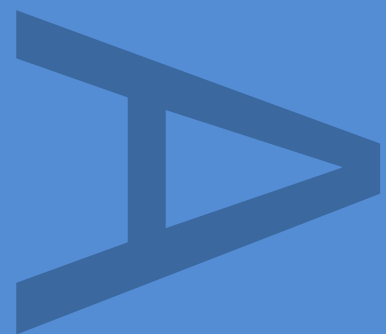


Land at Regal Bingo Club,  
Hempfield Road, Littleport,  
Cambridgeshire:  
An Archaeological Trial Trench  
Evaluation

October 2015



# LAND AT THE REGAL BINGO CLUB, HEMPFIELD ROAD, LITTLEPORT, CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

## AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

### Quality Control

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## Land at Regal Bingo Club, Hempfield Road, Littleport, Cambridgeshire:

### Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

**Local Planning Authority:** East Cambridgeshire District Council

**Planning Reference:** 15/00585/FUL

**Central National Grid Reference:** TL 5670 8670

**Site Code:** CHRL15

**Event Number:** ECB4581

**Report No.** R12261

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**October 2015**

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## **ABSTRACT**

*This report describes the results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land at Regal Bingo Club, Hempfield Road, Littleport, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 5670 8670) between the 14th and 15th October 2015. The archaeological work was commissioned by Buckingham and Sparrow Ltd in response to an archaeological brief written by Gemma Stewart of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team. The aim of the work was to characterise the archaeological potential of the proposed development area.*

*The evaluation identified a layer of buried soil in both trenches, which contained highly abraded sherds of early Roman and medieval pottery. The highly abraded nature of the pottery in the soil indicates that it was likely transported from the main focus of settlement up slope, probably to the north-west of the site.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on land at Regal Bingo Club, Hempfield Road, Littleport, Cambridgeshire, CB6 1NW (centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 5670 8670) from the 14th to the 15th October 2015 (Figure 1).
- 1.2 The archaeological work was commissioned by Buckingham and Sparrow Ltd in response to an archaeological planning condition attached to the construction of ten new residential dwellings, with associated access, car-parking and landscaping (Planning Reference 15/00585/FUL).
- 1.3 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Taleyna Fletcher of PCA (Fletcher 2015) in response to a Brief for archaeological evaluation issued by Gemma Stewart (Stewart 2015) of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET).
- 1.4 The aim of the evaluation was to determine the location, date, extent, character, condition and quality of any archaeological remains on the site, to assess the significance of any such remains in a local, regional, or national context, as appropriate, and to assess the potential impact of the development proposals on the site's archaeology.
- 1.5 Two trial trenches totalling 25m were excavated and recorded.
- 1.6 This report describes the results of the evaluation and aims to inform the design of an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy. The site archive will be deposited at Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store.

## **2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

### **2.1 Geology**

2.1.1 The underlying geology of the site is comprised of the Kimmeridge Clay Formation - Mudstone (British Geological Survey; Website 1). This is a Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 151 to 156 million years ago in the Jurassic Period when the local environment was dominated by shallow seas.

2.1.2 The southern area of the site has superficial deposits of Oadby Member - Diamicton (BGS; Website 1). This formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was dominated by ice age conditions.

### **2.2 Location and Topography**

2.2.1 The site comprises an area of approximately 0.1ha. It is located in the historic core of the village of Littleport, 6km north-east of Ely.

2.2.2 The site is situated at an elevation of approximately 8-9m AOD (above Ordnance Datum).

2.2.3 The site is low and flat, with the River Great Ouse situated 800m to the east and the River Little Ouse 7km further to the east.



### **3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

#### **3.1 General**

3.1.1 The site lies in an area of known archaeological significance, as recorded in the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (HER). Hempfield Road lies 230m to the south-east of the 14th century St. George's Church (MCB14890). Evaluation work to the immediate north of the site provided evidence of a substantial 18th-19th century property boundary with yards and footings relating to earlier buildings along Hempfield Road (MCB17811), while prehistoric flints, Roman and medieval pottery and a number of clay tobacco pipe stems of 18-19th century date were found in a garden along the High Street (MCB16792). This archaeological and historical background has been drawn from the archaeological design brief (Stewart 2015) and the available 'grey literature' reports documenting the adjacent archaeological investigations.

#### **3.2 Prehistoric**

3.2.1 Numerous prehistoric sites have been identified in the area, however, most of these are find spots, such as the Late Bronze Age axe (HER 07214) to the south of the site or the Neolithic sickle (HER 07233) found to the north-east. Exceptions to this include Early-Middle Neolithic ditches and an Early Bronze Age 'pond' at Highfield Farm (CB 15682) to the south-west, which may have been the focus for dispersed ceremonial activity in this period. Other nearby sites, such as that at Wisbech Road (MCB 17425), to the north-west, may have had a more typical function, with the dense cluster of Late Bronze Age- Early Iron Age pits and postholes indicative of settlement activity. Both of these two sites contained later prehistoric features. At Wisbech Road the large Iron Age ditches and posthole cluster identified may represent field systems of settlement activity, with a further evaluation (MCB 19320) uncovering a possible Middle Bronze Age burnt mound.

