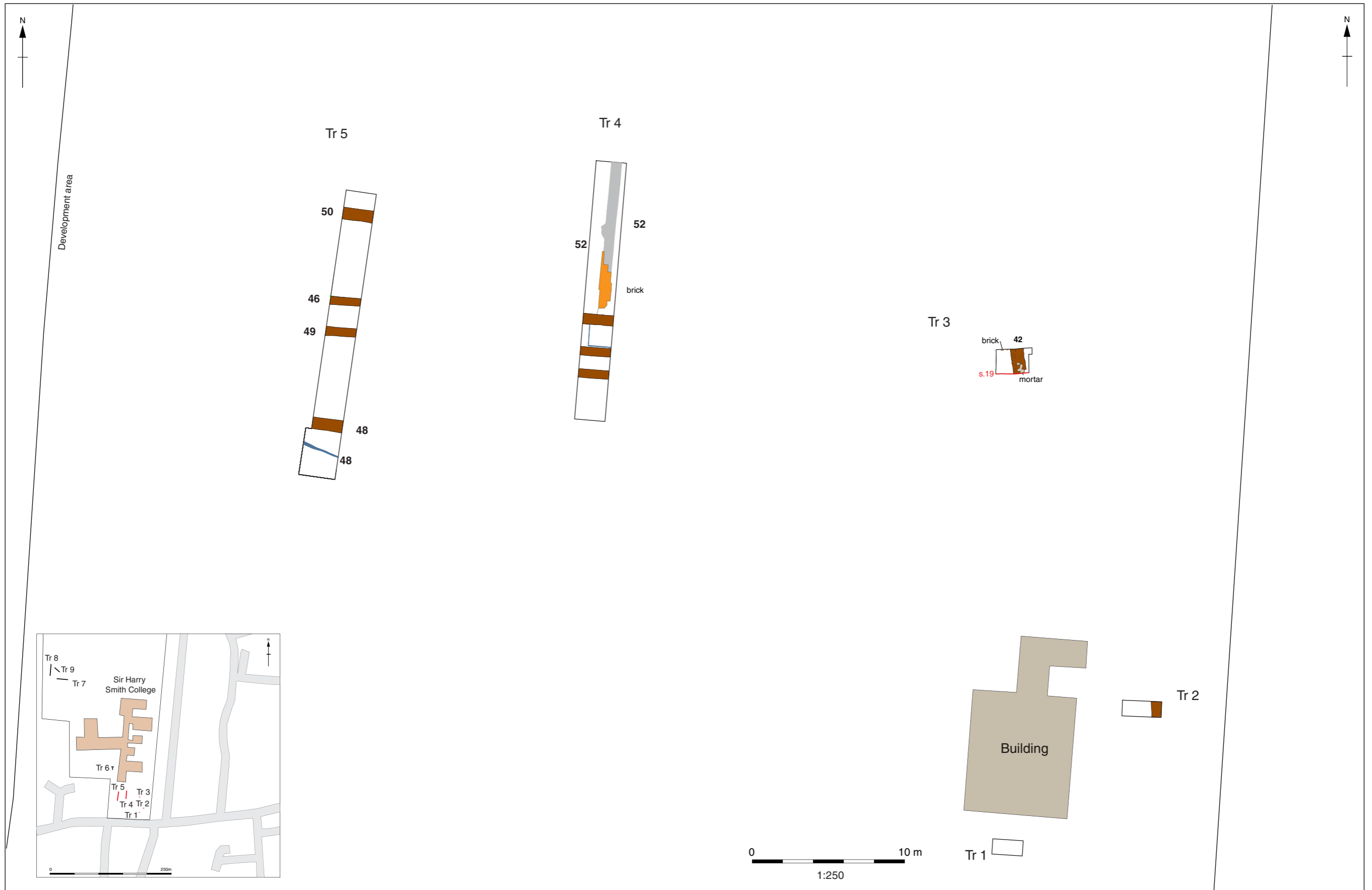


Figure 5a: Trench plans 2-5

