



49 POUND LANE, ISLEHAM, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



Report Number: 1167

June 2017



49 POUND LANE, ISLEHAM, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Prepared on behalf of:

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Isleham
Cambridgeshire

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Site Code	ECB5128	NGR	TL 6420 7465
Project No.	P1190		
Planning Ref.	16/01572/FUL	OASIS	britanni1-287556
Approved By:		Date	June 2017



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Abstract

On the 8th June 2017, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trench evaluation at 49 Pound Lane, Isleham, Cambridgeshire (TL 6420 7465), in advance of the construction of a two-storey extension and garage.

The evaluation revealed two phases of activity on the site. The earliest phase encountered relates to Quarry Pit 1006, which dates to the late post medieval/early modern period. Similar quarrying activity has been noted throughout Isleham from these periods. The quarry pit was likely filled in to allow the residential development of the site in the early 20th century.

The second phase of activity is the formation of the levelling layer. The levelling layer precedes development of the site where the land was turned over to residential use and this area became garden space.

Despite the high potential for medieval activity on the site, only a single feature (Quarry Pit 1006) was encountered. This feature is typical of the quarrying activity noted throughout the area in the post medieval period.



1.0 INTRODUCTION

On the 8th June 2017, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trench evaluation at 49 Pound Lane, Isleham, Cambridgeshire (TL 6420 7465), in advance of the construction of a two-storey extension and garage (Fig. 1).

The evaluation was undertaken in response to a design brief issued by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET) (Stewart, G. 30th March 2017) which required a programme of linear trial trenching to sample the threatened available area, with the potential for contingency. Two 10.00m x 1.80m trenches arranged in an L shape configuration were considered suitable to achieve the sample.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION (Fig. 1)

The site was located on the northern bounds of the village of Isleham, Cambridgeshire, which is located approximately 9km south-east of the cathedral city of Ely. The site lies east of Fordham Road on a single parcel of agricultural land which is currently fallow (Fig. 1). Isleham is located on a fen island. The underlying geology is described as Zig Zag Chalk Formation. This sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 94 to 100 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period when the local environment was previously dominated by warm chalk seas, (BGS, 2017). No superficial deposits were recorded at the site at the time of writing (BGS, 2017).

2.1 Site Visit

A Site visit was undertaken on the 3rd May 2017. The area for the proposed trenches was clear of obstacles however it displayed evidence that it has been subject to truncation in the past. The site sits lower than the level of the adjacent road and there is evidence as well for significant levels of former tree planting.



Photo showing area to be subject to evaluation looking south.



3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological investigation is to be carried out on the recommendation of the local planning authority, following guidance laid down by the *National Planning and Policy Framework* (NPPF, DCLD 2012). The relevant local development framework is the *East Cambridgeshire Local Plan (S 6.16.4; 2015)*.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Fig. 2 & 3)

The following archaeological background draws on the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (HER) (1km search centred on the site), Historic England PastScape (www.pastscape.org.uk), and the Archaeological Data Service (www.ads.ahds.ac.uk) (ADS) (Fig. 2 & 3). There are 92 monument entries, 21 events records and 36 listed building entries within the 1km search area. Two Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM) also fall within the search radius. The site lies on the northern edge of modern Isleham, and lies on the periphery of the medieval core of the village.

There is evidence for Early Bronze Age settlement remains at Prickwillow Road (11896) located 500m to the north-north-west of the site. An evaluation along the route of the Ely to Isleham pipeline discovered a concentration of features at this location, comprising a ditch, post holes, a cattle burial pit and struck flint. Further evidence for Bronze Age settlement activity was recorded in subsequent excavations at the site including a cluster of pits and post-holes located in a slight natural depression, while Mesolithic and Neolithic flints were also found nearby (10954). Iron Age pottery was also recovered from a test pit at Little London Lane, 250m to the south-west of 49 Pound Lane (19744).

An evaluation approximately 200m to the east revealed an extensive Roman ditch system (20915), however there is only limited evidence of Roman activity in the wider landscape. A range of Roman metal objects (07589) discovered 700m to the west-north-west of the site area included 5 lead fishing weights, 2 bronze shoe buckles, 1 thimble, bronze object, a fragment from the top of a bronze vase. To the south west, a Roman brooch (10863) and saddle quern (10864) were discovered 500m from the site.

Two Saxon monument records were returned by the CHER search in the immediate vicinity of the site. 19749 refers to a single sherd of Thetford ware recovered from St Andrews Close, 100m south east of the site, while an evaluation, 20918 identified Saxon features 250m to the east-south-east.

The most significant record returned by the HER search are those of the earthworks to the north of Isleham Priory (07528) as well as the scheduled remains of Isleham priory itself (27101). The only standing priory building remaining is the grade I listed Chapel of St Margaret of Antioch, (48821) to the north of which lie the buried foundations of the conventual buildings and earthworks associated with agricultural activities at the priory. This land, which includes the visible earthwork remains of ponds, raised platforms and hollowed out channels, borders the southern bounds of the site area. The priory, is thought to have been founded by the turn of the 12th Century and was an alien Benedictine priory from its outset, however by the 15th Century, given the priory's alien status in growing tension during periods of war, the priory was confiscated in 1414 and granted to Pembroke



College, Cambridge in 1440, and after the Reformation the chapel was converted into a barn. Located approximately 350m to the south-east is St Andrew's Church (07591), a 14th Century church of Norman design with possible Anglo-Saxon origins. Further medieval records of note include MCB19750 and MCB19712, both located within a 100m, of the site. MCB19750 refers to sherds of Early Medieval Sandy ware recovered from a test pit located on Pound Lane, 100m to the south-east of site, while MCB19712 refers to further medieval pottery recovered from a test pit at 17 Church Lane, 200m to the south-west of the site.

