SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGY

• A HISTORY OF EXPERTISE •

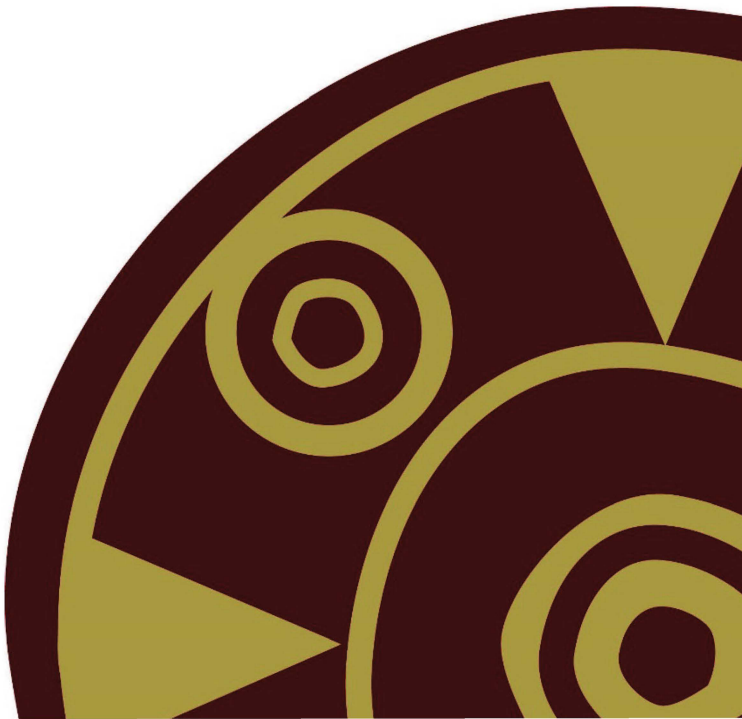
19 Toyse Lane

Burwell, Cambridgeshire

Client:
Architectural Solutions

Date:
April 2015

ECB 4410
Archaeological Evaluation Report
SACIC Report No. 2015/032
Author: Michael Green



19 Toyse Lane, Burwell
ECB 4410

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SACIC Report No. 2015/032

Author: Michael Green

Contributions By: Richenda Goffin and Anna West

Illustrator: Michael Green:

Editor: Richenda Goffin

Report Date: 05/2015

HER Information

Site Code:	**ECB 4410**
Site Name:	**19 Toyse Lane, Burwell**
Report Number	**2015/032**
Planning Application No:	**14/00533/OUT**
Date of Fieldwork:	**14th of April 2015**
Grid Reference:	**TL 5896 6778**
Oasis Reference:	**207531**
Curatorial Officer:	**Kasia Gdaniec**
Project Officer:	**Michael Green**
Client/Funding Body:	**Architectural Solutions**

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:
http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit

Prepared By: Michael Green
Date: May 2015

Approved By: John Craven
Position: Project Officer
Date: 06/05/2015
Signed:

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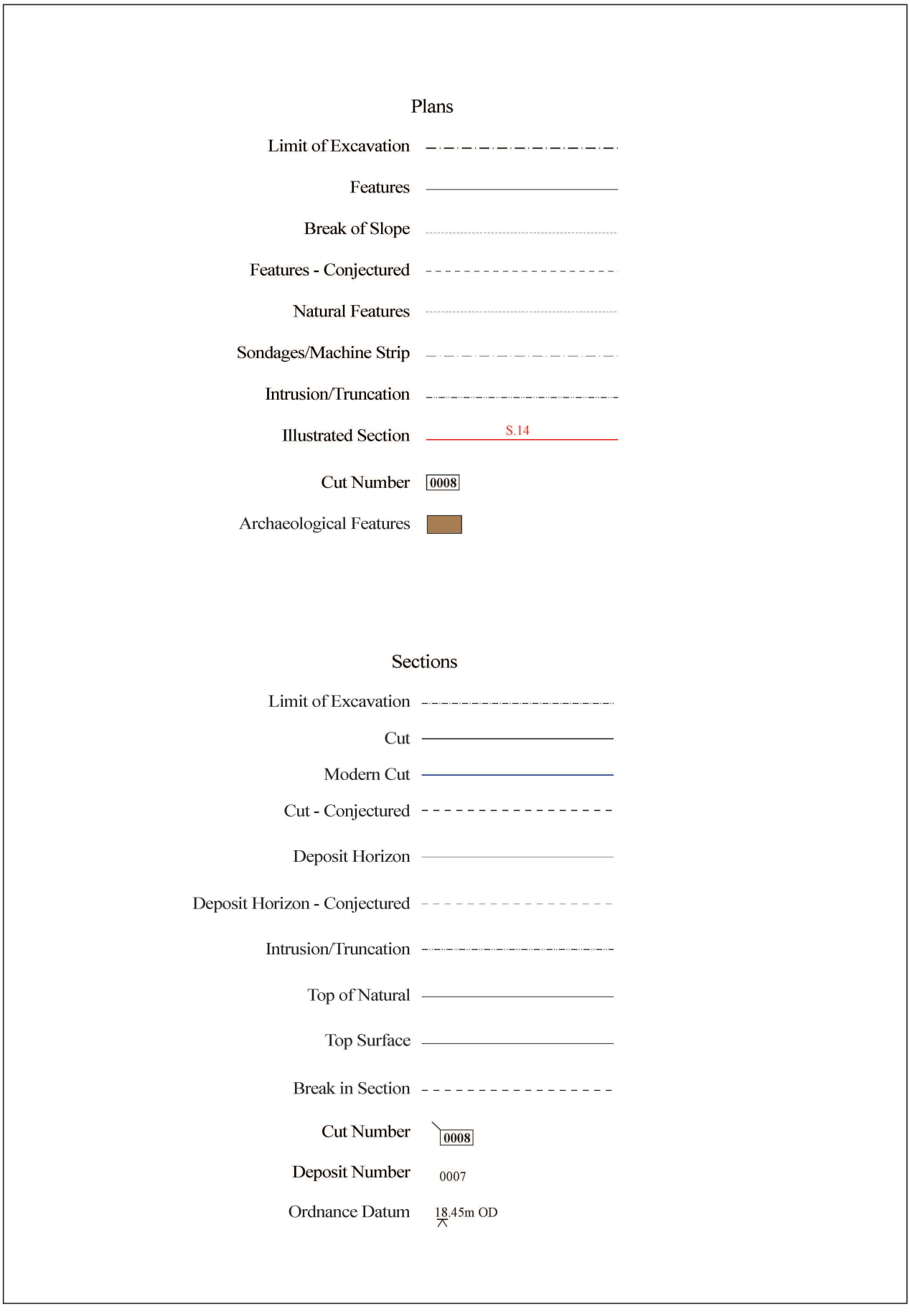
Summary

