

Prehistoric - post medieval settlement on land between Winwick and Old Weston, Huntingdonshire



Excavation Report



July 2010

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**Prehistoric – post-medieval settlement on land between Winwick and Old
Weston, Huntingdonshire**

Archaeological Excavation

By Sarah Henley BA MSc PIFA

*With contributions by Alasdair Brooks BA MA; Nina Crummy BA FSA;
Chris Faine MA Msc BABAO; Carole Fletcher BA HND AIFA;
Rachel Fosberry HNC Cert Ed AEA and Stephen Wadeson Btec ND*

Editor: Elizabeth Popescu PhD MIFA

Illustrator: Séverine Bézie BA MA

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Position: Fieldwork Supervisor
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Position: Post-excavation and Publications Manager
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Oxford Archaeology East,

15 Trafalgar Way,
Bar Hill,
Cambridge,
CB23 8SQ

t: 01223 850500
f: 01223 850599
e: oaeast@thehumanjourney.net
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net/oaeast>

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Table of Contents

Summary.....	4
1 Introduction.....	7
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
2 Aims and Methodology.....	10
2.1 Aims.....	6
2.2 Methodology.....	6
3 Results.....	12
3.1 Introduction	12
3.2 Area A.....	12
3.3 Area B.....	13
3.4 Areas C & D.....	15
3.5 Area E.....	17
4 Discussion and Conclusion.....	25
4.1 Discussion.....	25
4.1.1 Period 1: Prehistoric	25
4.1.2 Period 2: Iron Age.....	25
4.1.3 Period 3: Roman.....	25
4.1.4 Period 4: Saxon to Medieval	26
4.1.5 Period 5: Late Medieval.....	26
4.1.6 Periods 6 & 7: Post Medieval to Modern.....	26
4.2 Conclusion.....	26
Appendix A. Context Inventory	28
Appendix B. Finds Reports.....	39
B.1 Iron Age and Romano-British pottery.....	39
B.2 Medieval pottery.....	40
B.3 Post-medieval pottery.....	43

B.4 Small finds.....	45
Appendix C. Environmental Reports.....	50
C.1 Faunal Remains.....	50
C.2 Environmental samples.....	51
Appendix D. Bibliography.....	53
Appendix E. OASIS Report Form	55

List of Figures

Figure 1	Location of excavation area
Figure 2	Area A
Figure 3	Phase plan of Area A
Figure 4	Area B
Figure 5	Phase Plan of Area B
Figure 6	Areas C & D
Figure 7	Phase Plan of Areas C & D
Figure 8	Area E
Figure 9	Area E (detail of 1 st phase of excavation)
Figure 10	Area E (detail of 2 nd phase of excavation)
Figure 11	Phase plan of Area E
Figure 12	Selected sections, Areas A and B
Figure 13	Selected sections Areas B, C & D and E
Figure 14	1884 OS map showing post-medieval buildings

List of Plates

Plate 1	Roundhouse gullies (Area B)
Plate 2	Cobble surfaces (Area D)
Plate 3	Late medieval building platform with whole pots in situ (Area E)
Plate 4	Cobble surface with wheel ruts (Area E)
Plate 5	19 th century building foundations (Area E)
Plate 6	19 th century building foundations (Area E)

List of Tables

Table 1	Quantity and weight of medieval pottery from the evaluation
Table 2	Quantity and weight of medieval pottery from the excavation
Table 3	Minimum number of objects by material
Table 4	Minimum number of objects by function

Summary

During 2007 Oxford Archaeology East (formerly CAMARC, Cambridgeshire County Council's Archaeological Field Unit) undertook an archaeological evaluation and excavation on the proposed route of the Winwick – Old Weston pipeline on behalf of Anglian Water.

Archaeological evidence from the prehistoric to modern period was encountered during the course of the excavation. Previously unknown prehistoric and Iron Age field systems and settlements were identified and a known Roman road was investigated. The most extensive remains dated to the medieval and post-medieval periods; these were encountered to the south of Winwick. Evidence for a late Saxon/ early medieval building was revealed. Features of medieval and post medieval date were primarily related to boundary divisions and drainage, and were found to respect boundaries still visible in the landscape today. Excavation also revealed a row of small, poorly constructed 19th- century buildings.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

An archaeological evaluation and excavation was conducted along the proposed route of the Winwick – Old Weston pipeline (TL 105 808 to TL 099 773) by Oxford Archaeology East (formerly CAMARC Cambridgeshire County Council's Archaeological Field Unit) in 2007 on behalf of Anglian Water.

It was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued Cambridgeshire County Council supplemented by a Specification prepared by Liz Muldowney (Muldowney 2007) of OA East.

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

The majority of the pipeline route overlies boulder clay geology as indicated in the Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW 1983). Oxford clay was encountered in Areas C, D and E to the south of Winwick.

The southern end of the pipeline, at TL099 773 to the north of Old Weston is at approximately 71m OD. The route runs north north east to the lowest part of the valley, crossing a tributary of the Alconbury Brook at 44.83m OD at which point it rises slightly to the village of Winwick (TL105 808) at approximately 51.8m OD.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 Archaeological background

The archaeological excavation in autumn 2007 was preceded by an evaluation earlier in the same year. At the southern end of the pipeline evaluation trenches revealed a small late Iron Age settlement and a Roman road, visible as a slight linear earthwork oriented east to west with a cambered gravel surface.

At the northern end of the pipeline in the village of Winwick the evaluation trenches revealed multi-period archaeological remains, including stratified late - post-medieval surfaces relating to external yards, trackways and internal floor surfaces. The presence of 11th - 12th century pottery suggested earlier medieval activity underlying the later buildings.

Previous work carried out along the route of a gas pipeline between Lutton and Huntingdon included a small site 0.5km to the east of the proposed pipeline at Grove Farm (Copp 1998, 25-33). Excavation revealed a mid to late Iron Age roundhouse and boundary ditches and 2nd century Roman ditches orientated predominantly north-west to south-east which were interpreted as an arrangement of small enclosures. Further excavations for the same pipeline were carried out to the south-east of Old Weston at Mill House (Copp 1998, 34-39). Linear ditches, the corner of an enclosure and the lower footing of a wall were found, along with a small but rich assemblage of late Roman finds, suggesting a high status settlement nearby.

1.3.2 Historical background

Winwick

Cambridgeshire County Council's Historic Environment Record (CHER) database contains several references to Winwick, including a moated site and shrunken medieval village (SAM 211, HER 01493). Eleven paddocks have been identified to the south and east of the village, the largest of which contained four possible building platforms (Brown and Taylor 1987, 79-80). The HER has also identified earthworks in the fields to the south of the hollow way which borders the northern side of the fields under investigation (HER 01493a).

The 1795 Enclosure Map shows a larger village than currently exists today, extending to the west, south and east of the church. Of note are two buildings of unknown function and date standing in the fields under investigation. Several rectangular features, possibly buildings were identified by Rog Palmer of Air Photo Services in an aerial photographic survey carried out for the archaeological assessment. The remains of medieval ridge and furrow were observed beyond the limits of the village to the south.

The moated site and shrunken medieval village are a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 211), however the designated scheduled area does not include the fields in which the pipeline begins. There are two listed buildings in Winwick, the church of All Saints (DCB 3092, HER 54804) with parts dating to the 12th and 13th centuries and a 17th century farmhouse in the west of the village (DCB 3373, HER 54805).

Old Weston

To the north of Old Weston the pipeline passes through the route of a Roman road (HER 05368), roughly on the alignment of a minor road, which joins the B662 at this point.

In the village of Old Weston the Cambridgeshire Earthworks Survey (Brown and Taylor 1987, 79-80) discovered evidence for settlement on land currently under arable use with a hollow way and four possible building platforms identified to the west of the existing village (HER 00348). Five sherds of badly abraded Roman pottery were discovered to the south of the village (HER 07877). Early to mid Saxon pottery sherds have been recovered from fields south of the church (HER00348a) and 13th - 14th century pottery has been found on the south side of Leighton Road indicating medieval settlement.

The Enclosure map for Old Weston dates to 1843. It shows little change in size or layout of the village, except for a new road linking Main Street with the road south of the church. There are eight listed buildings in Old Weston including the church of St Swithins (DCB 3607, HER 54795) and several buildings on Main Street.

Both Winwick and Old Weston are mentioned in the Domesday survey of 1086, the latter held by Ramsey Abbey. The Victoria County History contains detailed manorial histories for the two parishes, particularly for Winwick (Page *et al* 1974). Much of the entry deals with the history of land ownership since Norman times. The village of Old Weston is said to have extended south of the church but was burnt down. A record of the fire on 28 February 1701 exists at Leighton Bromswold (Page *et al* 1974, 116).

1.4 Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank Anglian Water, who commissioned and funded the archaeological work. The brief for the site was written by Andy Thomas who visited the site and monitored the works.

The project was managed by James Drummond-Murray. Sarah Henley, Ian Hogg, Liz Muldowney, Alex Pickstone and Chris Thatcher supervised various parts of the project. Louise Bush, Rachel Clarke, Taleyna Fletcher and Gareth Rees surveyed the evaluation and excavation trenches and undertook a contour survey. Benjamin W Brogan, David Brown, Andrew Corrigan, Greg Crees, Tom Eley, Chris Faine, Lizzie Gill, Nick Gilmour, Katie Green, Ruth Hatfield, Shannon Hogan, Jon House, Ross Lilley, Lucy Offord, Sue Turnbull, Zoë Ui Choileáin, Daniel Wheeler, Alasdair Wright and Rachelle Wood provided excavation assistance. Metal detection was undertaken by Steve Critchley.

Séverine Bézie produced the illustrations. Specialist advice was provided by Alasdair Brooks, Nina Crummy, Chris Faine, Carole Fletcher, Rachel Fosberry and Stephen Wadeson.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

The main aim of the project was to preserve the archaeological remains by record where they were to be affected by construction of the pipeline and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site. A number of further aims and objectives were identified in the specification (Muldowney 2007) and following the archaeology encountered during the investigation.

Local Research and Site Specific Objectives:

To examine the evidence for, and define the character of, prehistoric activity in the area

To examine the Roman road, its construction, use and date, and any further evidence for activity in the area, and place this evidence within a wider landscape context

To examine evidence for the origin, development and subsequent abandonment and shrinkage of Winwick

To examine the evidence for, and define the character of any activity in the area including changing land-use following the abandonment of the south of Winwick

English Heritage Themes:

To investigate processes of change, the transition from Late Saxon to medieval traditions (c. AD 700-1300) and the transition from medieval to post-medieval traditions (c. AD 1300-1700)

2.2 Methodology

Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a tracked 360° mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. 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.

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. Environmental samples of 20 litres were taken from the basal fills of all major features and those fills that appeared to have good organic preservation.

Site conditions varied according to area and weather conditions; they were generally sunny and bright leading to good feature identification. Topsoil and subsoil were quite clayey but machined reasonably well to boulder clay natural. The water table in areas C and D was not far below the ground surface and the area acted as a natural drain during wet weather. This occasionally made excavation very difficult, particularly during the evaluation stage of work.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

Results are presented area by area, beginning with Area A at the southern end of the pipeline and progressing north. Phasing was based on the stratigraphic matrix and artefact dating, specifically pottery and small finds.

Six main periods of activity were identified:

Period 1: Neolithic - Bronze Age (3500 – 750BC)

Period 2: Iron Age (750BC – AD42)

Period 3: Roman (AD42 – 410)

Period 4: Late-Saxon – Medieval (9th – mid 14th century)

Period 5: Late Medieval (mid 14th - 16th century)

Period 6: Post-medieval (16th - 19th century)

Period 7: Modern (19th century - present)

3.2 Area A

3.2.1 Area Summary

Area A was located next to Howson's Lodge at the southern end of the pipeline corridor; to the north of Old Weston and the B660 Old Weston Road (see fig.1). The trench measured 44m long and 8.5m wide and contained a Roman road with two associated drainage ditches (see fig. 2). The topsoil and subsoil both measured 0.3m thick.

3.2.2 Period 3: Roman

Road

The road was constructed directly on the ground surface (visible in figure 8, section 101 as buried soil **441**), it was oriented E-W and measured 8m wide. It consisted of a poorly preserved 0.2m thick sandy gravel make-up (**446**) overlain by three patches of metallised gravel surface (**444**, **445** and **447**), which varied between 0.06m – 0.16m thick. These may have been multiple surfaces or patchy repairs to a single surface. Whilst it is probable that some of the road surface was lost through robbing and plough damage, it does not appear to have been a substantial construction. SF25, an iron nail was recovered from the cleaning layer over the road.

Two narrow, shallow drainage ditches (**437** and **439**) ran parallel to the northern side of the road. They were similar in dimension (1.2m – 1.5m wide, 0.3m deep) and had flat based 'U' shaped profiles. Neither contained any datable finds and it was not possible to determine whether they were contemporary or whether one preceded the other.

3.3 Area B

3.3.1 Area summary

Area B was located 280m north of Area A, at the southern end of the pipeline corridor (see fig. 1). The trench measured 170m long by 6.5m wide, the topsoil and subsoil both measured 0.2m thick. Excavation revealed elements of a prehistoric coaxial field system; a small rural Iron Age settlement with two phases of roundhouse; and a post-medieval field system (See fig. 3).

3.3.2 Period 1: Neolithic – Bronze Age

Field system

The earliest phase of activity was part of a coaxial field system at the northern end of the trench. It consisted of seven ditches, five oriented NW–SE (**424**, **399**, **401**, **403**, **405**) and two oriented NE–SW (**323**, **415/416**). The NW–SE oriented ditches were not spaced at regular intervals, being 34m apart at the southern end and 8m apart at the northern end. Collectively the ditches measured between 0.65m – 0.75m wide and between 0.24m – 0.34m deep, they had gently sloping concave profiles (see fig. 9 sections 83 and 97). Only one ditch (**401**) was re-cut. The two ditches oriented NE-SW were consistent in profile and dimension with the other ditches. No finds were retrieved from this field system and the features have been phased based on stratigraphy and the leached colour of the fills.

Two post holes (**418**, **420**) were identified to the north of ditch **401**. Both were small and shallow with 'U' shaped profiles, measuring 0.3m in diameter and 0.2m deep.

3.3.3 Period 2: Iron Age

Roundhouse

Evidence of a roundhouse survived as three partial drip gullies (**344**, **332/335/338**, **341**) and three post holes (**407**, **409** and **347**) in the middle of Trench B. Two of the gullies (**344** & **335**) were only partially visible, extending from the western baulk and terminating to the east (see fig. 3 and plate 1). They were close together but differently aligned, suggesting two separate phases of roundhouse. It was not possible to determine which of the gullies was the earliest. A shorter stretch of drip gully **341** was identified to the south. The gullies were narrow and shallow, surviving in width between 0.45m – 0.56m and in depth between 0.19m – 0.36m (see fig 9 sections 87, 90 and 91). Twenty-four pieces of shell tempered pottery dating to the Iron Age were recovered from the gullies, gully **335** also contained 0.5kg of fragmentary animal bone. Environmental sampling did not reveal any evidence of organic remains, but several burnt stones and flints were retrieved.

Since the roundhouse was only partially visible in the excavated area, it was not possible to determine the overall dimensions of the original structure.

Three post holes (**347**, **407** and **409**) were found in the vicinity of the roundhouse. No pottery was recovered from these features and they have been phased by association.

They had diameters of between 0.3m – 0.65m and measured between 0.1m – 0.32m deep.

Boundary/ enclosure ditches

Three ditches dating to the Iron Age were identified to the south of the roundhouse (see fig. 3). Ditch **430/361/364** extended for 7m from the eastern baulk in a north westerly direction before turning at a right angle and continuing beneath the western baulk. It measured 1.5m wide and varied between 0.35m – 0.45m deep. The corner of the ditch was cut by an oval pit, **358**. This was extremely shallow and extended for 3.80m from below western baulk. It measured 1.75m wide, had gently sloping sides and a flat base.

Two inter-cutting ditches formed a large NE-SW oriented boundary/ enclosure south of the roundhouse (see fig. 3). The earliest ditch (**349**) measured 1.1m wide and 0.8m deep. It was the south western terminal of a ditch that extended beyond the limit of excavation to the north east. The upper fill contained twenty two fragments of shell tempered Iron Age pottery from a single vessel. The second ditch (**350**) partially truncated its predecessor and extended beyond the limits of the excavation to the east and west. It measured 1.9m wide and 0.58m deep and contained twelve pieces of shell tempered scored incised pottery dating to the Middle/ Late Iron Age. Both ditches had wide, steeply sloping concave profiles, neither contained any evidence of deliberate backfilling.

North of the roundhouse, ditch **425** was oriented NW-SE, on the alignment of the prehistoric coaxial field system. It measured 3.24m wide and 0.8m deep and had a wide 'V' shaped profile with a concave base. Two disuse fills were identified, the upper fill contained two fragments of shell tempered pottery dating to the Iron Age.

Just to the south, ditch **435/390** was oriented NE-SW and measured 3.32m wide and 1.25m deep. It had an extremely steep sided 'V' shaped profile and was the only ditch to have a narrow base. Three fills were identified, one of which contained two rim sherds of Early Iron Age shell tempered pottery decorated with finger tip impressions. Seven sherds of pottery dating to the Mid - Late Iron Age were retrieved from the two lower fills of the ditch. It is possible that ditches **425** and **435/390** were part of the same feature, turning at right angles and terminating just north of the roundhouse, forming an enclosure associated with the roundhouse or boundary for the settlement.

Following the natural infilling of the ditch a large sub-circular pit (**387**) was dug through the terminal (see fig 8 section 84). The pit was deliberately constructed in this location and did not exceed the limits of the original ditch. It measured 8.1m in diameter and was 0.74m deep. The primary fill contained thirty five sherds of a single scored incised shell tempered vessel dating to the Mid - Late Iron Age. A small circular post hole (**412**) was found immediately south of the pit. It had a diameter of 0.6m and a depth of 0.18m.

3.3.4 Periods 6 & 7: Post-medieval – Modern

Plough furrows

Thirteen plough furrows were identified across the trench. All were oriented NE-SW, respecting the alignment of earlier phases of activity. They ranged in size between 0.9m

– 2.6m wide and between 0.06m – 0.15m deep. No datable pottery or small finds were recovered from the plough furrows.