Development in the post medieval period is dominated by the construction of additional buildings in the area of the medieval village core. The majority of the 35 listed building entries returned by the CHER search relate to this period. The nearest two listed buildings to the site are a 19th Century non-conformist chapel (DCB1406) and a 16th Century timber-framed house (DCB674) both lying approximately 175m to the south west and both grade II listed.

Given the above records, and the site's proximity to the earthworks north of Isleham Priory (07528) and the remains of the priory itself (27101) as well as its location on the northern extent of the medieval village core, the potential for encountering remains of a medieval date was considered **moderate to high**.

5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The CCC HET brief stated that the evaluation should aim to determine, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. An adequate representative sample of all areas where archaeological remains are potentially threatened should be studied (Stewart, G. Brief, Section 3.1).

6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Research objectives for the project were in line with those laid out in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24 (Medlycott, 2011).

Specific objectives outlined in the brief stated that a particular importance be placed on:

- the amount of truncation to buried deposits,
- the presence or absence of a palaeosol or 'B' horizon,
- the preservation of deposits within negative features,
- site formation processes.

Attention was to be paid:

- to the retrieval of charred plant macrofossils and land molluscs from former dry-land palaeosols and cut features, and to soil pollen analysis;
- to the retrieval of plant macrofossils, insect, molluscs and pollen from waterlogged deposits located.



- provision for the absolute dating of critical contacts should be made: eg the basal contacts of peats over former dryland surfaces; distinct landuse or landmark change in urban contexts

7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

The CCC HET Brief required an adequate representative sample of all areas where archaeological remains are potentially threatened. Two 10.00m x 1.80m trenches arranged in an L shape configuration were considered suitable to achieve the sample. Due to the current state of repair of 49 Pound Lane, the excavations were located safe distance from the building (in line with health and safety procedures), which displayed cracks and could be subject to vibration damage.

A 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket was used to excavate the trenches, thereafter all excavation work was to be undertaken by hand unless agreed with CCC HET (Fig. 4). The archaeology was recorded using pro-forma record sheets, drawn plans and section drawings and appropriate photographs were also taken.

A professional metal detector was used to scan the site prior to excavation of the trenches. Once the trenches were open the spoil heaps were also scanned. Bucket sampling was conducted, whereby 90 litres of spoil was hand sorted for each soil horizon encountered, the sampling points occurred at each end of each trench.

8.0 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (Figs. 4 - 6)

A total of two trenches were cut measuring 10.00m x 1.80m each arranged in an L shape configuration. It became evident once the trenches were open that the entire development site is situated in a large former quarry pit, the edges of which extend beyond the development boundary. Upon ascertaining that the quarry pit was late post-medieval/early modern in origin, its fills were machined out in order to uncover any potential earlier archaeology beneath. The description of each trench are as follows.

8.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 was orientated east - west and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.96m. The trench was excavated through Quarry Pit **1006**.

Quarry Pit **1006** (26.80m x 15.00m+ x 0.96m) contained two fills, (**1003** and **1004**). Upper Fill 1003 was a mid-grey brown, compact silty clay with frequent chalk pebble inclusions. Basal Fill 1004 consisted of a light-grey white, friable clayey silt with frequent large chalk pebble inclusions. Basal Fill 1004 contained 2 finds in Trench 1. A single sherd of late 19th to early 20th century pottery (Fawcett, 2017) and a clay pipe stem fragment tentatively to the mid-19th through early 20th century, (McConnell, 2017).



8.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was orientated north-south and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.14m. The trench was excavated through Quarry Pit **1006**.

Quarry Pit **1006** (26.80m+ x 15.00m+ x 1.14m) contained two fills, (**1003** and **1004**). Upper Fill 1003 was a mid-grey brown, compact silty clay with frequent chalk pebble inclusions. Basal Fill 1004 consisted of a light-grey white, friable clayey silt with frequent large chalk pebble inclusions. No finds were recovered from this trench.

9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL (Fig. 5)

The deposit model was generally consistent across the site,

In both trenches the top of the stratigraphic sequence was topsoil layer **1000**. This comprised of a light grey brown friable sand, silt and clay, with moderate rubble inclusions. Topsoil 1000 was present to a maximum depth of 0.14m in Sample Section 1.

Beneath topsoil 1000 was subsoil layer **1001**, which comprised of a dark reddish brown compact clayey silt. This layer was present to a maximum depth of 0.26m in Sample Section 2. This layer most likely represents a subsoil associated with the cultivation of the plot in the early 20th century onwards.

The next layer in the sequence was Levelling Layer **1002**. This consisted of dark-grey brown, compact clayey silt with frequent chalk pebble inclusions. This layer represents levelling actions on the site to consolidate it into a housing plot and likely occurs at the turn of the 20th Century.

At the base of the stratigraphic sequence was Natural geology **1005**, comprising of compact light grey white chalk.