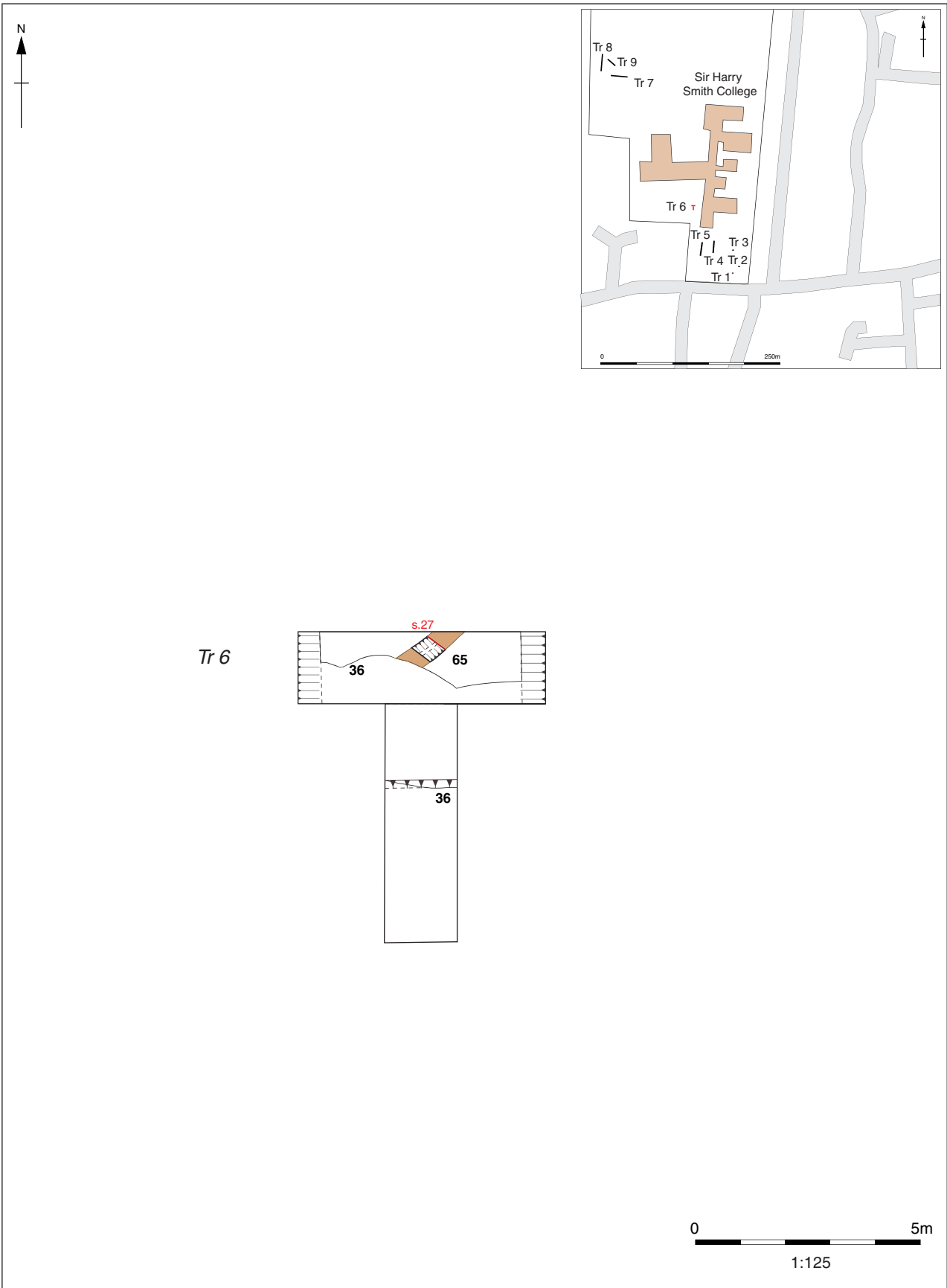


Figure 5b: Trench plan 6

