

# Medieval Remains at Wistow Rising Main, Warboys, Cambridgeshire



## Archaeological Watching Brief Report



February 2014

**Client: Anglian Water**

OA East Report No: 1571

OASIS No: oxfordar3-168718

NGR: TL 2943 8037

## **Medieval Remains at Wistow Rising Main, Warboys, Cambridgeshire**

*Archaeological Watching Brief*

*By Helen Stocks-Morgan BSc*

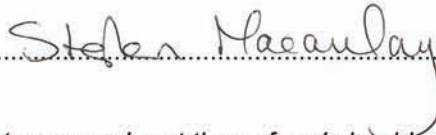
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*Editor: Chris Thatcher BA*

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*Report Date: February 2014*

**Report Number:** 1571  
**Site Name:** Wistow Rising Main, Warboys  
**HER Event No:** CHER 4072  
**Date of Works:** January 2014  
**Client Name:** Anglian Water  
**Grid Ref:** TL 2943 8037  
**Site Code:** WAR WRM 13  
**Finance Code:** WAR WRM 13  
**Receiving Body:** CCC Stores, Landbeach  
**Accession No:** WAR WRM13  
**Prepared by:** Helen Stocks-Morgan  
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**Date:** 11/2/14  
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## Summary

*In January 2014 OA East carried out an archaeological watching brief on the Wistow Rising Main at Warboys, Cambridgeshire (TL 2943 8037). The monitoring was carried out on reception pits for directional drilling during construction of a new water mains.*

*To the south of the site a medieval field boundary was encountered immediately to the south of the present day field boundary. This is likely to have formed part of a rectilinear enclosure around the churchyard, to the north. A post-medieval field boundary, aligned east to west, was seen to the north of the site on the same alignment as a nearby existing boundary. It is suggested that this represented the original field boundary, which has subsequently migrated to the north.*



## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological watching brief was conducted at on land west of Ramsey Road, Warboys, Cambridgeshire (TL 2943 8037).
- 1.1.2 This archaeological watching brief was on behalf of Anglian Water Ltd, undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC), supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East (Macaulay, 2013).
- 1.1.3 The work was undertaken to comply with Anglian Waters Code of Practice.
- 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 The site is situated on a slight rise at a height of 25m AOD, surrounded by fenland to the north and east and the Ouse valley to the west.
- 1.2.2 The underlying bedrock is West Walton Formation and Ampthill Clay formation. The superficial deposits consist of Oadby member Diamicton. (British Geological Survey, 1995).

### 1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 A search of the historical records within a 1km radius of the route of the water main was conducted. The archaeological remains are concentrated to the south-east of the route near to the modern day village of Warboys. The results are summarised below.

#### Prehistoric

- 1.3.2 An Iron Age scabbard was found to the north of the pipeline (HER 03657), adjacent to this find was a small quantity of kiln furniture, although undated it is likely that these are related due to their close proximity.

#### 1.3.3 Medieval

- 1.3.4 The church of St Mary Magdalene lies 400m to the north-east of the pipeline and was originally founded in the 12th Century (HER 03540). Directly south of the parish church lies a manor house with associated moat (HER 10072) and fishponds (HER 03586).
- 1.3.5 The remains of ridge and furrow associated with medieval cultivation strips is recorded to the east of the church (HER 10058) and to the north (HER 11638, MCB 20005).

### 1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 The author would like to thank Anglian Water who commissioned and funded the archaeological work and the Barhale site team who facilitated the investigations. The fieldwork was completed by James Fairbairn, Pat Moan and Helen Stocks-Morgan. The project was managed by Stephen Macaulay.
- 1.4.2 The brief for archaeological works was written by Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team, who monitored the watching brief.



## 2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The objective of this watching brief was to preserve the archaeological evidence contained within the development area by record and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site.
- 2.1.2 The watching brief was to be conducted within the context of national, regional and local frameworks in particular English Heritage (Medleycott, 2011).

### 2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The construction of the water pipeline was undertaken by directional drilling. At points where the alignment of the pipeline changed, reception pits were excavated by machine in order to join the pipe together.
- 2.2.2 The soil stripping of these reception pits was carried out under archaeological supervision and any archaeological features were recorded, in accordance with a brief supplied by Cambridgeshire county council (Thomas, 2013).
- 2.2.3 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a wheeled JCB-type excavator using a toothless ditching bucket.
- 2.2.4 The site survey was carried out by David Brown using Leica GPS fitted with *Smartnet* technology.
- 2.2.5 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.
- 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 Site conditions varied between each visit, from dry to wet conditions. These conditions did not hamper the work.