10.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The archaeological background for the site suggested that there was a moderate to high potential for medieval evidence on the site given the site's proximity to the earthworks north of Isleham Priory (07528) and the remains of the priory itself (27101) as well as its location on the northern extent of the medieval village core.

The evaluation has revealed two phases of activity on the site, which are as follows:

The earliest phase encountered relates to Quarry Pit **1006** which given the dating evidence is late post medieval going out of use in the early modern period. Similar quarrying activity was noted during excavations 100m to the east at Land to the Rear of 32 and 34 Church Lane (ECB4707) where a post medieval quarry pit was encountered, (Brook, 2017). The quarry pit was likely filled in to allow the residential development of the site in the early 20th century.



The second phase of activity is the formation of the levelling layer (1002) and the subsoil (1001). The levelling layer precedes development of the site where the land was turned over to residential use and this area became garden space.

Despite the high potential for medieval activity on the site, only a single feature (Quarry Pit **1006**) was encountered. This feature correlates with the truncation observed in the site visit and is typical of the quarrying activity noted throughout the area in the post medieval period.

11.0 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

The final archive will be deposited with the Cambridgeshire County Council's Historic Environment Team (CHET). The digital archive will be stored with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

12.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Britannia Archaeology would like to thank Mr Duncan Easton for commissioning and funding the project.

We would also like to thank Gemma Stewart of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team for her advice and assistance on the project.

We would like to thank the specialists involved in the project; Mr Andrew Fawcett (Pottery) and Mr Dan McConnell (Clay Pipe)

The site was excavated by Martin Brook and Dan McConnell of Britannia Archaeology Ltd.



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49 Pound Lane, Isleham, Cambridgeshire
Archaeological Evaluation

Historic England PastScape www.pastscape.org.uk

Archaeological Data Service (ADS) www.ads.ahds.ac.uk

Historic England National List for England

<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list>

DEFRA Magic <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/website/magic>



APPENDIX 1 – DEPOSIT TABLES

TRENCH 1

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
1	E -W	2.80m	DP3
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
1	N Side, W End	S Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.14m	Topsoil: light grey brown friable sand, silt and clay, with moderate rubble inclusions	
1001	0.14 – 0.22m	Subsoil: dark reddish brown compact clayey silt	
1002	0.22 – 0.51m	Levelling Layer: dark-grey brown, compact clayey silt with frequent chalk pebble inclusions.	
1003	0.51 – 0.79m	Upper Fill of 1006: mid-grey brown, compact silty clay with frequent chalk pebble inclusions	
1004	0.79 – 0.96m	Basal Fill of 1006: light-grey white, friable clayey silt with frequent large chalk pebble inclusions	
1005	0.96m +	Natural: compact light grey white chalk	

TRENCH 2

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
2	N-S	2.75m	DP4
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
2	W Side, N End	E	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.10m	Topsoil: light grey brown friable sand, silt and clay, with moderate rubble inclusions	
1001	0.10 – 0.26m	Subsoil: dark reddish brown compact clayey silt	
1002	0.26 – 0.69m	Levelling Layer: dark-grey brown, compact clayey silt with frequent chalk pebble inclusions.	
1003	0.69 – 0.89m	Upper Fill of 1006: mid-grey brown, compact silty clay with frequent chalk pebble inclusions	
1004	0.89 – 1.14m	Basal Fill of 1006: light-grey white, friable clayey silt with frequent large chalk pebble inclusions	
1005	1.14m +	Natural: compact light grey white chalk	



APPENDIX 2 – FINDS CONCORDANCE

FEATURE CONTEXT	FEATURE TYPE	LAYER/FILL CONTEXT	LAYER/FILL DESCRIPTION	SPOT DATE	POTTERY /g(sherds)	C. Pipe /g(number)
1006	Quarry Pit	1004	Basal Fill	19 th – 20 th C	48g (1)	2g (1)



APPENDIX 3 – SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Clay Pipe

By Dan McConnell – Britannia Archaeology Ltd

Introduction

A single clay pipe stem fragment was recovered from basal fill 1004 within Quarry Pit 1006.

Methodology

The pipe stem fragment was analysed using the techniques recommended in *Dating Stem Fragments of Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century Clay Tobacco Pipes* (Harrington, J.C., 1978) and *London Clay Tobacco Pipes* (Atkinson, D. & Oswald, A., 1969).

Results

Fill 1004 produced a single pipe stem fragment.

The stem fragment was broken medially from the pipe stems, and have no attached flare or fine tapering associated with being adjacent to a bowl or mouthpiece. It is made from typical local non-glaze plain satin earthenware, and is ovoid in section.

The stem fragment can be summarised in the table below:

Length (cm)	Diameter (cm)	Bore Diameter		Weight (g)
		Centimetres	Inches	
5.0	0.7/0.5	0.075	4/64	2

Discussion

The stem fragment from fill 1004 can be dated tentatively to the mid-19th through early 20th century.

Dating pipe stem by hole bore is not exhaustive, ideally pipe bowl fragments should be used to accurately date clay pipes. No further work is recommended.

Bibliography

Atkinson, D. & Oswald, A., 1969. *London Clay Tobacco Pipes*. In *Journal of the Archaeological Association*. Third Series vol. XXXII.

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The Pottery

Andy Fawcett

A single sherd of pottery (48g) was recovered from the lower fill (1004) of Quarry Pit 1006 at Pound Lane, Isleham, Cambridgeshire.

The sherd represents the remains of a Transfer printed ware cup base (TPE) which is of a good size and displays little abrasion.