3.4 Areas C & D

3.4.1 Area summary

Areas C & D were located 80m to the east of Trench E at the northern end of the pipeline corridor in the village of Winwick. The areas were excavated together, with a corridor 26m long by 4m wide leading to a square area 15.5m long by 15m wide to allow for the footings of the pumping station. Topsoil was between 0.16m – 0.24m thick and subsoil was 0.06m thick. The excavated areas were located on a north-facing gradual slope and revealed medieval, post-medieval and modern ground consolidation and drainage features (see figs. 4 and 5).

3.4.2 Period 5: Late medieval

Pit

A single sub-oval pit (**532**) 1.75m long by 0.75m wide was excavated in the south-eastern corner of Area C. It measured 0.13m deep and had a flat, shallow 'U' shaped profile. The single fill contained one residual sherd of abraded pottery dating to AD850 – 1150.

Ditches

Curvilinear ditch **562** extended for 5m from the northern baulk and measured 0.59m wide and 0.17m deep with a 'U' shaped profile. It contained a single moderately abraded piece of pottery dating to AD1200 – 1350.

Two narrow, shallow short stretches of ditch (**526** and **560**) were identified 5m to the west of **562**. They were undated but cut by a post-medieval building possible platform (**568**). They were of similar dimensions and depth to **562** and contained a mid yellowish brown silty clay disuse fill very similar in composition to the natural. The purpose of these three ditches was unclear.

3.4.3 Period 6: Post medieval

Two phases of post medieval activity were identified within Areas C & D. The first comprised the construction of a possible building platform with surrounding enclosure and drainage ditches and post holes. The second phase saw a change in use of the land with the construction of a wall and associated yard surface and further attempts at drainage and ground consolidation.

Phase 6.1

Possible building platform and associated features

A possible building platform (**568**) 16.5m long was exposed for 1.25m from the southern baulk of Area C the corridor trench. The feature was excavated in two interventions which revealed an extremely flat base and contained a very compacted silty clay fill (see fig. 9 section 213). One residual piece of moderately abraded pottery dating to AD1200 – 1350 and sherds dating to AD1500 – 1650 were recovered. This feature cut two small post holes (**547** and **552**), with an average diameter of 0.35m and a depth of 0.3m with 'U' shaped profiles.

The western half of the platform was enclosed by a shallow ditch (**545/ 537/ 539**) which may have acted as a drainage feature. The ditch varied between 0.43m – 0.7m in width and was 0.1m deep, it had a gentle 'U' shaped profile. The single fill contained no datable finds but its relationship to the platform suggests a post-medieval date. A post hole **535** cut the ditch following its infilling, it had a diameter of 0.59m and was 0.18m deep. Two further post holes (**541** and **543**), 0.25m in diameter and 0.1m deep were found 0.5m to the west of the ditch, and were probably associated.

Drainage ditch

A drainage ditch (**558**) oriented E-W, parallel to the hollow way, was partially exposed along the northern baulk of Area C, 2.5m north of the possible building platform. It measured 0.16m deep and was filled by a single mid brownish grey silty clay accumulation deposit. Again it contained no datable material but its proximity to post-medieval features and similar dimensions, profile and fill suggest a post-medieval date.

Phase 6.2

Stone wall

A stone wall (**506**) oriented north to south extended for 4.5m at the eastern end of the trench corridor. The wall survived as two partially collapsed courses 0.35m wide, and consisted of roughly hewn limestone blocks and bricks. Pottery retrieved from within the wall construction dated to the 18th century and included manganese-mottled wares and iron oxide slip glazed redware.

Cobbled surfaces

Immediately to the west of wall **506** a cobbled path or yard surface (**505**) extended for 5.8m to the western baulk and covered 26m², continuing beyond the limits of excavation. It was a well set cobbled surface consisting of tightly packed, rounded 50-200mm diameter cobblestones and occasional sand and limestone blocks of 150-300mm diameter (see plate 2). Five metres to the east of the wall was a less well constructed cobbled surface (**514**). This was 4.6m wide and oriented north to south, continuing beyond the northern and southern limits of excavation. It was constructed of similar cobbles and limestone and sandstone pieces as **505** but the surface was less well laid and the stones more loosely packed.

Ground consolidation

A series of large cobblestone dumps which acted as ground consolidation covered the main area of excavation. The earliest and largest of these (**511**) measured 13m by 15m and consisted of various sizes of natural cobbles. Pottery sherds found within this dumped material date to the 17th - 18th centuries. Smaller dumps of cobbles were placed on top of this layer either side of drainage ditch **522** that cut through it, presumably in a further attempt to consolidate ground and aid water flow after the initial dumping failed (see fig. 14). Pottery dates from the latest cobble dump **504** range from the 17th - 19th centuries.

Cobble dump **511** was cut by a single post hole **513**, that measured 0.52m in diameter and 0.14m deep. No datable finds were retrieved and no associated features were identified.

Post-medieval drainage ditches

A single re-cut drainage ditch (**522/529/531**) cut the large area of cobbled ground consolidation (see fig. 9 section 203). It followed the lowest points of the topography of the slope, crossing the excavated area in a south-west – north-easterly direction, presumably once meeting a large extant drainage ditch beyond the limits of excavation to the north. It was 0.76m wide and varied between 0.1m – 0.22m deep. A 5m stretch of the lowest point of the ditch (**517**) had been re-cut to 1.45m wide, thereby increasing drainage capacity. Pottery retrieved from the length of the ditch dates to the 18th century and includes manganese-mottled ware and white salt glazed ware.

3.4.4 Period 7: Modern

Modern levelling

A large sub-oval levelling deposit (**509**) cut cobble consolidation layer **508** and extended for 6m to the western limit of excavation in the main trench. It measured 7m wide and had steep sides and a flat base and contained a fairly sterile clay 0.2m thick. This was possibly an attempt to level off the uneven cobble consolidation. The clay contained three sherds of 18th – early 19th century pottery.

Modern drainage

A modern drain **550/555** cut the edge of possible building platform **568** in the corridor trench. A second modern drain (**563**) was found 4m to the south and crossed the trench on a NE-SW axis.

3.5 Area E

3.5.1 Area summary

Area E was located at the northern end of the pipeline corridor in the village of Winwick, next to the B660 Old Weston Road and 80m west of Areas C & D (see fig. 1). The trench was 240m long and varied between 5m and 10m wide. Topsoil measured between 0.15m – 0.32m thick and subsoil between 0.1m – 0.18m thick. Excavation revealed evidence for a prehistoric coaxial field system; a late Saxon/ early medieval - late medieval rural settlement and a row of 19th century buildings (see figs. 6 & 7).

3.5.2 Period 1: Neolithic – Bronze Age

Field system

The earliest phase of activity in Area E was a coaxial field system at the western end of the trench. It consisted of five ditches, four oriented NE–SW and one oriented NW–SE. The NE–SW oriented ditches (**1116**, **1122**, **1066** and **1062**) were spaced between 10m and 21m apart, they measured 0.6m – 0.7m wide and 0.07m – 0.3m deep (see fig. 9, section 418). The NW–SE oriented ditch, (**1123**) was 1.4m wide, but had a similar depth to the others. A single non-diagnostic fill was found in each ditch, from which no finds were retrieved.

Two pits and four post holes were identified 3m to the east of ditch **1062**. Pit **1088** was lozenge shaped, 1.94m long and 0.38m wide. Pit **1101** was circular with a diameter of 0.7m. Both contained a single dark brownish silty clay but no dateable finds. The post holes (**1083**, **1090**, **1095** and **1108**) created a small square shape but were completely different in size and profile and may not have been contemporary or functioned together.

Ditches

Three short undated segments of ditch oriented north north east, south south west and truncated by later features were identified. Two ditches **1113** and **1140** were visible for 1m, extending south from truncation by the quarry pits. Ditch **1064** began 0.5m to the south of ditch **1113** and extended to the limit of excavation. The ditches measured between 0.35m – 0.8m wide and were between 0.11m – 0.16m deep. Again no pottery or other finds were retrieved.

3.5.3 Period 4: Late Saxon - Medieval

Building

Evidence for an early building underlying the 19th century buildings at the western end of the area was identified in the form of an E-W orientated beamslot and two post holes. Beamslot **1277** measured 5.4m in length and was 0.4m wide and contained a firm silty clay backfill (see fig. 9, section 452). The western end of the beamslot was cut by two post holes (**1273** and **1275**), 0.45 – 0.48m in diameter with flat 'U' shaped profiles (see fig. 9, section 450). The beamslot contained two sherds of abraded pottery dating to AD850-1150.

Ditch

A NE-SW orientated ditch (**1255**) measured 1.1m wide and 0.38m deep was found 3m to the west of the building. It also contained one piece of abraded pottery dating to AD850-1150.

Ditches parallel to the hollow way

In the middle of Area E a recut ditch (**1239/1243**) was partially visible extending at its widest point 2.03m from the northern baulk. The ditch was never fully exposed in width and would therefore have been of considerable size. Seven sherds of pottery were recovered from the fills dating to AD850-1150.

Five intercutting north-west - south-east orientated ditches ran parallel to the hollow way in the centre of the area (see fig. 6). The longest of these ditches (**1166/1177**) was visible for 30m between the quarry pits to the west and trackway to the east. It varied between 1.25m – 1.35m wide and between 0.28m – 0.39m deep. It contained two sherds of pottery dating to AD850-1150. A 1.5m long stretch of north-west - south-east orientated re-cut ditch (**1231/1216**) was visible on the western side of the quarry pits. It may have been a continuation of ditch **1166/1177**, if so that would give this ditch a length of over 47m. The later ditch (**1216**) measured 0.56m deep and contained three fills. The primary fill (1237) was a deliberate backfill and contained large amounts of charcoal and a fragment of iron knife (SF218). The upper two fills were the result of natural disuse infilling. This stretch of ditch contained twenty-six sherds of pottery dating to AD850-1150 and one piece of intrusive pottery dating to AD1700-1800.

This long ditch cut three earlier, shorter ditches visible for 6.5m before terminating or being truncated. Ditch **1248** contained two sherds of pottey dating to AD850-1350 and one intrusive later sherd. Neither ditch **1250** nor **1252** contained any datable finds but since they are truncated by dated features they have been phased by association.

Ditch **1235/1245** was 1m to the south of this group of intercutting ditches, it varied between 0.35m – 0.47m wide and between 0.07-0.14m deep. It contained a single disuse fill with no datable finds and extended north westerly for 12m from its truncation by cobbled surface **1053 (=1054)**. It has again been phased by its stratigraphic relationships with dated features.

At the eastern end of the site a wide ditch (**1156**) with a square terminal (**1214**) ran parallel to the hollow way. It measured 11.5m in length between truncation by a modern field drain and the eastern baulk. The ditch measure 2.55m wide at the terminal and 1.75m wide along the rest of its length, however it was never fully exposed in plan and continued under the northern baulk. Silty clay disuse fills were found along the length of the ditch; at the terminal these overlay a darker primary fill with frequent charcoal inclusions, environmental sampling revealed no further details of organic remains. Five abraded pottery sherds dating from AD850-1150 were recovered along with one late medieval sherd.

Immediately to the south of this a 7m long ditch (**1149/1151**) ran parallel to the hollow way, it was truncated by ditch **1097** to the west and ran to the eastern limit of excavation. It varied between 0.56m – 0.8m wide and between 0.15 – 0.17m deep. The single disuse fill contained two abraded pottery sherds dating to AD850-1150. At its eastern end the ditch truncated a small shallow oval pit (**1153**) which contained a single mid orangey brown silty clay disuse fill with no datable finds.

Boundary/ drainage ditch

A large recut ditch oriented north-east - south-west was identified in the middle of Area E. Both phases of the ditch had wide, gradually sloping 'V' shaped profiles. The primary ditch (**1173**) was 0.26m deep, the second ditch (**1171/1209/1233**) was 1.8m wide and

0.62m deep. The latter terminated 6.5m from the southern baulk. The primary fills of both ditches were redeposited natural clays and the secondary fills contained occasional charcoal.

3.5.4 Period 5: late medieval

Pit/ building platform

A 3.4m wide shallow flat based pit/ building platform (**1058**) extended for 3m from the southern baulk at the eastern end of the area. It appeared to have been purposefully filled with a two clay deposits (see figure 9, section 402 and plate 3). Five pots dating to the mid 13th - 14th century were placed within the structure but had been damaged through truncation by a field drain.

Trackway

Two metres to the west of the possible building platform a was a north east – south south west oriented, linear cobble surface (**1056**), interpreted as a trackway (see Plate 4). It was constructed out of closely packed flint cobbles surviving to a depth of 0.1m. The surface measured 5.5 - 6m wide and was visible for 6.75m, the width of the trench which it presumably extended beyond. The trackway was cut by three parallel linear features interpreted as wheel ruts, that ran along the length of the surface. One, (**1197**) was investigated and proved to be 0.35m wide and 0.04m deep. Eight sherds of pottery dating to AD1400 – 1550 were recovered from the trackway including a glapthorn type bowl rim.

Cobble surface

Degraded cobble surface **1053=1054** survived to a width of 12.75m and extended for 5m from the southern baulk. Fifty nine sherds of pottery dating to AD1150-1550 were recovered as well as seven pieces dating to AD1450-1700. These sherds may be evidence of the surface being used for a long period of time, however the surface does not appear to have been well constructed and is unlikely to have been used for a considerable period. The sherds are probably intrusive, perhaps from later plough damage.

Two sub-oval pits (**1268** and **1262**) and one post hole (**1270**) were found below cobble surface **1053/1054**. Only pit **1268** contained any datable finds; a single sherd of pottery dating to AD1150-1350, the remaining features are phased by association.

Intercutting pits

Five large intercutting pits (**1129**, **1133**, **1192**, **1224** and **1207**) covered an area of 160m². Investigated in four excavated interventions, the smallest example (**1207**) measured 0.71m deep and the largest (**1192**) was 1.7m deep (see fig. 9, section 430). Environmental samples recovered from two pits **1207** and **1192** revealed bean, wheat and grass seeds. Samples from **1129** recovered wheat, single oat and vicia. Pottery

from the these pits ranged in date from AD850 – 1500. Each of the pits had a steep sided flat 'U' shaped profile except for **1129** which had a shallow wide 'V' shape.

A small pit, **1219** was truncated by pit **1207**. It measured 1.1m deep and contained no datable finds. However, it was stratigraphically above a late Saxon/ early medieval ditch and below the late medieval pits so has been assigned to this phase.

Boundary/ drainage ditches

Five parallel later medieval ditches were orientated on a north east – south westerly axis.

The easternmost ditch **1097** measured 0.95m wide and 0.55m deep with a flat 'V' shaped profile and contained two silty clay disuse fills. Four sherds of pottery dating to AD1150-1350 and three pieces of intrusive utilitarian post medieval red wares.

Ditch **1266** underlay cobbled surface **1053/1054** it measured 1.4m wide and 0.32m deep. It contained a single pale greyish brown silty clay fill which had slumped so that the cobbled surface above survived in a linear depression created by the ditch and was overlain by a silty clay accumulation deposit. The fill of the ditch contained pottery dating to AD1450-1550.

Ditch **1118** ran for 4.25m between the quarry pits and southern baulk and measured 0.5m wide and 0.3m deep, it contained a single disuse fill and no datable finds, however a natural filled hollow truncated by the ditch contained seven sherds of pottery dating to AD850-1500.

Re-cut ditch **1069/1071** was located 12m to the west of ditch **1118**. It measured 7m in length between the northern and southern baulks. The later ditch, **1069** measured 1.24m wide and 0.28m deep, both versions of the ditch had wide, flat 'V' shaped profiles. It was undated, however the single fill of the earlier ditch **1071** contained eleven sherds of pottery ranging in date between AD850-1500.

Re-cut ditch **1102/1104** ran parallel to ditch **1069/1071** and was 1.5m to the west of it. It measured 7m in length between the northern and southern baulks. The later ditch, **1104** had a flat, steep sided 'V' shaped profile and measured 1.13m wide and 0.62m deep. It contained two disuse fills with four pieces of pottery dating to AD850-1350.

3.5.5 Period 7: modern

Path & drain

A cobblestone path 17.5m long and 1.2-1.4m wide was exposed at the western end of Area E (see Plates 5 & 6). It was oriented NW – SE and bordered by a drain on the southern side and the foundations for a series of small buildings on the northern side. The construction cut had a depth of 0.05m and was filled by a silty gravelly clay foundation layer overlain by a cobble surface. The outer edges of the path (**1073** & **1074**) were constructed from large, occasionally finished limestone blocks (average size 400mm x 250mm x 100mm), with the inner surface (**1009**) filled by small cobbles and flint. The western 3.5m of the path had been repaired with the same materials, but to a poorer standard, perhaps in association with modifications to the

drain to the south. A repair to the entranceway of the westernmost building replaced a 1.4m stretch of limestone block edging **1074** with a course of red bricks **1037**.

The drain to the south of the path also survived for 17.5m. The primary phase of the drain was constructed with path edging (**1073**). It was constructed from red bricks laid side on to a width of 0.16m; path surface **1009** butted the bricks. Edging **1073** enclosed both the path surface and this phase of the drain. At the western end, as the path sloped downwards the drain was repaired/ replaced with a more substantial structure (**1012**). This too was constructed from red brick but measured 0.6m wide and replaced **1073** as the edge of the path structure. A slot dug through this structure revealed remains of an earlier drainage channel, (**1200**) which was narrower but deeper than its successor, and indicating that several attempts were made to improve drainage at this end of the path (see fig. 9, section 437).

Fifty-six sherds pottery dating to the 19th century were recovered from cleaning over the path and drain and from the structures themselves. A large assemblage of domestic small finds were retrieved including an iron clasp knife (SF222) with part of a bone two-plate handle and a lock bolt fragment or door catch (SF 266), both recovered from the drain. Cleaning over the surface of the path recovered sixteen small finds including a shoe buckle (SF334), door handle and hinge plate (SF335 & 336) and chisel (SF340).

Buildings

Sixteen metres of floor surface and wall foundations survived to the north of the path, providing evidence of a series of small buildings. Wall foundations against the path survived for 14m before truncation by modern ploughing. They suggested building plots or rooms of 5-6m in width.