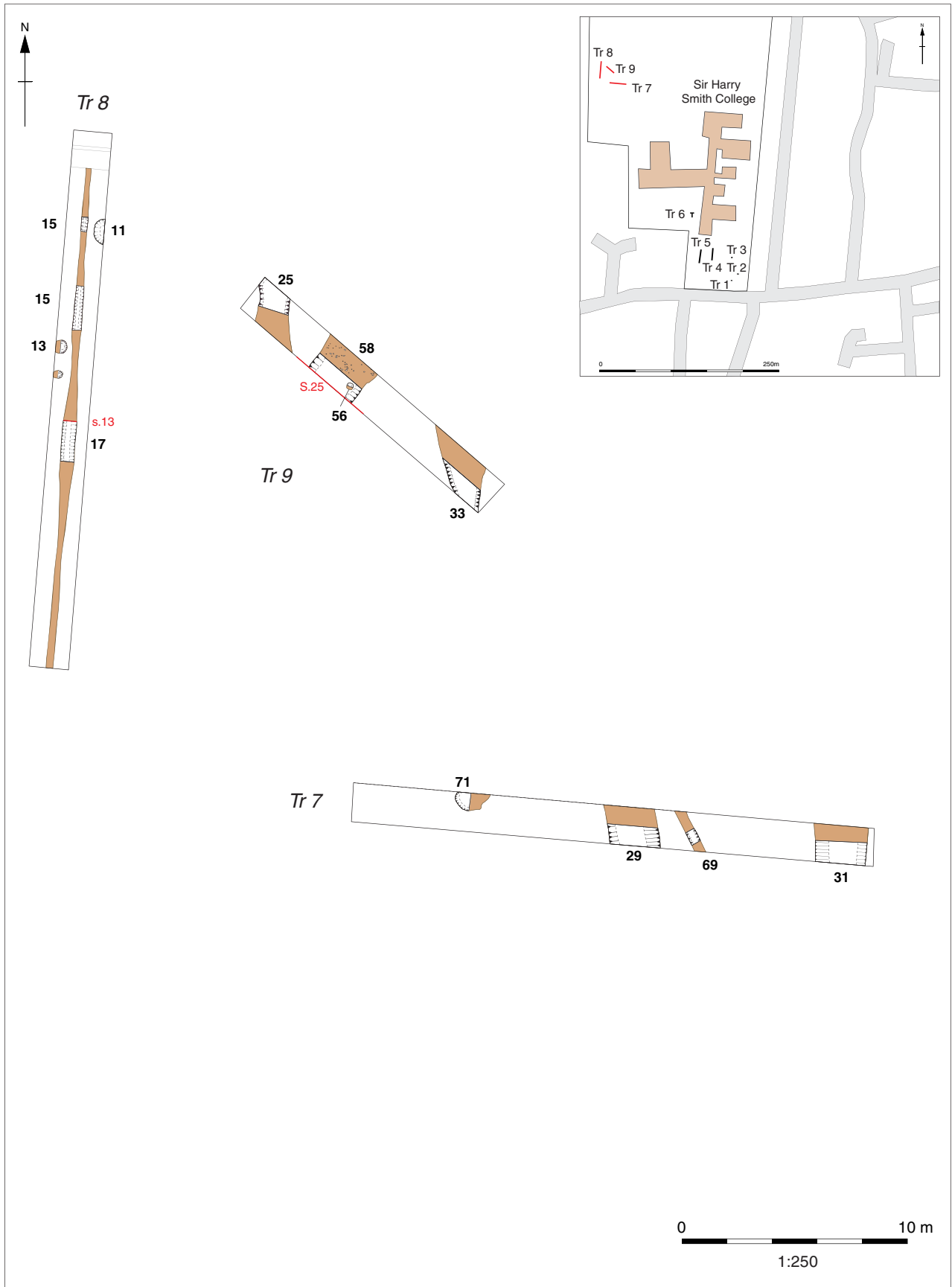


Figure 5c: Trench plans 7,8 & 9