#### **3.3 Roman**

3.3.1 Littleport is an area rich in Roman archaeology, but as with the prehistoric remains, most of the activity is from find spots, such as the Roman minimi found at Station Road (HER 02090). Significant Roman sites have been

found at Camel Road (HER 07261) to the north, which contained an extensive Roman settlement focused around the roddon of Old Croft River, which was heavily exploited for salt extraction in this period. Excavations here uncovered large amounts of briquetage, salterns and loose tile, as well as a Roman canal. This site is near to and likely forms a part of the same settlement as that identified nearby (HER 08425) where large quantities of pot and tile were recovered.

3.3.2 Further evidence relating to similar activity was located nearer to the study site, at the southern end of Camel Road (HER 11961). Here evaluation trenches exposed ditches and gullies together with finds assemblages that suggested a domestic function. The subsequent excavation revealed a high status (possible villa) Roman settlement, with at least eight successive phases of occupation spanning 250 years of the Romano-British period. Land use and function of the site changed over time reflecting the broader settlement at Littleport and the Roman fenland in general. The occupation both begins and ends with large enclosure and drainage ditches, possibly also related to livestock control. The first phase of occupation begins in the Antonine-Hadrianic period (AD117-161). Throughout the late 2nd century there is continuing occupation, and periodic flooding. The site was reused shortly thereafter (late 2nd century), with land use changing to proto-industrial activity marked by narrow ditches, slots and tanks. In the later 2-3rd century the site was not flooded, and the only building recorded (a roundhouse) was constructed. This structure may have had wattle and daub walls, with the daub being covered with an unusual white plaster. The final phases of activity in the mid-3rd - early 4th century sees land use change from occupation back to industrial activity. This latter phase was short-lived and abandoned near the end of the 3rd century to be replaced by large rectilinear enclosure ditches, droveways and shift to pasture.

### **3.4 Medieval**

3.4.1 Medieval evidence within the study area was mainly limited to finds spots, such as pot scatters (HER 07261A) and (HER 10939A) to the north of the site. Field boundaries and other cultivation features were recorded to the

north-east, at Highfield Farm (CB15683). Further ridge and furrow traces were recorded at Littleport Primary School (MCB 16496), far to the west of the site. The site is located 230m to the south-east of 14th century St. George's Church (HER MCB14890).

### **3.5 Post-Medieval**

- 3.5.1 Post-medieval archaeology was present throughout the study area, most of which relate to the agricultural nature of Littleport in this period, such as the Windmill or Windpump (HER 07234) to the far north-east of the site. Further post-medieval remains were recovered along Victoria Street (MCB17878) and Station Road (MCB20347), which contained ditches which may have delineated these thoroughfares as well as pits and postholes which are likely to represent back garden activity.

## **4 METHODOLOGY**

### **4.1 Excavation and Sampling**

- 4.1.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation for the evaluation proposed the excavation of two trial trenches totalling 25m (Figure 2). A contingency for the extension or addition of an extra 5m of trenching was possible if archaeological deposits encountered warranted further investigation.
- 4.1.2 Ground reduction was carried out under archaeological supervision using a 7-ton wheeled mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m-wide toothless ditching bucket. Topsoil and subsoil deposits were removed in spits down to the level of the undisturbed natural geological deposits where potential archaeological features could be observed and recorded. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by trowel and hoe as appropriate and all further excavation was undertaken manually using hand tools. Overburden deposits were set aside beside each trench and examined visually and with a metal-detector for finds retrieval.
- 4.1.3 Metal-detecting was carried out during the topsoil and subsoil stripping and throughout the excavation process. Archaeological features and spoilheaps were scanned by metal-detector as they were encountered/ created.
- 4.1.4 Field excavation techniques and recording methods are detailed in the PCA Fieldwork Induction Manual (Operations Manual I) by Joanna Taylor and Gary Brown (2009).
- 4.1.5 All features were investigated and recorded in order to properly understand the date and nature of the archaeological remains on the site and to recover sufficient finds assemblages to assess the chronological development and socio-economic character of the site over time.
- 4.1.6 Discrete features such as pits and postholes were at least 50% excavated and, where considered appropriate, 100% excavated.
- 4.1.7 Two 1m<sup>2</sup> hand-dug test pits were excavated through the buried soil (104) and (105) within the trenches.

## **4.2 Recording Methodology**

- 4.2.1 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) and the locations of archaeological features and interventions were recorded using a Leica 1200 GPS rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.
- 4.2.2 Manual plans and section drawings of archaeological features and deposits were drawn at an appropriate scale (1:10, 1:20 or 1:50).
- 4.2.3 Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as 'context numbers') and recorded on individual pre-printed forms (Taylor and Brown 2009). Archaeological processes recognised by the deposition of material are signified in this report by round brackets (thus), while events constituting the removal of deposits are referred to here as 'cuts' and signified by square brackets [thus]. The record numbers assigned to cuts and deposits are entirely arbitrary and in no way reflect the chronological order in which events took place. All features and deposits recorded during the evaluation are listed in Appendix 2. Artefacts recovered during excavation were assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved.
- 4.2.4 High-resolution digital photographs were taken at all stages of the evaluation process. Digital photographs were taken of all archaeological features and deposits.
- 4.2.5 Artefacts and ecofacts were collected by hand and assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved, receiving appropriate care prior to removal from the site (ClfA 2014; Walker 1990; Watkinson 1981).

## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE**

### **5.1 Introduction**

5.1.1 The trenches are described below in numerical order, with technical data tabulated. Features and deposits are described from west to east or south to north depending on the alignment of the trench. Archaeological features and deposits were sealed by the subsoil, unless otherwise stated. The evaluation identified a layer of buried soil seen in both trenches which contained highly abraded sherds of early Roman and medieval pottery. The buried soil was truncated by a ditch and posthole in Trench 1. No features were seen in Trench 2.