The transfer depicts a castle scene in black and its style suggests that is dated from the late 19th to early 20th century

Recommendations

No further work is recommended and it is also recommended the sherd is not retained.



APPENDIX 4 – OASIS SHEET

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

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OASIS ID: britanni1-287556

Project details

Project name	49 Pound Lane, Isleham, Cambridgeshire
Short description of the project	On the 8th June 2017, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trench evaluation at 49 Pound Lane, Isleham, Cambridgeshire (TL 6420 7465), in advance of the construction of a two-storey extension and garage. The evaluation revealed two phases of activity on the site. The earliest phase encountered relates to Quarry Pit 1006 which given the dating evidence is late post medieval going out of use in the early modern period. Similar quarrying activity was noted throughout Isleham. The quarry pit was likely filled in to allow the residential development of the site in the early 20th century. The second phase of activity is the formation of the levelling layer. The levelling layer precedes development of the site where the land was turned over to residential use and this area became garden space. Despite the high potential for medieval activity on the site, only a single feature (Quarry Pit 1006) was encountered. This feature is typical of the quarrying activity noted throughout the area in the post medieval period.
Project dates	Start: 08-06-2017 End: 08-06-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ECB5128 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	QUARRY PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location



Country England
Site location CAMBRIDGESHIRE EAST CAMBRIDGESHIRE ISLEHAM 49 POUND LANE,
ISLEHAM, CAMBRIDGESHIRE
Postcode CB7 5SG
Study area 0 Square metres
Site coordinates TL 6420 7465 52.34487786268 0.4108058042 52 20 41 N 000 24 38 E Point
Lat/Long Datum Unknown
Height OD / Depth Min: 0m Max: 0m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator Martin Brook
Project director/manager Martin Brook
Project supervisor Martin Brook
Type of sponsor/funding body Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body Mr Duncan Easton

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient CCCAS
Physical Archive ID ECB5128
Physical Contents "Ceramics", "other"
Digital Archive recipient CCCAS
Digital Archive ID ECB5128
Digital Contents "Ceramics", "other"
Digital Media available "GIS", "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient CCCAS
Paper Archive ID ECB5128
Paper Contents "Ceramics", "other"
Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Map", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"



**Project
bibliography 1**

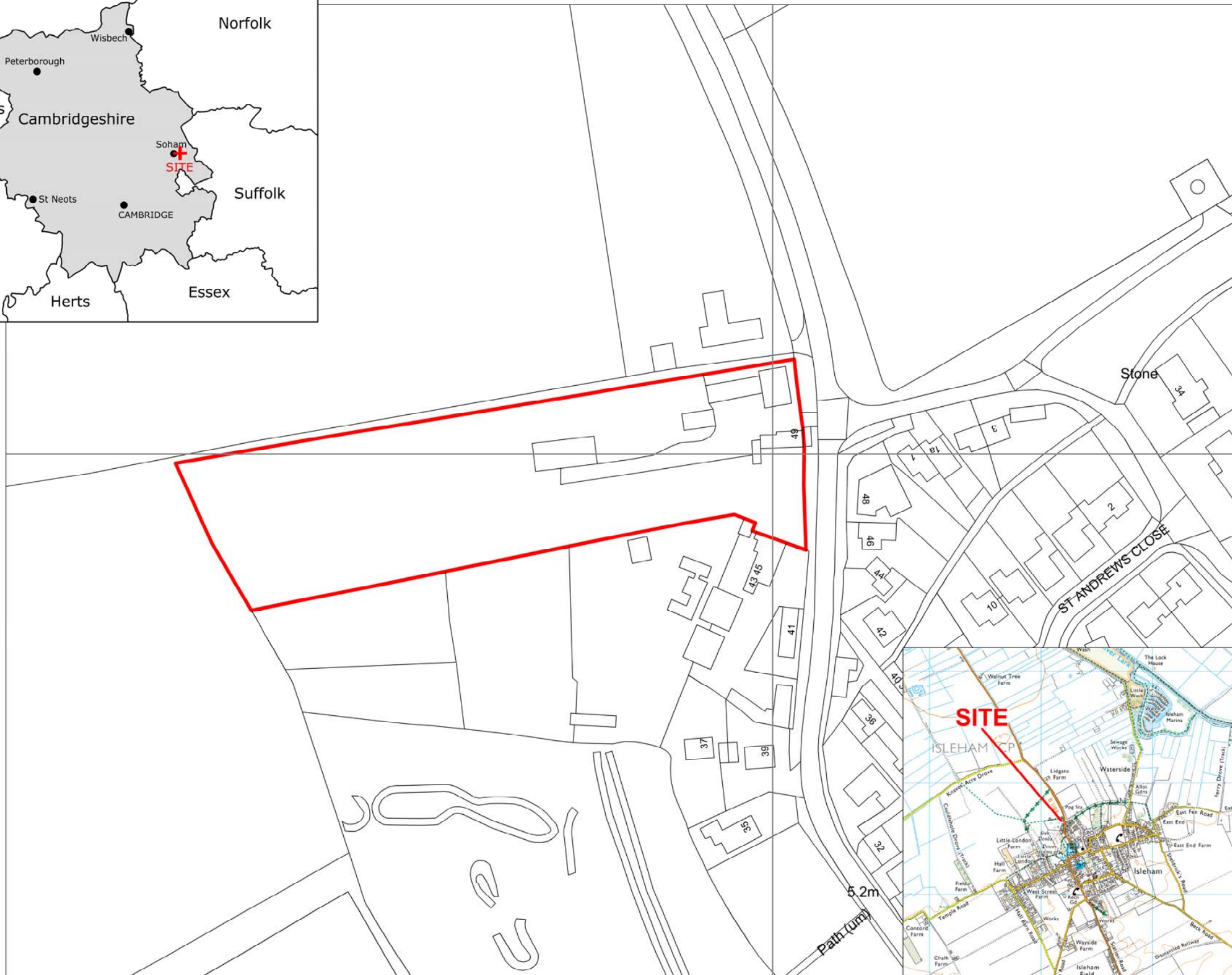
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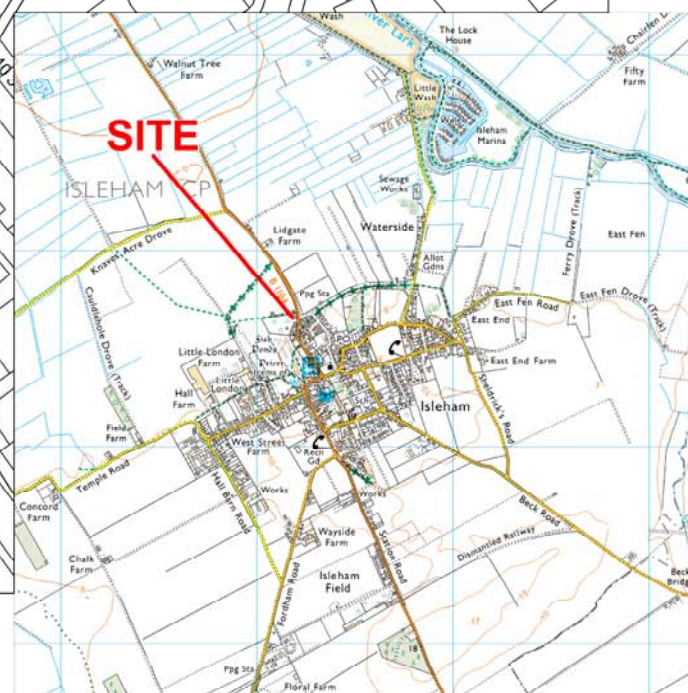
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274650



