

# Land East of Lancewood 32 Dowgate Road Leverington



## Archaeological Evaluation Report



April 2015

**Client: Brand Associate Architects  
on behalf of their clients**

OA East Report No: 1721

OASIS No: oxfordar3-199054

NGR: TF 446 108

**Land East of Lancewood, 32 Dowgate Road, Leverington**

*Archaeological Evaluation*


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## Table of Contents

## Table of Contents

<b>Summary.....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>1 Introduction.....</b>	<b>7</b>
1.1 Location and scope of work.....	7
1.2 Geology and topography.....	7
1.3 Archaeological and historical background.....	7
1.4 Acknowledgements.....	9
<b>2 Aims and Methodology.....</b>	<b>10</b>
2.1 Aims.....	10
2.2 Methodology.....	10
<b>3 Results.....</b>	<b>11</b>
3.1 Introduction.....	11
3.2 Trench Descriptions.....	11
3.3 Features Encountered.....	11
3.4 Finds Summary.....	13
3.5 Environmental Summary.....	14
<b>4 Discussion and Conclusions.....</b>	<b>15</b>
4.1 Discussion.....	15
4.2 Significance.....	16
4.3 Recommendations.....	16
<b>Appendix A Trench Descriptions and Context Inventory.....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Appendix B. Finds Reports.....</b>	<b>20</b>
B.1 Metalwork.....	20
B.2 Pottery.....	20
B.3 Ceramic Building Material.....	24
<b>Appendix C. Environmental Reports.....</b>	<b>26</b>
C.1 Faunal Remains.....	26
C.2 Environmental samples.....	26
<b>Appendix D. Bibliography.....</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Appendix E. OASIS Report Form.....</b>	<b>32</b>

### List of Figures

- Fig. 1 Site location showing trenches (black)  
Fig. 2 Site layout plan  
Fig. 3 Selected sections  
Fig. 4 Location of evaluation trenches in relation to proposed buildings

### List of Plates

- Plate 1 Working shot of site looking south east to trenches 1 and 2  
Plate 2 Working shot of site looking west to trench 4 and Lancewood house  
Plate 3 Trench 3 looking west to section 1 and ditches 4, 6, 8 & pit 10  
Plate 4 Trench 1 looking north east showing ditches 12, 14 and 16  
Plate 5 Trench 2 looking south east showing pits 18 and 20 in foreground  
Plate 6 Trench 4 looking south west to section 9 and layers 32 to 35

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## Summary

*Between 16th and 19th December 2014, Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) carried out an archaeological evaluation on Land East of Lancewood, 32 Dowgate Road, Leverington, Cambridgeshire. The area evaluated covered approximately 3.5 hectares and lay within the historic parish of Leverington. A total of four evaluation trenches (two 20m x 1.5m, one 16.5m x 1.5m and one 10m x 1.5m) were opened.*

*The excavation confirmed the presence of medieval and post-medieval remains on this site. This included four substantial boundary ditches and two pits in Trenches 2 and 3 relating to the medieval activity with three minor boundary ditches and five pits in Trenches 1, 2 and 3 representing the post-medieval activity. Demolition layers were encountered in Trench 4 containing much pottery, brick and tile dating from the mid 11th to 19th centuries. These are probably spreads of material relating to the continued remodeling of Lancewood house and grounds over this period.*

*The post-medieval remains are probably associated with Lancewood house and the previous 17th century plot on which it was built. Domestic medieval remains have also been encountered on the site including the remains of a hearth/oven and associated boundary ditches. A quantity of domestic medieval pottery has been recovered whose date range suggests occupation activity and rubbish deposition close to the excavation from the mid-11th century through to the later medieval period.*





## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted at Land East of Lancewood, 32 Dowgate Road, Leverington, Cambridgeshire (TF 4468 1082; Fig. 1).
- 1.1.2 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Kasia Gdaniec of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET) (Gdaniec 2014). (CCC; Planning Application F./YR14/0297/F), supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East (Connor 2014).
- 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 *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012). 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 The site is a garden which comprises the eastern part of the property of Lancewood, 32 Dowgate Road in the Parish of Leverington at approximately 3m above Ordnance Datum (OD) (Fig. 1 & Plate 1).
- 1.2.2 The underlying geology of the proposed development site comprises Ampthill Clay Formation - Mudstone Bedrock. Superficial deposits are described as Tidal Flat Deposits.-.Clay and Silt. These deposits were formed in a shoreline environments with sediments deposited in beaches and barrier islands (<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html> accessed 6th January 2015).

### 1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 Leverington is a parish on the west side of the River Nene in Fenland District, situated c.1km north west of Wisbech. Leverington was not mentioned in Domesday, and the first reference to it is c.AD1130, with the current spelling. The name is derived from a personal name 'Leofhere', with the common suffix 'ington' meaning 'farm of'. However, the 'ington' name is itself an early Saxon form despite the fact that it is not recorded until AD1130 (Reaney 1943). The parish church of St Leonard dates to the 13th century.
- 1.3.2 A full search of the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) of a 1km radius centered on the evaluation site was commissioned from CCC HET and the results presented below.

#### Prehistoric

- 1.3.3 The site lies to the west of Rabbit Hill (HER 04104) which was partially investigated in 1878 by J. Peckover. (ECB495), and is protected as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (DCB218/CB264). The date and purpose of this monument is unknown but it has been suggested to be Roman in date, however, doubt has been cast on this interpretation and the monument could be prehistoric and as such would form one of a group of other

known round barrows at this location, possibly including Cherry Tree Hill Mound (HER 04003/DCB219).

### **Anglo-Saxon & Medieval**

- 1.3.4 Nearby is the extensive linear monument of the late Saxon sea defense, known as 'Roman Bank' (HER 04448/DCB351/CB51) and 'Sea Bank' elsewhere (Hall 1997). This sea defense, a major engineering achievement of the day, marked the western edge of a managed inlet of the sea, in an area where the Wellbrook and later, the waters of the canalised River Nene could merge, affording protection from flooding on slightly higher land to the west. Waterlogged timbers removed from beneath the bank have been radiocarbon dated to around AD1250, which may indicate this sea defense to be a response to documented flooding in 1251 (Hall 1996).
- 1.3.5 Trial trench evaluation prior to the construction of a single dwelling within the former kitchen garden adjacent to 55 Dowgate Road (MCB19546) revealed evidence of medieval activity comprising pits and ditches.
- 1.3.6 Evidence for early medieval salt working has been found under the Roman Bank (HER 03960) at Church End to the north of the site.
- 1.3.7 To the north-west of Little Dowgate to the east of the site, a hospital dedicated to St John the Baptist was founded in AD1487 (HER 04001). The only further record of this hospital is a statement made in AD1686 asserting that it had been destroyed 150 years earlier.

### **Post-Medieval**

- 1.3.8 The development area is located within the present garden of Lancewood, an early 19th century house and Listed Building (Plate 2)(DCB2024/National Heritage List for England ref: 1125949) built on the site of a 17th century plot and described in the Victoria County Histories Cambridge and the Isle of Ely Vol 4: 191:
- 'LANCEWOOD, a pleasantly situated house in Outnewlands, opposite Beechwood, originally belonged to Anne Crosse (d. 1685), (fn. 86) relict of Thomas Crosse of Crosse Hall (see above-Beechwood). Anne devised it as 'a messuage, stable, chaise-house, orchard and land containing 2 a. 1 r. 25 p.' to her daughter Mary Amry, (fn. 87) from which family it passed to Adam Hawkins of Leverington and appears to have been occupied by him. On the death of his sister Conquest Mayhew in 1762 the house and much other property was inherited by her aunt Elizabeth Denison, wife of the Revd. Richard Cumberland, Archdeacon of Northampton. His grandson Richard Cumberland, the memoir writer, sold it in 1789 with other lands to Samuel Stanton of Leverington, whose son Stephen was living there in 1806. (fn. 88) The property was bought by Frances, Elizabeth, and Ann, daughters of John Johnson of Richmond Hall, High Sheriff of Cambs. and Hunts., and it was they who erected the present house. They were living there in 1834 (fn. 89) and until the death of Ann Johnson in 1853, whereupon her two surviving sisters in the same year sold the place to James Gregory, a Wisbech merchant. (fn. 90) It was purchased from James Gregory in 1871 by Matthew Webster of Leverington Hall and was sold by his trustee in liquidation in 1879. After various changes in ownership it was purchased in 1931 by Mr. Francis Jermyn Smith, M.B.E., who has greatly improved it and now lives there' (Pugh 1953).
- 1.3.9 The site is located to the north-east of a possible civil war period artillery redoubt (MCB17291).
- 1.3.10 Trial trenching evaluation at 55 Dowgate Road (MCB19546) found evidence for post-medieval activity in the form of pits and ditches overlain by agricultural or horticultural

furrows. The remains of a wall, thought to be associated with the kitchen garden, were also recorded towards the northern end of the site.