### **5.2 Trench 1**

5.2.1 Trench 1 contained one ditch, aligned northwest-southeast, and a posthole, both truncating a thick layer of buried soil.

5.2.2 Ditch [107] (Figure 2, Section 1) was located in the western half of the trench and truncated layer (105) and was truncated by Posthole [109]. It was 0.19m wide and 0.21m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (106) of mid-blue grey clay.

5.2.3 Posthole [109] (Figure 2, Section 1) was located in the western half of the trench and truncated Ditch [107]. It was 0.28m+ wide and 0.33m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (108) of mid-blue grey and mottled yellow brown clay.

5.2.4 Buried soil (105) (Figure 2, Section 1) was seen across most of the trench, gradually petering out towards the western end. It was 0.11m thick towards the western end and 0.5m thick in the eastern. It was dark blue grey clay with very occasional charcoal flecks and contained 88g of highly abraded mid-late 1st century Roman pottery (See Anderson, Section 6.1) and 26g of highly abraded 12th-14th century medieval pottery (See Sudds, Section 6.2).

5.2.5 Following the monitoring meeting it was agreed that the mechanical excavator could be used to remove the layer at the eastern end of Trench 1 to confirm that there were no earlier features concealed beneath the buried

soil layer. This was carried out under strict archaeological supervision and all spoil generated was scanned for artefacts. No features were found to be present beneath the layer at this end of the trench.

5.2.6 Ditch [107] and Posthole [109] are likely to represent post-medieval or modern property boundaries and drainage. Buried Soil (105) appears to be a former land surface/hillwash from which the pottery is predominantly Roman in date, but does include sherds of late medieval pottery.

TRENCH 1	Figures 2	Plates 1-2, 4	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 15m	Level of Natural (m OD): 6.9m	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		W End	E End
Tarmac	(100)	0.1m	0.1m
Made Ground	(101)	0.1-0.44m	0.1-0.51m
Buried soil	(105)	0.44-0.55m	0.51-0.98m
Natural	(102)	0.87m+	0.98m+
<b>Summary</b>			
Trench 1 contained a ditch and posthole, both truncating buried soil which contained Roman and medieval pottery (105).			

### 5.3 Trench 2

5.3.1 No archaeological features were seen in Trench 2, but a thick layer of hillwash (as seen in Trench 1) was seen across the trench.

5.3.2 Buried soil (104) (Figure 2, Section 2) was seen across the entire trench, gradually petering out towards the southern end. It was 0.18m thick towards the southern end and 0.34m thick in the northern. It was a homogenous dark blue grey clay and contained 149g of highly abraded mid-late 1st century Roman pottery (See Anderson, Section 6.1) and 24g of highly abraded 12th-14th century medieval pottery (See Sudds, Section 6.2).

5.3.3 Buried soil (104) appears to be a former land surface/hillwash. The highly abraded nature of the pottery indicates that the sherds had been washed down the slope towards the river.

<b>TRENCH 2</b>	<b>Figures 2</b>		<b>Plates 3, 5</b>	
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 10m	Level of Natural (m OD): 6.76-7.02m		
<b>Deposit</b>	<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Average Depth (m)</b>		
		<b>S End</b>	<b>N End</b>	
Tarmac	(100)	0.25m	0.13m	
Made Ground - Brick/Rubble	(103)	N/A	0.13-0.25m	
Made Ground	(101)	0.25-0.78m	0.25-0.44m	
Buried Soil	(104)	0.78-0.96m	0.44-0.78m+	
Natural	(102)	0.96m+	Not reached	
<b>Summary</b>				
<p>Trench 2 contained a thick layer of buried soil seen across the length of the trench. It contained highly abraded sherds of Roman and medieval pottery.</p>				



## 6 THE FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

### 6.1 The Roman Pottery

#### Katie Anderson

##### Introduction

6.1.1 A small assemblage of Roman pottery totalling 45 sherds weighing 237g was recovered from the evaluation. All of the pottery was examined and recorded in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Perrin 2011) and using the standard terminology and codes advocated by the Museum of London Archaeology Service (Symonds 2002).

##### Assemblage Composition

6.1.2 The assemblage comprised small, abraded sherds of pottery, reflected in the low mean weight of 5.3g. The assemblage dates to the earlier Roman period (AD50-100), although the pottery was recovered alongside medieval pottery, thus is likely to be residual.

6.1.3 Two fabric types were identified; coarse sandy greywares and coarse sandy oxidised wares, both of which are likely to have been locally produced. The greywares totalled 27 sherds (160g), with the remaining 18 sherds (77g) comprised the oxidised wares.

6.1.4 Four diagnostic sherds were identified, comprising four jars with beaded or everted rims.

6.1.5 Roman pottery was recovered from two contexts; layer (104), Trench 2 which contained 34 sherds weighing 149g, and layer (105) Trench 1, which comprised 11 sherds weighing 88g.

Context	No.	Wt(g)	MNV
104	34	149	3
105	11	88	1

Table 1: Roman pottery quantification by context

## References

Symonds, R. 2002 Recording Roman pottery: a description of the methodology used at Museum of London Specialist Services (MoLSS) and Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS) (Unpublished document available from MoLSS)

Perrin, R. 2011. A Research Strategy and Updated Agenda for the Study of Roman Pottery in Britain. Study Group for Roman Pottery. Occasional Paper No.1

## 6.2 The Medieval Pottery

### Berni Sudds

6.2.1 Six sherds of post-Roman pottery were recovered from the same buried soil [104]/[105]), all dating from the 12th to 14th century. The poor condition of the pottery suggests it is re-deposited. The types identified can be well-paralleled in the locality, although the medieval coarseware is somewhat atypical in appearance, possibly as a result of being over-fired.