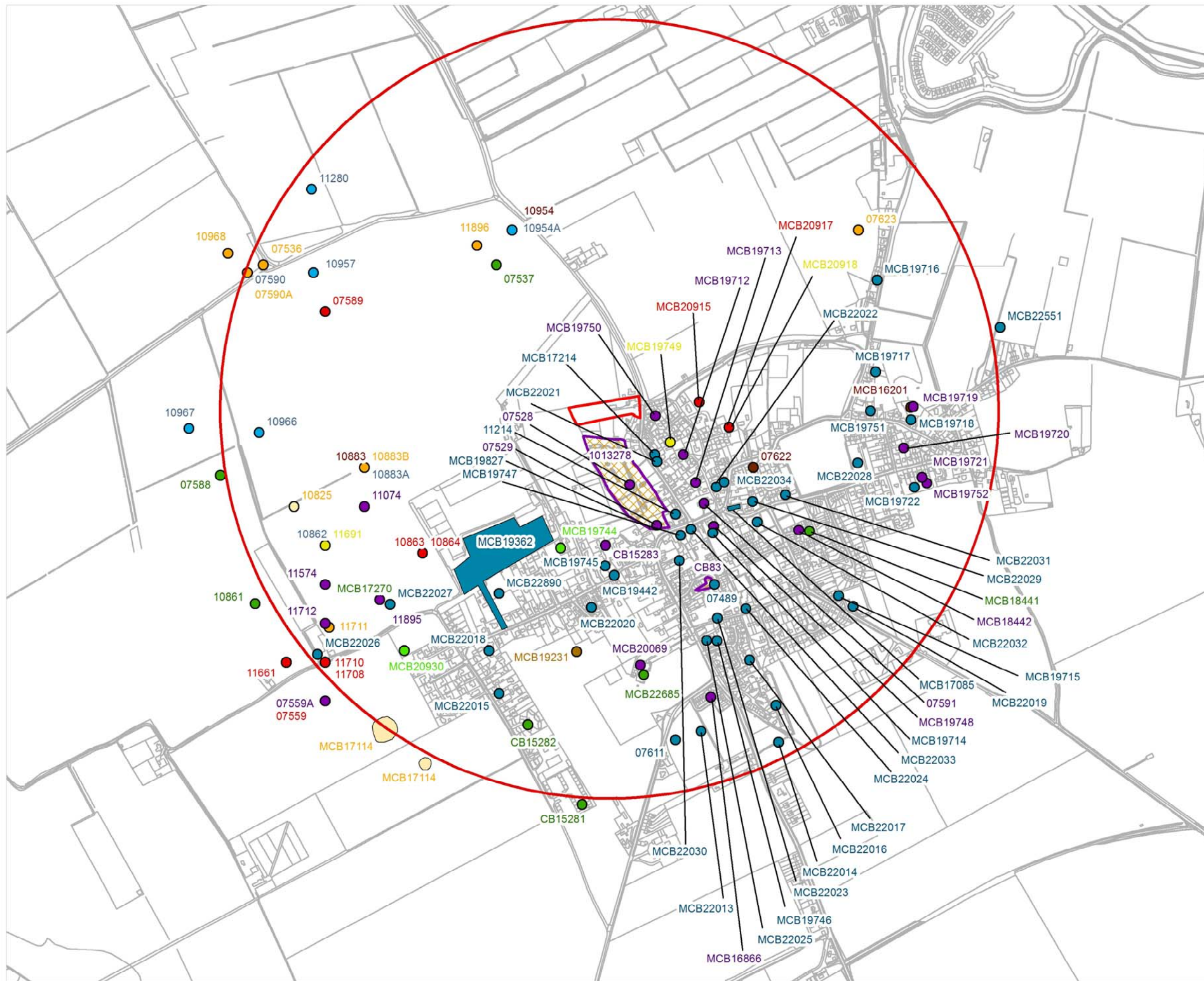
Site Boundary



564200

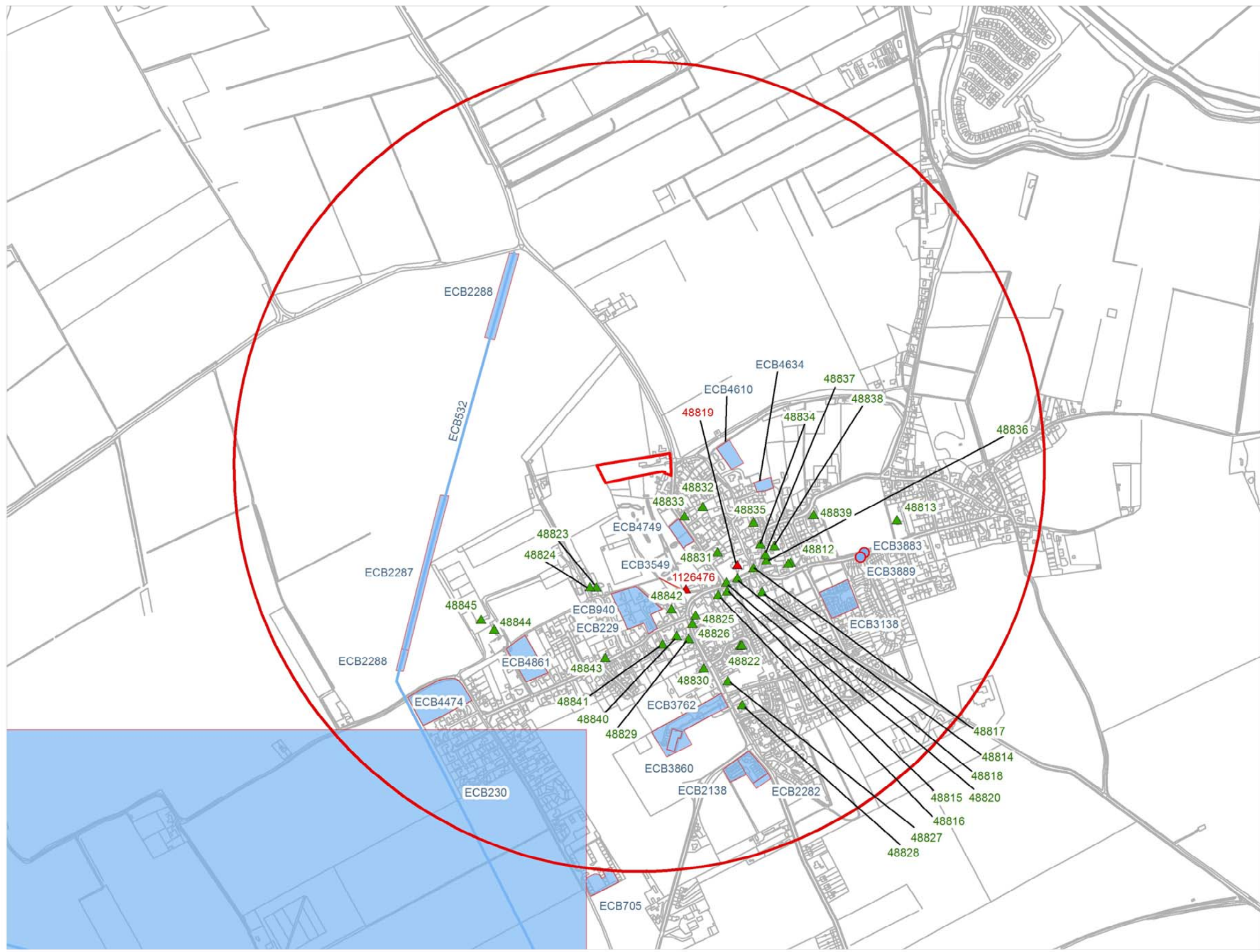
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NGR:	564200 274650	REF:	R1167
PROJECT:	49 POUND LANE, ISLEHAM, CAMBS		
DESCRIPTION:	GENERAL LOCATION PLAN		
CLIENT:	DUNCAN EASTON		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD			
 UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH T: 01449 763034 E: info@brit-arch.com W: www.britannia-archaeology.com © Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2017			
DATE:	JUNE 2017	FLOT:	A3
VERSION:	2		
AUTHOR:	MCA	FIGURE:	1
APPROVED:	MB		