### 3 RESULTS

#### 3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The trenches are presented below in numerical order (see Fig. 1 for trench locations). The natural geology was an orange clay unless otherwise stated.

#### 3.2 Trench Results

##### Trench 1

- 3.2.1 The trench measured 8m long, 1.5m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.5m, in order to locate the original water main. A subsoil layer (2) was encountered, 0.2m in thickness, comprising a mid brown silty clay. A dark greyish brown silty clay topsoil (1) was recorded, 0.3m in thickness. No archaeology was recorded in this trench.

##### Trench 2

- 3.2.2 The trench measured 8m long, 1.5m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.5m, in order to locate the original water main. A subsoil layer (4) 0.3m thick was encountered. The overlying topsoil (3) was 0.2m in thickness. No archaeology was recorded in this trench.

##### Trench 3

- 3.2.3 The trench measured 8m long, 1.5m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.8m, in order to locate the original water main. A blue clay natural was seen, overlain by subsoil (4), 0.3m in thickness. The topsoil deposit (3) was 0.2m in thickness. No archaeology was recorded in this trench.

##### Trench 4

- 3.2.4 The trench measured 7.5m long and 1.5m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.6m, in order to locate the original water main. The subsoil layer (4) was 0.2m thick and overlain by a 0.2m thick topsoil (3).
- 3.2.5 In the northern end of the trench was an east to west aligned ditch (**10**), which was severely truncated to the south by the existing water pipe (see fig. 2 and plate 1). The full profile was not seen in this trench, however it had steep sides. Its observed width was 2.5m and 0.3m in depth (see fig. 3 for section). This ditch was filled by a dark brownish grey silt clay fill (9) which contained mid 14th to 15th century pottery and a fragment of cow bone.

##### Trench 5

- 3.2.6 Trench 5 lay 20m to the south and measured 4m in length and 1.5m wide. Topsoil (3) was 0.2m in depth. A dark greyish brown silty clay (11) was exposed, 0.3m thick throughout the trench. This was heavily truncated by the existing water main, but thought to be the continuation of the ditch seen in Trench 4.

##### Trench 6

- 3.2.7 Trench 6 was located in the north-eastern part of Field 1 and measured 4.1m long and 2.4m wide. Subsoil (4) was encountered that was 0.14m thick, overlain by topsoil (3) 0.4m thick. A dark brownish grey silty clay (5) was seen in this trench measuring 0.5m

thick, which contained mid 14th to 15th century pottery and a sheep's metatarsal (see fig.2). This is thought to be the continuation of the ditch seen in Trenches 4 and 5.

### **Trench 7**

- 3.2.8 Trench 7 was T shaped, measuring 4m north to south and 7m east to west. Subsoil (4) was recorded that was 0.4m thick, overlain by topsoil (3) 0.3m thick. In the northern end of the trench was an east to west aligned ditch (**8**) (see fig. 2). The full profile was not seen in this trench, however it had steep sides. Its observed width was 1.4m and 0.6m in depth (see fig. 3 for section). This ditch was filled by a dark brownish grey silt clay fill (7) This is thought to be the continuation of the ditch seen in Trenches 4, 5 and 6.

### **Trench 8**

- 3.2.9 Trench 8 was aligned north to south before turning towards the north-west. It measured 25m in length. A subsoil layer (2) was encountered, 0.1m thick, comprising a mid greyish brown silty clay. The topsoil (1) was a dark greyish brown silty clay, 0.3m thick.
- 3.2.10 Towards the north-western end of the trench lay an east to west aligned ditch (**13**), measuring 1m wide and 0.4m deep. It had steep sides and a concave base with a dark brownish grey silty clay fill (12) which contained frequent modern bricks.

### **Trench 9**

- 3.2.11 Trench 9 was aligned north to south and was 10m in length. A subsoil layer (2) 0.8m thick was encountered, overlain by a 0.3m thick topsoil layer (1). No archaeology was recorded in this trench.

### **Trench 10**

- 3.2.12 Trench 10 was T shaped, measuring 15m east to west and 4m north to south. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.3m deep. Topsoil (3) was recorded throughout the trench. The trench did not impact any deposits below the topsoil layer.