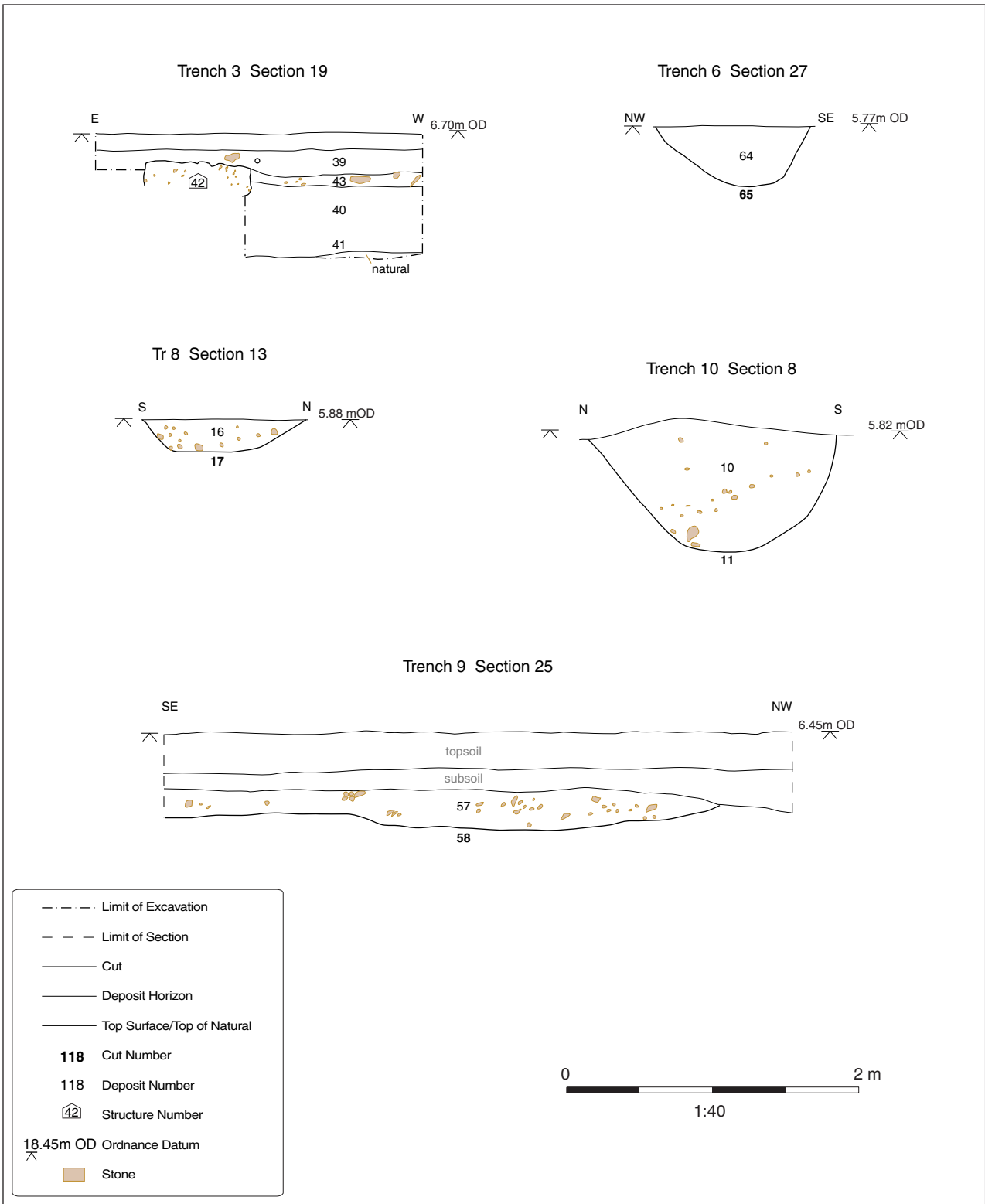


Figure 6: Selected sections