An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was carried out by Suffolk Archaeology behind No. 19 Toyse Lane, Burwell in Cambridgeshire. The evaluation assessed 5% of a small parcel of land covering 0.24ha for archaeological evidence.

The works consisted of four trenches, three aligned north-east to south west (Trenches 1, 3 and 4), and one aligned north-west to south-east (Trench 2), measuring 70m in total length. The evaluation of the site has shown that a topsoil and post-medieval subsoil lie across the site, sealing the natural geology and two undated pits at a depth of *c*.0.5m. The subsoil seen in Trenches 1 and 2 produced the only dating evidence, a small quantity of medieval and post-medieval pottery and CBM, which is thought to have been deposited thought to be spread by agricultural processes such as manuring.

The presence of the two pits demonstrates that archaeological evidence does survive in the development area but it is very sparse and the lack of dating evidence and low density of features does not indicate the presence of any sizable or significant phase of past activity.

Drawing Conventions



1. Introduction

An archaeological evaluation to assess the impact of proposed development on potential heritage assets on land at No. 19 Toyse Lane, Burwell (Fig. 1) was carried out on 14th April 2015 to meet a condition on planning application 14/00533/OUT, in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework. The work required was detailed in a Brief (dated 28/01/2015), produced by the archaeological adviser to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Kasia Gdaniec of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC/HET). The project was commissioned by Architectural Solutions.

The proposed residential development of five properties lies off Toyse Lane and includes the site of No 19 (which is to be demolished) and other land to the rear of the current property. The site was mixed scrub and grass and had previously been used as a small allotment plot and back gardens and before that was arable farmland.

2. Geology and topography

The site lies at a height of *c.*10m above Ordnance Datum, towards the northern end of the modern settlement of Burwell and is situated 450m east of the fen edge.
The site geology consists of West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation bedrock (British Geological Survey website) with no overlying superficial deposits recorded.