### **Trench 11**

- 3.2.13 Trench 11 was 11.2m north to south. An extension was excavated from mid way through the trench curving towards the west for 6m. A subsoil layer (2) 0.8m thick was encountered, overlain by a 0.3m thick, topsoil layer (1). No archaeology was recorded in this trench.

### **Trench 12**

- 3.2.14 The trench measured 14m long, 1.5m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.1m. A blue clay natural was seen overlain by subsoil (2), 0.4m in thickness. Topsoil (1) was recorded, 0.3m in thickness. No archaeology was recorded in this trench.

## **3.3 Finds Summary**

- 3.3.1 The watching brief produced a small pottery assemblage of 20 sherds, weighing 0.166kg, recovered from two contexts. The pottery assemblage has a date range of mid 14th to 15th Century AD.
- 3.3.2 Five fragments of animal bone were recovered. The total weight of bone recovered was 26g. Only two elements were identifiable to species; a portion of cattle rib and a heavily gnawed sheep metatarsal (most likely caused by a dog).

## 4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

### 4.1 Discussion

- 4.1.1 The earliest archaeological remains recorded on site date from the Late Medieval period, comprising an east to west ditch (**6**). This ditch lay immediately to the south and parallel to the present day field boundary, in the north of Field 1. It is likely that this ditch forms part of a medieval enclosure which surrounded the church. At some point after the 15th century the ditch was incorporated into the larger rectilinear field system by the extension westwards of the ditch line, into the field system we see today.
- 4.1.2 A later Post-medieval field boundary (**13**) was encountered to the north of the site. Again this lies directly south of an existing field boundary and is likely to be its precursor.

### 4.2 Significance

- 4.2.1 The archaeological remains highlight how the layout of the Medieval village of Warboys evolved over time. This is shown by the migration of the field boundaries slightly north to their present day positions. This could have been part of a deliberate act of boundary change or occurred gradually as the ditch was recut or cleaned out at regular intervals; as a result slowly migrating northwards over time from its original position.
- 4.2.2 A putative suggestion that a change of land division occurred in the 15th Century, when the original enclosure surrounding the church was integrated into a larger rectilinear field system, seen today.

## APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of orange clay.				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>		0.5
				<b>Width (m)</b>		1.5
				<b>Length (m)</b>		8
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
Trench 2						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of orange clay.				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>		0.5
				<b>Width (m)</b>		1.5
				<b>Length (m)</b>		8
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
3	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
4	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
Trench 3						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of orange clay.				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>		0.8
				<b>Width (m)</b>		1.5
				<b>Length (m)</b>		8
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
3	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
4	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
Trench 4						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>		NE-SW
Trench contained one ditch. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of orange clay.				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>		0.6
				<b>Width (m)</b>		1.5
				<b>Length (m)</b>		7.5
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date

3	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
4	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
9	Fill	2.5	0.3	Ditch	Pottery, animal bone	Medieval
10	Cut	2.5	0.3	Ditch	-	Medieval
<b>Trench 5</b>						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NW-SE
Trench contained one ditch. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of orange clay.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.2
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.5
					<b>Length (m)</b>	4
<b>Contexts</b>						
<b>context no</b>	<b>type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>comment</b>	<b>finds</b>	<b>date</b>
3	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
4	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
11	Fill	-	0.3	Ditch	-	-
<b>Trench 6</b>						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	N-S
Trench contained one ditch. Consists of soil overlying a natural of orange clay.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	1
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2.4
					<b>Length (m)</b>	4.1
<b>Contexts</b>						
<b>context no</b>	<b>type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>comment</b>	<b>finds</b>	<b>date</b>
3	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil	-	-
5	Fill	2.4	0.5	Ditch	Pottery, animal bone	Medieval
<b>Trench 7</b>						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	E-W
Trench contained one ditch. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of orange clay.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	1
					<b>Width (m)</b>	4
					<b>Length (m)</b>	7
<b>Contexts</b>						
<b>context no</b>	<b>type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>comment</b>	<b>finds</b>	<b>date</b>
3	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
4	Layer	-	0.4	Subsoil	-	-
7	Fill	1.4	0.6	Ditch	-	-
8	Cut	1.4	0.6	Ditch	-	-