- 1.3.11 A search of past Ordnance Survey maps of the site at <http://old-maps.co.uk> was carried out to determine the more recent use of the site. It was determined that the sites layout has remained the same to at least AD1886.

## **1.4 Acknowledgements**

- 1.4.1 The author would like to thank Brand Associate Architects, who commissioned the work on behalf of Jane Wearing (the client). The Author directed the investigation and would also like to thank Jon Diffey who assisted in the excavation of the site. Aileen Connor managed the project for OA East. Thanks should also be extended to Kasia Gdaniec of Cambridgeshire County Council who monitored the works.

## 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.

### 2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The Brief required that a programme of linear trial trenching to adequately sample the area and conform with the aims of the investigation. The site required three 20m x 1.8m and one 10m x 1.8m trial trenches representing a 4% sample of the approximate 3.5 ha development area.
- 2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a wheeled JCB-type excavator using a toothless ditching bucket.
- 2.2.3 The site survey was carried out by Dave Brown using a Leica GPS GS08.
- 2.2.4 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.
- 2.2.5 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.
- 2.2.6 Eight bulk environmental samples were taken from features within the excavated features. Samples were taken from: fill 5 of ditch **4**, fill 7 of ditch **6**, fill 9 of ditch **8**, fill 15 of ditch **14**, fill 19 of pit **18**, fill 21 of pit **20**, fill 25 of ditch **23** and layer 35
- 2.2.7 The site conditions were good with occasional showers.

### 3 RESULTS

#### 3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 Descriptions of the ground conditions encountered, features identified and artefacts recovered are given in this section. Full descriptions with dimensions are given in Appendix A, with locations and elevations (m above Ordnance Datum (OD)) shown in Fig. 2 and 3.

#### 3.2 Trench Descriptions

3.2.1 Excavation of the trial trenches revealed two distinct zones of underlying deposits across the proposed development area.

3.2.2 The natural light silts of the Clayhithe Association (3) in all the trial trenches was at a depth of between 0.25 and 0.75m below ground level. This deposit comprised loose light brown silty sand. Two test pits were excavated to prove the depth of the underlying natural: one to a depth of 0.91m at the north eastern end of trench 1; and one to a depth of 0.51m OD at the eastern end of trench 4.

3.2.3 In the north of the site encompassing trench 1 and the northern part of trench 2 the natural deposits were overlain by subsoil (2) comprised of loose dark brown silty sand, measuring between 0.25m and 0.4m thick. This was overlain by topsoil (1) comprised of loose grey silty sand, measuring 0.3m thick.

3.2.4 In the south of the site encompassing the southern part of trench 2 and trenches 3 and 4 there was an absence of subsoil with the underlying natural (3) directly overlain the topsoil (1) up to 0.25m thick.

#### 3.3 Features Encountered

##### *Ditches*

3.3.1 Ditches cut the natural deposits in trial trenches 1, 2 and 3.

3.3.2 A series of three ditches (**4**, **6** and **8**) were encountered in Trench 3. These comprised linear features running east to west with U shaped profiles (Fig. 3 and Plate 3). The fills (5, 7 and 9 respectively) consisted of loose light greyish brown silty sand. Fill 5 contained abraded fragments of brick dating to the medieval period and some animal bone. Fill 7 contained medieval pottery sherds and fill 9 contained medieval pottery sherds, brick fragment and animal bone.

3.3.3 Three ditches (**12**, **14** and **16**) were encountered in Trench 1 (Fig. 3 and Plate 4). These comprised linear features with narrow U shaped profiles cutting the subsoil and natural. Ditch **12** ran north to south and ditches **14** and **16** ran east to west. The fills (13, 15 and 17 respectively) consisted of loose dark greyish brown silty sand and yielded sherds of early post-medieval pottery. Fill 17 also contained a post-medieval brick fragment and a small unidentifiable iron object.

3.3.4 A Ditch (**23**) in Trench 2 comprised a linear feature running north east to south west that could not be fully excavated due to its depth extending beyond the safe limit of the excavated section (Fig. 3). It contained four fills:

fill 24 extended down as a thin lens along each side and consisted of soft light yellowish grey sandy silt, which yielded medieval pottery fragments;

this was overlain by fill 25 which consisted of soft mid-grey sandy silt which contained medieval pottery sherds and marine shell fragments;

this fill was in turn overlain by soft light yellowish grey and dark brownish grey sandy silt (26 and 27 respectively) which yielded medieval pottery sherds and marine shell fragments. Fill 26 also contained fragments of brick, fired clay and animal bone.

### **Pits**

- 3.3.5 Pits cut the natural deposits in trial Trenches 1, 2 and 3.
- 3.3.6 A Pit (**10**) found in Trench 3 was square in plan with a rectangular profile (Fig. 3 & Plate 3). It contained one fill (11) consisted of loose dark greyish brown silty sand.
- 3.3.7 A Pit (**18**) uncovered in Trench 2 was square in plan with a rectangular profile (Plate 5). It contained one fill (19) consisted of soft dark greyish brown sandy silt. The fill yielded medieval pottery sherds, a brick fragment, animal bone fragments, a small unidentifiable iron fragment and a clay pipe stem fragment.
- 3.3.8 A Pit (**20**) excavated in Trench 2 was sub-circular in plan with a U shaped profile (Fig. 3 & Plate 5). It contained two fills (21 & 22). The primary fill (21) consisted of a burnt soft black, red, yellow and brown sandy silty clay with charcoal inclusions. The upper fill (22) consisted of soft mid-brownish grey sandy silt. Fill 21 yielded some medieval pottery sherds, a fragment of fired clay and marine shell fragments.
- 3.3.9 A Pit (**28**) in Trench 2 was square in plan with a rectangular profile, which also cut the subsoil, and extended beyond the south western baulk of the trench. It contained one fill (29) consisted of soft dark brownish grey sandy silt.
- 3.3.10 A Pit (**30**) found in Trench 2 was circular in plan with a U shaped profile, which also cut the subsoil, and extended beyond the south western baulk of the trench. It contained one fill (31) consisted of soft dark brownish grey sandy silt which yielded some brick.
- 3.3.11 A Pit (**36**) in Trench 1 was circular in plan with a U shaped profile and extended beyond the north western baulk of the trench. It contained one fill (37) consisted of soft dark grey silty sand.
- 3.3.12 A Pit (**38**) in Trench 2 was circular in plan with a U shaped profile and extended beyond the north eastern baulk of the trench (Fig. 3). It contained two fills (39 & 40). The primary fill (39) consisted of a burnt soft black, red and brown sandy silty clay with charcoal inclusions. The upper fill (40) consisted of soft mid-brownish grey sandy silt.
- 3.3.13 A Pit (**41**) uncovered in Trench 2 was linear in plan and extended beyond the north eastern and south western baulks of the trench. It contained one fill (42) consisted of soft dark grey sandy silt. Much modern refuse was present in the fill including metal, plastic, glass and ceramic building material (CBM).

### **Demolition deposits and recent bank material**

- 3.3.14 A sequence of layered deposits were encountered in Trench 4 (Fig. 3 and Plate 6). This comprised the natural overlain successively by deposits (35, 34 and 33) containing much CBM and pottery sherds from the medieval and post-medieval periods and considered to represent material generated from demolition events. These deposits dipped down slightly and thickened towards the east. This sequence was overlain by recent bank material (32) up-cast from an adjacent extant drain running along the southern boundary of the site.

Layer 32 consisted of loose light brown silty sand and was up to 0.4m thick.

Layer 33 consisted of loose dark grey silty sand and was up to 0.35m thick with much medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds.