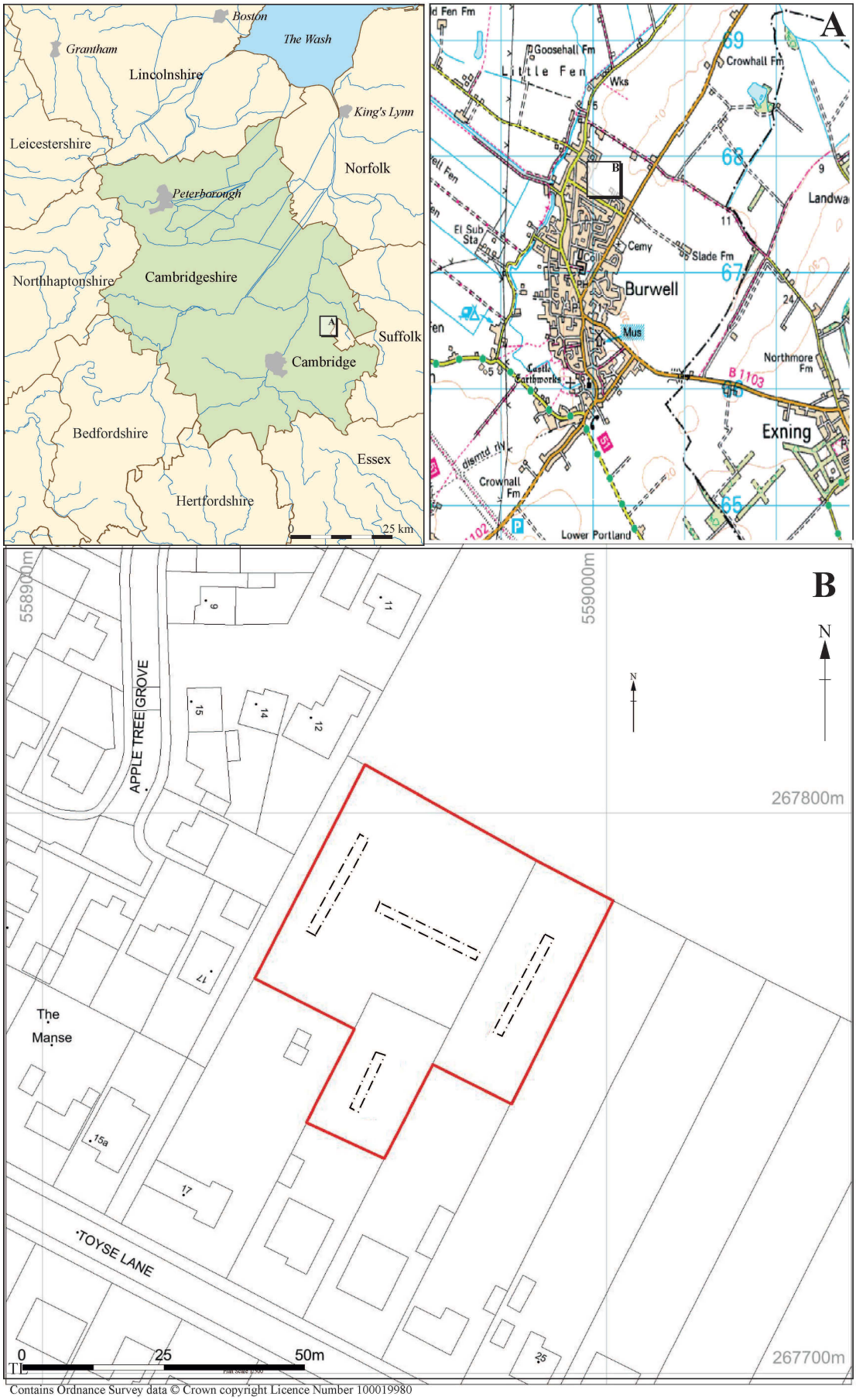


Figure 1. Location map

3. Archaeology and historical background

The following information has been sourced from the Cambridge Historic Environment Record (CHER) and is presented below by archaeological period. A number of listed buildings are located around the development area, dating from the late 17th century to the 19th century. These mainly are located in the central areas of the village and none can be seen on Toyse Lane and are not discussed further. The discussed features can be seen in relation to the site in Fig. 2.

The fen edge location of the site typically offers potential for multi-period evidence of settlement and occupation from the prehistoric through to post-medieval periods.

3.1. Neolithic to Bronze Age

The evidence of activity in the vicinity of the development area from this period mostly comes from crop mark and find spot evidence. Four main areas can be seen on the CHER data (Fig. 2) showing that activity in this period was taking place within close proximity of the development area.

MCB15966 is located 270m north-west of the development area and is a find spot where Neolithic flint was recovered.

MCB17752 is located 300m south-east of the development area and is a find spot where a Neolithic knife was recovered.

MCB18178 is located 320m north-east of the development area within the original parcel of land which the development is located. An undated ring ditch has been identified in this area from crop marks.

MCB8123 is located 500m south-west of the development area where possible Neolithic or Bronze Age crop marks have been identified by aerial photography.

Possible prehistoric features with associated struck flint were found during excavations at Kingfisher Street (ECB2594), 400m to the south-west.

3.2. Iron Age and Roman

A small amount of Iron Age and Roman evidence can be found near to the development area.

MCB8122 and MCB8124 are located 500m south-west of the development area. MCB8122 is a Roman hoard and MCB8124 is a series of possible Iron Age linear ditches identified from aerial photography.

3.3. Medieval and post-medieval

The majority of the activity seen in the area near to the site is either medieval or post-medieval in date.

Excavations at Kingfisher Street, ECB2473 and ECB2594, 400m to the south-west, have found medieval and post-medieval structures and associated ditches. Also excavations at Browns Yard (ECB2443 and ECB2446) 620m to the south-west, found medieval and post-medieval structures and features.

The possible site of a port at Lode End (MCB16583) is located 460m west of the development area and is medieval in date.

Burwell House (MCB7854) is located 270m south-west of the development area and is post-medieval in date and has had fragments of medieval masonry found in its gardens. The 19th century Burwell Baptist Church is located 190m west of the development area. The possible site of a post-medieval windmill (MCB7872) is located 300m to the south-east.

The site was open farmland in the late 19th/early 20th centuries, being shown as such on Ordnance Survey mapping, before the housing along Toyse Lane was developed in the mid 20th century (Appendix 2).

The activity around the development area shows that it is possible that prehistoric, medieval or post-medieval remains are most likely to be found on the site, with a decreasing chance of Roman activity.

Figure 2. Discussed CHER entries

4. Methodology

4.1. Management

- The project was managed by SACIC Project Officer John Craven in accordance with the principles of *Management of Research in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, English Heritage 2006).