Walls

Little of the walls beyond their foundations survived. The exterior wall fronting the path was the most substantial, with foundations surviving to 0.2-0.4m in width. Construction material was predominantly rough hewn limestone with occasional smooth faced square limestone blocks and red bricks. In rare places such as **1022** the lowest course of wall survived. Here the wall was constructed from red brick changing to limestone blocks surrounding hearth **1288**.

Four internal dividing walls foundations were identified. Wall **1079** appeared to be of more solid construction than the others and may have been a property division. It was 0.28m wide with two rows of limestone blocks and bricks surrounding a rubble filled cavity. Parallel to this 6.2m to the west was wall foundation **1077**, this was 0.18m wide made of limestone blocks and red brick. Two internal NW-SE wall foundations (**1080** and **1036**) extended to the west from wall **1079**. These were 0.15 – 0.17m wide and made of limestone rubble. The outer bricks of upper floor surface (**1024**) were flush with wall foundation **1080** identifying this as the stratigraphically later wall.

Floors

The several phases of floor surfaces exposed do not all correspond to the surviving wall foundations, suggesting multiple re-modelling of these buildings.

At the western end of the buildings, the stratigraphically earliest floor, (**1015**) survived for 2.1m, before truncation by wall foundation **1077** to the east and plough damage to the west. It was constructed from handmade red bricks laid in a stretch bond style. Floor **1017** was contemporary with wall **1077** and lay to the east of it: again it was constructed from red bricks in a stretch bond style.

At the eastern end of the buildings the earliest floor (**1028/1029/1030**) was made of red brick laid in a herringbone pattern, it had been truncated by later floors (**1024/1027**, **1020**) and wall **1079** as well as by ploughing to the south-east. The overlying floor (**1024/1027**) was also truncated by wall **1079** and was constructed from red bricks, laid in a bond style with an inlaid area of square tiles (**1081**). The surviving area of floor surface measured 2.6m wide and 3m long. It too had been damaged by ploughing at its south eastern extent. The largest surviving floor (**1020/1023**) was found in the centre of the building row and measured 4.5m by 2m. It was constructed of clay tiles laid in a bond style. It was contemporary with wall **1079** and contained hearth foundation **1288** measuring 0.7m x 0.7m laid in the south western corner.

A slightly silty sand mortar was used throughout the building construction. It varied in colour perhaps as a result of staining from the brick and tile structures above.

Doorsteps

Two limestone doorsteps measuring 0.96m x 0.25m were recovered. They had been worn in the centre from use and contained holes at either end for the door frames. Both were placed next to path **1009** along the line of the exterior wall foundation. The westernmost (**1013**) had no surviving contemporary building. The easternmost doorstep, 2m to the east was contemporary with floor **1015**.

Thirty seven sherds of early – mid 19th century pottery were recovered from the buildings, these were mostly white wares, but also included one fragment of a moulded Rockingham type teapot.

External surfaces

A 10m by 7m area machined to the south west of path **1009** revealed several layers of cobbled yard surface (**1002** - **1005**) All surfaces were composed primarily of small/medium rounded cobbles with occasional masonry pieces and small brick fragments. These yard surfaces were contemporary with the building.

Pond

A large pond (**1045**) was excavated within one machine dug slot. It measured 9.46m wide and 0.6m deep and containing a primary disuse fill and a blackish silty clay backfill.

Garden walls

One partially surviving brick wall and two foundation trenches were exposed immediately adjacent to the pond. The single course of brick wall (**1285**) was oriented NW-SE and sat on a light yellowish sandy mortar. At either end of this wall was a contemporary NE-SW foundation trench which survived less well, measuring between 0.38m – 0.45m wide and containing the same sandy mortar. The better preserved

foundation (**1137/ 1139**) survived to only 0.05m in depth. Pottery retrieved from the foundation trenches dates to the 19th century and includes bone china and Bristol glaze-type local stoneware.

Dumped material

Several layers of dumped material lay immediately to the east of the garden walls. The largest of which (**1111/1112**) measured 10m by 6.75m and contained brick, chalk and soil. Ninety sherds of pottery dating from 13th - 19th centuries were recovered. Two shallow post holes (**1142** and **1146**) of unknown purpose cut this layer. The larger example (**1142**) measured 0.6m in diameter and 0.18m deep, it had a shallow 'U' shaped profile.

3.5.6 Unphased features

Ditch

Ditch **1145** was orientated E-W, it measured 0.95m wide and 0.36m deep. The single mid orangey brown silty clay disuse fill contained no datable finds. This ditch was notable because it was oriented differently to all other features on site and was not obviously associated with any of them.

Pit

A small oval pit **1110** was excavated 1m to the north of the building platform. It measured 1.5m by 0.75m and was 0.19m deep. It contained a single mid brown disuse fill and contained no datable finds but could be contemporary with possible building platform **1058**.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Discussion

4.1.1 Period 1: Neolithic- Bronze Age

The presence of two coaxial field systems, one to the north of Old Weston and the second in Winwick are the earliest evidence of occupation currently identified in this area. They suggest early settlement and land management on the high ridges of land and indicate a long sequence of habitation in Winwick itself. These features were notable for their lack of pottery or datable finds and cannot be more securely dated. In Area B the orientation of the prehistoric field systems is identical to that later activity, including the most recent post-medieval ridge and furrow field systems. However, this is most likely due to the most effective use of the topography rather than continuous referencing of earlier field systems.

4.1.2 Period 2: Iron Age

Occupation is fairly common across the clay lands of the Northamptonshire-Cambridgeshire border during the Iron Age. The most common Middle – Late Iron Age settlements consisted of ditched enclosures, each usually less than 0.5 ha in extent which contained at least one roundhouse with associated ancillary structures and pits (Kidd 2004, 54).

A previously unknown Iron Age settlement was identified in Area B. The surviving gullies of the roundhouse indicate that it had been reworked at least once, but precise dating was difficult since the pottery retrieved was of relatively undiagnostic Iron Age type. Pottery fabrics are dominated by shell throughout the Iron Age and are rarely diagnostic of a particular style, with most forms long-lived and diagnostic forms and decoration rare in most assemblages (Kidd 2004, 49).

Slightly to the north of the roundhouse two large perpendicular ditch segments formed the north-eastern corner of an enclosure associated with the roundhouse. Shell tempered scored incised wares dating to the Mid - Late Iron Age were retrieved from the upper fills of the ditch. The lower fill contained two pieces of Early Iron Age rim sherds decorated with finger tip impressions. Pottery of such a wide timespan could indicate a long period of habitation at this site. To the south three perpendicular ditches also dated to the mid/late Iron Age. All of the ditches were oriented on a NE-SW axis suggesting an organised layout of settlement across the landscape. There was no evidence that this settlement continued in use beyond the Iron Age.

4.1.3 Period 3: Roman

The Roman road in Area A has been identified as the Godmanchester to Leicester stretch of the *Via Devana*, a route intended to link Colchester to Chester (Margary 1967, 213). It has been interpreted as a penetration road dating to the advance from Colchester following the establishment of the first permanent legionary fortress there in 43AD (Margary 1967, 498). The construction of the road is similar to other known

penetration roads, which are wide and lightly metalled, being hastily constructed by a team working behind advancing troops (Davies 2002, 116). Since the road was of predominantly military, rather than civilian use it fell into disuse following the withdrawal of the last Roman legion in the 5th century AD. No evidence for Roman occupation associated with the road was identified in this excavation.

4.1.4 Period 4: Saxon – Medieval

Remains dating to the Late Saxon/early medieval period were encountered in Area E; it was not unexpected because Winwick is mentioned in the Domesday survey of 1086. Aerial photographic survey has shown an extensive Shrunken Medieval Village in the fields immediately north of Area E surrounding the church, with Saxon pottery recovered from these fields.

The beamslot structure at the western end of Area E suggests that the village once extended beyond the hollow way, south of its present location. The remaining late Saxon/ early medieval archaeology comprised of a series of north-west – south-east orientated ditches that ran parallel to the hollow way. These have been interpreted as drainage features or boundaries for land cultivated to the south. Only one re-cut ditch (**1171/1173**) did not conform to this orientation, but ran at right angles to it. This ditch terminated at the point of intersection with the other ditches and is therefore thought to have been part of the same field system.

Foard (2004, 102-3) notes that the famines of 1315-22 and Black Death of 1348-9 resulted in a dramatic demographic collapse in England, evident in the shrinkage of villages, decline of small towns and abandonment of marginal agricultural land at this time.

4.1.5 Period 5: Late Medieval

Late Medieval features were encountered in Areas C, D and E, in keeping with previous historical and archaeological evidence of the shrunken village. As in previous periods the majority of features appeared to be related to boundary/ enclosure divisions and drainage. In Area E none of the features constructed in this period ran parallel to the extant hollow way; perhaps as the hollow way deepened there was no need to reinforce these boundaries at the northern end of the field. Instead the land in Area E appears to have undergone a change of use. As well as the construction of a trackway and cobbled surfaces an area of approximately 160m² contained several large intercutting pits. These may have been dug for quarrying or perhaps as rubbish dumps, since they are south of the hollow way, beyond the habitation zone of the village. Only one possible building platform (**1058**) was identified, it was very small and probably did not have a domestic use.

The layout of the present village and archaeological evidence indicate that the settlement never expanded to the size achieved prior to the Black Death. In the 15th century there was a major agricultural restructuring with increased pasture in unenclosed settlements and commercial activity more tightly concentrated in the main towns and very few villages (Foard 2004, 104) .

4.1.6 Periods 6 & 7: Post medieval - modern

At the southern end of the pipe line post medieval plough furrows were identified. This activity is in keeping with the medieval ridge and furrow visible in the surrounding area and the current agricultural use of nearby farmland. Open field, or ridge and furrow was the predominant form of agriculture at the beginning of the Post-Medieval period. It was commonly used from the late Saxon period onwards and consisted of long narrow cultivation strips (Hall 2004, 134).

A greater amount of post medieval and modern features were encountered at the northern end of the pipe line in areas C, D and E. In trenches C and D these features were concerned with ground consolidation, levelling and the management of water run off from higher ground. The presence of large deep drainage ditches running parallel to the hollow way just north of the excavation indicates that this has been a long standing concern in the area.

The 19th century buildings identified in the north west of area E are visible on the 1884 OS map which details four terraced buildings (see figure 24). Excavation revealed a series of poorly constructed, extremely small dwellings, perhaps farm labourer or workers cottages. Late 18th century example of labourers' cottages can be found at Achurch, Northamptonshire, whilst 19th century examples can be found in the estate villages of Strixton and Sywell (Hall 2004, 146).

4.2 Conclusions

The results of the Winwick to Old Weston pipeline excavation have added to the knowledge of the history of the area and will be of local interest. Previously unknown prehistoric and Iron Age settlement activity has been identified which should prove significant to further studies and inform future work. The excavation of the Roman road, which was already known, has provided information regarding its construction technique and use.

In Winwick itself the excavation of medieval and post medieval features identified few structural remains. This suggests that even though the village was once larger than its present size this land has most often been peripheral to the centre of habitation and used as farm land. The row of 19th century buildings, although not of considerable age provide a glimpse of the recent past and add depth to our understanding of the recent history of the village.

APPENDIX A. CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Trench
300	300	layer	top soil		b
301	301	layer	subsoil		b
302	303	fill	furrow	6	b
303	303	cut	furrow	6	b
304	305	fill	furrow	6	b
305	305	cut	furrow	6	b
306	307	fill	furrow	6	b
307	307	cut	furrow	6	b
308	309	fill	furrow	6	b
309	309	cut	furrow	6	b
310	311	fill	furrow	6	b
311	311	cut	furrow	6	b
312	313	fill	furrow	6	b
313	313	cut	furrow	6	b
314	315	fill	furrow	6	b
315	315	cut	furrow	6	b
316	317	fill	furrow	6	b
317	317	cut	furrow	6	b
318	319	fill	furrow	6	b
319	319	cut	furrow	6	b
320	321	fill	furrow	6	b
321	321	cut	furrow	6	b
322	323	fill	ditch	1	b
323	323	cut	ditch	1	b
324	325	fill	furrow	6	b
325	325	cut	furrow	6	b
326	327	fill	furrow	6	b
327	327	cut	furrow	6	b
328	329	fill	furrow	6	b
329	329	cut	furrow	6	b
330	331	fill	furrow	6	b
331	331	cut	furrow	6	b
332	332	cut	gully	2	b
333	332	fill	gully	2	b
334	332	fill	gully	2	b
335	335	cut	gully	2	b
336	335	fill	gully	2	b
337	335	fill	gully	2	b
338	338	cut	gully	2	b
339	338	fill	gully	2	b
340	338	fill	gully	2	b

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Trench
341	341	cut	gully	2	b
342	341	fill	gully	2	b
343	341	fill	gully	2	b
344	344	cut	gully	2	b
345	344	fill	gully	2	b
346	344	fill	gully	2	b
347	347	cut	post hole	2	b
348	347	fill	post hole	2	b
349	349	cut	ditch	2	b
350	350	cut	ditch	2	b
351		void			
352		void			
353		void			
354	354	cut	furrow	6	b
355	358	fill	pit	2	b
356	358	fill	pit	2	b
357	358	fill	pit	2	b
358	358	cut	pit	2	b
359	361	fill	ditch	2	b
360	361	fill	ditch	2	b
361	361	cut	ditch	2	b
362	364	fill	ditch	2	b
363	364	fill	ditch	2	b
364	364	cut	ditch	2	b
365	365	layer	cleaning		a
366	349	fill	ditch	2	b
367	349	fill	ditch	2	b
368	349	fill	ditch	2	b
369	350	fill	ditch	2	b
370	350	fill	ditch	2	b
371	350	fill	ditch	2	b
372	354	fill	furrow	6	b
373	354	fill	furrow	6	b
374	354	fill	furrow	6	b
375		void			
376		void			
377		void			
379	349	fill	ditch	2	b
380	349	fill	ditch	2	b
381	349	fill	ditch	2	b
382	349	fill	ditch	2	b
383	387	fill	pit	2	b
384	387	fill	pit	2	b
385	387	fill	pit	2	b
386	387	fill	pit	2	b
387	387	cut	pit	2	b
388	390	fill	ditch	2	b
389	390	fill	ditch	2	b
390	390	cut	ditch	2	b

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Trench
391	390	fill	ditch	2	b
392		void			
393	390	fill	ditch	2	b
394		void			
397	399	fill	ditch	1	b
398	399	fill	ditch	1	b
399	399	cut	ditch	1	b
400	401	fill	ditch	1	b
401	401	cut	ditch	1	b
402	403	fill	ditch	1	b
403	403	cut	ditch	1	b
404	405	fill	ditch	1	b
405	405	cut	ditch	1	b
406	407	fill	post hole	2	b
407	407	cut	post hole	2	b
408	409	fill	post hole	2	b
409	409	cut	post hole	2	b
410	390	fill	ditch	2	b
411	412	fill	post hole	2	b
412	412	cut	post hole	2	b
413	415	fill	ditch	1	b
414	415	fill	ditch	1	b
415	415	cut	ditch	1	b
416	416	cut	ditch	1	b
417	418	fill	post hole	1	b
418	418	cut	post hole	1	b
419	420	fill	post hole	1	b
420	419	cut	post hole	1	b
421	424	fill	ditch	1	b
422	424	fill	ditch	1	b
423	424	fill	ditch	1	b
424	424	cut	ditch	1	b
425	425	cut	ditch	2	b
426	425	fill	ditch	2	b
427	425	fill	ditch	2	b
428	430	fill	ditch	2	b
429	430	fill	ditch	2	b
430	430	cut	ditch	2	a
432	432	master no.	road		a
433	435	fill	ditch	2	b
434	435	fill	ditch	2	b
435	435	cut	ditch	2	b
436	435	fill	ditch	2	b
437	437	cut	ditch	3	a
438	437	fill	ditch	3	a
439	439	cut	ditch	3	a
440	439	fill	ditch	3	a
441	441	layer	buried soil	3	a
442	442	layer	topsoil		a

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Trench
443	443	layer	subsoil		a
444	444	layer	road	3	a
445	445	layer	road	3	a
446	446	layer	levelling/ make-up	3	a
447	447	layer	road	3	a
448	416	fill	ditch	1	b
449	416	fill	ditch	1	b
450	450	layer	buried soil	3	a
500	500	topsoil			c & d
501	501	subsoil			c & d
502	502	layer	dump	6	c & d
503	503	layer	surface (external)	5	c & d
504	504	layer	dump	6	c & d
505	505	layer	surface (external)	6	c & d
506	506	masonry	wall	6	c & d
507	507	layer	cleaning		c & d
508	508	layer	dump	6	c & d
509	515	fill		6	c & d
510	510	layer	dump	6	c & d
511	511	layer	dump	6	c & d
512	513	fill	post hole	6	c & d
513	513	cut	post hole	6	c & d
514	514	layer	surface (external)	6	c & d
515	515	cut	levelling	6	c & d
516	517	fill	ditch	6	c & d
517	517	cut	ditch	6	c & d
518	518	layer	dump	6	c & d
519	519	layer	dump	6	c & d
520	522	fill	ditch	6	c & d
521	522	fill	ditch	6	c & d
522	522	cut	ditch	6	c & d
523	523	layer	surface (external)	5	c & d
524	524	layer	levelling	5	c & d
525	526	fill	ditch	5	c & d
526	526	cut	ditch	5	c & d
527	527	void			
528	529	fill	ditch	6	c & d
529	529	cut	ditch	6	c & d
530	531	fill	ditch	6	c & d
531	531	cut	ditch	6	c & d
532	532	cut	pit	5	c & d
533	532	fill	pit	5	c & d
534	535	fill	post hole	6	c & d
535	535	cut	post hole	6	c & d
536	537	fill	ditch	6	c & d
537	537	cut	ditch	6	c & d
538	539	fill	ditch	6	c & d
539	539	cut	ditch	6	c & d
540	541	fill	post hole	6	c & d