Layer 34 consisted of loose dark reddish brown silty sand and was up to 0.5m thick with much post-medieval CBM.

Layer 35 comprised a thin lens which was 0.05m thick and consisted of dark greyish brown silty sand which yielded post-medieval pottery sherds.

### 3.4 Finds Summary

#### *Introduction*

- 3.4.1 Finds were recovered from many of the features encountered and consisted of: medieval and post-medieval pottery; ceramic building material (CBM) dating from the medieval and post-medieval periods; and two small unidentifiable iron objects that were not closely datable. Faunal remains were also recovered from features dating from the medieval to post-medieval periods.
- 3.4.2 A broken clay tobacco pipe stem was also recovered from the fill of pit **18**. This was not closely datable but is broadly from the post-medieval period.
- 3.4.3 In addition, a residual flint artefact was recovered from the uppermost fill (27) of medieval ditch **23**. It is an abraded and broken blade form dating Neolithic period (R. Mortimer pers. comm).

#### *Metalwork (Appendix B.1)*

- A.1.1 Two metal finds were recovered that are not closely datable. An unidentified rectangular iron fragment, that may be an architectural fitting, was recovered from ditch **16**. An unidentified iron fragment was also found in the fill of pit **18**.

#### *Pottery (Appendix B.2)*

- 3.4.4 A small pottery assemblage of 92 sherds from 14 contexts, weighing 1.228kg was recovered mainly from a series of ditch fills across the evaluation trenches, and including material from the topsoil. The assemblage spans the mid 11th to the end of the 18th century and comprised: medieval pottery from ditches **6**, **8**, **23** and pit **21**; early post-medieval pottery from ditches **12**, **14** and **16**; and later post medieval pottery from demolition layers 33 and 35. The assemblage is domestic in nature, no specialist vessels or vessels associated with heating and lighting were identified. The pottery present all relates to the storage, preparation and serving of food and drink.

#### *Ceramic building material (Appendix B.3)*

- 3.4.5 A total of 20 pieces of CBM weighing 3kg was collected including brick, ceramic roof tile and fired clay fragments. Bricks from this evaluation date from the medieval to late post-medieval/modern periods and comprised: medieval brick from ditches **4**, **8** and **23**; and post-medieval brick from pit **18** and demolition layers 31 and 34. The tile was recovered from ditch **16** and demolition layer 34 and date to the late post-medieval/modern period. The fired clay fragments were recovered from pit **20** and adjacent ditch **23**.

### 3.5 Environmental Summary

#### *Faunal remains (Appendix C.1)*

- 3.5.1 A total of 0.14kg of faunal material was recovered from the evaluation. This material included cattle, horse and unidentified bird bone from medieval ditches **4**, **8** and **23** and only unidentifiable fragments from post-medieval pit **18**.

#### *Environmental samples (Appendix C.2)*

- 3.5.2 A total of 8 bulk samples were taken from the excavated features. Samples were taken from: medieval ditches **4**, **6**, **8** and **23** and pit **20**; and post-medieval ditch **14**, pit **18** and demolition layer 35. The environmental samples taken from the medieval deposits concentrated in Trench 2 (ditch **23** and pit **20**) have produced assemblages of culinary and industrial waste consistent with this period. The charred plant remains represent food that has been either accidentally burnt during preparation or the deliberate burning of floor sweepings and accidental spillages. The samples from the post-medieval ditches and layers contain sparse assemblages which may indicate a reduction in activity in the area or may just be the result of different means of rubbish disposal. In addition, hammerscale was retrieved from all the samples other than from ditch **6** indicating blacksmithing activity in the near vicinity.



## 4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

### 4.1 Discussion

- 4.1.1 Two periods of settlement activity were identified by the evaluation. The archaeological remains including four substantial boundary ditches and two pits excavated in trenches 2 and 3 relating to medieval activity dating from the mid-11th to the end of the 15th centuries. Three minor boundary ditches revealed in trench 1 and five pits excavated in trenches 1, 2 and 3 represent post-medieval activity dating from the 16th to late 19th centuries. The demolition layers encountered in trench 4 represent a mixture of ceramic material from the mid 11th to 19th centuries.
- 4.1.2 The medieval remains in trench 2 were overlain by subsoil which extended across the northern part of trench 2 and the whole of trench 3. The post-medieval remains encountered in these trenches were found to truncate this subsoil. Therefore the undated pits **28** and **36** that cut the subsoil have by association been placed in the post-medieval period.
- 4.1.3 Evidence for substantial ground disturbance and truncation in the modern period was revealed in the south eastern part of the site. No subsoil was present towards the eastern end of trench 2 or the whole of trench 3. To the south and east of these trenches substantial mounds of concrete and brick rubble were encountered. A pre-existing structure from the modern period may have existed in this part of the site.
- 4.1.4 The residual Neolithic flint flake found in fill from ditch **23** is evidence of prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site. However, as indicated in the desk-based study, no other finds or sites belonging to this period have been recorded in this locality.

#### *Medieval Remains*

- 4.1.5 Ditches **4**, **6** and **8** run east to west towards the southern boundary of the site currently comprising 'Red Engine Drain' which runs on a similar alignment. The pottery and CBM recovered from the fills indicate the successive cutting, silting and re-cutting of this boundary and its migration southwards from the mid-11th century through to the end of the 15th century. These ditches may be considered boundary drainage ditches associated with this property through the medieval period and now extant as 'Red Engine Drain' further to the south.
- 4.1.6 The pottery recovered from the fills of ditch **23**, in the central part of the site, is also of the same medieval date range as the pot from the ditches in trench 3. The lowermost excavated fill yielded pot from the mid-11th to 12th centuries with the upper fills containing pottery from the 13th to the end of the 15th centuries.
- 4.1.7 Immediately to the west of ditch **23** lay two contemporary medieval pits **20** and **38** representing the remains of successive phases of a probable hearth, oven or kiln. The pottery recovered from the primary fill (21), which also contained fired clay, indicate a use around the mid-12th to the end of the 13th century. Fill 26 of the adjacent ditch (**23**) also contained some fired clay and unbaked grey clay that may represent discarded lumps of the raw material for the lining of hearth/oven **20/38**. Abundant charred cereal grains were also noted from the samples from pit **20** and ditch **23**. In addition much of the charcoal recovered from the environmental samples appears to have been vitrified, either as a result of high temperature or from repeated burning, with the presence of coal also being noted.

### **Post-medieval Remains**

- 4.1.8 The fills of ditches **12**, **14** and **16**, in the northern part of the site, contained early post-medieval pottery, with late post-medieval tile and an iron object fragment in ditch **16**. The profiles of these ditches were also found to cut the subsoil and were too narrow to form meaningful ditched boundaries. These ditches are therefore considered to represent cuts for minor fence line boundaries or possible garden features which probably extended across this part of the site in the post-medieval period.
- 4.1.9 Pits **10** in Trench 1 and pits **18** and **28** in Trench 2 were similarly square shaped in plan with vertical sided profiles. The fill of pit **18** contained medieval pottery but also a clay tobacco pipe stem dating the feature to the post-medieval period. The profiles of the pits in Trench 2 were also found to cut the subsoil. These features probably represent post holes for a possible fenced boundary or other structure across this part of the site in the post-medieval period.
- 4.1.10 Pits **30** and **36** have an unknown function but are also considered to be post-medieval in date. The profile of pit **36** cuts the subsoil in trench 2 and the fill of pit **30** in trench 2 contained a brick fragment.
- 4.1.11 The successive layers of deposits 33, 34 and 35 encountered in Trench 4 in the western part of the site yielded much pottery dating from the mid-11th to the end of the 18th centuries, and CBM dating from the 16th to the 19th centuries. These are probably spreads of demolition material relating to the continued remodeling of Lancewood house and grounds over this period. These layers were sealed by an overlying sterile silty sand (32) which was probably up-cast from the excavation of the adjacent 'Red Engine Drain' a short distance to the south of the trench.

## **4.2 Significance**

- 4.2.1 The excavation at Land East of Lancewood, 32 Dowgate Road, Leverington confirms the presence of medieval and post-medieval remains on this site. The post-medieval remains are probably associated with Lancewood House and the previous 17th century plot on which it was built. Domestic medieval remains have also been encountered on the site including the remains of a hearth/oven and associated boundary ditches. A quantity of domestic medieval pottery has been recovered the date range of which suggests occupation activity and rubbish deposition close to the excavation from the mid-11th century through to the later medieval period.