4.2. Project preparation

- An event number was obtained from the CHER (ECB4410) and is be included on all project documentation.
- An OASIS online record was initiated and key fields in details, location and creator forms completed.
- A pre-site inspection and Risk Assessment was completed.

4.3. Fieldwork

Introduction

- Fieldwork standards were guided by 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England', EAA Occasional Papers 14, and the Chartered Institute For Archaeologists (CIFA) paper 'Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation', 2014.
- The archaeological fieldwork was carried out by Tim Carter of SACIC and led by Project Officer Michael Green. The fieldwork began and concluded on the 14th of April 2015.

Finds recovery and metal detecting

- The topsoil and subsoil from each trench was visually scanned during excavation of the trenches and any finds were recovered. Visual inspection was also carried out of the spoil once it had been excavated from the trenches.

- Metal detecting was carried out on all spoil removed from the trenches and features by an experienced metal detectorist.

Trial trenching

- 5% of the 0.24ha application was evaluated by 1.8m wide trial trenches, this amounted to c.70m of trenching. Trenches were positioned to sample all areas of the site.
- A minor modification to the trench plan was required for Trench 4 due to access and vegetation issues.
- Trench locations were marked out using an RTK GPS system.
- The trenches were excavated using a machine equipped with a back-acting arm and toothless ditching bucket (measuring 1.8m wide), under the supervision of an archaeologist.
- Spoilheaps were created adjacent to each trench and topsoil and subsoil were kept separate.
- An overall site plan showing trench locations, feature positions, sections and levels was made using an RTK GPS. An individual detailed trench plan for Trench 2 was recorded by hand at 1:50. All excavated sections were recorded at a scale of 1:20.
- All trenches, archaeological features and deposits were recorded using standard pro forma SACIC registers and recording sheets and numbering systems.
- A photographic record, consisting of high resolution digital images and black and white slide was made throughout the evaluation.
- Environmental sampling of archaeological contexts was carried out to assess the site for palaeoenvironmental remains and to find possible functions of the features recorded.
- Trenches were backfilled after approval of CCC/HET. Trenches were backfilled, subsoil first then topsoil, and compacted to ground-level.

4.4. Post-excavation

- The post-excavation finds work was managed by the SACIC Finds Team

Manager, Richenda Goffin, with the overall post-excavation managed by John Craven.

- All finds were processed and marked (CHER event number and context number) following ICON guidelines and the requirements of the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team.
- All hand drawn site plans and sections were scanned.
- All raw data from GPS or TST surveys was uploaded to the project folder, suitably labelled and kept as part of the project archive.
- All plan drawings were digitised for combination with the results of digital site survey to produce a full site plan, compatible with MapInfo GIS software or export to .dxf format.
- All hand-drawn sections were digitised using autocad software.

4.5. Project archive

- On approval of this report a printed and bound hard copy will be lodged with CCC/HET. A hard copy and digital .pdf file will also be supplied to the Cambridgeshire HER, together with a digital and fully georeferenced vector plan showing the application area and trench locations, compatible with MapInfo software.
- The online OASIS form for the project has been completed and a .pdf version of the report uploaded to the OASIS website for online publication by the Archaeological Data Service. A copy of the form is included as Appendix 1.
- The project archive, consisting of the complete artefactual assemblage, and all paper and digital records, will be deposited with the Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Store and ownership transferred within 6 months of completion of fieldwork. If SACIC is engaged to carry out any subsequent stages of fieldwork then deposition of the evaluation archive may be delayed until the full archive is completed. The project archive will be consistent with MoRPHE (English Heritage 2006), and ICON guidelines. The project archive will also meet the requirements of CCC/HET as detailed in their ‘Deposition of archaeological archives in Cambridgeshire’ 2014.

Figure 3. Trench location plan

5. Results

Michael Green

5.1 Introduction

A total of four trenches were excavated (Fig. 3) to the natural geology of a Chalk Marl. Two undated pits were found in Trench 2 along with medieval and post-medieval pottery and Ceramic Building material (CBM) found in the subsoil layer. A full context list is included in Appendix 3.

5.2 Trench results

Trench 1

Trench 1 was located at the west end of the site running north-east to south-west. It was excavated through 0.48m of topsoil (0007) and a maximum of 0.39m of subsoil (0005). It measured 20m in length, 1.8m in width and had a maximum depth at the south-western end of 0.87m. It was devoid of archaeology.

Topsoil layer 0007 was dark grey brown clayey silt with a soft compaction with occasional chalk flecks and occasional small flint inclusions. The fill contained modern and post-medieval finds. It had a maximum depth of 0.48m at the south-western end of the trench decreasing to 0.4m at the north-eastern end. The topsoil was uniform in all trenches and only varied in depth.

Subsoil layer 0005 was light to mid grey brown clayey silt with a soft compaction with occasional chalk flecks and occasional small flint inclusions. The fill contained medieval and post-medieval finds of pottery and CBM. It had a maximum depth of 0.39m at the southern end of the trench decreasing to 0.25m in depth at the northern end.