Trench 8						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>		S-NW
Trench contained one ditch. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of orange clay.				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>		0.4
				<b>Width (m)</b>		1.5
				<b>Length (m)</b>		25
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.4	Subsoil	-	-
12	Fill	1	0.4	Ditch	Brick	Post-medieval
13	Cut	1	0.4	Ditch	-	Post-medieval
Trench 9						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of orange clay.				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>		1
				<b>Width (m)</b>		1.5
				<b>Length (m)</b>		10
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.8	Subsoil	-	-
Trench 10						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil, natural not reached				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>		0.3
				<b>Width (m)</b>		4
				<b>Length (m)</b>		15
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
Trench 11						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of orange clay.				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>		1.1
				<b>Width (m)</b>		1.5
				<b>Length (m)</b>		14
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-

2	Layer	-	0.8	Subsoil	-	-
<b>Trench 12</b>						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of orange clay.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	1.1
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.5
					<b>Length (m)</b>	14
<b>Contexts</b>						
<b>context no</b>	<b>type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>comment</b>	<b>finds</b>	<b>date</b>
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.4	Subsoil	-	-

## APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

### B.1 Pottery

*By Carole Fletcher*

#### Introduction

B.1.1 The watching brief produced a small pottery assemblage of 20 sherds, weighing 0.166kg, recovered from two contexts. The condition of the overall assemblage is moderately abraded. The average sherd weight from individual contexts is low at approximately 8g.

#### Methodology

B.1.2 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.1.3 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 using the Lincolnshire fabric codes. All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed. All the pottery has been recorded and dated on a context-by-context basis. The archives are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition.

#### Assemblage

B.1.4 Context 5 produced a sooted base sherd from a medieval Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware jug, Lyveden A-type Shelly ware jar sherds and Huntingdon Late Medieval Calcareous ware sherds which date to the 14th-mid 15th century. Context 9 produced a larger assemblage, 14 sherds, weighing 0.078kg, including Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware and medieval Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware, both residual fabrics with the context dated by the presence of Huntingdon Late Medieval Calcareous ware vessels to the 14th-mid 15th century.



B.1.5 The assemblage is domestic in origin, these sherds representing rubbish disposal on the site. The medieval sherds are abraded as a result of some reworking of deposits, possibly in the late medieval period. The overall assemblage is 14th-mid 15th century century.

### Summary Pottery Catalogue

<b>Context</b>	<b>Full name</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>Sherd Count</b>	<b>Weight (kg)</b>	<b>Pottery Date Range</b>	<b>Context Date Range</b>
<b>5</b>	Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware	Jug: base sherd	1	0.040	1175-1350	14th-mid 15th century
	Huntingdon Late Medieval Calcareous ware	Jar: body sherd	3	0.024	1300-1450	
	Lyveden A-type Shelly ware	Jar: body sherd	2	0.024	1150-1400	
<b>9</b>	Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware	Jar: rim	1	0.020	1175-1350	14th-mid 15th century
	Huntingdon Late Medieval Calcareous ware	Jar: body sherd	3	0.018	1300-1450	
		Body sherd	1	0.013		
	Unprovenanced	Body sherd	3	0.008		
	Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware	Body sherd	2	0.003	1175-1350	
	Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware	Body sherd	1	0.005	1050-1200	
	Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware/Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware	Jar: body sherd	2	0.006	1100-1250	
Body sherd		1	0.005			
<b>Total</b>			<b>20</b>	<b>0.166</b>		

Table 1: Pottery Dating Summary Catalogue

## APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

### C.1 Faunal Remains

*By Chris Faine*

C.1.1 Five fragments of animal bone were recovered from the watching brief. The total weight of bone recovered was 26g. Only two elements were identifiable to species; a portion of cattle rib and a heavily gnawed sheep metatarsal (most likely from a dog).

## APPENDIX D. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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### Maps consulted:

British Geological Survey, 1993    Sheet 187, England and Wales 1:50,000

## APPENDIX E. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

### Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-168718		
Project Name	Wistow Rising Main, Warboys, Cambridgeshire		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	01-01-2014	Finish	17-01-2014
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	Unknown

### Project Reference Codes

Site Code	WARWRM 13	Planning App. No.	N/A
HER No.	WARWRM 13	Related HER/OASIS No.	

### Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Environmental (unspecified schedule)
Development Type	Pipelines/Cables

### 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 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 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 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
ditch	Medieval 1066 to 1540	pottery	Medieval 1066 to 1540
ditch	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901	animal bone	Uncertain
	Select period...		Select period...