Context	Fabric code	Common Name	Description	No	Wg	Date range
104	MCW	Medieval coarseware	Body sherd. Calcareous fabric, high-fired with pink core and grey surfaces. Moderately abraded.	1	10	L.12th – 14th century
	ESSX/ EAR	Essex/ East Anglian redware	Jug body and base sherds. Body sherds green glazed. Base sherd has an internal limescale deposit. Abraded.	3	14	
105	ESSX/ EAR	Essex/ East Anglian redware	Jug body sherd, green glazed. Heavily abraded.	1	18	12th – 14th century
	ESSX/ EAR	Essex/ East Anglian redware	Everted, thickened rim sherd, bowl or dish form. Moderately abraded.	1	8	

Table 2: Catalogue of the medieval pottery. No = sherd count, Wg = weight in grams.

## 6.3 Environmental

### Marta Pérez Fernández

#### Introduction

- 6.3.1 This report summarises the findings from the rapid assessment of two bulk samples taken during an evaluation in Hempfield Road, Littleport. The aim of this environmental assessment is to: 1) provide an overview of the contents of the bulk samples, 2) determine the environmental potential of these sample and 3) identify if further analysis or sampling needs to be undertaken.

#### Methodology

- 6.3.2 The two flots produced by the bulk samples were scanned for environmental material under a binocular microscope and the results recorded.
- 6.3.3 The flots were scanned for the presence of charred grain, chaff, weed seeds, charcoal, molluscs and other environmental remains. These were recorded on a non-linear scale to denote 'abundance': - Occasional (up to 5 items), 2- fairly frequent (5-25), 3- frequent (25-100), 4- abundant (>100). A note was also made of all other inclusions i.e. Modern plant fibres, coal, slag etc. The results of the assessment of the flots are presented in Table 3.

#### Results and Discussion

- 6.3.4 The two flots are very small, and they did not produce any environmental evidence. Both of them have produced a few very small fragments of charcoal that can't be identified. Sample <1> contained also a charred Polygonum/Rumex sp. (knotweed/sorrel/dock) (Stace, 1997). In its own this seed cannot provide any useful environmental evidence.
- 6.3.5 The two samples had also some shells, identified as Vallonia excentrica and Trichia Hispida. Again the assemblage is too small to be considered as environmentally relevant.
- 6.3.6 Both flots contain roots, modern seeds, modern snails (Cecilioides acicula; a subterranean species) and some coal, indicating that there is a heavy bioturbation acting in the features sampled. Also the presence of

Chenopodium alba (fat-hen) in both samples could be explained by the bioturbation due to the snails, insects and roots.

#### Recommendations

- 6.3.7 During the course of this assessment it was found that the samples contained very low quantities of wood charcoal, too small to be identified and very likely not even insitu.
- 6.3.8 Although the samples assessed have shown not to have any environmental evidence, the presence of charcoal and some charred seeds suggest that charred remains could be preserved in this area and found in other features.
- 6.3.9 Further bulk samples for environmental analysis should be taken from well-sealed contexts, and areas where there is evidence of burning. Samples should also be taken from areas rich in artefacts. At the moment, until the excavation and full analysis of other areas of the site, no further work on the processed samples is required.

#### References

Stace, C. (1997) New Flora of the British Isles. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge

Sample number	Context number	Flot					
		Vol (ml)	Charcoal	Charred seeds/grain	Unchar. Seeds	Mollusca	Other
1	105	1	2	1	1	1	(2) roots, (1) coal.
2	104	3	2		2	2	(2) roots, (1) coal.

Table 3: Results of the flots assessment

Key: 1- Occasional, 2- fairly frequent, 3- frequent, 4- abundant

## **7 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS**

- 7.1.1 The principal result of the evaluation was the discovery of a buried soil which was revealed in both trenches. This deposit contained Roman and medieval pottery. There were no cut features found within Trench 2, but a post-medieval or later ditch and posthole were seen truncating the buried soil in Trench 1, possibly relating to property boundaries along the street frontage.
- 7.1.2 The evaluation revealed the edge of the buried soil in the western end of Trench 1, with it getting thicker in the eastern end and also in Trench 2 to the south. The buried soil was similar to a layer revealed during evaluation at Granary Lodge, c.230m to the north-east of Hempfield Road, which contained Roman and medieval pottery (Jackson 2014). The deposit was likely a build up of colluvium washing down the slope towards the River Great Ouse to the east of the site. The highly abraded nature of the Roman and medieval pottery in the buried soil indicates that it was likely transported from the main focus of settlement up slope, probably to the north-west of the site.
- 7.2 The character of the features and associated finds is in keeping with other archaeological results in the vicinity of the site. The results are of local significance.

## **8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 8.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Buckingham and Sparrow Ltd for commissioning the work. PCA are also grateful to Gemma Stewart of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team for her advice and for monitoring the work. The author would like to thank Taleyna Fletcher for managing the project. The author would also like to thank Clare Jackson for her hard work, and finally PCA's CAD department for preparing the figures.