Plate 1. Trench 1, looking north-east (1m scale)

Trench 2

Trench 2 was located in the central area of the site running south-east to north-west. It was excavated through 0.3m of topsoil (0007) and a maximum of 0.2m of subsoil (0006). It measured 20m in length, 1.8m in width and had a maximum depth at the north-western end of 0.51m. The trench contained two undated pits 0001 and 0003.

Plate 2. Trench 2, looking south-east (1m and 2m scale)

Pit 0001 was sub-oval in plan with approximately half of the feature visible from the south edge of the trench; it had steeply sloping concave sides and a flat base. It measured 2.3m in length, 0.6m in width and had a depth of 0.59m. It contained one fill 0002 which was mid grey brown silt with a moderate compaction with occasional chalk flecks. One piece of animal bone was recovered from the fill.

Pit 0003 was sub-circular in plan with approximately half of the feature visible from the south edge of the trench; it had steeply sloping concave sides and a flat base. It measured 1.5m in length, 0.52m in width and had a depth of 0.21m. It contained one fill 0004 which was mid grey brown silt with a moderate compaction with occasional chalk flecks. The fill was void of dating evidence.

Plate 3. Trench 2, pit 0001, looking south-west (2m scale)

Plate 4. Trench 2, pit 0003, looking south-west (2m scale)

Subsoil layer 0006 was light to mid grey brown clayey silt with a soft compaction with occasional chalk flecks and occasional small flint inclusions. The fill contained medieval and post-medieval finds of pottery and CBM. It had a maximum depth of 0.21m at the south-eastern end of the trench decreasing and not present in the centre of the trench.

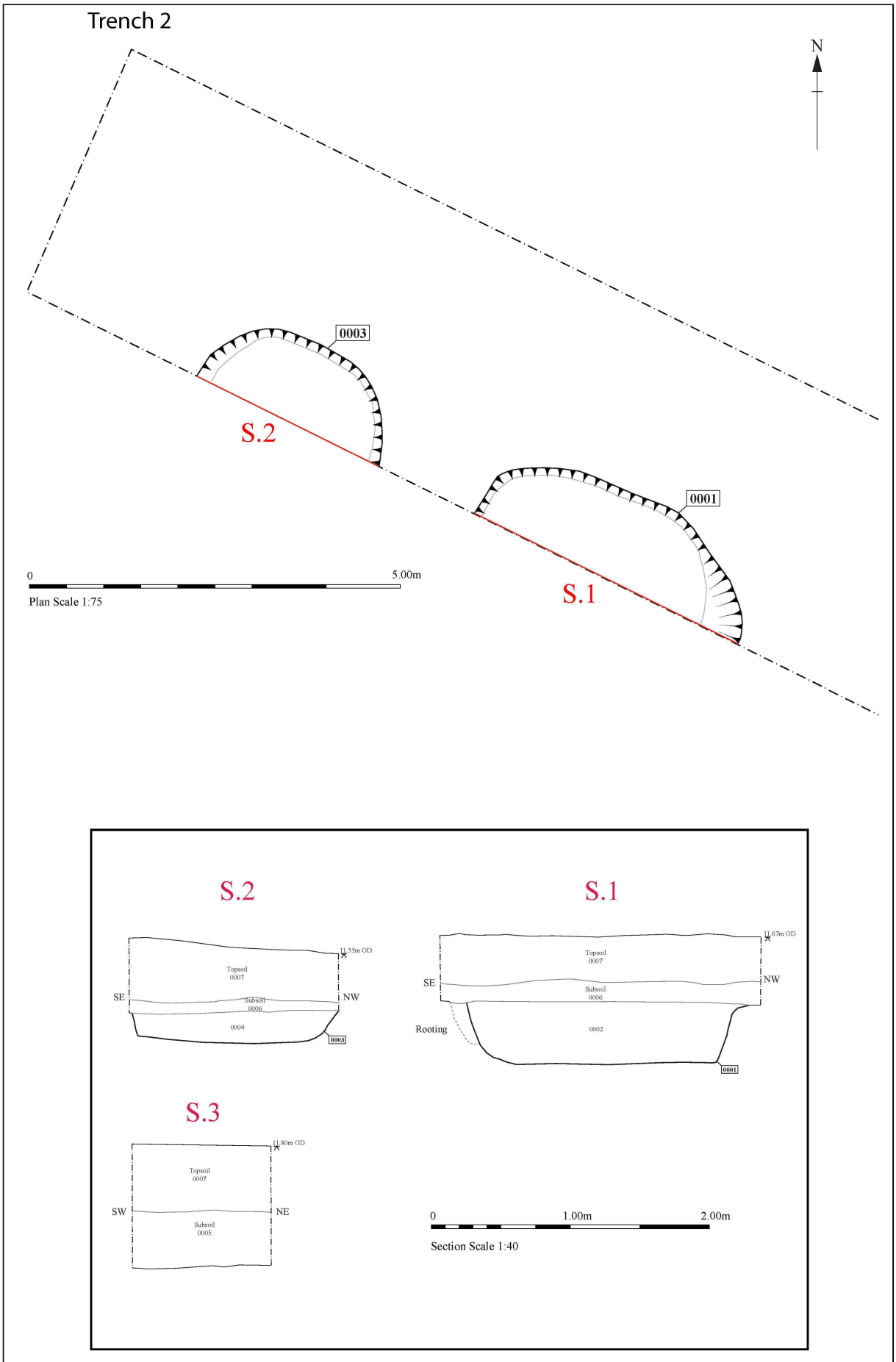


Figure 4. Trench 2 plan and sections

Trench 3

Trench 3 was located at the east end of the site running north-east to south-west. It was excavated through 0.32m of topsoil (0007) and a maximum of 0.15m of subsoil. It measured 20m in length, 1.8m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.45m. It was devoid of archaeology.