## **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						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NE-SW
Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural silty sand with three medieval ditches and one post-medieval pit.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.7
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.5
					<b>Length (m)</b>	20
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.4	Subsoil	-	-
12	Cut	0.4	0.6	Cut of ditch	-	Post-medieval
13	Fill	-	0.6	Fill of ditch	Pottery	Post-medieval
14	Cut	0.6	0.7	Cut of ditch	-	Post-medieval
15	Fill	-	0.7	Fill of ditch	Pottery	Post-medieval
16	Cut	0.6	0.55	Cut of ditch	-	Post-medieval
17	Fill	-	0.55	Fill of ditch	Pottery, tile iron object	Post-medieval
36	Cut	1.5	0.4	Cut of pit	-	Post-medieval
37	Fill	-	0.4	Fill of pit	-	Post-medieval
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
Trench 2						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NW-SE
Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural silty sand with two medieval pits and a ditch, three post-medieval pits and one modern pit.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.55
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.5
					<b>Length (m)</b>	20
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
18	Cut	0.6	0.23	Cut of pit	-	Post-medieval
19	Fill	-	0.23	Fill of pit	Pottery, brick, animal bone, iron nail, clay pipe stem	Post-medieval
20	Cut	1.8	0.47	Cut of pit	-	Medieval
21	Fill	-	0.33	Fill of pit	Pottery, fired clay,	Medieval

					shell	
22	Fill	-	0.16	Fill of pit	-	Medieval
23	Cut	2.75	>0.8	Cut of ditch	-	Medieval
24	Fill	-	0.18	Fill of ditch	Pottery	Medieval
25	Fill	-	>0.1	Fill of ditch	Pottery, shell	Medieval
26	Fill	-	0.75	Fill of ditch	Pottery, brick, fired clay, animal bone, shell	Medieval
27	Fill	-	0.2	Fill of ditch	Pottery, flint, shell	Medieval
28	Cut	0.6	0.75	Cut of pit	-	Post-medieval
29	Fill	-	0.75	Fill of pit	-	Post-medieval
30	Cut	1.2	0.95	Cut of pit	-	Post-medieval
31	Fill	-	0.95	Fill of pit	brick	Post-medieval
38	Cut	1.85	0.3	Cut of pit	-	Medieval
39	Fill	-	0.05	Fill of pit	-	Medieval
40	Fill	-	0.3	Fill of pit	-	Medieval
41	Cut	3.35	-	Cut of pit	-	Modern
42	Fill	-	-	Fill of pit	Metal, plastic, brick	Modern
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
<b>Trench 3</b>						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NE-SW
Consisted of topsoil overlying natural silty sand with three medieval ditches and a post-medieval pit.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.25
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.5
					<b>Length (m)</b>	16.5
<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	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
4	Cut	2.8	1.2	Cut of ditch	-	Medieval
5	Fill	-	1.2	Fill of ditch	Brick, animal bone	Medieval
6	Cut	1	0.8	Cut of ditch	-	Medieval
7	Fill	-	0.8	Fill of ditch	Pottery	Medieval
8	Cut	1.7	0.9	Cut of ditch	-	Medieval
9	Fill	-	0.9	Fill of ditch	Pottery, brick,	Medieval

					animal bone	
10	Cut	0.75	0.95	Cut of pit	-	Post-medieval
11	Fill	-	0.95	Fill of pit	-	Post-medieval
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
<b>Trench 4</b>						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	E-W
Consisted of modern drain up-cast overlying a succession of post-medieval demolition layers overlying natural silty sand.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.75
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.5
					<b>Length (m)</b>	10
					<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	-	0.2	Made ground: gravel surface	-	Modern
32	Layer	-	0.4	Modern drain up-cast	-	Modern
33	Layer	-	0.35	Demolition layer	Tile, pottery	Post-medieval
34	Layer	-	0.5	Demolition layer	Brick, tile, pottery	Post-medieval
35	Layer	-	0.05	Demolition layer	Pottery	Post-medieval
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

## APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

### B.1 Metalwork

*By Chris Faine*

B.1.1 Two metal finds were recovered that are not closely datable.

SF 1 (Context 17) Unidentified rectangular iron fragment. Length: 102mm Width: 24.6mm  
Probable architectural fitting.

SF 2 (Context 19): Unidentified iron fragment. Length: 35.3mm. Width: 8.9mm

### B.2 Pottery

*By Carole Fletcher*

#### **Introduction**

B.2.1 Archaeological works produced a pottery assemblage of 92 sherds, weighing 1.228kg, mainly recovered from a series of ditch fills across the evaluation trenches, and including material from the topsoil. The assemblage spans the mid 11th to the end of the 18th century. The condition of the overall assemblage is moderately abraded and the mean sherd weight is low-moderate at approximately 0.013kg.

B.2.2 Fill 26 from ditch **23** also produced a fragment of possible hearth lining (0.013kg); no other similar material was recovered from other features. Also present in the fill were several sub-rounded and sub-rectangular lumps of grey clay (it is unknown if the clay is grey due to a low iron content or because it is gleyed) The material is different from the surrounding ditch fill, which is a silty sand and may have deliberately been deposited within the ditch fill. However it is unlikely that this material was part of a pottery production area, although it could have been used for hearth lining. As the superficial geology of the site is alluvium-clay, silt and sand the clay is most likely redeposited natural. (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> accessed 26/01/2015).

#### **Methodology**

B.2.3 The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG) *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.2.4 Recording 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 where possible the type series for Cambridge (Spoerry forthcoming). All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed on a context-by-context basis. The assemblage is recorded in the summary catalogue. The pottery and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition.

#### **Assessment**

B.2.5 The assemblage is domestic in nature, no specialist vessels or vessels associated with heating and lighting were identified. The pottery present all relates to the storage, preparation and serving of food and drink.

B.2.6 The earliest post-Roman pottery recovered was a Stamford ware sherd from context 26, which was found with Grimston and Medieval Ely wares. A number of early

medieval ware sherds were recovered from the features, which, alongside the Stamford ware sherd, indicate a post-conquest date for the earliest phase of activity represented by the pottery recovered.

- B.2.7 In Trench 1, three ditches produced small amounts of pottery, with ditches **12** and **14** each producing a single sherd of pottery of late medieval-early post-medieval date, while ditch **16** produced two sherds including a sherd from a Grimston ware jug (13th-end 15th century alongside a small sherd of Bourne 'D' ware (Early 15th-mid 17th century).
- B.2.8 Finds were recovered from the topsoil (context 1) in Trench 2 and were a mixed range of fabrics that span a wide date range from the mid 11th-end 15th century. The four fills of ditch **23** each produced pottery. Of these, contexts 24 and 25 each produced three sherds, Early Medieval Ware from fill 24 and Unglazed Reduced Sandy wares of Blackborough End-type and Grimston glazed ware from fill 25. Fill 26 produced a total of 36 sherds, weighing 0.254kg, which included Early Medieval ware sherds, Unglazed Reduced Sandy wares, of Blackborough End-type and medieval glazed sherds from Grimston and Brill/Boarstall jugs. A single residual sherd of Stamford ware was also recovered. Fill 27 produced 14 sherds of pottery (0.089kg) similar to those found in context 26, with the exception of two sherds tentatively identified as Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware. The overall date for the pottery recovered from ditch **23** is 13th-end of the 15th century.
- B.2.9 Two pits identified in Trench 2 produced pottery, pit **18** producing four sherds including sherds from both a Medieval Ely ware jug and jar, and the overall date of the pottery recovered is 13th-mid 14th century. Pit **20** produced six sherds of earlier material including Early Medieval ware and Unglazed Reduced Sandy wares, of Blackborough End-type, the overall date of the context is mid 12th-end of the 13th century.
- B.2.10 Pottery was recovered from two ditches in Trench 3, ditch **6** producing a single sherd of late medieval Grimston glazed ware. Ditch **8** produced two sherds of Early Medieval ware and an unprovenanced sherd of uncertain date.
- B.2.11 In Trench 4 two layers, identified as demolition layers by the excavator, produced pottery. Context 33 produced 10 sherds, weighing 0.591kg, including a residual medieval sherd. The majority of the pottery is post-medieval and includes Post-medieval Red- and Blackwares and a base sherd from a Metropolitan-type Slipware bowl. The context dates to the 18th century. Layer 35 produced three sherds of Post-medieval Redware.
- B.2.12 The assemblage is wholly domestic in nature. The presence of Stamford ware and mid 11th-12th century fabrics suggests post-conquest occupational activity close to the area of excavation and rubbish deposition on the site, although none of the material appears to represent primary deposition. There is a significant level of medieval pottery deposited on the site, again indicating occupation activity and rubbish deposition. The Post-medieval material recovered is restricted to the features in Trench 4.
- B.2.13 The pottery in the assemblage is similar to that identified in the Market Mews excavation in Wisbech (Spoerry, 2012, pp.45-54), with pottery representing several sources including Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, and Lincolnshire.