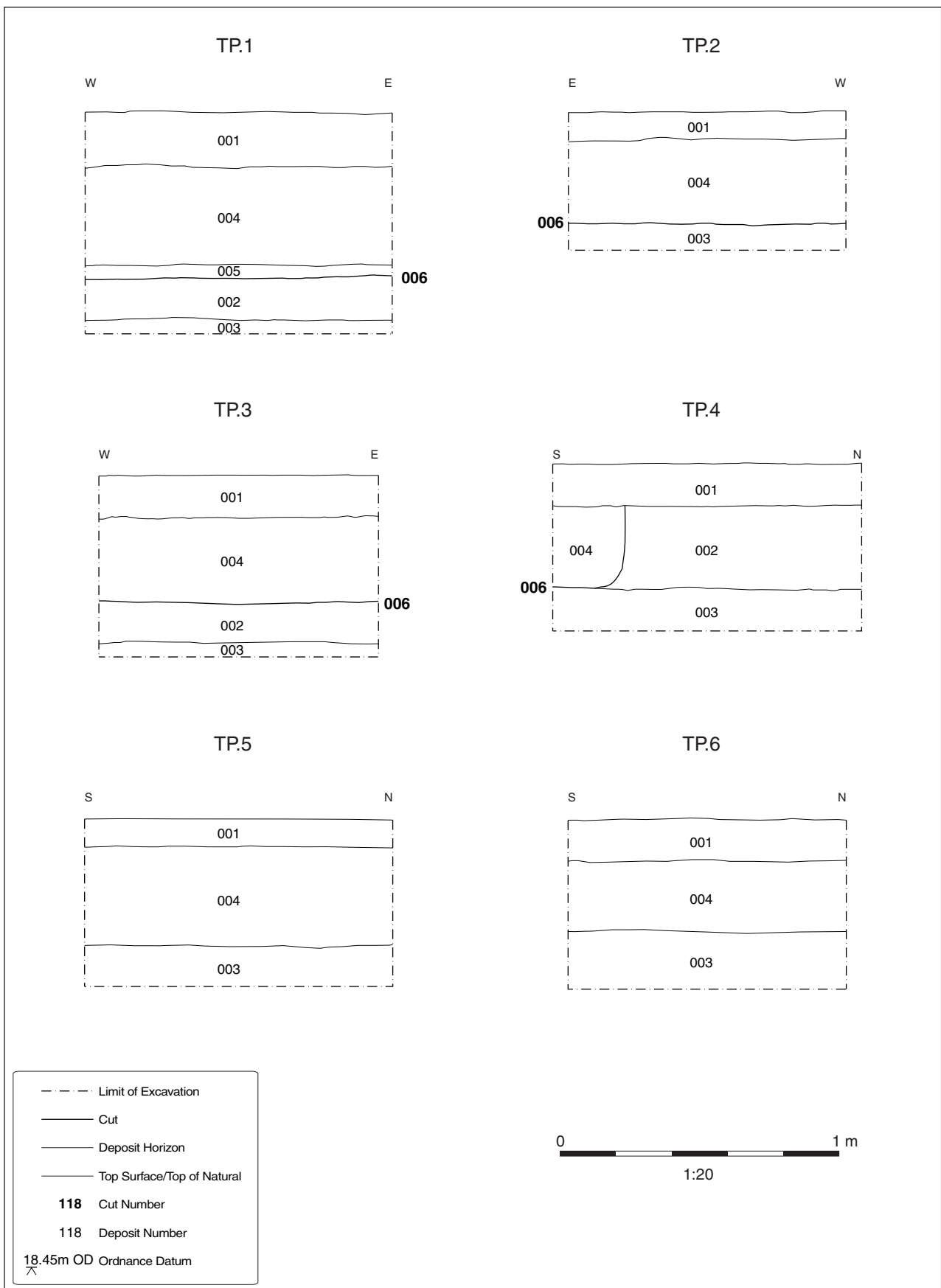


Figure 7: Soil profiles (test pitting)