Plate 5. Trench 3, looking north-east (2m scale)

Trench 4

Trench 4 was located in the south area of the site running south-east to north-west. It was excavated through 0.35m of topsoil (0007). It measured 10m in length, 1.8m in width and had a maximum of 0.35m. The trench contained a modern soakaway which was not excavated and contained wire and concrete.

Plate 6. Trench 4, looking north-east (1m and 2m scale)

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Richenda Goffin

6.1 Introduction

Table 1 shows the quantities of finds collected during the evaluation.

Context	Pottery		CBM		Burnt flint		Animal bone		Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	
0002							1	2	Undated
0005	5	9	5	97	1	49			15th-16th C
0006	1	2	2	106	0	0			15th-E17th C
Total	**6**	**11**	**7**	**203**	**1**	**49**			

Table 1. Finds quantities

6.2 The Pottery

Introduction and recording method

Small quantities of pottery were recovered from two contexts, both subsoil deposits. The ceramics were quantified using the recording methods recommended in the MPRG Occasional Paper No 2, Minimum standards for the processing, recording, analysis and publication of Post-Roman ceramics (Slowikowski et al 2001). The number of sherds present in each context was recorded by fabric, and the estimated number of vessels represented and the weight of each fabric was noted. Other characteristics such as form, decoration and condition were catalogued. Fabric dates were noted, as well as the overall date range for the pottery in each context. The pottery was catalogued using letter codes based on fabric and form; this data has been inputted into an Access database and is shown in Appendix 4.

The codes used are based on fabric types established by the Suffolk Unit (S Anderson, unpublished fabric list) which include fabrics commonly found in Cambridgeshire.

Pottery by context

Five small sherds of pottery were recovered from subsoil deposit 0005 in Trench 1 (9g). A small rim sherd from a Dutch-type red earthenware vessel such as a cup or small bowl (probably of 16th century date) was accompanied by two fragments of sandy

unglazed redware and a single body sherd of an Ely coarseware (sandy with sparse chalk inclusions) which is medieval. A small and abraded body sherd of Bourne Ware Type D was found in subsoil deposit 0006 in Trench 2. It dates from the 15th to early 17th century.

6.3 Ceramic building material

Introduction and recording method

Seven fragments of ceramic building material weighing 203g were collected from the evaluation. The assemblage was recorded by fabric, count and weight, and where possible by form (Appendix 5). Fabric types are those previously established by the Suffolk County Council Contracting Unit whilst form types are based on Drury's typology on sites in Norwich (Drury 1993).

CBM by context

Five pieces of very fragmentary ceramic building material were recovered from subsoil layer 0005 in Trench 1. Only one piece still had evidence of the original external surface, so it was not possible to identify form with certainty. Three fragments of possible early brick made in a poorly mixed yellow and red fabric with calcareous inclusions and voids dating to the 13th-15th century were present, along with a fully oxidised piece of ?late brick made in fine sand with grog which dates to the late medieval to post-medieval period. A small chip of another similar fabric was also present in the subsoil.

An abraded fragment of medieval estuarine rooftile was present in subsoil deposit 0006 in Trench 2, together with a piece of post-medieval tile made in a fine sandy fabric with ferrous inclusions.

6.4 Burnt flint

A fragment of undated heat-affected natural flint was identified in subsoil deposit 0005 (Trench 1).

6.5 Animal bone

One tiny and featureless fragment of possible animal bone was present in fill 0002.

6.6 Plant macrofossils and other remains

Anna West

Introduction and methods

A single bulk sample of 20ltr was taken from an undated pit during the evaluation at Burwell. The sample was processed in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful insight into to utilisation of local plant resources, agricultural activity and economic evidence from this site, and also for finds recovery.

The sample was processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flot was collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. Once dried the flot was scanned using a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of any plant macrofossil remains or artefacts was noted. Identification of plant remains is with reference to New Flora of the British Isles (Stace 2010).

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry.

Results

The sample, from pit fill 0004, produced a small amount of flot, (approximately 40ml). Most of this volume was made up of fibrous rootlet fragments; these are considered modern contaminants within the archaeological deposit. A small number of charred caryopses were observed within the flot; these were small, fragmented and abraded making identification difficult. A small number of the caryopses resembled wheat (*Triticum* sp.). No chaff elements were present however, which could have aided identification. Others grains were rather small and may in fact be fragments of grass family (*Poa*) seeds rather than cereals. No other plant macrofossils were present other than a single Goosefoot family (*Chenopodium* sp.)