- HER Search Area
- Scheduled Monument
- Undated Record
- Multiperiod
- Modern Record
- Post-medieval Record
- Medieval Record
- Anglo Saxon Record
- Roman Record
- Iron Age Record
- Bronze Age Record
- Neolithic Record
- Mesolithic Record
- Palaeolithic Record
- Site Boundary

<small>NGR:</small> 564200 274650	<small>REF:</small> R1167
<small>PROJECT:</small> 49 POUND LANE, ISLEHAM, CAMBS	
<small>DESCRIPTION:</small> CHER DATA: MONUMENTS	
<small>CLIENT:</small> DUNCAN EASTON	
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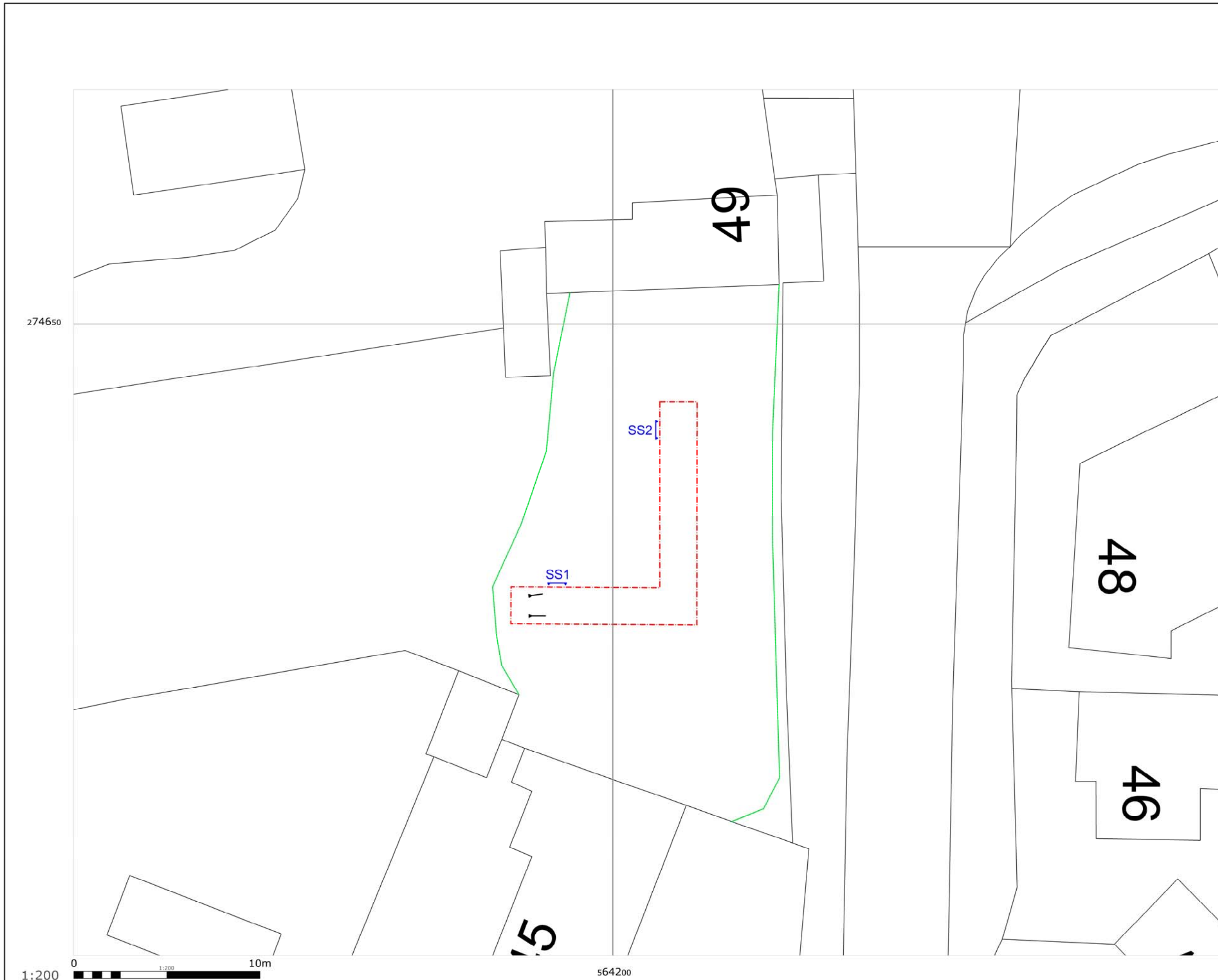
- HER Search Area
- Grade I
- Grade II*
- Grade II
- Archaeological Event
- Conservation Area
- Scheduled Monuments
- Registered Parks & Gardens
- Site Boundary

(NGR: 564200 274650) (REF: R1167)
 PROJECT: 49 POUND LANE, ISLEHAM, CAMBS
 DESCRIPTION: CHER DATA: EVENTS & LISTED BUILDINGS
 CLIENT: DUNCAN EASTON
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 UNIT 2
 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE
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DATE:	JUNE 2017	FIGURE:	3
AUTHOR:	MCA	VERSION:	2
APPROVED:	MB		

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- SS1 Site Section
- Projected Line of Quarry Pit
- Trench
- Site Boundary

NGR: 564200 274650 REF: R1167

PROJECT: 49 POUND LANE, ISLEHAM, CAMBS

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH PLAN

CLIENT: DUNCAN EASTON

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DATE: JUNE 2017 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 2