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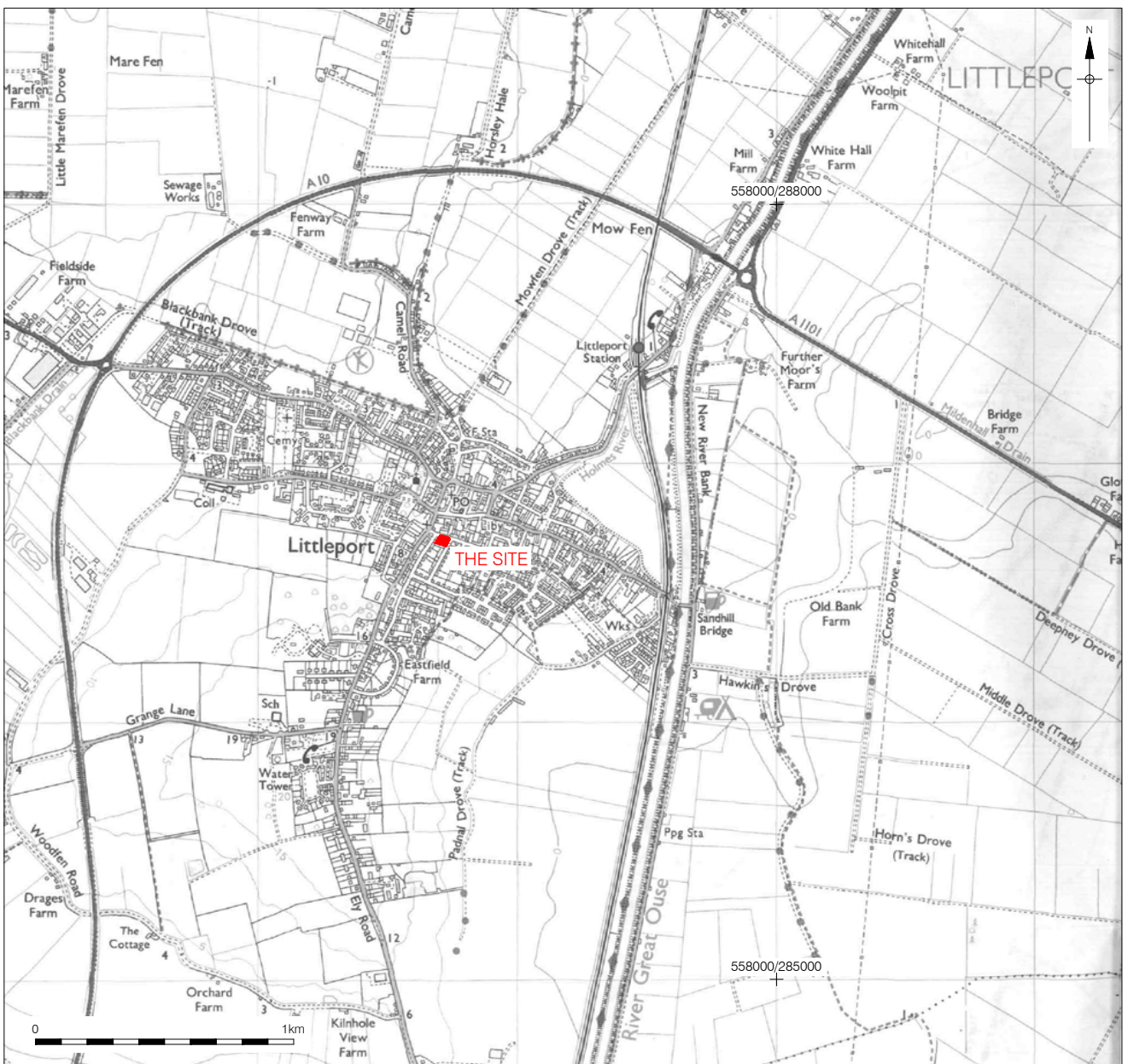
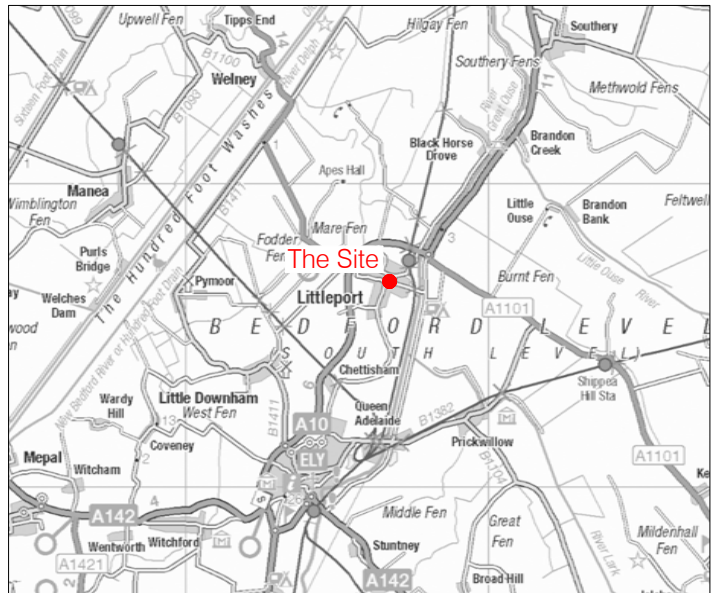
Jackson, C. 2014 Granary Lodge, Land between Hitches Street and Granary Lane, Littleport, Cambridgeshire, CB6 1PL: Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation (unpublished)