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Trench
541	541	cut	post hole	6	c & d
542	543	fill	post hole	6	c & d
543	543	cut	post hole	6	c & d
544	545	fill	ditch	6	c & d
545	545	cut	ditch	6	c & d
546	547	fill	post hole	6	c & d
547	547	cut	post hole	6	c & d
548	568	fill	platform	6	c & d
549	550	fill	drain	6	c & d
550	550	cut	drain	6	c & d
551	552	fill	post hole	6	c & d
552	552	cut	post hole	6	c & d
553	568	fill	platform	6	c & d
554	555	fill	drain	7	c & d
555	555	cut	drain	7	c & d
556	568	fill	platform	6	c & d
557	558	fill	ditch	6	c & d
558	558	cut	ditch	6	c & d
559	560	fill	ditch	5	c & d
560	560	cut	ditch	5	c & d
561	562	fill	ditch	5	c & d
562	562	cut	ditch	5	c & d
563	563	cut	drain	7	c & d
564	563	fill	drain	7	c & d
565	566	fill	pit	6	c & d
566	566	cut	pit	6	c & d
567	567	layer	dump	6	c & d
568	568	cut	levelling/ building platform	6	c & d
1000	1000	layer	topsoil	7	e
1001	1001	layer	subsoil	7	e
1002	1002	layer	surface (external)	7	e
1003	1003	layer	surface (external)	7	e
1004	1004	layer	surface (external)	7	e
1005	1005	layer	surface (external)	7	e
1006	1006	layer	cleaning		e
1007	1007	layer	cleaning		e
1008	1008	layer	cleaning		e
1009	1009	masonry	surface (external)	7	e
1010	1010	masonry	surface (external)	7	e
1011	1011	masonry	drain	7	e
1012	1012	masonry	drain	7	e
1013	1013	masonry	structure	7	e
1014	1014	masonry	structure	7	e
1015	1015	masonry	surface (internal)	7	e
1016	1016	masonry	surface (internal)	7	e
1017	1017	masonry	surface (internal)	7	e
1018	1018	layer	levelling	7	e
1019	1288	fill	hearth/oven	7	e
1020	1020	masonry	surface (internal)	7	e

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Trench
1021	1021	layer	mortar bedding	7	e
1022	1290	masonry	foundation trench	7	e
1023	1023	masonry	surface (internal)	7	e
1024	1024	masonry	surface (internal)	7	e
1025	1025	layer	rubble	7	e
1026	1026	masonry	surface (internal)	7	e
1027	1027	masonry	surface (internal)	7	e
1028	1028	masonry	surface (internal)	7	e
1029	1029	masonry	surface (internal)	7	e
1030	1030	masonry	surface (internal)	7	e
1031	1031	layer	garden soil	7	e
1032	1032	layer	surface (external)	7	e
1033	1033	fill	garden soil	7	e
1034	1034	layer	construction	7	e
1035	1035	layer	levelling	7	e
1036	1036	masonry	foundation trench	7	e
1037	1037	masonry	surface (external)	7	e
1038	1030	layer	cleaning		e
1039	1039	layer	cleaning		e
1040	1040	layer	cleaning		e
1041	1041	layer	cleaning		e
1042	1042	layer	cleaning		e
1043	1045	fill	pit	7	e
1044	1045	fill	pond	7	e
1045	1045	cut	pond	7	e
1046	1046	layer	subsoil	7	e
1047	1048	fill	post hole	7	e
1048	1048	cut	post hole	7	e
1049	1049	layer	cleaning		e
1050	1051	fill	pit	5	e
1051	1051	cut	pit	5	e
1052	1052	layer	rubble	6	e
1053	1053	layer	surface (external)	6	e
1054	1054	layer	surface (external)	6	e
1055	1055	layer	cleaning		e
1056	1056	layer	surface (external)	6	e
1057	1058	fill	structure	6	e
1058	1058	cut	structure	6	e
1059	1060	fill	pot	6	e
1060	1060	pot	pot	6	e
1061	1062	fill	ditch	1	e
1062	1062	cut	ditch	1	e
1063	1064	fill	ditch	1	e
1064	1064	cut	ditch	1	e
1065	1066	fill	ditch	1	e
1066	1066	cut	ditch	1	e
1067	1067	masonry	foundation	7	e
1068	1290	masonry	structure	7	e
1069	1069	cut	ditch	6	e

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Trench
1070	1069	fill	ditch	6	e
1071	1071	cut	ditch	6	e
1072	1071	fill	ditch	6	e
1073	1073	masonry	surface (external)	7	e
1074	1074	masonry	surface (external)	7	e
1075	1290	masonry	foundation trench	7	e
1076	1290	masonry	foundation trench	7	e
1077	1077	masonry	wall	7	e
1078	1290	masonry	wall	7	e
1079	1079	masonry	wall	7	e
1080	1080	masonry	wall	7	e
1081	1081	masonry	surface (internal)	7	e
1082	1184	layer	foundation	7	e
1083	1083	layer	rubble/ accumulation	7	e
1084	1084	masonry	wall	7	e
1085	1097	fill	ditch	6	e
1086		void			
1087	1088	fill	pit	1	e
1088	1088	cut	pit	1	e
1089	1090	fill	post hole	1	e
1090	1090	cut	post hole	1	e
1091	1093	fill	post hole	1	e
1092	1093	fill	post hole	1	e
1093	1093	cut	post hole	1	e
1094	1095	fill	post hole	1	e
1095	1095	cut	post hole	1	e
1096	1058	fill	structure	6	e
1097	1097	cut	ditch	6	e
1098	1097	fill	ditch	6	e
1099	1097	fill	ditch	6	e
1100	1101	fill	pit	1	e
1101	1101	cut	pit	1	e
1102	1102	cut	ditch	6	e
1103	1102	fill	ditch	6	e
1104	1104	cut	ditch	6	e
1105	1104	fill	ditch	6	e
1106	1104	fill	ditch	6	e
1107	1108	fill	stake hole	1	e
1108	1108	cut	stake hole	1	e
1109	1110	fill	pit	6	e
1110	1110	cut	pit	6	e
1111		void			e
1112		void			e
1113	1113	cut	ditch	1	e
1114	1113	fill	ditch	1	e
1115	1116	fill	ditch	1	e
1116	1116	cut	ditch	1	e
1117	1117	layer	natural		e
1118	1118	cut	ditch	6	e

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Trench
1119	1118	fill	ditch	6	e
1120	1120	layer	natural		e
1121	1122	fill	ditch	1	e
1122	1122	cut	ditch	1	e
1123	1123	cut	ditch	1	e
1124	1123	fill	ditch	1	e
1125	1126	fill	pit	6	e
1126	1126	cut	pit	6	e
1127	1129	fill	pit	6	e
1128	1129	fill	pit	6	e
1129	1129	cut	pit	6	e
1130	1133	fill	pit	6	e
1131	1133	fill	pit	6	e
1132	1133	fill	pit	6	e
1133	1133	cut	pit	6	e
1134	1135	fill	pit	6	e
1135	1135	cut	pit	6	e
1136	1137	fill	foundation trench	7	e
1137	1137	cut	foundation trench	7	e
1138	1139	fill	foundation trench	7	e
1139	1139	cut	foundation trench	7	e
1140	1140	cut	ditch	1	e
1141	1140	fill	ditch	1	e
1142	1142	cut	pit	7	e
1143	1142	fill	pit	7	e
1144	1145	fill	ditch	4	e
1145	1145	cut	ditch	4	e
1146	1146	cut	pit	7	e
1147	1146	fill	pit	7	e
1148	1149	fill	ditch	4	e
1149	1149	cut	ditch	4	e
1150	1151	fill	ditch	4	e
1151	1151	cut	ditch	4	e
1152	1153	fill	pit	4	e
1153	1153	cut	pit	4	e
1154	1156	fill	ditch	4	e
1155	1156	fill	ditch	4	e
1156	1156	cut	ditch	4	e
1157	1157	layer	bedding/ make-up	7	e
1158	1159	fill	post hole	7	e
1159	1159	cut	post hole	7	e
1160	1161	fill	post hole	7	e
1161	1161	cut	post hole	7	e
1162	1163	fill	foundation trench	7	e
1163	1163	cut	foundation trench	7	e
1164	1164	fill	natural	7	e
1165	1165	cut	natural	7	e
1166	1166	cut	ditch	4	e
1167	1166	fill	ditch	4	e

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Trench
1168	1166	fill	ditch	4	e
1169	1166	fill	ditch	4	e
1170	1171	fill	ditch	4	e
1171	1171	cut	ditch	4	e
1172	1173	fill	ditch	4	e
1173	1173	cut	ditch	4	e
1174	1171	fill	ditch	4	e
1175	1173	fill	ditch	4	e
1176		void			
1177	1177	cut	ditch	4	e
1178	1177	fill	ditch	4	e
1179	1180	fill	post hole	7	e
1180	1180	cut	post hole	7	e
1181	1181	layer	dump	7	e
1182	1182	layer	buried soil	7	e
1183	1184	fill	foundation	7	e
1184	1184	cut	path	7	e
1185	1186	fill	ditch	7	e
1186	1186	cut	ditch	7	e
1187	1192	fill	pit	6	e
1188	1192	fill	pit	6	e
1189	1192	fill	pit	6	e
1190	1192	fill	pit	6	e
1191	1192	fill	pit	6	e
1192	1192	cut	pit	6	e
1193	1193	layer	foundation	7	e
1194	1194	layer	surface (external)	7	e
1195	1200	fill	drain	7	e
1196	1197	fill	cart rut	6	e
1197	1197	cut	cart rut	6	e
1198	1198	layer	surface (external)	6	e
1199	1199	cut	surface (external)	6	e
1200	1200	cut	gully	7	e
1201	1200	fill	gully	7	e
1202		void			
1203	1207	fill	ditch	6	e
1204	1207	fill	ditch	6	e
1205	1207	fill	ditch	6	e
1206	1207	fill	ditch	6	e
1207	1207	cut	ditch	6	e
1208	1209	fill	ditch	4	e
1209	1209	cut	ditch	4	e
1210	1214	fill	pit	4	e
1211	1214	fill	pit	4	e
1212	1214	fill	pit	4	e
1213	1214	fill	pit	4	e
1214	1214	cut	pit	4	e
1215	1216	fill	ditch	4	e
1216	1216	cut	ditch	4	e

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Trench
1217	1219	fill	pit	6	e
1218	1219	fill	pit	6	e
1219	1219	cut	pit	6	e
1220	1224	fill	pit	6	e
1221	1224	fill	pit	6	e
1222	1224	fill	pit	6	e
1223	1224	fill	pit	6	e
1224	1224	cut	pit	6	e
1225	1226	fill	drain	7	e
1226	1226	cut	drain	7	e
1227	1229	fill	pit	6	e
1228	1229	fill	pit	6	e
1229	1229	cut	pit	6	e
1230	1231	fill	ditch	4	e
1231	1231	cut	ditch	4	e
1232	1233	fill	ditch	4	e
1233	1233	cut	ditch	4	e
1234	1235	fill	ditch	4	e
1235	1235	cut	ditch	4	e
1236	1216	fill	ditch	4	e
1237	1216	fill	ditch	4	e
1238	1239	fill	ditch	4	e
1239	1239	cut	ditch	4	e
1240	1243	fill	ditch	4	e
1241	1243	fill	ditch	4	e
1242	1243	fill	ditch	4	e
1243	1243	cut	ditch	4	e
1244	1245	fill	ditch	4	e
1245	1245	cut	ditch	4	e
1246	1177	fill	ditch	4	e
1247	1248	fill	ditch	4	e
1248	1248	cut	ditch	4	e
1249	1250	fill	ditch	4	e
1250	1250	cut	ditch	4	e
1251	1252	fill	ditch	4	e
1252	1252	cut	ditch	4	e
1253	1253	cut	ditch	5	e
1254	1253	fill	ditch	5	e
1255	1255	cut	ditch	4	e
1256	1255	fill	ditch	4	e
1257	1258	fill	pit	6	e
1258	1258	cut	pit	6	e
1259	1262	fill	pit	6	e
1260	1262	fill	pit	6	e
1261	1262	fill	pit	6	e
1262	1262	cut	pit	6	e
1263	1263	layer	modern	7	e
1264	1266	fill	ditch	6	e
1265	1266	fill	ditch	6	e

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Trench
1266	1266	cut	ditch	6	e
1267	1268	fill	pit	6	e
1268	1268	cut	pit	6	e
1269	1270	fill	post hole	6	e
1270	1270	cut	post hole	6	e
1271	1266	fill	ditch	6	e
1272	1272	layer	surface (external)	6	e
1273	1273	cut	post hole	4	e
1274	1273	fill	post hole	4	e
1275	1275	cut	post hole	4	e
1276	1275	fill	post hole	4	e
1277	1277	cut	beamslot	4	e
1278	1277	fill	beamslot	4	e
1279	1280	fill	ditch	7	e
1280	1280	cut	ditch	7	e
1281	1281	layer	construction	7	e
1282	1282	layer	construction	7	e
1283	1283	layer	construction	7	e
1284	1231	fill	ditch	4	e
1285	1286	masonry	wall	7	e
1286	1286	cut	foundation trench	7	e
1287	1287	layer	surface (external)	7	e
1288	1288	cut	hearth	7	e
1289		void			
1290	1290	cut	foundation trench	7	e

APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Iron Age and Romano-British Pottery

by Steve Wadeson

Introduction

A total of 271 sherds, weighing 2.757kg, of Iron Age and Romano-British pottery were recovered during the excavations along the route of the new Anglian Water pipeline between Winwick and Old Weston, Cambridgeshire.

Excavation of evaluation trenches produced 60 sherds weighing 0.592kg (Table 1) of pottery. The assemblage is principally Iron Age in date (4th to 1st century BC) with smaller quantities of late pre Roman Iron Age (LPRIA 1st century BC to 1st century AD) pottery. A further 13 sherds of Roman pottery was recovered (Mid 1st to 4th century).

Pottery spot date	Quantity	Quantity (%)	Weight (Kg)	Weight (%)
Iron Age	40	66.7	0.441	74.5
Late pre Roman Iron Age	4	6.6	0.020	3.4
Roman	16	26.7	0.131	22.1
Total	60	100.00	0.592	100.00

Table 1: Quantity and weight of pottery from the evaluation.

Two hundred and eleven sherds of Iron Age pottery weighing 2.165kg (Table 2) were recovered from features identified during excavation. The earliest material, sixty seven sherds weighing 0.614kg can be dated to the early Iron Age (600 to 350BC) while the majority of pottery can be dated from the mid to late Iron Age (4th to 1st century BC). A single sherd of LPRIA pottery and a single sherd of Roman pottery were also retrieved from excavation, accounting for less than 1% of the assemblage (0.009kg) in what is predominantly an Iron Age assemblage.

Pottery spot date	Quantity	Quantity (%)	Weight (Kg)	Weight (%)
Iron Age	209	99.0	2.156	99.6
Late pre Roman Iron Age	1	0.5	0.004	0.2
Roman	1	0.5	0.005	0.2
Total	211	100.00	2.165	100.00

Table 2: Quantity and weight of pottery from excavation.

Conclusion

There appeared to be a relatively extensive assemblage of pre-historic pottery largely associated with contexts numbered in the high 300's and low 400's. That these materials were recovered from different contexts than those featuring Medieval and post-medieval deposits suggests a coherent distribution pattern.

B.1 Medieval Pottery

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

The excavation of the Winwick to Old Weston pipeline produced an assemblage of 832 sherds, weighing 11.520kg from 59 contexts including unstratified and residual material from later post-medieval contexts. The overall condition of the assemblage is moderately unabraded and the average sherd weight is modest at approximately 14g. The evaluation contexts have not been correlated with those of the excavation and add little to the overall discussion of the excavation.

Ceramic fabric abbreviations used in the following text are:

BONDT	Bourne D type ware
BRILL	Brill-Borstal ware
CSTN	Cistercian ware
DEST	Developed Stamford ware
EMW	Earl medieval ware
FREC	Frechen stoneware
GLAPT	Glaphorn type ware
HUNEMW	Huntingdonshire early medieval ware
LMO	Late Medieval Oxidised
LMR	Late medieval reduced ware
LYST/LYSTT	Lyveden-Stanion/ Lyveden-Stanion type wares
NEOT/NEOTT	St Neots/St Neots type ware
SHW	Shelly ware
STAM	Stamford ware
STMO	Staffordshire mottled ware (manganese mottled ware)

The basic guidance in the Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2) has been adhered to (English Heritage 1991). In addition the Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG) documents Guidance for the processing and publication of medieval pottery from excavations (Blake and Davey, 1983), 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. 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 types. All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed. All the pottery has been spot dated on a context-by-context basis. The pottery and archive are curated by OA East until formal deposition.

Pottery was recovered from 59 contexts, however the material from subsoil and three cleaning contexts, have been excluded from the analysis of the assemblage. The pottery has been recorded for the archive (see appendix B). For the purpose of this assessment the stratified assemblage is 742 sherds weighing 10.410kg.

Fabrics

The earliest materials in the assemblage are NEOT, STAM and THET. Late Saxon vessels were recovered from context 1215 which produced several NEOT jar rims with small diameters. Several contexts (1130 and 1187) contain spouts from STAM spouted pitchers, forms which are present in the Late Saxon and early medieval period.

The majority of the NEOT, STAM and THET sherds were not closely datable, however the presence of small numbers of EMW and HUNEMW sherds in the assemblage suggests some of the NEOT, STAM, and THET are contemporaneous with the early medieval fabrics. The Late Saxon and early medieval fabrics form approximately 14% of the assemblage by weight.

Medieval pottery (mid 12th-13th to mid 14th century) dominates the assemblage (76% by weight). The predominant fabric is SHW (6.665kg) followed by LYST and BRILL. Later medieval and early post-medieval fabrics such as LMR, GLAPT and BONDT make up much of the remainder of the assemblage.

Forms

The vessels in the assemblage are all domestic in nature comprising of mainly jars and jugs, bowls are only present in a NEOT, SHW and late medieval fabrics (LMO and LMR). Jars are the most common form, making up almost 50% of the assemblage. This total includes Late Saxon, medieval and later medieval or early post-medieval vessels. Figure 1 shows the breakdown of vessel types present, less than 14% of the assemblage could not be assigned a form.