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In general the sample was poor in terms of identifiable material but charred cereals appear to be present in very small numbers. The material may represent domestic refuse from a hearth or fire, which has been deliberately deposited within the archaeological feature. However the fragmented nature of the remains suggest they may have been windblown or trampled before becoming incorporated into the archaeological deposit.

No further work is recommended on this flot material at this stage, as it would provide little information of merit to the results of this evaluation. However, if further interventions are planned on this site it is recommended that bulk samples should be taken from well-sealed and well-dated contexts in order to provide more information regarding the nature of the cereal waste.

6.7 Discussion of material evidence

Small quantities of early post-medieval pottery and ceramic building material were recovered from subsoil layers in two of the trenches, with some finds of a medieval date.

7. Discussion

The evaluation of the site has shown that a topsoil and post-medieval subsoil lie across the site, sealing the natural geology and undated archaeological features at a depth of *c.*0.5m. These features were obscured by the trench edge and approximately 50% of the features were visible. It is unclear what the function or date of these features were, as no dating evidence was found within the fills and the pits' function was also not clear.

The two possible interpretations of these pits is either they are prehistoric in date, which may link to the ring ditch seen to the north and were used for storage, or they are later medieval or post-medieval in date for either extraction of the marl for liming or possible deposition of cess waste although this is less likely due to fill structure.

The subsoil seen in Trenches 1, 2 and 3 produced the only dating evidence in the development area. The pottery and CBM found within the subsoil was medieval and post-medieval in date and most likely has been deposited on the site by manuring practices rather than direct occupation.

The depth of subsoil did vary within the development area from 0.3m-0.39m in Trench 1 to 0.1m in Trench 3. This is most likely due to ploughing and levelling of the area which formed a plough headland to the north-western edge increasing the depth of both the subsoil and topsoil in this area while dragging and thinning the soils at the south east.

8. Conclusions

The presence of the two pits demonstrates that archaeological evidence does survive in the development area but it is very sparse and the lack of dating evidence and low density of features does not indicate the presence of any sizable or significant phase of past activity. It seems likely that if the pits identified in this evaluation are of a prehistoric date the density of such features may increase to the north outside the development area towards the known site of a ring ditch.

Although the proposed development groundworks will likely disturb the archaeological horizon the lack of significant deposits suggests any negative impact will be minimal.

9. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SACIC Needham Market

Digital archive: R:\Current Recording Projects\Cambridgeshire\ECB 4410 Burwell Evaluation

Digital photographic archive: R:\Current Recording Projects\Cambridgeshire\ECB 4410 Burwell Evaluation\Photographs\ECB 4410 Photos

Finds and environmental archive: SACIC Store Needham Market

10. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Tim Carter and directed by Michael Green.
Project management was undertaken by John Craven who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing and analysis was undertaken by Jonathan Van Jennians.

The specialist finds report was produced by Richenda Goffin. Additional specialist advice was provided by Anna West.

The report illustrations were created by Michael Green and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

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Websites

British Geological Survey
http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html

Appendix 1. OASIS Record

OASIS ID: suffolka1-207531

Project details	
Project name	19 Toyse Lane, Burwell
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was carried out by Suffolk Archaeology behind No. 19 Toyse Lane, Burwell in Cambridgeshire. The evaluation assessed 5% of a small parcel of land covering 0.24ha for archaeological evidence. The works consisted of four trenches, three aligned north-east to south west (Trenches 1, 3 and 4), and one aligned north-west to south-east (Trench 2), measuring 70m in total length. The evaluation of the site has shown that a topsoil and post-medieval subsoil lie across the site, sealing the natural geology and two undated pits at a depth of c.0.5m. The subsoil seen in Trenches 1 and 2 produced the only dating evidence, a small quantity of medieval and post-medieval pottery and CBM, which is thought to have been deposited thought to be spread by agricultural processes such as manuring. The presence of the two pits demonstrates that archaeological evidence does survive in the development area but it is very sparse and the lack of dating evidence and low density of features does not indicate the presence of any sizable or significant phase of past activity.
Project dates	Start: 14-04-2015 End: 15-04-2015
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ECB 4410 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	N/A None
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 BURWELL 19 Toyse Lane, Burwell
Study area	0.24 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 5896 6778 52.2847083773 0.330695666332 52 17 04 N 000 19 50 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 9.00m Max: 11.00m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project director/manager	John Craven

Project supervisor	Michael Green
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire HER
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire HER
Digital Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Media available	"Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire HER
Paper Contents	"Ceramics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"
Project bibliography	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	19 Toyse Lane, Burwell
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Green, M.
Other bibliographic details	Suffolk Archaeology CIC Report No. 2015/032
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Place of issue or publication	Needham Market, Suffolk
Description	Suffolk Archaeology evaluation report.