### B.2.14 Pottery Summary Catalogue

<b>Context</b>	<b>Cut</b>	<b>Fabric</b>	<b>Basic Form</b>	<b>Sherd Count</b>	<b>Sherd Weight</b>	<b>Pottery Date</b>	<b>Context Date</b>
1		Early Medieval Ware	Jar	2	0.009	Mid 11th-end 12th century	13th-end 15th century
		Grimston glazed ware	Jug	1	0.025	13th-end 15th century	
		Local Medieval Unglazed		1	0.005	Mid 11th-14th century	
7	6	Grimston ware	Jar	1	0.013	Mid 14th-end 15th century	Mid 14th-end 15th century
9	8	Early Medieval Ware		2	0.003	Mid 11th-end 12th century	Mid 11th-end 12th century
		Unprovenanced		2	0.004	Not closely datable	
13	12	Late Medieval/Transitional ware	Jar	1	0.004	15th-16th century	15th-16th century
15	14	Bourne 'D' ware	Jug	1	0.054	Early 15th-mid 17th century	Early 15th-mid 17th century
17	16	Bourne 'D' ware		1	0.001	Early 15th-mid 17th century	15th century
		Grimston glazed ware	Jug	1	0.022	13th-end 15th century	
19	18	Unglazed Reduced Sandy wares, of Blackborough End-type	Jar	1	0.004	Mid 12th-end 13th century	13th-mid 14th century
		Grimston glazed ware	Jug	1	0.002	13th-end 15th century	
		Medieval Ely ware	Jar	1	0.015	Mid 12th-mid 14th century	
		Medieval Ely ware	Jug	1	0.002	Mid 12th-mid 14th century	
21	20	Unglazed Reduced Sandy wares, of Blackborough End-type	Jar	3	0.036	Mid 12th-end 13th century	Mid 12th-end 13th century
		Early Medieval Ware		1	0.002	Mid 11th-end 12th century	
		Early Medieval Ware	Jar	1	0.005	Mid 11th-end 12th century	
		Local Medieval Unglazed		1	0.005	Mid 11th-14th century	
24	23	Early Medieval Ware	Jar	3	0.008	Mid 11th-end 12th century	Mid 11th-end 12th century
25	23	Unglazed Reduced Sandy wares, of Blackborough End-type	Jar	1	0.008	Mid 12th-end 13th century	13th-end 15th century
		Grimston glazed ware	Jug	2	0.035	13th-end 15th century	
26	23	Unglazed Reduced Sandy wares, of Blackborough	Jar	2	0.017	Mid 12th-end 13th century	13th-end 15th century



<i>Context</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Basic Form</i>	<i>Sherd Count</i>	<i>Sherd Weight</i>	<i>Pottery Date</i>	<i>Context Date</i>
		End-type					
		Brill/Boarstall ware		1	0.015	13th-end 15th century	
		Early Medieval Ware	Jar	26	0.112	Mid 11th-end 12th century	
		Grimston glazed ware		1	0.006	13th-end 15th century	
		Grimston glazed ware	Jug	2	0.039	13th-end 15th century	
		Medieval Ely-type ware	Jug	2	0.056	Mid 12th-mid 14th century	
		Stamford ware	Jar	1	0.003	Late 9th-end of 11th century	
		Shelly ware		1	0.006	Mid 12th-end of 15th century	
27	23	Huntingdonshire Early Medieval Ware		2	0.009	Mid 11th-end 12th century	13th-end 15th century
		Unglazed Reduced Sandy wares, of Blackborough End-type	Jar	5	0.046	Mid 12th-end 13th century	
		Early Medieval Ware	Jar	5	0.026	Mid 11th-end 12th century	
		Grimston glazed ware	Jug	1	0.005	13th-end 15th century	
		Unprovenanced		1	0.003	Not closely datable	
33		Local Medieval Unglazed	Bowl	1	0.236	Mid 11th-14th century	18th century
		Metropolitan-type slipware	Bowl	1	0.066	Early 17th-end 17th century	
		Porcelain	Bowl	1	0.003	Late 18th century +	
		Post-medieval Black Glazed ware	Bowl	2	0.022	Late 16th- end 17th century	
		Post-medieval Redware	Bowl	3	0.093	Mid 15th end 18th century	
		Post-medieval Redware	Jar	1	0.039	Mid 15th end 18th century	
		Transitional Redware	Bowl	1	0.132	15th-16th century	
35		Post-medieval Redware	Bowl/jar	3	0.032	Mid 15th end 18th century	

### B.3 Ceramic Building Material

By Rob Atkins

#### Introduction

- B.3.1 A very small assemblage of brick, tile and fired clay (20 fragments (3kg)) were recovered (Table 1).

Type	No. of CBM	Weight (g)
Brick	10	1683
Ceramic roof tile	8	1262
Fired clay	2	55
	<b>20</b>	<b>3000</b>

Table 1: CBM by number and weight

#### Brick

- B.3.2 Bricks from this evaluation date to the medieval and post-medieval periods (Table 2) . The medieval/possible medieval fragments were found in ditch fills 5 and 9. These fabrics are identical/similar to brick found in features dating the mid 13th to 15th century at Parson Drove, nr. Wisbech (Atkins 2013). They are likely to have been made at the brickworks at Wisbech, which had been owned by Ely Cathedral. Documents (manorial account rolls) detailing brickmaking at Wisbech are the earliest brickmaking accounts in England (Sherlock 1998, 59). These records are for three separate periods 1333-4, 1347-8 and 1355-6 and are held in the Ely diocesan archives (*ibid*, 59). The only brickworks specifically mentioned was in 1347-8, at Waldersea, which is immediately south-west of Wisbech (near the River Nene).
- B.3.3 One of the fragments found in layer 34 is either extremely late medieval or very early post-medieval in date whilst another from this same context is post-medieval.

Ctxt	No	Wt (g)	
5	3	275	Orange sandy to slightly pink. Vegetative impression on one side. Frequent small cracks. No easy to date. Medieval -early post medieval. If the former, could be bricks made in the medieval Wisbech brickworks?
9	1	46	Purple (45g). Vegetative impressions on top and side. Cracks and small holes. Medieval. 14th-early 16th century.
19	2	6	?brick. Orange sandy
26	1	9	Orange sandy. Some v. small internal cracks.
31	1	123	Orange sandy. Significantly vitrification on edge causing distortion
34	2	1224	In two fabrics: A) One purple brick (680g). Sanded. Been partly overfired causing it to warp slightly. 101mm wide (4"). 53mm (2") thick. Arrises moderate. Marks showing excess clay scrapped off mould. 16th- 17th century. B) Orange to slightly pink (544g). Sanded. 56-59mm (2¼"+) thick. Arrises good. Some small cracks in interior and external surface. Late 17th-mid 18th century.
	<b>10</b>	<b>1683</b>	

Table 2: Brick

### **Ceramic roof tile**

B.3.4 The ceramic roof tile comprise two medieval peg tile and six late post-medieval to modern pantile fragments (Table 3).

Ctxt	No	Wt (g)	
17	1	477	Hard orange sandy. Pantile. Late 18th century at earliest -more likely 19th century
34	7	785	In two fabrics: A) Five hard orange sandy fully oxidised (697g). All pantile? Late 18th century at earliest -more likely 19th century B) Two poorly puddled yellow/red clay with grey core (88g). Medieval
	<b>8</b>	<b>1262</b>	

*Table 3: Ceramic roof tile*

### **Fired clay**

B.3.5 Two small fragments of fired clay were recovered from two contexts (Table 4). One was possibly from pit fill 21 had been part of a kiln or oven.