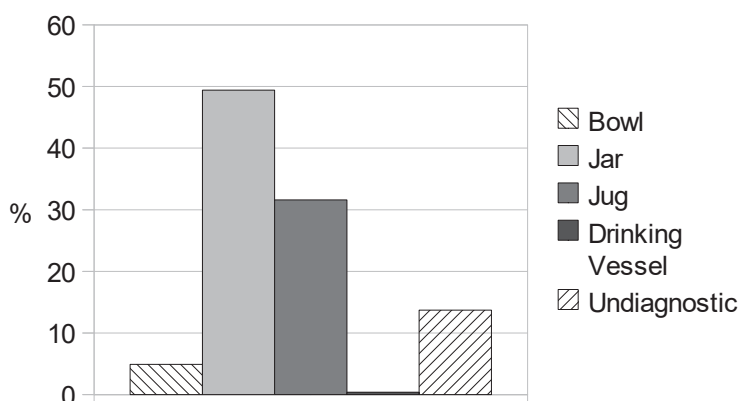


Figure 1: Vessel Type as Percentage of Stratified Assemblage (by weight kg)

The jar sherds are almost exclusively medieval SHW (43.8%), the other significant fabric is NEOT (3%). Jars in other fabrics such as GLAPT, STAM and EMW make up the remaining jar assemblage.

Jugs form the next largest group and there is a wider range of fabrics present. However SHW is again the dominant fabric, 56 unglazed sherds (1.347kg) from one vessel in context 1059 forms 12.9% of the assemblage. The total percentage for SHW jug sherds is 14.5%. Glazed and unglazed LYST sherds are the next largest group (6%) followed by STAM (3.4%) which includes two spouted pitchers, BRILL (2.2%) and GLAPT (1.8%).

Small numbers of jug sherds were also identified in a number of other fabrics including DEST, and LMR. However these individually formed less than 1% of the assemblage.

A small number of drinking vessels are also present, these are unusual in medieval assemblages and closer examination of the data reveals these to be post medieval in origin. A base from a 16th century FREC mug or drinking jug and an intrusive 18th century sherd from a STMO mug.

Provenance

Fabrics present are a mixture of wares of local and non local origin. NEOT from the Bedfordshire-Huntingdonshire border, STAM from Lincolnshire and THET from Norfolk. Represent the normal range of fabrics found on Late Saxon or early medieval sites in rural Cambridgeshire. In addition early medieval fabrics from Huntingdon and its environs were identified.

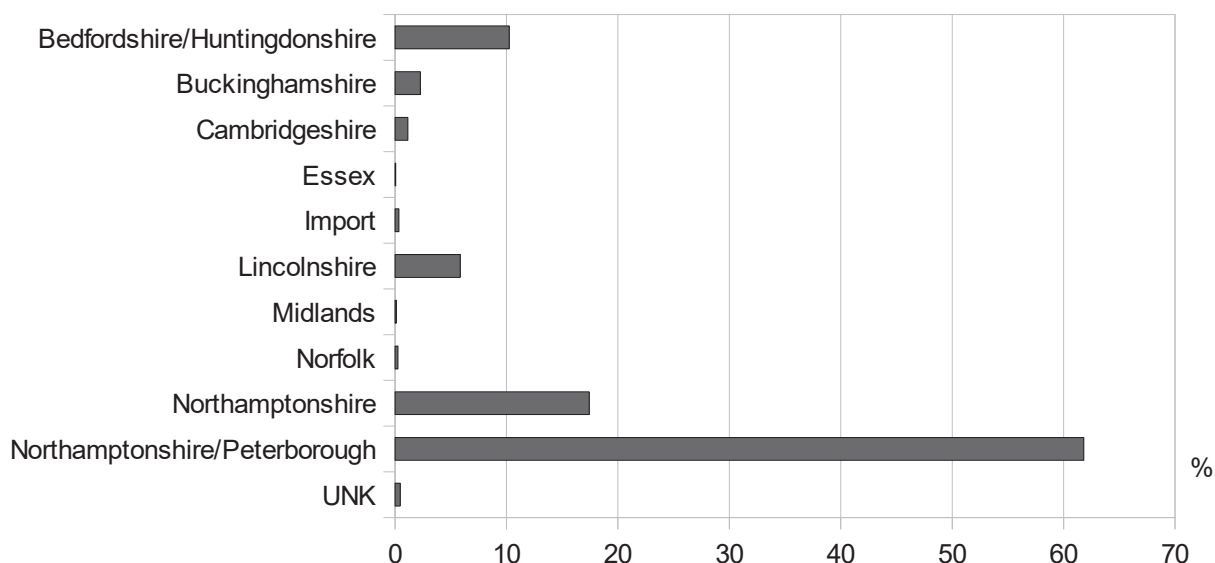


Figure 2: Provenance as Percentage of Stratified Assemblage (by weight kg)

The majority of the medieval assemblage are SHW fabrics and it is unclear where the fabric originated; it may be from Northamptonshire or possibly close to Peterborough as the same parent clay outcrops in both locations (Alan Vince pers. comm.). The presence of other Northamptonshire products such as LYST and late medieval LMR (which was produced at a number of locations including Higham Ferrers approximately 30km to the south-west) may indicate that these SHWs originate in Northamptonshire. However presence of GLAPT wares in the later medieval period indicates movement of pottery from the northern part of Northamptonshire close to Peterborough. The SHW may be from both areas with the pottery having travelled via the River Nene either from south-west Northamptonshire or north-east Northamptonshire and Peterborough.

Medieval fabrics from Buckinghamshire and Lincolnshire are also present alongside those from Essex and Northamptonshire. However these form only a small percentage of overall assemblage.

Sampling bias

Open area excavation was carried out by hand and selection made through standard sampling strategies on a feature by feature basis. There are not expected to be any inherent biases. Where bulk samples have been processed for environmental remains, there has also been some recovery of pottery. These are small quantities of abraded sherds and have not been quantified, and serious bias is not likely to result.

Statement of Research Potential

The assemblage has potential to aid local, regional and national priorities given its small size. The dominance of SHW and the presence of GLAPT make the assemblage unusual for rural Cambridgeshire and the excavation assemblage should be fully recorded to provide period based data and to inform and update the medieval type series for the county.

B.1 Post medieval Pottery

By Alasdair Brooks

Introduction

908 sherds of 18th- and 19th-century ceramics were recovered from 36 contexts during the excavations along the route of the new Anglian Water pipeline between Winwick and Old Weston, Cambridgeshire (MUL AWP 08). With the exception of context 902, all of the relevant contexts are numbered in the 500s and the 1000s. The small quantity of materials from the evaluation stage were also excluded given the uncertainty over context and provenance.

Methodology

In the absence of standardised guidelines for the analysis of later post-medieval ceramics, the ceramic terminology and dating criteria used in this report were taken from the author's own book on the identification of later post-medieval ceramics (Brooks 2005) and Miller's 2000 guide to dating post-medieval finds. Dates often refer to the traditional most common period of production rather than definitive start and end dates; the transition from creamware and pearlware to whiteware from c.1820-c.1830, for example, is a gradual process rather than a sudden shift from older types to the newer type.

Quantification

The table at the end of this report contains a full quantification by context, ware type, decoration, date (where identifiable), and count.

Fabrics

The assemblage contains the following post-medieval ware types, arranged by date, with percentage of the post-medieval assemblage shown (rounded to the nearest whole number):

- Miscellaneous slip-decorated wares (17th-18th centuries): 26 (2%)
- Staffordshire-type slipwares; 17th-18th centuries: 25 (2%)
- Miscellaneous tinglazed wares; 17th-18th centuries: 3 (<1%)
- Manganese mottled ware; c.1680-c.1780: 11 (1%)
- Iron oxide slip-glazed redware; 18th century?: 15 (1%)
- Nottingham-type stonewares; c.1700-c.1850: 42 (3%)
- Agataware; c.1720-c.1780: 1 (<1%)
- White saltglazed stoneware; c.1720-c.1800: 23 (2%)

- Whieldon-type ware; c.1740-c.1770: 4 (<1%)
- Jackfield-type ware; c.1740-c.1790: 2 (<1%)
- Bone china; c.1745+: 22 (2%)
- Unglazed black basalt; c.1750-c.1820: 2 (<1%)
- Creamware; c.1760-c.1820: 56 (4%)
- Pearlware; c.1780-c.1830: 69 (5%)
- Whiteware; c.1820+: 210 (16%)
- Yellowware; c.1820+: 107 (8%)
- Bristol-glazed stoneware; c.1835+: 10 (1%)
- High-fired whiteware / 'ironstone'; c.1840+: 1 (<1%)
- Refined red earthenware; 19th century: 1 (<1%)
- Glazed black basalt; 19th century: 2 (<1%)
- Rockingham-type ware; 19th century: 14 (1%)
- 19th-century flowerpot; 19th century: 4 (<1%)
- Chinese Porcelain; undated post-medieval: 2 (<1%)
- Miscellaneous saltglazed stonewares; undated post-medieval: 12 (1%)
- Miscellaneous utilitarian post-medieval redware; undated post-medieval: 243 (19%)
- Unidentified buff-bodied earthenware; undated post-medieval: 1 (<1%)

Forms

No quantified form identification was undertaken, though the assemblage consists of common tableware and utilitarian forms.

Provenance

Industrial mass-production and improved trade and transport networks makes the identification of provenance of manufacture less relevant to later post-medieval ceramics than for earlier periods. These materials are found as far away as the Falkland Islands and New Zealand. The 18th- and 19th-century refined earthenwares are most likely from Staffordshire, one stoneware bottle is from Derbyshire; otherwise provenance is not a major area of concern.

Conclusions

The ceramics represent a significant Georgian and Victorian assemblage with important research potential and appear to represent a continuous period of occupation from the mid-18th century through to the mid-19th century. This is an important period in the development of the British economy as the influence of the industrial revolution made itself felt on everyday domestic life. This site therefore has the potential to offer an

important database of at least regional, and possibly national, significance for the archaeology of the later post-medieval period.

B.1 Small Finds

By Nina Crummy

Introduction

A minimum of 199 items were examined (some bags contained more than one object), ranging in date from Late Iron Age to modern, but with the majority of objects belonging within a range from the late 17th century to perhaps as late as the 20th century. Ironwork dominates the group, with nails the most substantial element within the ironwork.

Condition

The objects are generally in a stable condition. The majority of the copper-alloy and lead objects are only lightly covered by corrosion products, but some are slightly more affected. Corrosion on the ironwork varies from a slight surface coating to a thicker encrustation incorporating some soil. The non-metal objects are in good condition. Objects of all materials are packed to a high standard of storage in crystal boxes or polythene bags, supported by pads of foam. The bags and boxes are stored in airtight Stewart boxes with silica gel, which is monitored at regular intervals.

The assemblage

A summary catalogue of the assemblage is provided in Appendix 1. The objects are listed by material, and within material by trench and context number. The minimum number of objects by material is as follows, with multiple items in a bag counted as only one and with two coins (both copper-alloy) shown separately:

coins	2
copper-alloy	23
lead	9
composite	3
iron	138
bone	8
stone	10

ceramic	1
glass	5
Total	199

The greater proportion of ironwork to other metals is not unusual. Iron objects usually represent the largest quantity of material on both urban and rural sites, with the number of iron compared to copper-alloy objects enhanced on the latter, usually because of a difference in economic status and an associated decrease in the consumption of material goods away from urban centres.

The earliest item in the assemblage is a Late Iron Age Colchester brooch, from context (99). The form is typical of this region within the period *c.* AD 10-43/50, more or less corresponding to the rule of Cunobelin over the Catuvellauni and Trinovantes. These brooches ceased to be made at or very soon after the Roman invasion of AD 43, or possibly slightly earlier, at the time of Cunobelin's death, *c.* AD 41. Those in use at the time would have continued to be worn for some years, but most would have been discarded by *c.* AD 50. A pin from a second brooch, from context (91), is the only other item that is certainly of Late Iron Age or Roman date, but some stone objects that cannot be closely dated may also be Roman, although, given the generally late date of the assemblage, they are more likely to be late medieval or later. They consist of a fragment of a hone from context 38, two small fragments from Mayen lava quernstones, and from context 256 a piece of dense ?basaltic lava that appears to have been used as a quern or a rubbing stone. Lava quernstones were imported from the Eifel Hills in Germany from the time of the Roman conquest into the later 2nd or early 3rd century, when the trade seems to have fallen into abeyance, and again from the mid Saxon period into the very late medieval or early post-medieval periods. Fragments of these querns were sometimes re-used as rubbing stones or as hardcore, as seems to have been the case here for a fragment from a cobbled spread (1053). Sandstone hones cannot be closely dated, but they were rather more common in the Roman period than later. A second fragment of sandstone that may also be a hone came from the cobbled spread (1053).

A fragment of a Norwegian ragstone hone from pit fill (1188) is the only item in the assemblage that can unequivocally be placed within a date range from the Late Saxon to later medieval periods. Large numbers of hones of this type were imported during this time and traded on into the hinterlands of the various coastal emporia. Although most commonly found in towns, they occur widely throughout eastern and southern Britain. Two pieces of antler-working waste may also be Anglo-Saxon or Saxo-Norman, although the material was also exploited during the various prehistoric periods and the Roman period.

Apart from the imported ragstone hone and the antler-working debris mentioned above, and a large stud decorated with incised zigzag lines, a style of ornamentation common

in the later medieval and early post-medieval period, there is a marked absence of the objects typical of the Saxo-Norman and High Medieval periods, such as copper-alloy buckles, strap-mounts and strap-ends, small lead weights and cloth seals, bone, horn or ivory combs, or equipment used in fibre preparation, spinning and weaving. Instead, the remainder of the material, where it can be judged on form or the condition of the objects, belongs to the later post-medieval and modern periods. While most of the items cannot be closely dated, objects typical of the later 17th to 19th centuries are present, such as bone and copper-alloy buttons, a domino, two marbles, a lace-maker's bobbin, iron nails with very small heads and objects of cast iron, together with many iron objects that are only very slightly corroded. Given the preponderance of this material, a number of lead glazing came and some thin fragments of window glass are probably also later post-medieval rather than late medieval.

The assemblage can also be examined by function rather than date. The eighth column in Appendix 1, headed 'Category' refers to the functional categories established in Crummy 1983 and 1988, which can allow assemblages that are sufficiently large to be broadly characterised. Categories represented at MUL AWP 07 are 1, dress accessories; 3, textile-working equipment; 4, household equipment; 5, recreation; 8, transport; 9, buildings and services; 10, tools; 11, general fittings; 12, horticultural equipment; 15, metal-working; 16, antler-working; and 18, miscellaneous. Apart from an unworked fish bone and the two post-medieval coins, which are not included within the scheme, the objects can be divided by functional category thus, with objects that are only tentatively identified allocated to the first possible category:

Category	Number
1	27
3	1
4	11
5	3
8	1
9	8
10	9
11	87
12	1
15	4
16	2
18	42

Total	196
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Category 11 (general fittings) contains the highest number of items, followed by Categories 18 (miscellaneous) and 1 (dress accessories). This pattern is quite standard, occurring on many sites of Roman, medieval and post-medieval date. Many of the Category 18 items are fragments of sheet iron, most of which appear to be fairly recent in date, perhaps deriving from the casings of household equipment or machines. Nails account for the majority of the Category 11 fittings, with only one or two examples of other types of fitting present, such as a pintle, joiner's dogs or staples, hinges and a rotary key bit. Most of the nails have the small round or square head typical of post-medieval nails, but a few have a small anchor-shaped head and a long shaft, similar to large-headed T-staples used to secure rounded poles or similar items to stonework or larger wooden beams. As several long-shafted tent or tethering pegs are also present in this group of material and all are from trench E, the two groups of items may have been used for a common purpose. Horticulture provides one such possibility, with both object-types suitable for securing cloches or fixing plant ties to a wall or wooden frame.

The dress accessories principally consist a few buckles and buttons of both bone and copper-alloy. One of the latter is from a shoe, while two rectangular iron examples may be from horse harness straps rather than belts. Comparatively unusual within this category are four patten rings, from wooden soled overshoes used to raise the foot above flooded or muddy ground. One of these rings, from subsoil (508) on trenches C and D, has a wavy edge, a short-lived form dating at the broadest from the late 17th to early 18th century. The remaining three are round and are all from trench E, with two from subsoil (1001) and one from pit fill (1032). One of those from subsoil is much larger than the other two and may be from a man's overshoe, the rest were probably used by women.

If an assemblage has an idiosyncratic character, it is usually indicated by the material from the remaining functional categories. Here the numbers of objects from other categories are very limited, with only one lace-maker's bobbin present (Category 3), and the household equipment (Category 4) consisting only of curtain rings, a fragment of a knife from a table service, and some vessel glass, as well as the much earlier pieces of quernstones. A small tanged knife was probably used for cutting fruit. Recreational equipment (Category 5) consists of two marbles and a domino. One of the marbles is made from banded limestone, the other is a ceramic ball painted yellow with brown rings, *cf.* Crummy 1988, fig. 51, 2019, which is yellow with 'eyes' formed of brown concentric rings. Equipment associated with transport (Category 8) consists of a single strap-loop, although the two iron buckles mentioned above under dress accessories may also be from harness. The objects allocated to Category 9 (buildings and services) consist of the lead comes and window glass described above. The comes are generally quite broad and are likely to have been used with large panes of glass, while the few surviving glass fragments are thin and therefore quite late in date. The tools in Category 10 include hones, sharpening and rubbing stones, a chisel and a clasp knife with a bone handle. A probable rake prong is the only piece of horticultural equipment, although the clasp knife may have been used either in horticultural work or as an all-purpose pocket knife, and the long-shafted pegs described above in Category 11 may have had a horticultural use. Evidence for metal-working (Category 15) consists

of a lead drip, two offcuts of sheet lead and a small piece of iron slag. The lead items probably derive from building work, such as roofing or guttering, while so little iron slag can only be viewed as general 'background noise'. The pieces of antler-working debris almost certainly predate the bulk of the assemblage, and so cannot be taken as characteristic of the main period of occupation on the site.

There is little here to characterise this late part of the assemblage in terms of status, craft or leisure activity. The bulk of the post-medieval to modern material consists of items of common type. The lace-making represented by the single bobbin may have been commercial piece-work done by a home-worker or the domestic production of lace for personal use by a less wealthy member of society who wished to be fashionable at comparatively little expense. Given that there is no evidence for luxury items in this later part of the assemblage, with the only imported items belonging to the earlier periods and consisting only of quernstones and a ragstone hone, either of these possibilities could apply. Apart from two worn coins there is no evidence for commerce, and there is no evidence at all for literacy, although numeracy is implied by both the coins and the domino. Evidence for horticulture is probably present, and is to be expected in a rural setting at this period. All in all, late post-medieval to modern life in this area appears to have been lacking in luxuries but probably not in necessities.