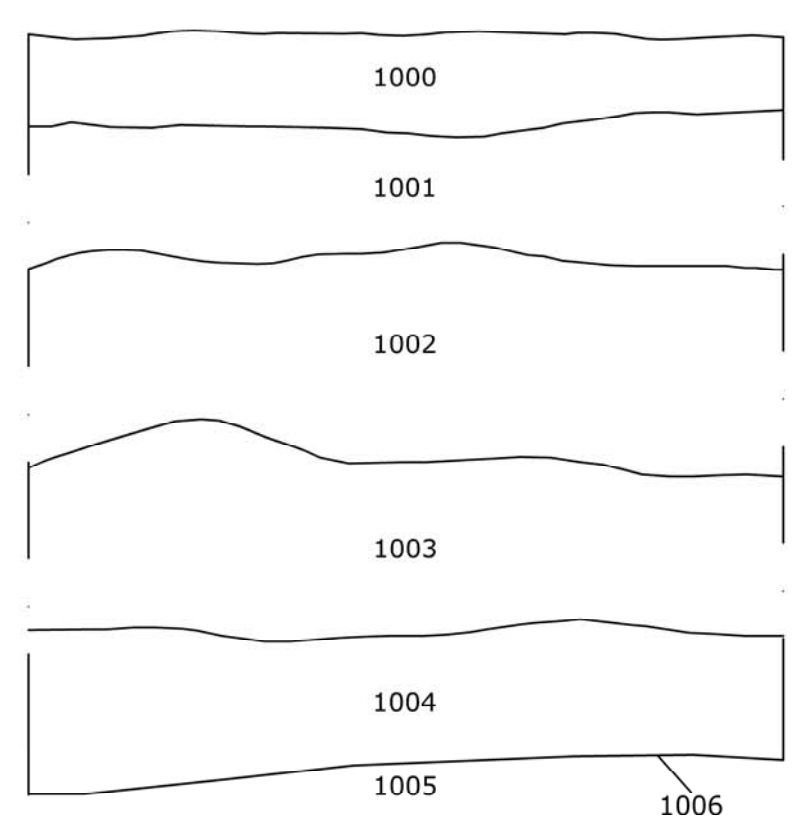
AUTHOR: DPM FIGURE: 4

APPROVED: MB

1:200 0 1:200 10m

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W **SAMPLE SECTION 1** E

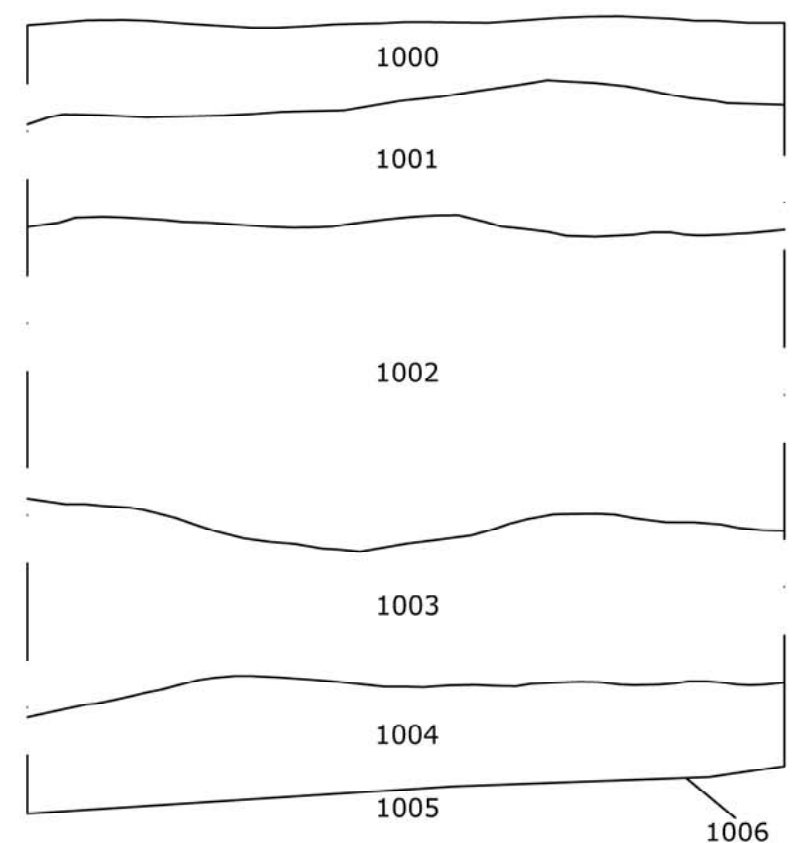


2.80m



DP 3 - SS1 - VIEW N

S **SAMPLE SECTION 2** N



2.75m



DP 4 - SS2 - VIEW W



NGR:	564200 274650	REF:	R1167
PROJECT:	49 POUND LANE, ISLEHAM, CAMBS		
DESCRIPTION:	SAMPLE SECTIONS		
CLIENT:	DUNCAN EASTON		
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AUTHOR:	DPM	FIGURE:	5		
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DP 1 - TT1 - VIEW N



DP 2 - TT1 - VIEW W



NGR: 564200 274650	REF: R1167	
PROJECT: 49 POUND LANE, ISLEHAM, CAMBS		
DESCRIPTION: TRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT: DUNCAN EASTON		
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AUTHOR: DPM	FIGURE: 6	
APPROVED: MB		