Context	No	Wt (g)	
21	1	52	Orange to light brown. Has smoothed surface. Up to 24mm thick. Possibly from part of a kiln or oven
26	1	3	?
	<b>2</b>	<b>55</b>	

*Table 4: Fired clay*

## APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

### C.1 Faunal Remains

*By Chris Faine*

- C.1.1 One hundred and forty grams of animal bone was recovered from the evaluation. The assemblage consisted of 9 fragments of which 6 were identifiable. Context **19** contained no identifiable fragments. Context **5** contained a partial adult cattle calcaneus. A further cattle calcaneus was recovered from context **26**, along with an inominate displaying two cut marks on the body of the ilium. This context also contained a partial adult fowl humerus. Context **9** contained a horse tarsal and unidentified bird digit.

### C.2 Environmental samples

*By Rachel Fosberry*

#### **Introduction**

- C.2.1 Eight bulk samples were taken from features within the evaluated areas at Land East of Lancewood, 32 Dowgate Road, Leverington in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.
- C.2.2 Features sampled include ditches and pits dating from the medieval through to the post-medieval period.

#### **Methodology**

- C.2.3 The total volume (up to 20 litres) of each bulk sample was processed by water flotation (using a modified Siraff three-tank system) for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve. Both flot and residues were allowed to air dry. A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and a complete list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 5. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands* and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (1997) for other plants. Carbonized seeds and grains, by the process of burning and burial, become blackened and often distort and fragment leading to difficulty in identification. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

#### **Quantification**

- C.2.4 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and legumes have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories

# = 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens ##### = 100+ specimens

Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance

+ = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant

- C.2.5 The marine shells were quantified in order to assess the diversity and quantity. Shell apices were counted in order to obtain the Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) for each species, bearing in mind that each individual mussel and cockle originally had two apices. It is difficult to identify the left and right valves of these species and so the MNI is calculated by taking the full amount of valves and then halving it.

### **Results**

- C.2.6 Preservation of plant remains is by carbonisation with mainly cereal grains and weed seeds preserved. Much of the charcoal present appears to have been vitrified, either as a result of high temperature or from repeated burning. Fragments of coal are also present. Occasional mineralised fly pupae were noted in two of the samples although there is no evidence of mineralisation of plant remains. All of the samples contain numerous seeds that have been untransformed and are likely to be modern contaminants.
- C.2.7 The remains of economic food plants are predominantly in the form of charred cereal grains which are present in most of the samples and are abundant in Sample 5, fill 21 of medieval pit **20** and Sample 6, fill 25 of medieval boundary ditch **23**. Free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum* s.l.) grains predominate along with smaller quantities of barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), oats (*Avena* sp.) and a single specimen of rye (*Secale cereale*). Rachis (stem) fragments of barley, that are also present, have short, stubby internodes that identify it as a dense six-ear variety.
- C.2.8 Occasional legumes are poorly preserved but are likely to be fragments of cultivated peas (*Pisum sativum*) and beans (*Vicia* sp.). A single seed of flax (*Linum usitatissimum*) occurs in Sample 5 and may serve as tentative evidence of either the use of flax for culinary use as whole seeds or for pressing for oil.
- C.2.9 Charred weed seeds are generally scarce with the only notable exception being Sample 5 which contains a large number of corn gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense*) seeds along with occasional seeds of cleavers (*Galium aparine*), dock (*Rumex* sp.), buttercup (*Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus*) and small nettle (*Urtica urens*).
- C.2.10 Fish bones and scales are abundant in Sample 6 and also present in Sample 7, fill 19 of pit 18 and are likely to be evidence of the preparation of fish for consumption through descaling and gutting. Presumably such remains were quickly buried due to the smell. Animal bones, including bones of rodents and amphibians, occur in several of the samples along with occasional fragments of mussel (*Mytilus edulis*) and cockle (*Cerastoderma edulis*) shell. Flake and spheroidal hammer scale was retrieved from all of the sample residues other than ditch **6** as evidence of blacksmithing activities occurring in the near vicinity.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Sample Size (L)	(L) Volume processed	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Modern Seeds	Small Bones	fly pupae	Fishbone	Hammerscale:	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm
1	5	4	ditch	20	18	20	#	0	0	0	+++	#	0	#	##	++	+
2	7	6	ditch	20	18	2	#	0	0	0	+++	0	0	0	0	++	+
3	9	8	ditch	?	20	15	#	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	##	++	+
4	15	14	ditch	10	10	2	#	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	##	++	+
5	21	20	pit	20	18	100	###	#	##	###	+	#	#	0	#	++	+
6	25	23	ditch	20	14	10	###	#	0	#	+	#	#	###	#	+++	++
7	19	18	pit	10	6	5	#	0	#	#	+	##	0	#	#	+++	++
8	35		layer	10	10	20	0	0	0	0	+	#	0	0	##	+++ +	++

Table 5: Environmental samples from LEVDGR14

C.2.11 A very small assemblage weighing a total of 0.034kg of marine shell was recovered from four contexts (21,25, 26 and 27).

Species	Common name	Habitat	Total weight (kg)	MNI	Total number of contexts
<i>Mytilus edulis</i>	Mussel	Intertidal, salt water	0.024	10	3
<i>Cerastoderma edule</i>	Cockle	Intertidal, salt water,	0.01	5	3

Table 6. Shell species recovered from LEVDGR14

## Discussion

### Trench 1

C.2.12 The sample from ditch **14** (one of three small ditches in the northern part of the site thought to be cut for boundaries in the Post-medieval period) contains only occasional charred wheat grains that are likely to have blown into the ditch.

### Trench 2

C.2.13 Samples were taken from medieval ditch **23** and pit **20** and post-medieval pit **18** contain domestic, culinary waste in the form of charred food remains, marine fish shell, animal and fish bones. Occasional fly pupae have been preserved by mineralisation which may indicate the inclusion of cess in the deposits. This would appear to be an area of refuse disposal.

### Trench 3

C.2.14 Three samples taken from ditches **4**, **6** and **8** (a series of parallel large drainage/boundary ditches along the southern edge of the site and thought to be

medieval in date) contain small quantities of charred grain and legumes that are likely to have either blown into the open features or been deposited as mixed refuse.

*Trench 4*

- C.2.15 The sample from post-medieval layer 35 contains ostracods and wetland snail species which are indicative of a water-lain deposit, probably derived from seasonal flooding of the adjacent Red Engine Drain.

**Conclusion**

- C.2.16 The environmental samples taken from the medieval deposits concentrated in Trench 2 (ditch **23** and pit **20**) have produced assemblages of culinary and industrial waste consistent with this period. The charred plant remains represent food that has been either accidentally burnt during preparation or are the deliberate burning of floor sweepings and accidental spillages. The samples from the post-medieval ditches and layers contain sparse assemblages which may indicate a reduction in activity in the area or may just be the result of different means of rubbish disposal.
- C.2.17 The samples indicate that there is good potential for the recovery of charred plant remains and possibly mineralised remains from medieval deposits. Should further excavations be planned for this area, environmental samples should be taken to further investigate the nature of refuse disposal with regard to economic, dietary and agricultural activities.



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Electronic Sources:

<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>

<http://old-maps.co.uk>

## APPENDIX E. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

### Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-199054			
Project Name	Land East of Lancewood, 32 Dowgate Road, Leverington			
Project Dates (fieldwork)	Start	16-12-2014	Finish	19-12-2014
Previous Work (by OA East)	No		Future Work	Unknown

### Project Reference Codes

Site Code	LEVDGR14	Planning App. No.	F.YR14/0297/F
HER No.	ECB4328	Related HER/OASIS No.	na

### Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS 5
Development Type	Housing Estate

### 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 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 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
Ditches, pits	Medieval 1066 to 1540	Pottery, CBM, bone	Medieval 1066 to 1540
Ditches, pits	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901	Pottery, CBM, bone	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901
Pit	Modern 1901 to Present		Select period...

## Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)
District	Fenland	Land East of Lancewood, 32 Dowgate Road, Leverington, PE13 5DH
Parish	Leverington	
HER	Cambridgeshire	
Study Area	3.5ha	National Grid Reference
		TF 4468 1082

## Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Kasia Gdaniec (CCC HET)
Project Design Originator	Aileen Connor (OA East)
Project Manager	Aileen Connor (OA East)
Supervisor	Graeme Clarke (OA East)

## Project Archives

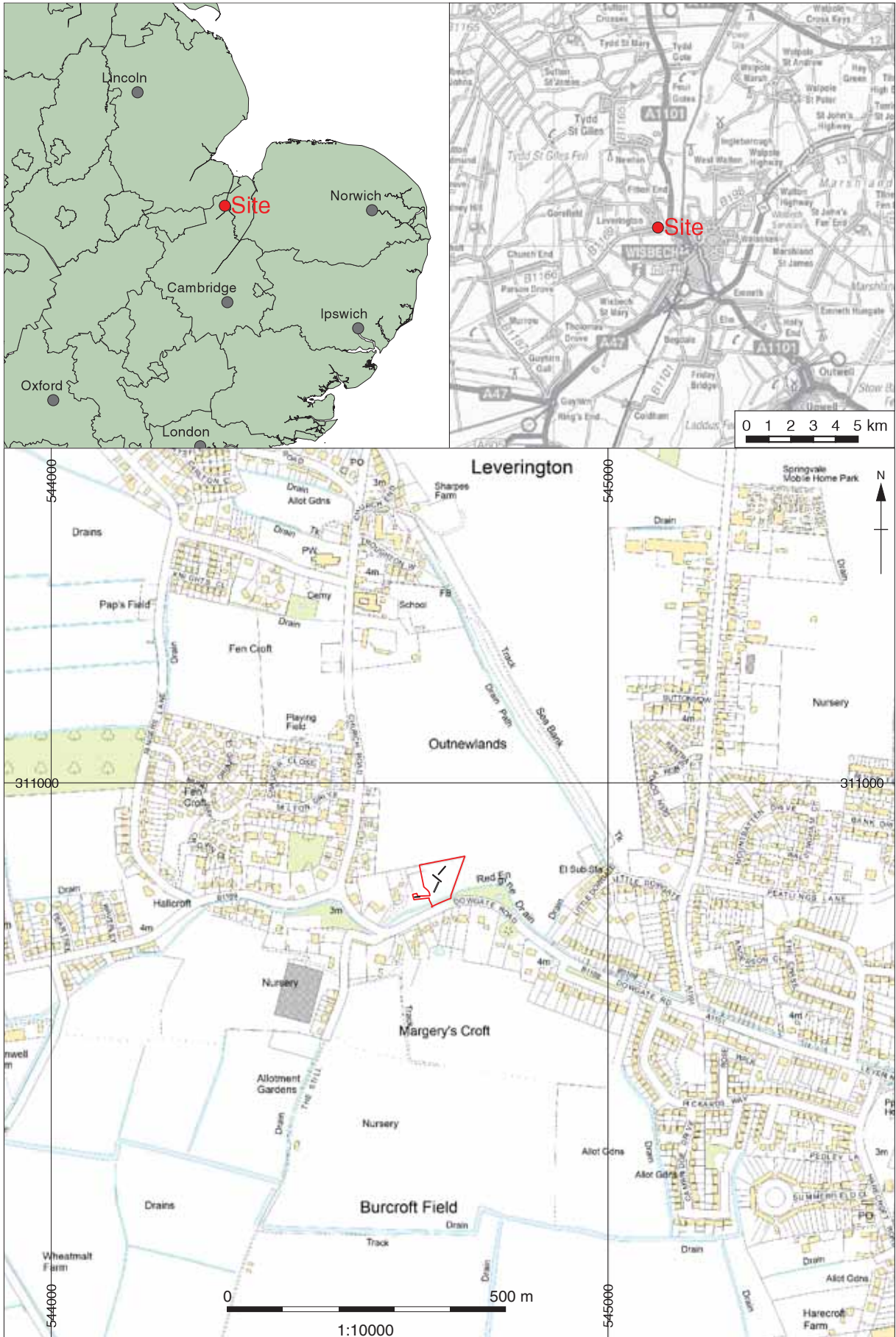
Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
Cambs. County Store	OA East	Cambs. County Store
LEVDGR14	LEVDGR14	LEVDGR14

## 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 checked="" 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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Map
<input 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) in development area (red)