Conclusion

In summary, items pre-dating the later post-medieval period are rare, but derive from periods ranging in date from Late Iron Age to medieval. The later material contains few items that can be used to characterise the leisure and working life of the area's inhabitants, beyond implying a lack of economic wealth.

APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Faunal Remains

By Chris Faine

Introduction

The faunal material was recovered from excavations along the route of the Winwick to Old Weston Pipeline in summer 2007 by OA East (formerly CAMARC). Bone was recovered from contexts dating from the Roman-British, Medieval and Post-Medieval Periods.

The Assemblage

All faunal remains forming the basis of this assessment were collected by hand from a variety of contexts including pits, ditches and layers. In general the assemblage is very well preserved albeit fragmented. The total weight of the hand-collected bone is approximately 15kg and is currently stored at OA East offices, Bar Hill.

Assessment

The entire assemblage was scanned, with elements being identified to species where possible. Numbers of “countable” bones, ageable mandibles and measurable bones were recorded in tables 1-3. The counting system was based on Davies (1992) and Albarella and Davies (1994).

The assemblage is dominated by cattle and sheep/goat, along with smaller numbers of pig and horse remains. Wild mammals are present in the form of red deer and rabbit. A single cat mandible was also recovered. Bird remains include domestic fowl and crow (*Corvus corone*).

Conclusions

As the assemblage is quite small at the outset there is little potential for comparison with other sites on a phase-by-phase basis. However, a relatively large amount of metrical data is available given the sample size, therefore it may be possible to identify changes in composition and characteristics of the domestic animal population within the different phases of the site itself.

C.2 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

Forty-seven samples were taken from various features along the length of the pipeline. Fifteen samples (Samples 6 – 20) were from Areas A and B from features that were mainly prehistoric. Two samples from Areas C and D from a medieval ditch and an undated posthole and Twenty-nine samples (Samples 61 – 89) from Area E which included pits, ditches, post holes and a hearth that were provisionally dated as medieval.

Ten litres of each sample were processed by tank flotation for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The flot was collected in a 0.5mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through a 1mm sieve. Both flot and residue were allowed to air dry. The dried residue was passed through 5mm and 2mm sieves and a magnet was dragged through each resulting fraction prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The flot was examined under a binocular microscope at x16 magnification.

Results

Preservation is by charring and is generally poor to moderate. Modern contaminants in the form of rootlets and snail shells are present in most of the samples.

The samples from Areas A, B, C and D were largely unproductive. The flots contain only rare charcoal fragments and the majority of the residues did not contain any artefacts other than the occasional bone fragment and evidence of burning in the form of burnt flint or stones.

Area E was more productive in terms of charred plant remains with moderate evidence of wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains, occasional pulses including peas (*Pisum* sp.) and beans (*Vicia* sp.). Weed seeds are extremely rare and include vetches (*Vicia* sp.) and grass seeds (*Poaceae* sp.). Occasional fragments of animal bones and pottery sherds were recovered from the residues.

Discussion

The plant remains recovered from Area E are dominated by crop plants, both cereals and legumes. Cereal grains are present in more than half of the samples and represent both discrete deposits and general scattering of grain preserved by accidental burning. Chaff elements are absent in these samples. Lack of evidence of crop processing usually implies that clean grain has been imported onto the site. The seed assemblage, although limited, is consistent with what one would generally expect to find amongst cereal crops growing on cultivated land and may also indicate that only the final stages of crop processing were taking place at this site.

Sample 79, context 1019, from the possible hearth contained vitrified charcoal that is consistent with high temperature and/or repeated burning which may be indicative of industrial activity.

Conclusions

The only significant plant assemblage was recovered from Area E. The majority of these flots produced a low abundance of charred material in the form of cereal grains and sparse charcoal fragments suggesting that most of the samples represent general scatters of burnt debris with the occasional discrete purposeful deposit.

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APPENDIX B. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	<input type="text"/>			
Project Name	Prehistoric - post medieval settlement on land between Winwick and Old Weston, Huntingdonshire			
Project Dates (fieldwork)	Start	<input type="text" value="01-09-2007"/>	Finish	<input type="text" value="15-11-2007"/>
Previous Work (by OA East)	<input type="text" value="Yes"/>	Future Work	<input type="text" value="No"/>	

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	<input type="text" value="MULAWP07"/>	Planning App. No.	<input type="text"/>
HER No.	<input type="text" value="2631"/>	Related HER/OASIS No.	<input type="text"/>

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt

Please select all techniques used:

<input type="checkbox"/> Field Observation (periodic visits)	<input type="checkbox"/> Part Excavation	<input type="checkbox"/> Salvage Record
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Full Excavation (100%)	<input type="checkbox"/> Part Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Systematic Field Walking
<input type="checkbox"/> Full Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Recorded Observation	<input type="checkbox"/> Systematic Metal Detector Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Test Pit Survey
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Open-Area Excavation	<input type="checkbox"/> Salvage Excavation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Watching Brief

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
<input type="text" value="Settlement"/>	<input type="text" value="Iron Age -800 to 43"/>	<input type="text" value="Settlement"/>	<input type="text" value="Post Medieval 1540 to 1901"/>
<input type="text" value="Road"/>	<input type="text" value="Roman 43 to 410"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="Select period..."/>
<input type="text" value="Settlement"/>	<input type="text" value="Medieval 1066 to 1540"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="Select period..."/>

Project Location

County	<input type="text" value="Cambs"/>	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="Land between Winwick and Old Weston"/>	
Parish	<input type="text" value="Winwick & Old Weston"/>		
HER	<input type="text" value="2631"/>		
Study Area	<input type="text" value="Linear"/>	National Grid Reference	<input type="text" value="TI 105 808 to TL 099 773"/>

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	CCC
Project Design Originator	CAMARC
Project Manager	james Drummond-Murray
Supervisor	Elizabeth Muldowney

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
CCC	CCC.	CCC.
Accession ID ...	Accession ID ...	Accession ID ...

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"/>
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Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
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<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Matrices
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text	<input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm
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	<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:

Drawing Conventions

Plans

Limit of Excavation

Evaluation Trench

Deposit - Conjectured

Natural Features

Sondages/Machine Strip

Trial Trench

Intrusion/Truncation

Illustrated Section S.14

Archaeological Deposit	Wall	Tile
Archaeological Feature	Root/Tree Bowl	Hearth
Excavated Slot	Gravel Surface	Field Drain
Modern	Cobble Surface	Iron
Ridge and Furrow	Stone	Disturbed Area
Plough Furrow	Bone	Small Find
Foundation Trench	Pottery	Sample Number
Roman Road	Mortar	Cut Number 118
Pit	Rubble	Deposit Number 118
Back Fill	Brick	Wall Number

Sections

Limit of Excavation	Limit Of Section Drawing	
Cut	Cut Number 118	
Cut - Conjectured	Deposit Number 117	
Deposit Horizon	Ordnance Datum 18.45m OD	
Deposit Horizon - Conjectured	Small Find	
Intrusion/Truncation	Sample Number	
Top Surface/Top of Natural	Flint	
Brick	Pottery	Cobble
Bone	Gravel	Clay
Charcoal	Stone	Chalk

Convention Key

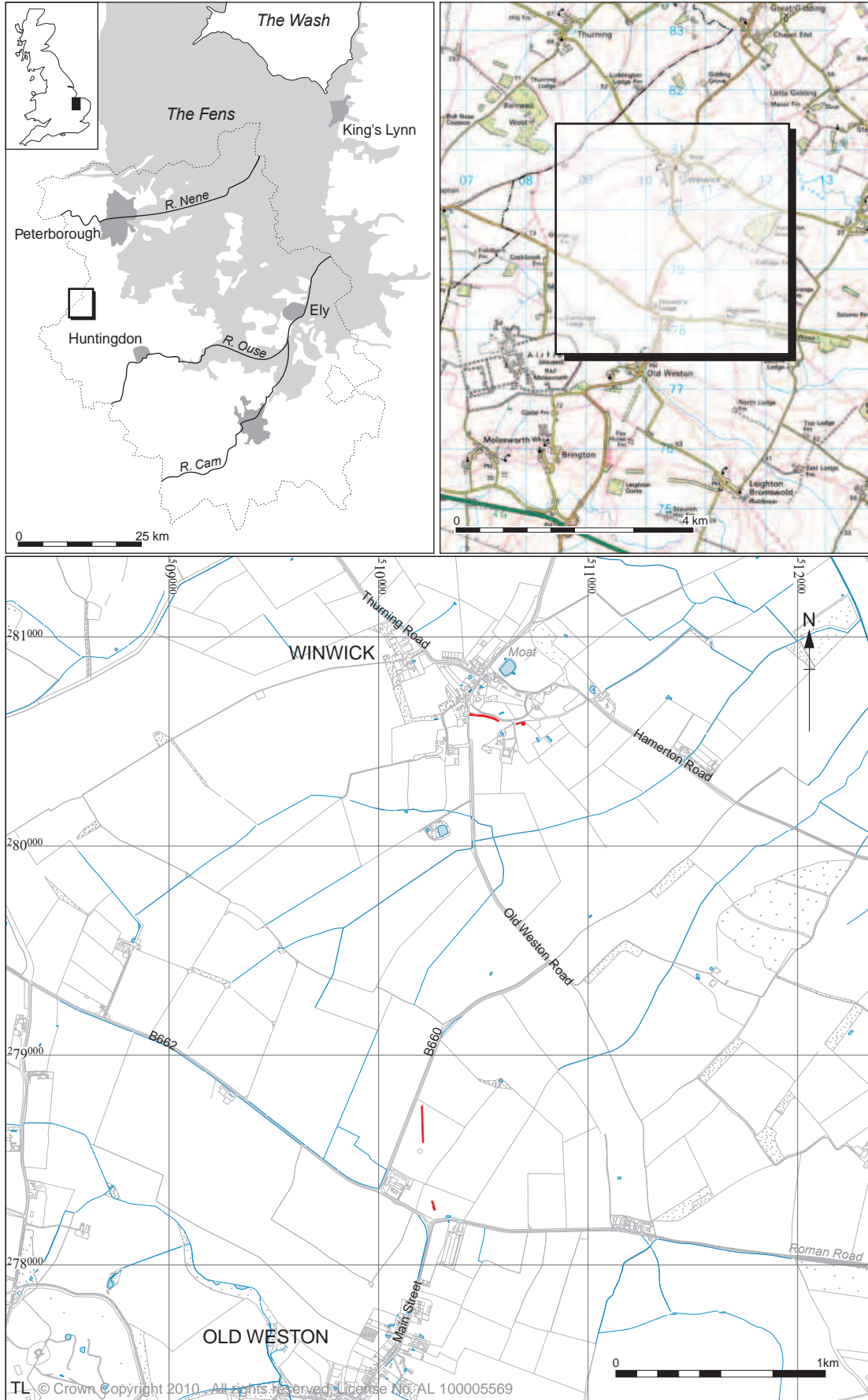


Figure 1: Location of excavation areas (red)