### Project Location

County	cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)
District	Huntingdonshire	LAnd to the West of Ramsey Road WArboys PE28 2RR
Parish	Warboys	
HER	4072	
Study Area		National Grid Reference TL 2943 8037

### Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
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Project Design Originator	Stephen Macauley (OA East)
Project Manager	Stephen Macauley (OA East)
Supervisor	Helen Stocks-Morgan

### Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
Oxford Archaeology East	Oxford Archaeology East	Oxford Archaeology East
WAR WRM 13	WAR WRM 13	WAR WRM 13

### 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 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 type="checkbox"/> Illustrations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drawing
<input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input checked="" 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 archaeological trenches (black) and pipeline (red)

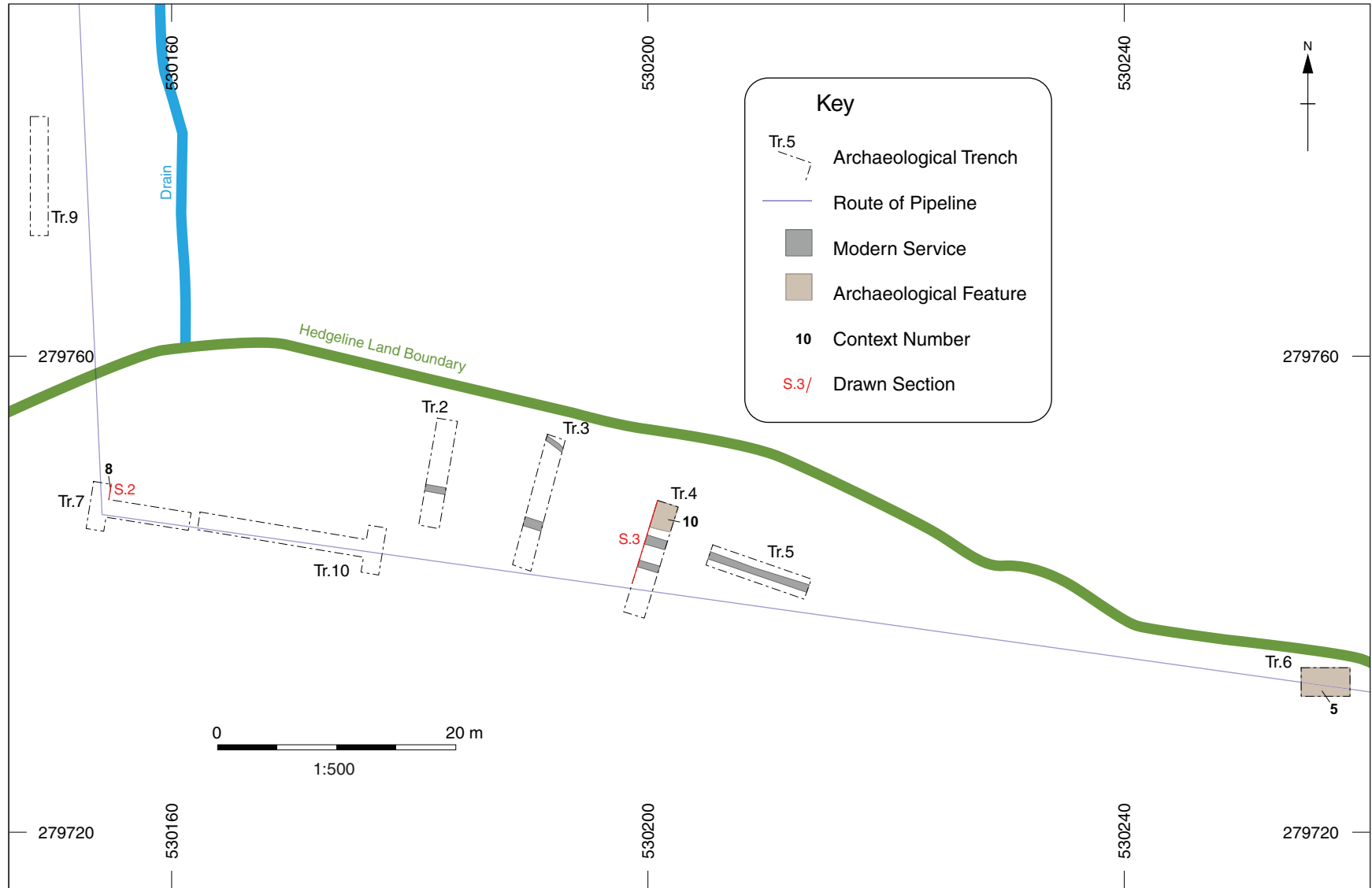


Figure 2: Plan and location of archaeological features

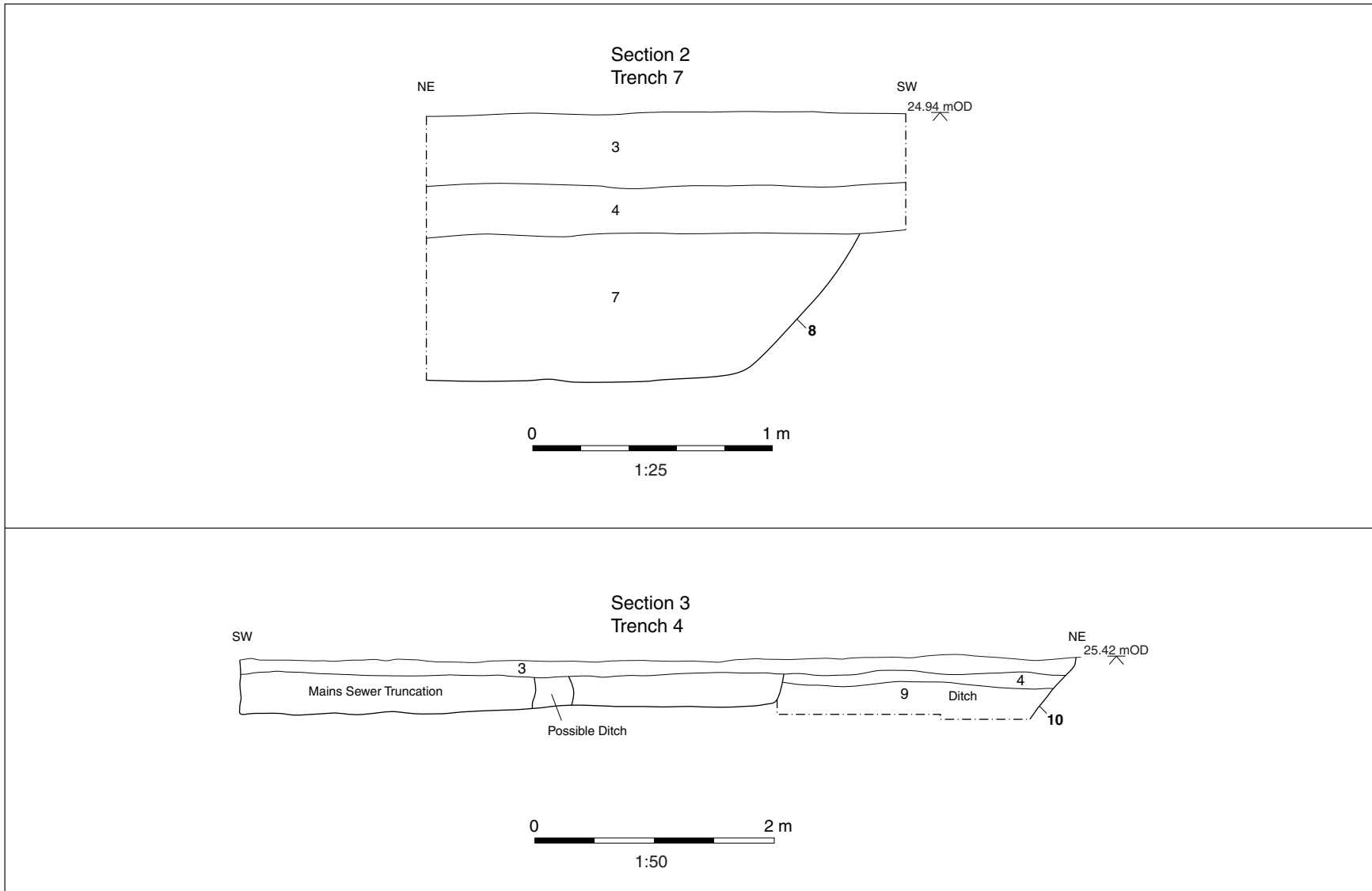


Figure 3: Selected sections





Plate 1: Trench 4, looking north



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