Stewart, G. 2015 Brief for Archaeological Evaluation: Regal Bingo Club, Hempfield Road, Littleport. Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (unpublished)

### **9.2 Websites**

1) British Geological Survey (Accessed 12/10/2015)

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>



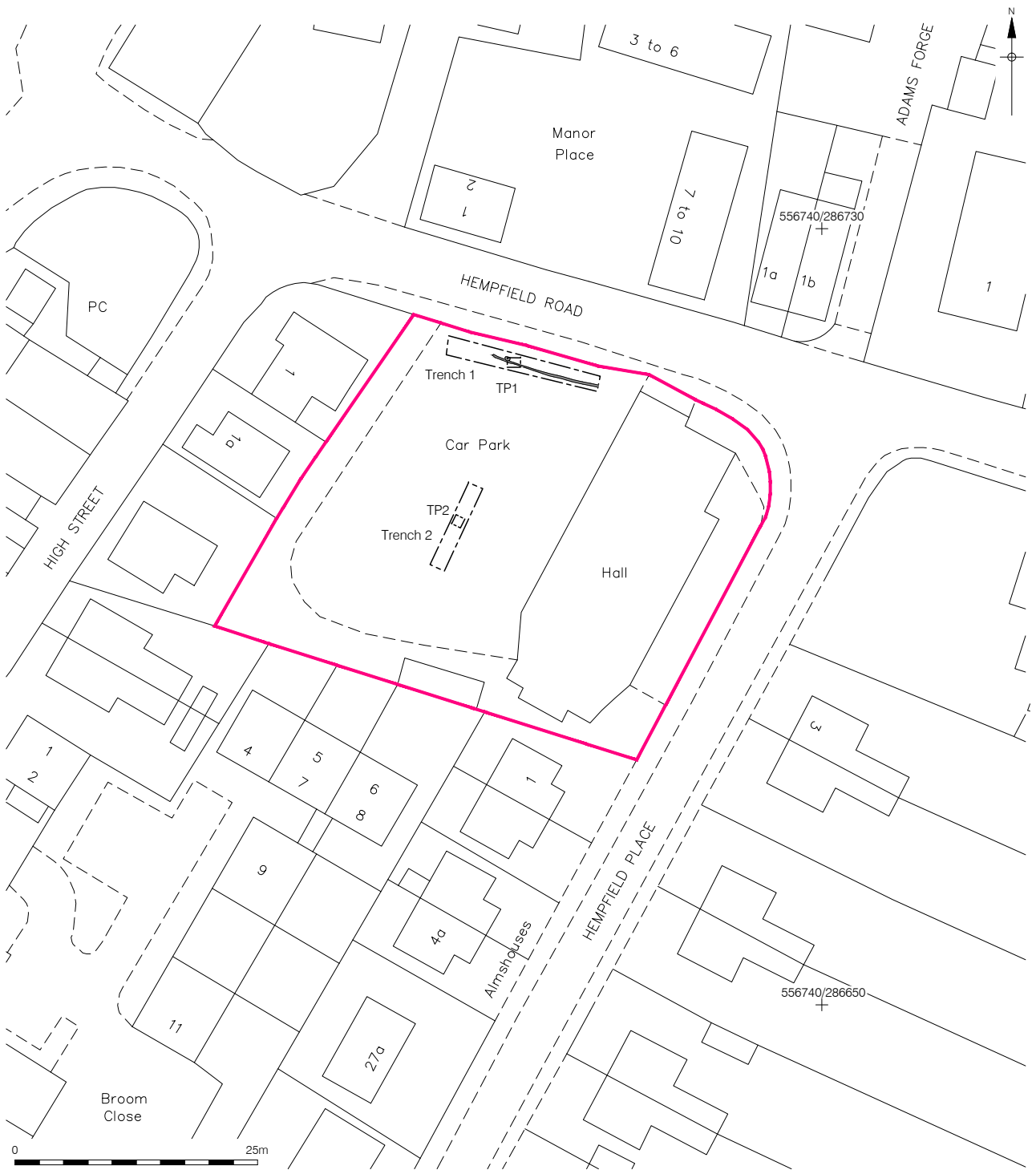
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12/10/15 HB