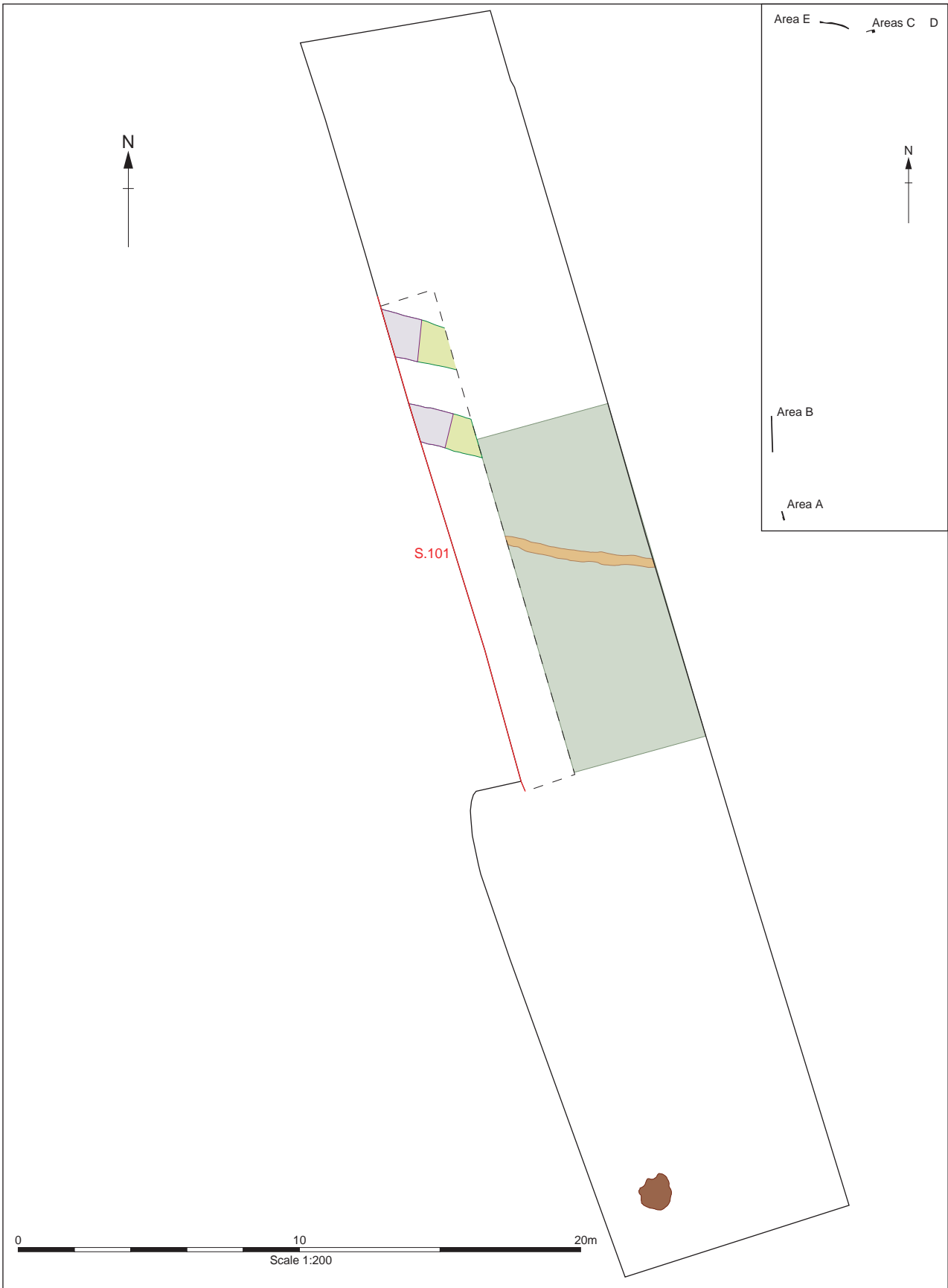


Figure 2: Area A

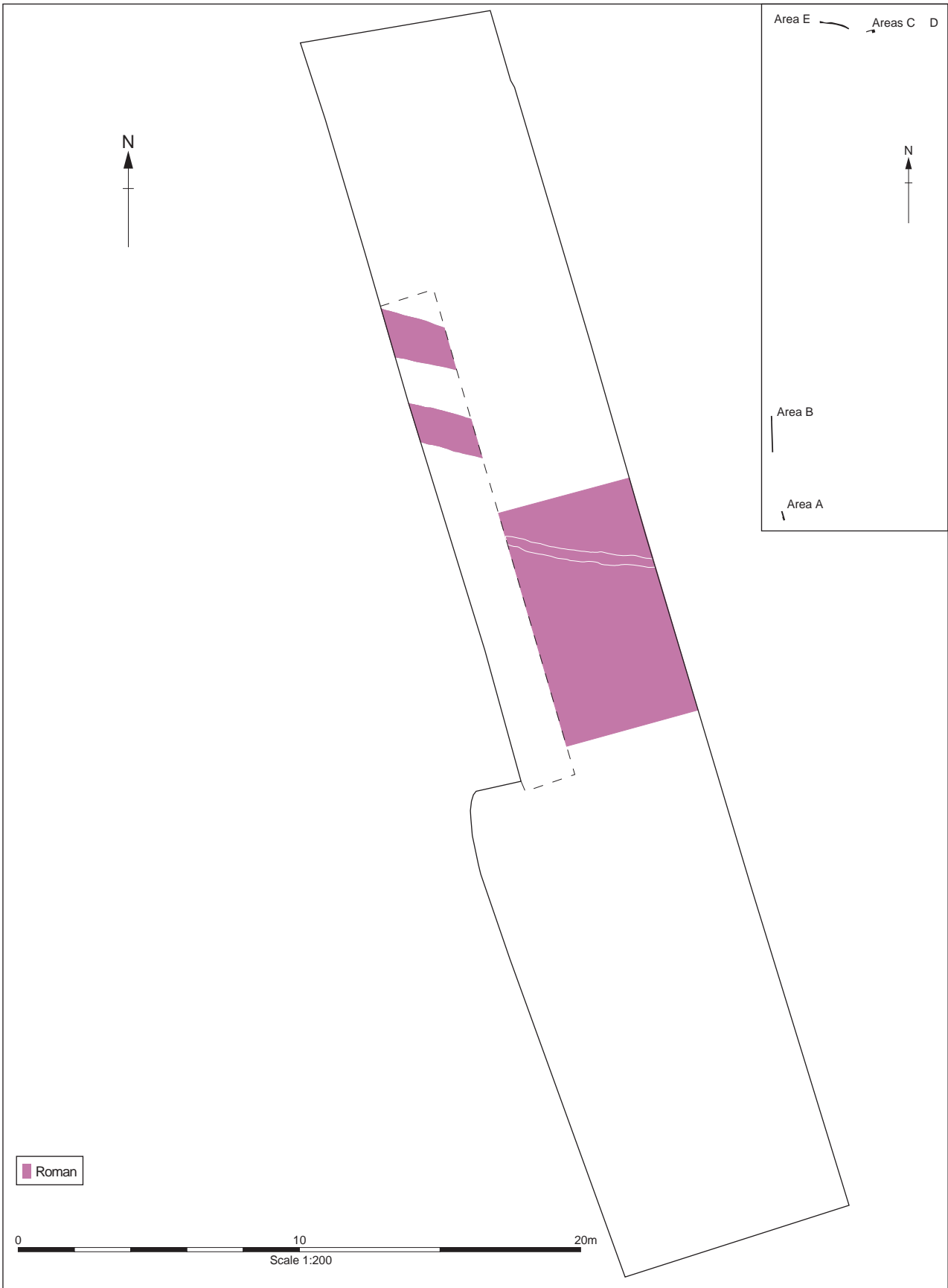


Figure 3: Phase plan of Area A

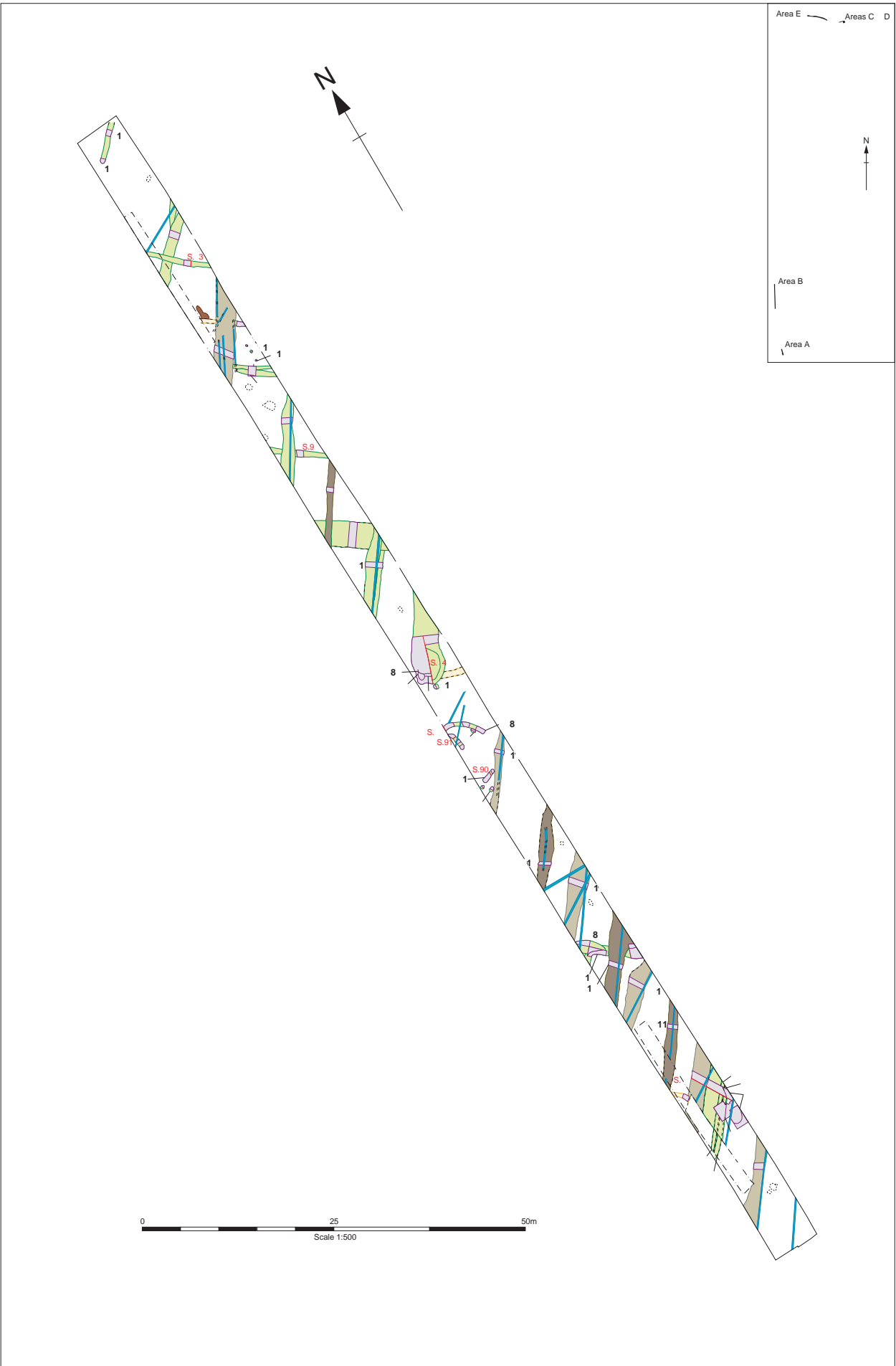


Figure 4: Area B

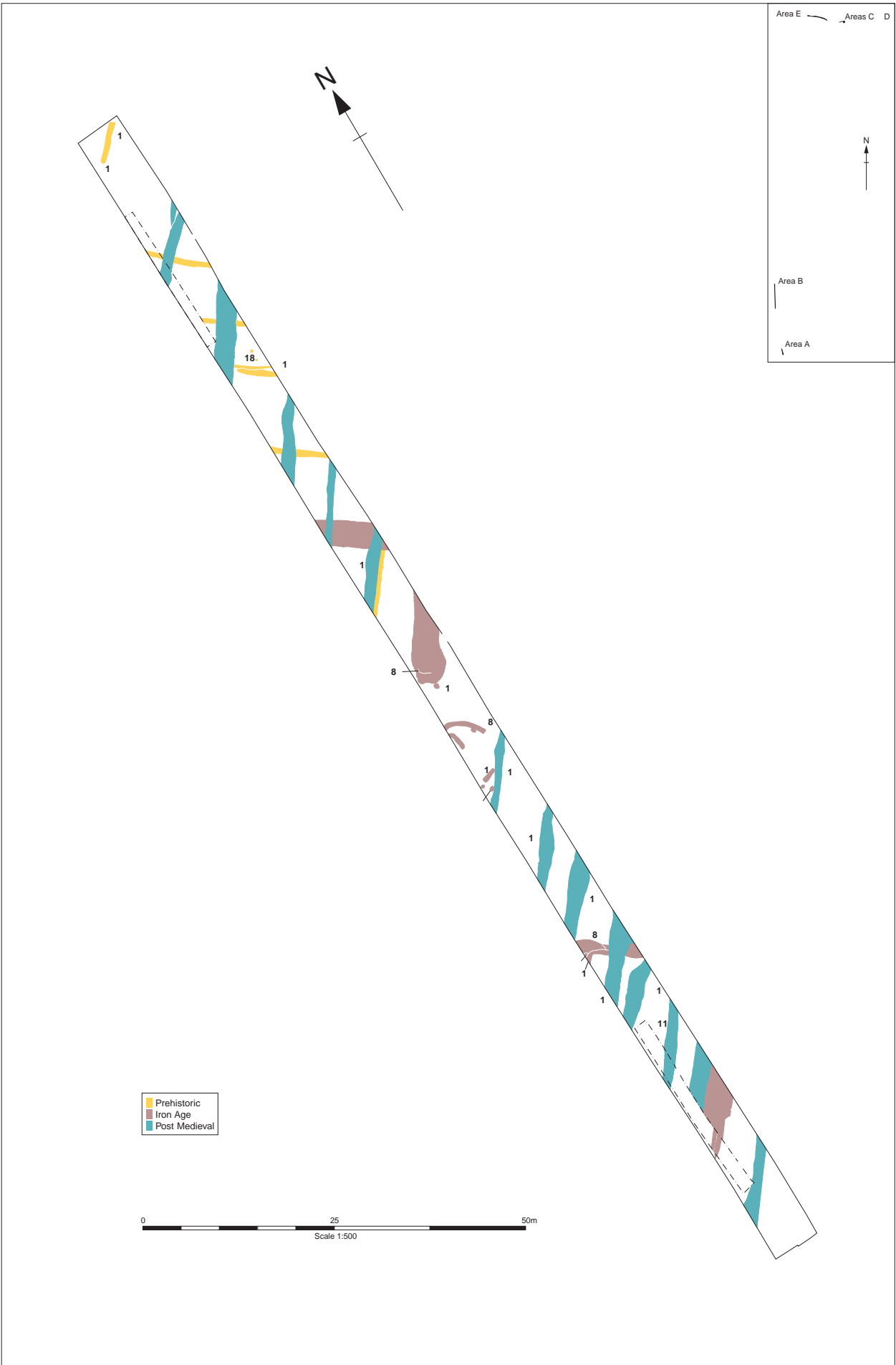


Figure 5: Phase plan of Area B



Figure 6: Areas C D

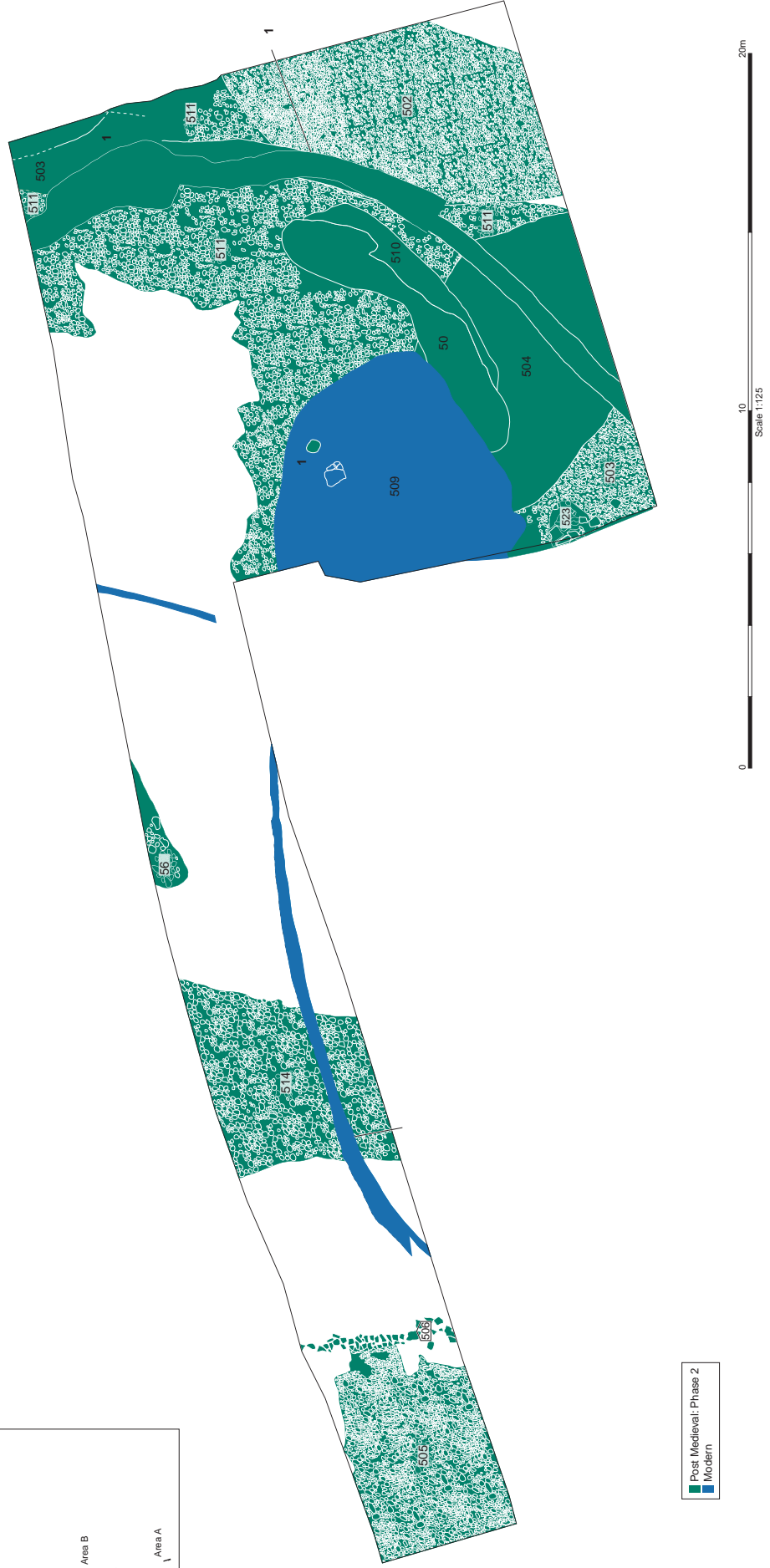
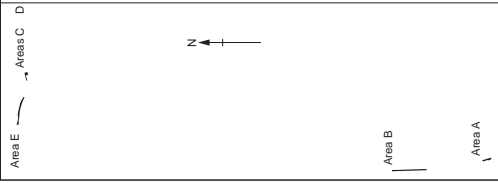


Figure : Phase plan of Areas C D

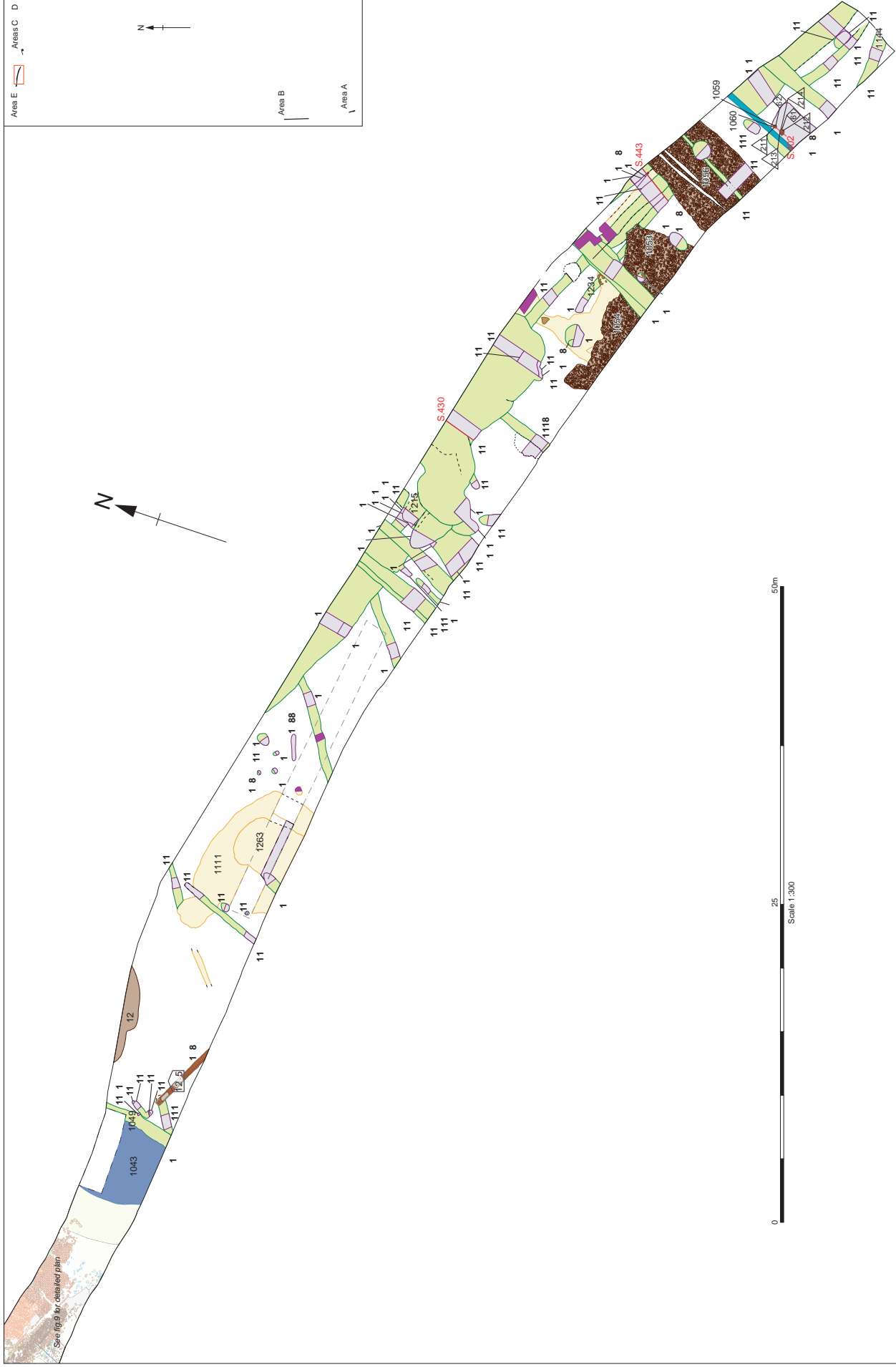


Figure : Area E



Figure 9: Area E (detail of the 1st phase of excavation)

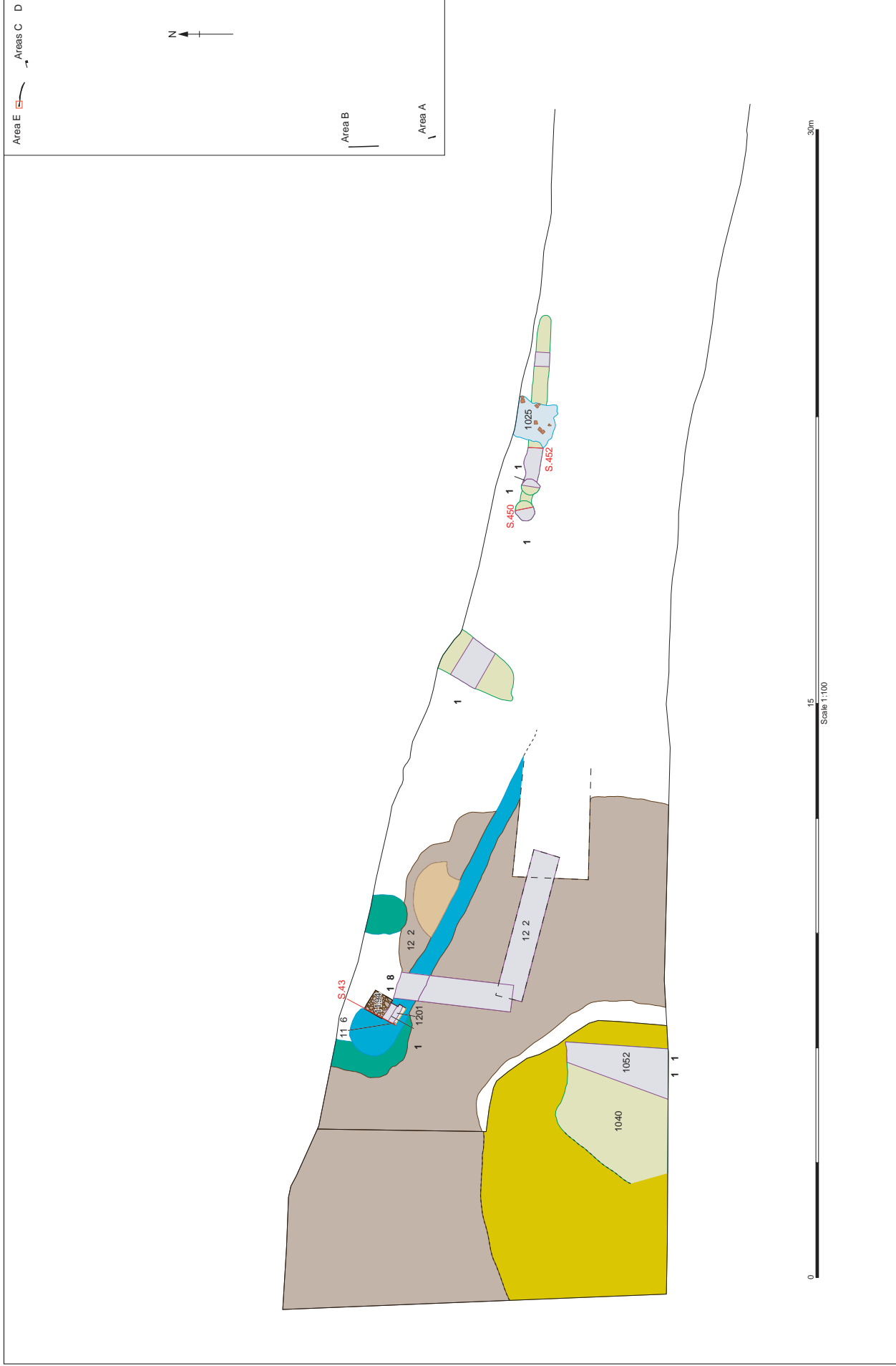


Figure 10: Area E (detail of the 2nd phase of excavation)