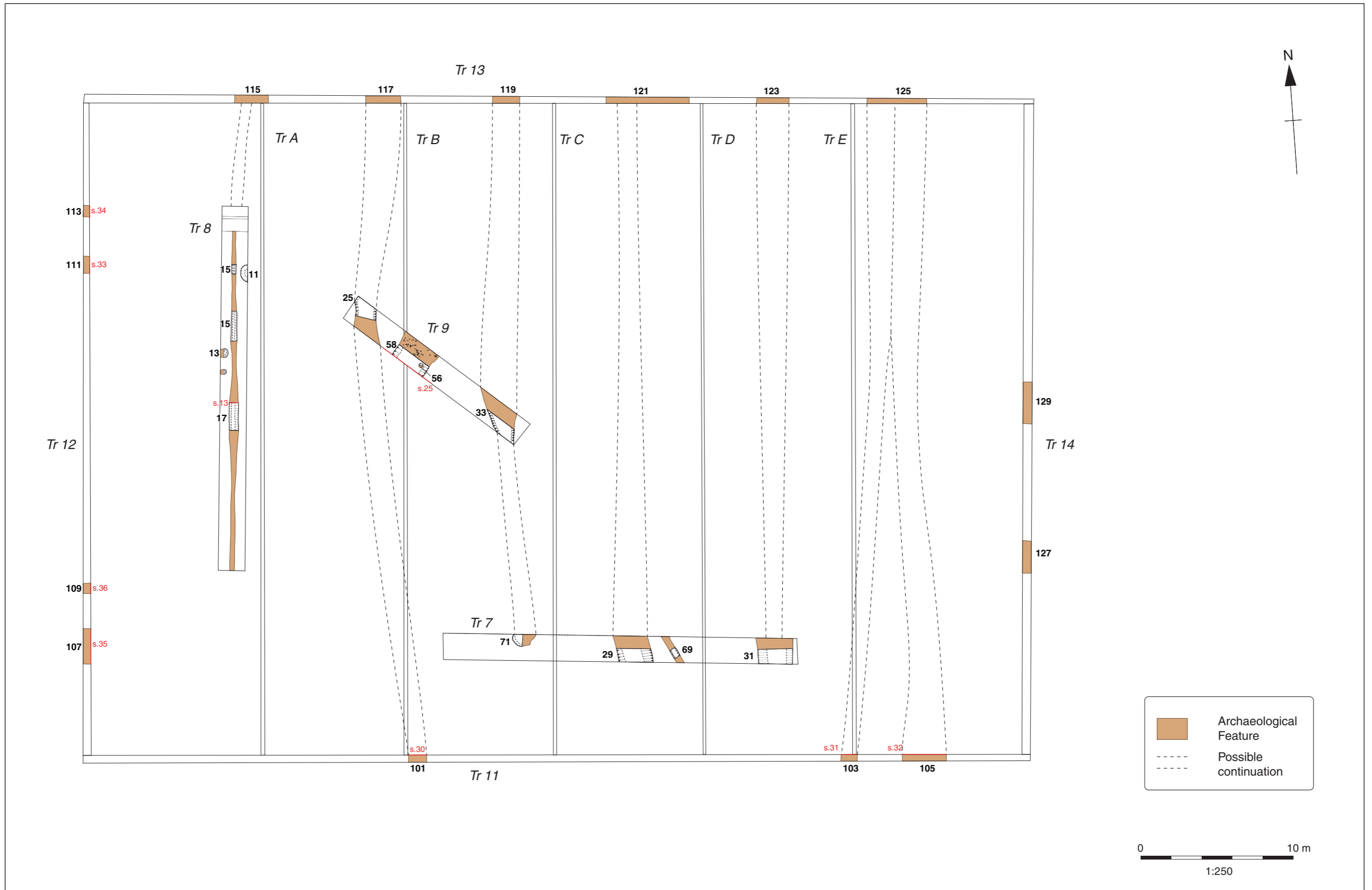


Figure 8: Plan of watching brief excavation and suggested relationships



Plate 1: Trench 4. Concrete footing overlying subsoil. Facing north



Plate 2: Trench 5. Concrete footings overlying subsoil. Facing south



Plate 3: Ditch [65], Trench 6. Facing north-east



Plate 4: Trench 8. Pit [11] and ditch [15] running north-south along the the trench.



Plate 5: Compacted gravel track or surface (57), Trench 9. Facing south-west



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