Figure 1  
Site Location  
1:2,000,000; 250,000 & 25,000 at A4





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 27/10/15 HB

Figure 2  
 Detailed Site Location  
 1:625 at A4

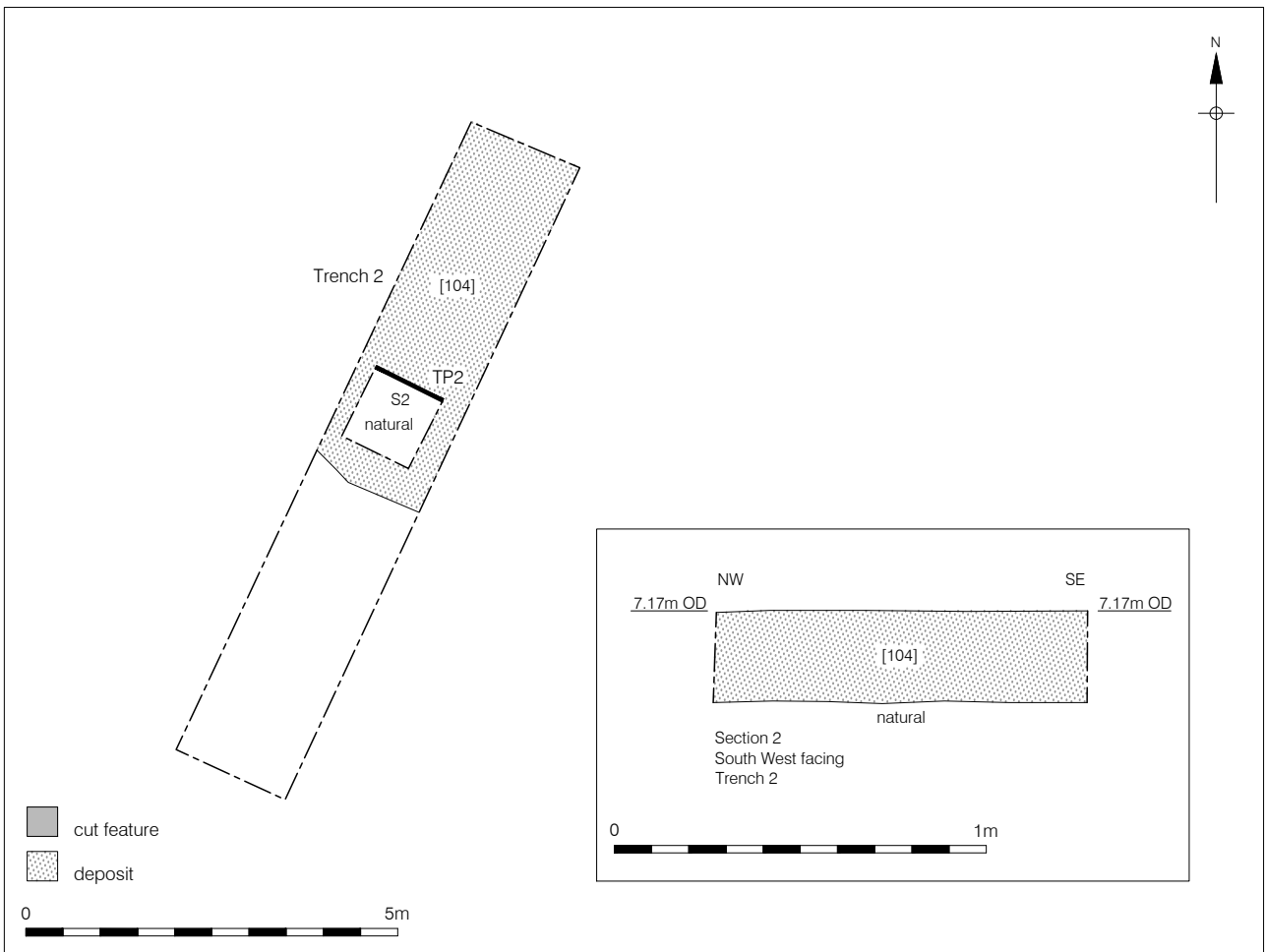
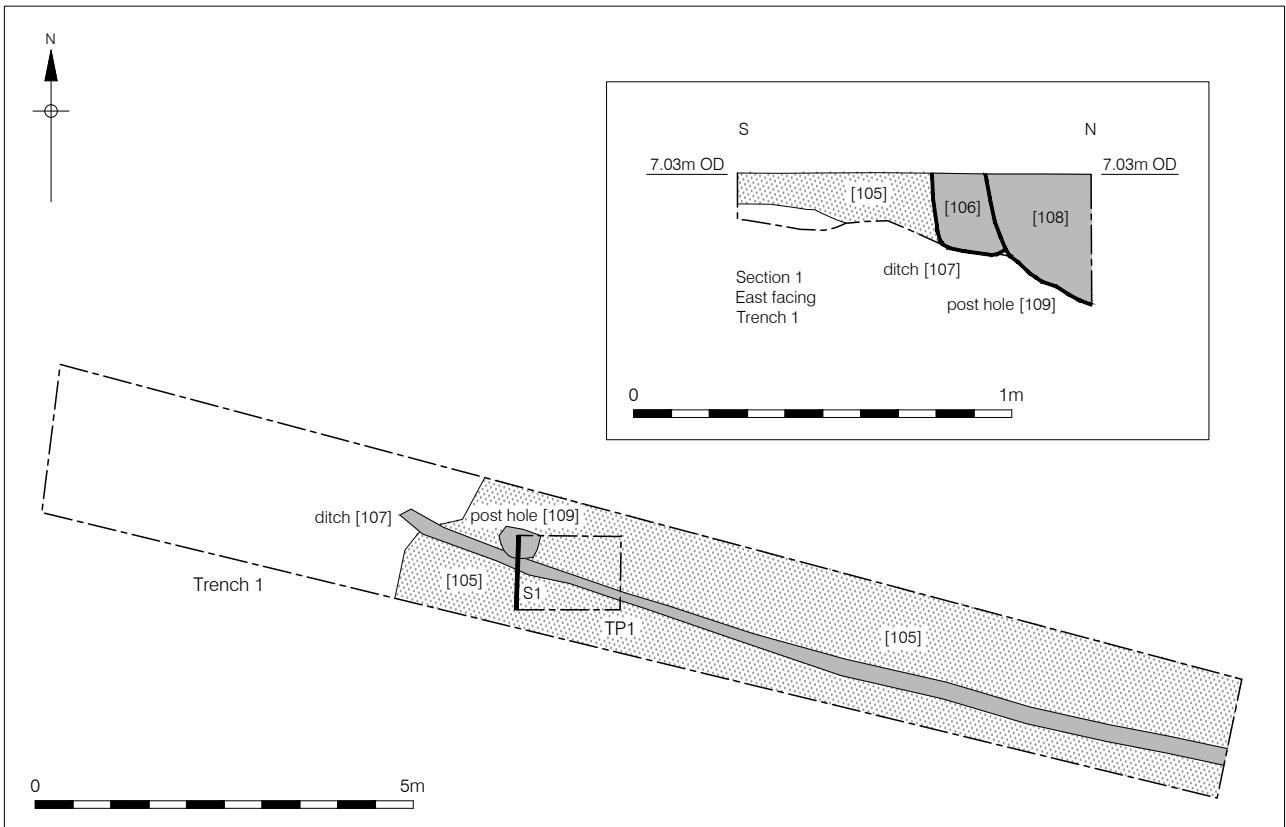