Appendix 2. Historic mapping

Ordnance Survey®
Historical Mapping Extract

www.centremaps*live*.com

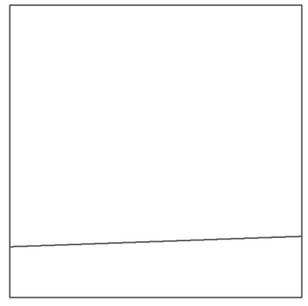
Site Details:

Client Ref: 21123
Report Ref: CMAPS-CM-414467-21123-270315
Grid Ref: 558946, 267757

Map Name: County Series
Map date: **1887**
Scale: 1:2,500
Printed at: 1:2,500

N
W E
S

Surveyed 1887
Revised 1887
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A



Surveyed 1887
Revised 1887
Edition N/A
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Client Ref: 21123
Report Ref: CMAPS-CM-414467-21123-270315
Grid Ref: 558946, 267757

Map Name: County Series
Map date: **1902**
Scale: 1:2,500
Printed at: 1:2,500

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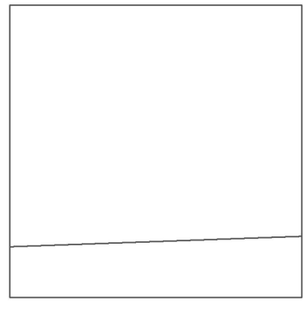

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Client Ref: 21123
Report Ref: CMAPS-CM-414467-21123-270315
Grid Ref: 558946, 267757

Map Name: County Series
Map date: **1926**
Scale: 1:2,500
Printed at: 1:2,500

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Surveyed 1926
Revised 1926
Edition N/A
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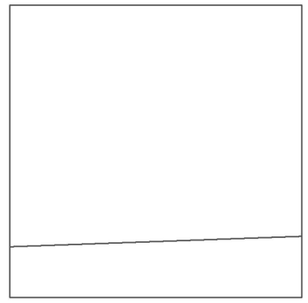

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Client Ref: 21123
Report Ref: CMAPS-CM-414467-21123-270315
Grid Ref: 558946, 267757

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: **1973**

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500

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Client Ref: 21123
Report Ref: CMAPS-CM-414467-21123-270315
Grid Ref: 558946, 267757

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: **1988-1989**

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500

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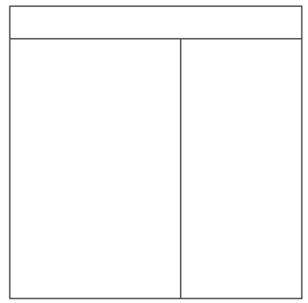

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Client Ref: 21123
Report Ref: CMAPS-CM-414467-21123-270315
Grid Ref: 558946, 267757

Map Name: National Grid
Map date: **1990-1994**
Scale: 1:2,500
Printed at: 1:2,500

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Surveyed N/A
Revised N/A
Edition N/A
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Appendix 3. Context List

Context Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Feature Number	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Interpretation
0001	2	Pit	Cut	0001	Steep sides, flat base. One fill.	2.3	0.6	0.59	Possible storage pit
0002	2	Pit	Fill	0001	Mid grey brown silt, moderately compact, occasional chalk flecks.				Pit fill
0003	2	Pit	Cut	0003	Oval in plan, elongated NW-SE, bowl in profile, flat base	1.5	0.52	0.21	Cut of undated pit/storage pit?
0004	2	Pit	Fill	0003	Mid grey brown clayey silt, firm compaction, no inclusions.	1.5	0.52	0.21	Undated fill of pit
0005	1		Layer		Mid to light grey brown orange clayey silt subsoil, soft compaction, occasional small flint and chalk flecks.				Subsoil in trench 2
0006	2		Layer		Mid to light grey brown orange clayey silt subsoil, soft compaction, occasional small flint and chalk flecks.			0.2	Subsoil in trench 2
0007			Layer		Mid brown silt topsoil, occasional small flint and chalk flecks.			0.49	Topsoil in all trenches

Appendix 4. Pottery catalogue

Context	Ceramic period	Fabric	Form	No of sherds	Weight (g)	ENV	Abrasion	Comments	Fabric spotdate	Overall spotdate
0005	PMED	DUTR	CUP	2	4	1		Tapering rim of small cup or bowl, ld gl ext/int	15th-17th C	Probably 16th C
0005	PMED	LMTC?	BODY	2	3	1		Sandy unglazed oxid	15th-16th C	
0005	MED	ELYC	BODY	1	2	1		Sandy, grey/br core, sparse chalk	Medieval	
0006	PMED?	BOUD?	BODY	1	2	1	AA	Small abraded body sherd	15th-E17th C	15th-E17th C

Key:

BOUD= Bourne Type D

DUTR= Dutch-type red earthenware

ELYC= Ely-type coarseware

LMTC= Cambridgeshire type Late medieval and transitional ware

Appendix 5. CBM catalogue

Context	Period	Fabric	Form	Frag No	Wt (g)	Condition	Description	Dating
0005	PM	fsg	LB?	1	30	A	Small frag, no original surface	Late or post-med
0005	M/PM	est	EB?	3	61		Yellow & red, poorly mixed with calc and voids	13th-15th C
0005	PM	fsg	EB?	1	4		Very small fragment	Late or post-med
0006	PM	fsfe	RT	1	42		Slightly convex	Post-med
0006	M	est	RT	1	64	A	Voids and calc	13th-15th C

Key: EB= Early brick LB=Late brick RT= Rooftile

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