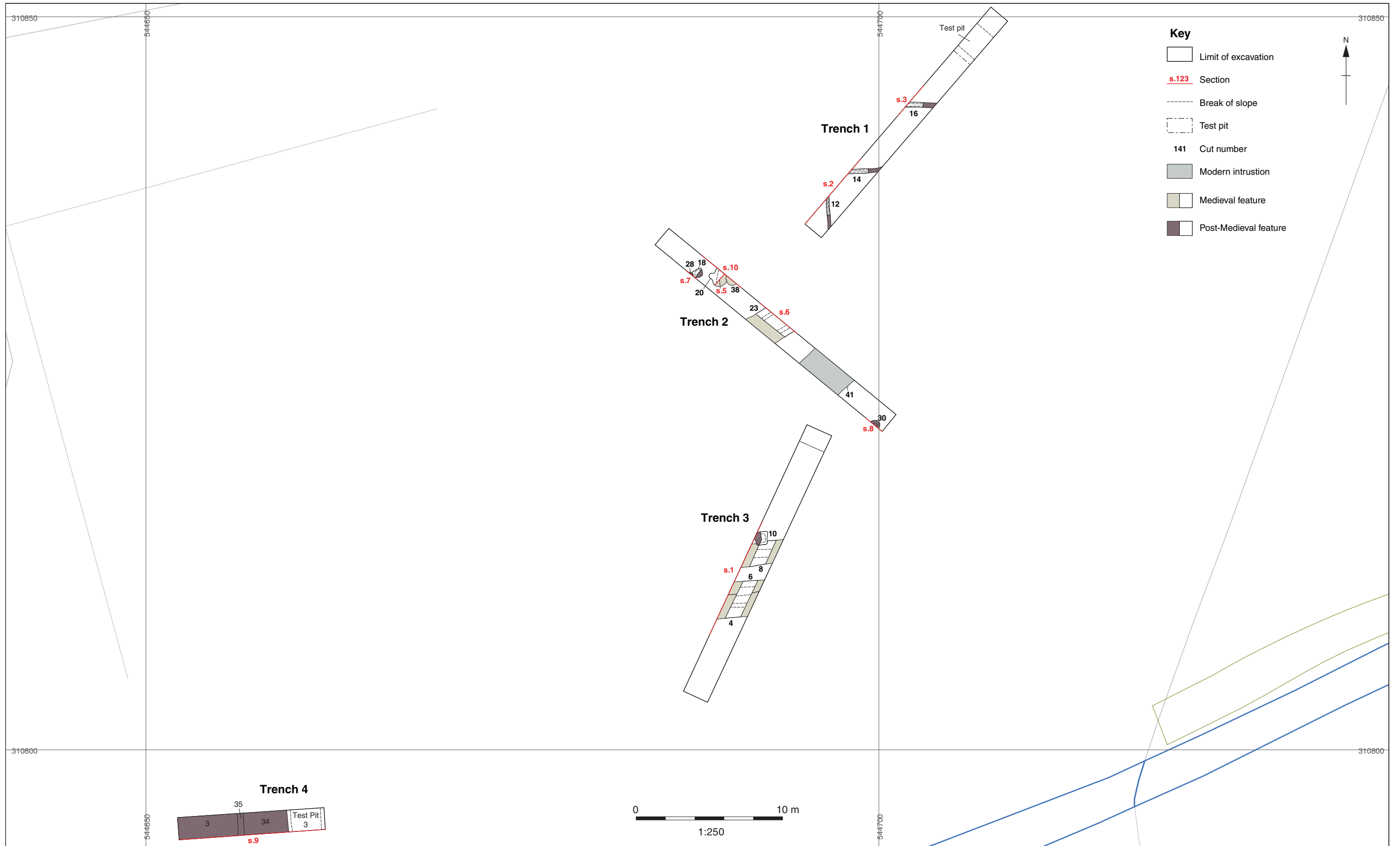


Figure 2: Site layout plan

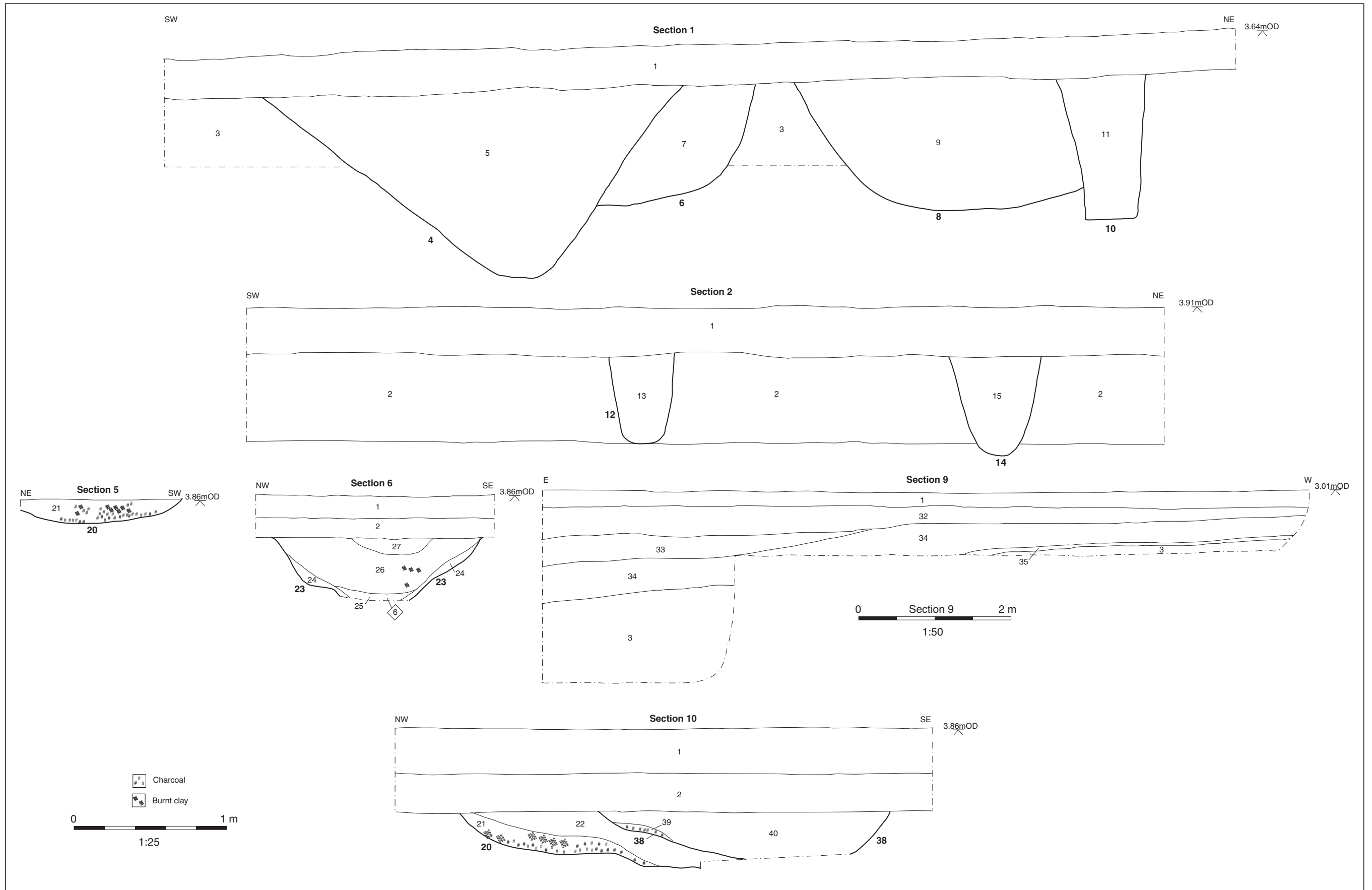
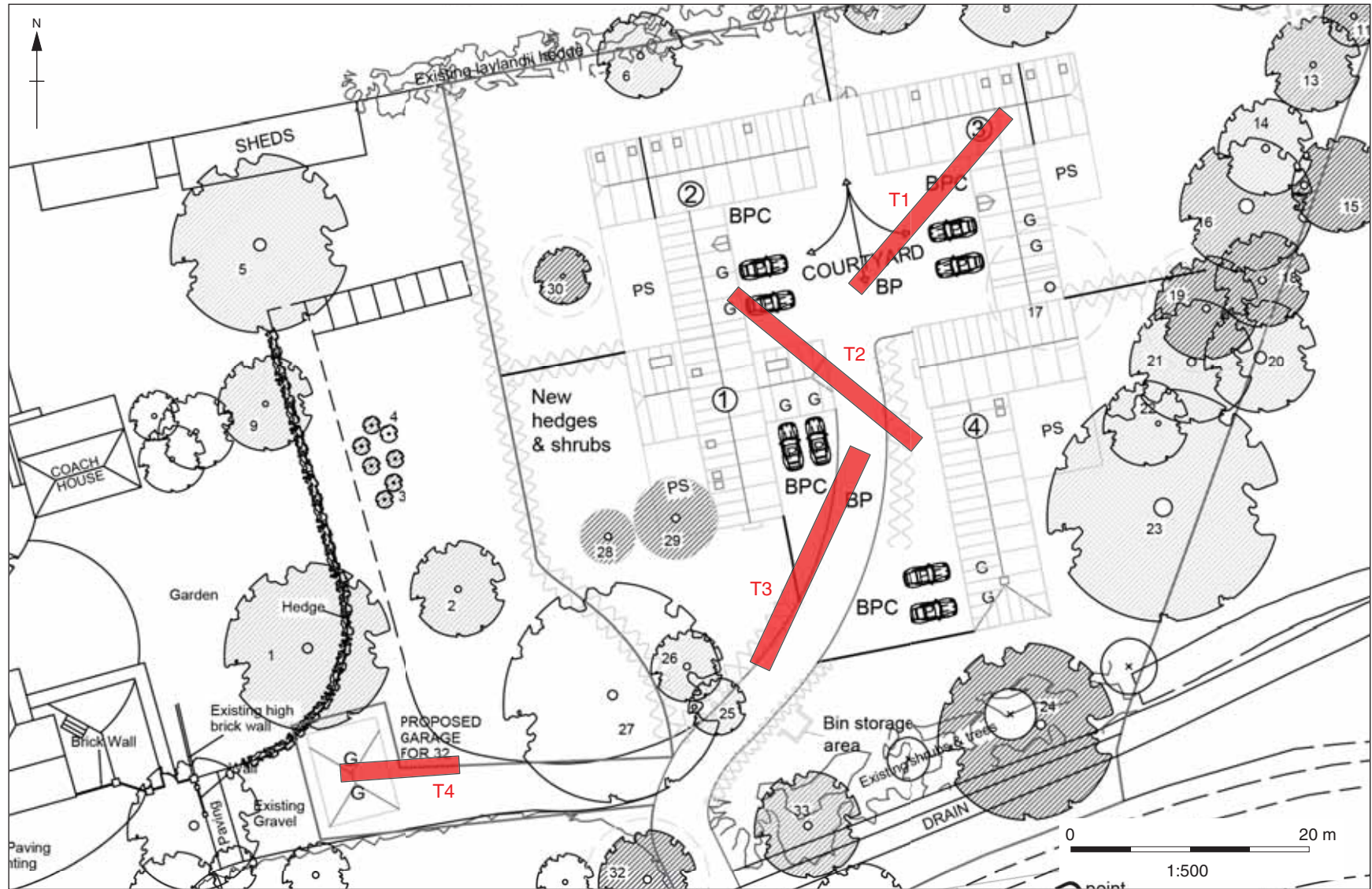


Figure 3: Selected Sections





Map data provided by the client

Figure 4: Location of evaluation trenches (red) in relation to proposed buildings





Plate 1: Working shot of site looking south east to trenches 1 and 2



Plate 2: Working shot of site looking west to trench 4 and Lancewood house



Plate 3: Trench 3 looking west to section 1 and ditches 4, 6, 8 & pit 10





Plate 5: Trench 2 looking south east showing pits 18 and 20 in foreground



Plate 4: Trench 1 looking north east showing ditches 12, 14 and 16



Plate 6: Trench 4 looking south west to section 9 and layers 32 to 35



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