Figure 3  
Plan of Trenches 1 & 2  
Sections 1 & 2  
1:100 & 20 at A4

**10 APPENDIX 1: PLATES**



Plate 1: Trench 1 showing buried soil (105), view west



Plate 2: Trench 1 after removal of buried soil (105), view west



Plate 3: Trench 2, view south



Plate 4: Ditch [107], Posthole [109] and Buried Soil (105), view south-west



Plate 5: Buried Soil (104), view north

## 11 APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Interpretation	Trench Number
100	N/A	Layer	Made Ground	Tarmac	1+2
101	N/A	Layer	Made Ground		1+2
102	N/A	Layer	Natural	Natural Geology	1+2
103	N/A	Layer	Made Ground		2
104	N/A	Layer	Buried Soil	Former land surface/hillwash	2
105	N/A	Layer	Buried Soil	Former land surface/hillwash	1
106	107	Fill	Ditch	Drainage	1
107	107	Cut	Ditch	Drainage	1
108	109	Fill	Posthole	Boundary	1
109	109	Cut	Posthole	Boundary	1

## 12 APPENDIX 3: ROMAN POTTERY CATALOGUE

Context	Cut	Fabric	No	Wt(g)	Form	Type	R,Sh,B,Bo	MNV	Rim Dia	%	ED	LD	Notes	Context Spotdate
104	104	CSGW	1	11	Jar	Beaded rim	r	1			50	100		AD50-100 but with med
105	105	CSGW	7	67	Closed form	Body	o				50	200	with 1 med/pmed	
104	104	CSGW	19	82	Unknown	Body	o				50	100	With med	
104	104	OXID	12	30	Unknown	Body	o				50	100		
104	104	OXID	1	2	Jar	Flanged rim	r	1			50	100		
104	104	OXID	1	24	Jar	Necked, angular bead	r	1	18	10	50	100		
105	105	OXID	4	21	Jar	Necked, everted rim	r,o	1			50	100		AD50-100 but with med
Total			45	237				4						



## 13 APPENDIX 4: OASIS FORM

### OASIS ID: preconst1-226758

#### Project details

Project name Land at Regal Bingo Club, Hempfield, Road, Littleport, Cambridgeshire: Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

Short description of the project This report describes the results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land at Regal Bingo Club, Hempfield Road, Littleport, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 5670 8670) between the 14th and 15th October 2015. The archaeological work was commissioned by Buckingham and Sparrow Ltd in response to an archaeological brief written by Gemma Stewart of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team. The aim of the work was to characterise the archaeological potential of the proposed development area. The evaluation identified a layer of buried soil in both trenches, which contained highly abraded sherds of early Roman and medieval pottery. The highly abraded nature of the pottery in the buried soil indicates that it was likely transported from the main focus of settlement up slope, probably to the north-west of the site.

Project dates Start: 14-10-2015 End: 15-10-2015

Previous/future work No / Not known

Any associated project reference codes CHRL15 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed

Monument type DITCH Post Medieval

Monument type POSTHOLE Post Medieval

Significant Finds POTTERY Roman

Significant Finds      POTTERY Medieval

Methods                & "Environmental Sampling", "Sample Trenches"  
techniques

Development type      Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)

Prompt                    Planning condition

Position    in    the    After full determination (eg. As a condition)  
planning process

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Project location

Country                  England

Site location            CAMBRIDGESHIRE    EAST    CAMBRIDGESHIRE    LITTLEPORT  
Regal Bingo Club, Hempfield Road, Littleport, Cambridgeshire

Postcode                CB6 1NW

Study area              0.1 Hectares

Site coordinates        TL 5670 8670 52.455334427801 0.306429378657 52 27 19 N 000  
18 23 E Point

Height OD / Depth     Min: 6.76m Max: 7.02m

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Project creators

Name                    of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.  
Organisation

Project                brief    Gemma Stewart  
originator

Project                design    Mark Hinman  
originator

Project                    Taleyna Fletcher  
director/manager

Project supervisor     Mary-Anne Slater

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store

Physical Archive ID CHRL15

Physical Contents "Ceramics"

Digital Archive recipient Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store

Digital Archive ID CHRL15

Digital Contents "none"

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Text"

Paper Archive recipient Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store

Paper Archive ID CHRL15

Paper Contents "none"

Paper Media available "Context sheet","Report","Section"

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Project bibliography

1

Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Publication type

Title Land at Regal Bingo Club, Hempfield Road, Littleport, Cambridgeshire: Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

Author(s)/Editor(s) Slater, M.

Date 2015

Issuer or publisher Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.

Place of issue or Cambridge  
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