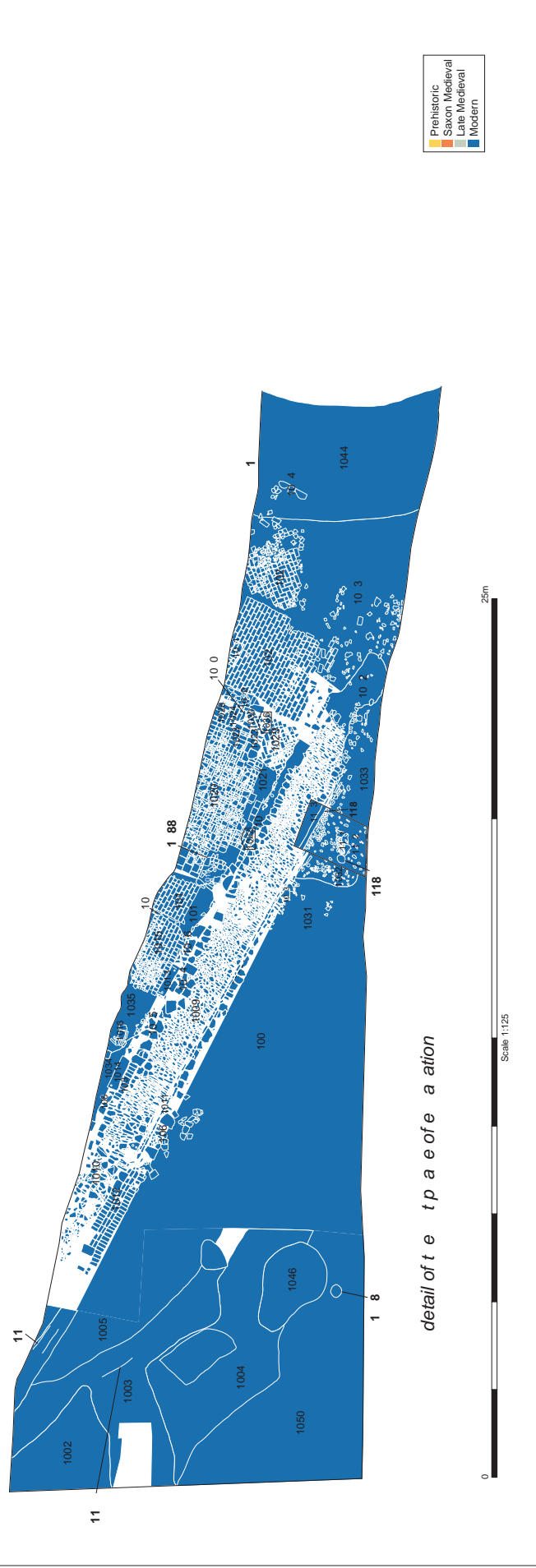
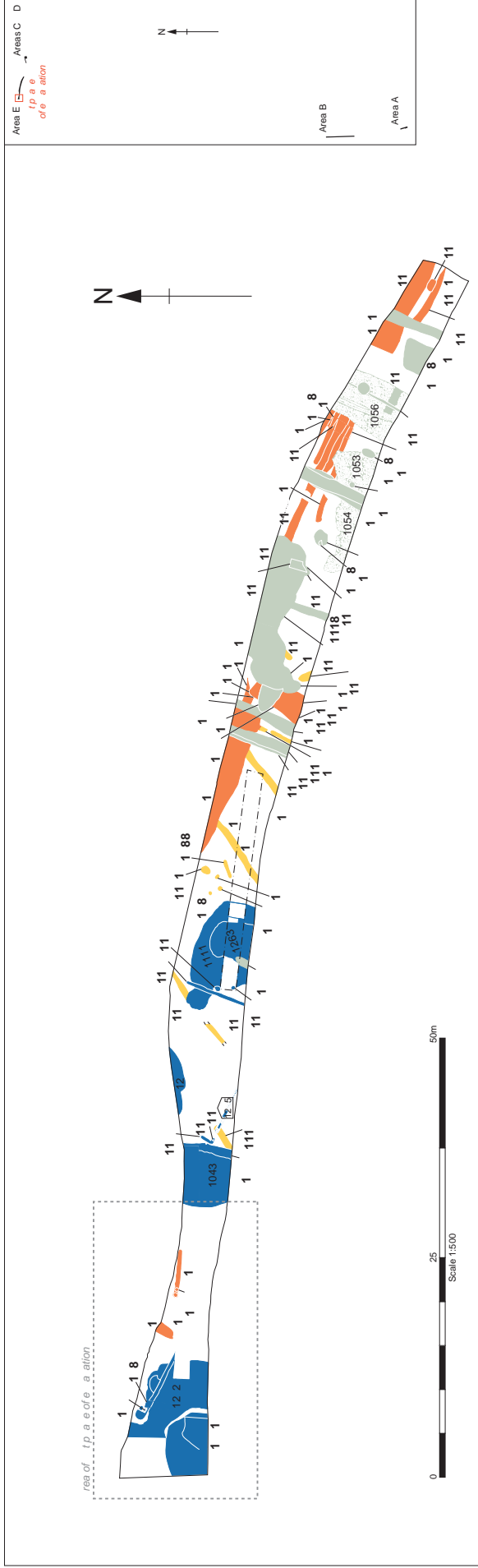


Figure 11: Phase Plan of Area E

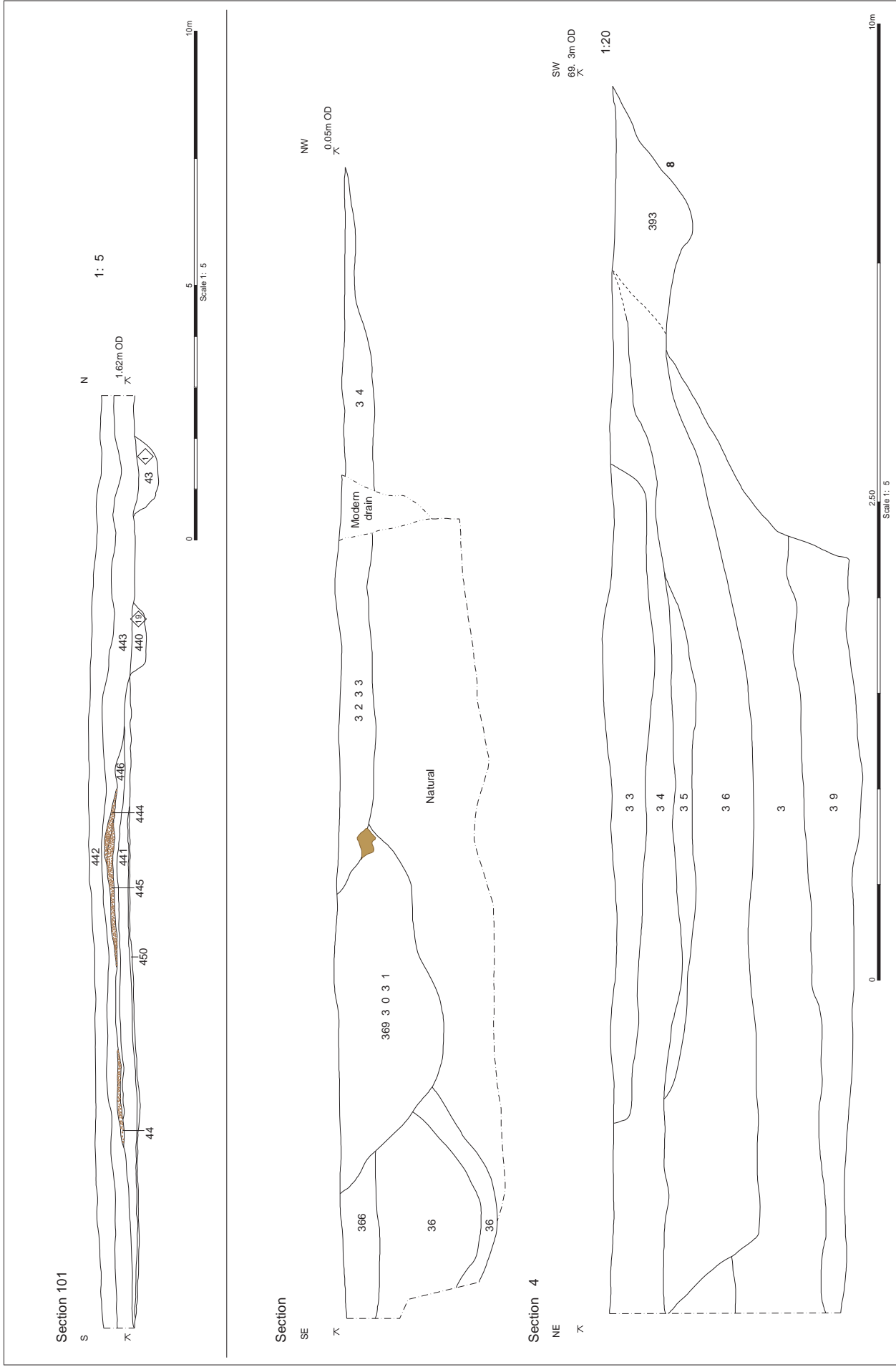


Figure 12: Section drawings of areas A and B

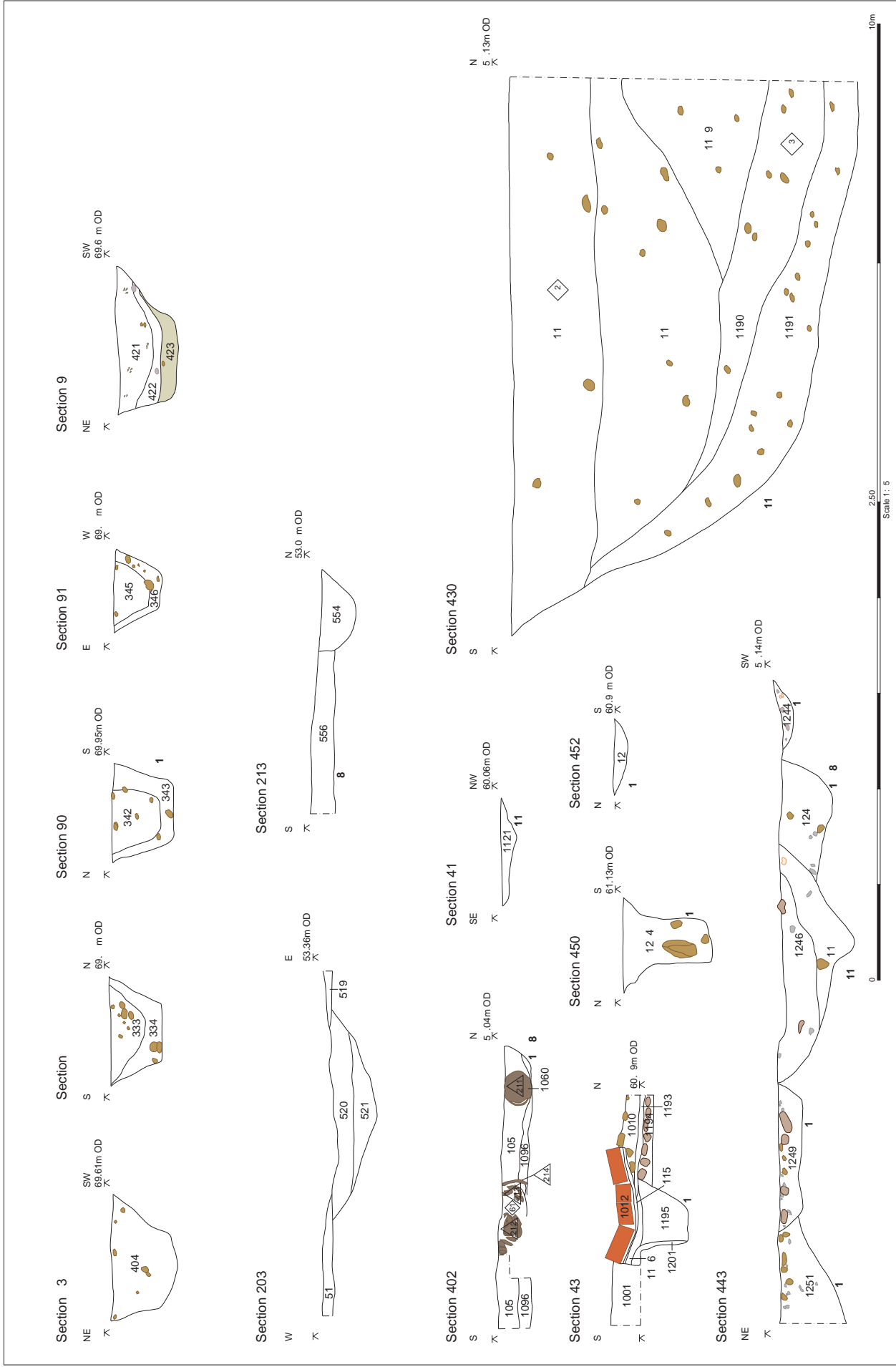


Figure 13: Section drawings of areas B, C, D and E

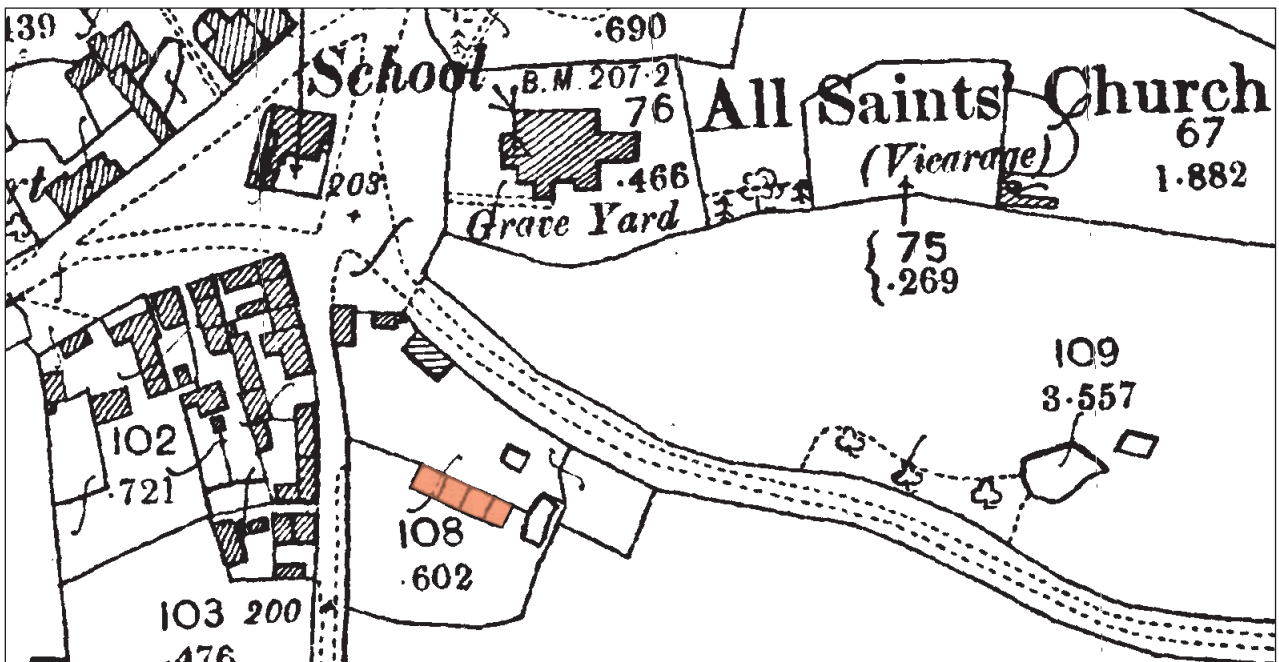


Figure 14: Detail of the 1 4 map of Winwick showing the plots of the 19th century buildings identified in Area E



Head Office/Registered Office

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@thehumanjourney.net
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net>

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1GF

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: oanorth@thehumanjourney.net
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net>

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
f: +44 (0) 1223 850599
e: oeast@thehumanjourney.net
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net/oeast>

OA Méditerranée

115 Rue Merlot
ZAC La Louvade
34 130 Maugeio
France

t: +33 (0) 4.67.57.86.92
f: +33 (0) 4.67.42.65.93
e: oamed@oamed.fr
w: <http://oamed.fr/>



Director: David Jennings, BA MIFA FSA

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