



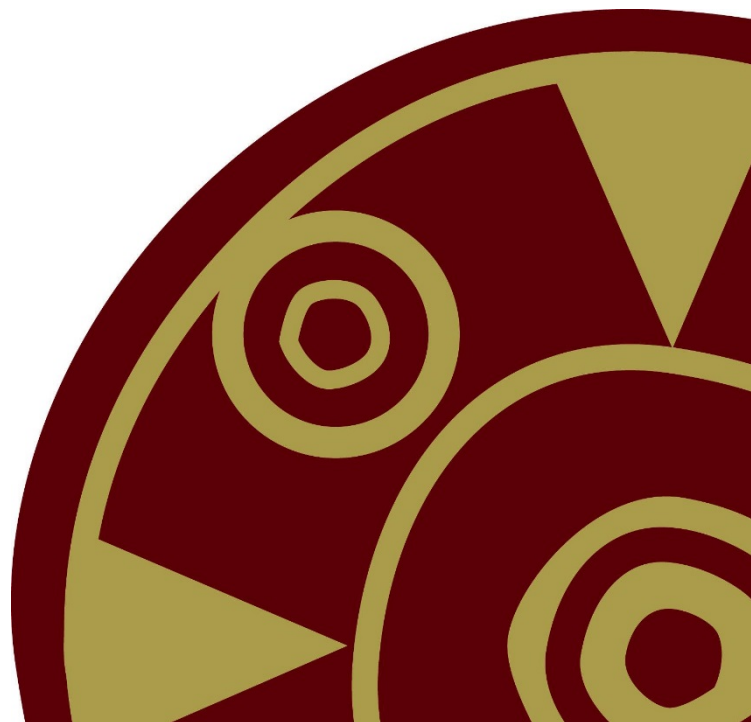
**Land opposite The Bungalow,
Padnal, Littleport,
Cambridgeshire**

Client: Mr. Trevor Buckley

Date: August 2017

ECB 5149

Archaeological Evaluation Report
SACIC Report No. 2017/65
Author: Linzi Everett
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HER Information

Site Code: ECB 5149

Site Name: Land opposite The Bungalow, Padnal, Littleport

Report Number 2017/65

Planning Application No: 16/01725/OUT

Date of Fieldwork: 10th-11th July 2017

Grid Reference: TL 5734 8623

Oasis Reference: 287892

Curatorial Officer: Gemma Stewart (CCC/HET)

Project Officer: Linzi Everett

Client/Funding Body: Trevor Buckley (Jenson Estates Ltd.)

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of Suffolk Archaeology CIC. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk Archaeology CIC cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

Prepared By: Linzi Everett
Date: August 2017
Approved By: John Craven
Position: Project Manager
Date: August 2017

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land opposite The Bungalow, Padnal, Littleport as a condition on a planning application relating to a proposed housing development. Five 20m long trenches were excavated, identifying a number of linear features and a single pit, none of which produced any secure dating evidence, although a fragment of probable Roman building material provided a *terminus post quem* for the upper fill of a large east-west orientated ditch identified in two of the trenches. The features observed are likely to be associated with a series of linears identified during an evaluation immediately east of the site in 2002.

1. Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Suffolk Archaeology CIC (SACIC) on land opposite The Bungalow, Padnal, Littleport, Cambridgeshire (Fig. 1) to assess the impact of a proposed small scale housing development on potential heritage assets.

The project was required by a condition on planning application 16/01725/OUT, in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework, and was subject to a Brief produced by Gemma Stewart of Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CCC/HET, Appendix 1), the Archaeological Advisor to the planning authority, dated 06/08/2017. The project was carried out to a SACIC Written Scheme of Investigation, prepared by John Craven, which had addressed the requirements of the Brief and had been approved by CCC/HET prior to commencement. The project was commissioned by Mr Trevor Buckley and funded by Jenson Estates Ltd.

The aims of the evaluation were as follows:

- Establish whether any archaeological deposits exist in the application area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation in situ.
- Identify the date, approximate form and function of any archaeological deposits within the application area.
- Establish the extent, depth and quality of preservation of any archaeological deposits within the application area.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses and whether masking alluvial or colluvial deposits are present.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Assess the potential of the site to address research aims defined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011).
- Provide sufficient information for CCC/HET to construct an archaeological conservation strategy dealing with preservation or the further recording of archaeological deposits.
- Provide sufficient information for the client to establish time and cost implications for the development regarding the application areas heritage assets.

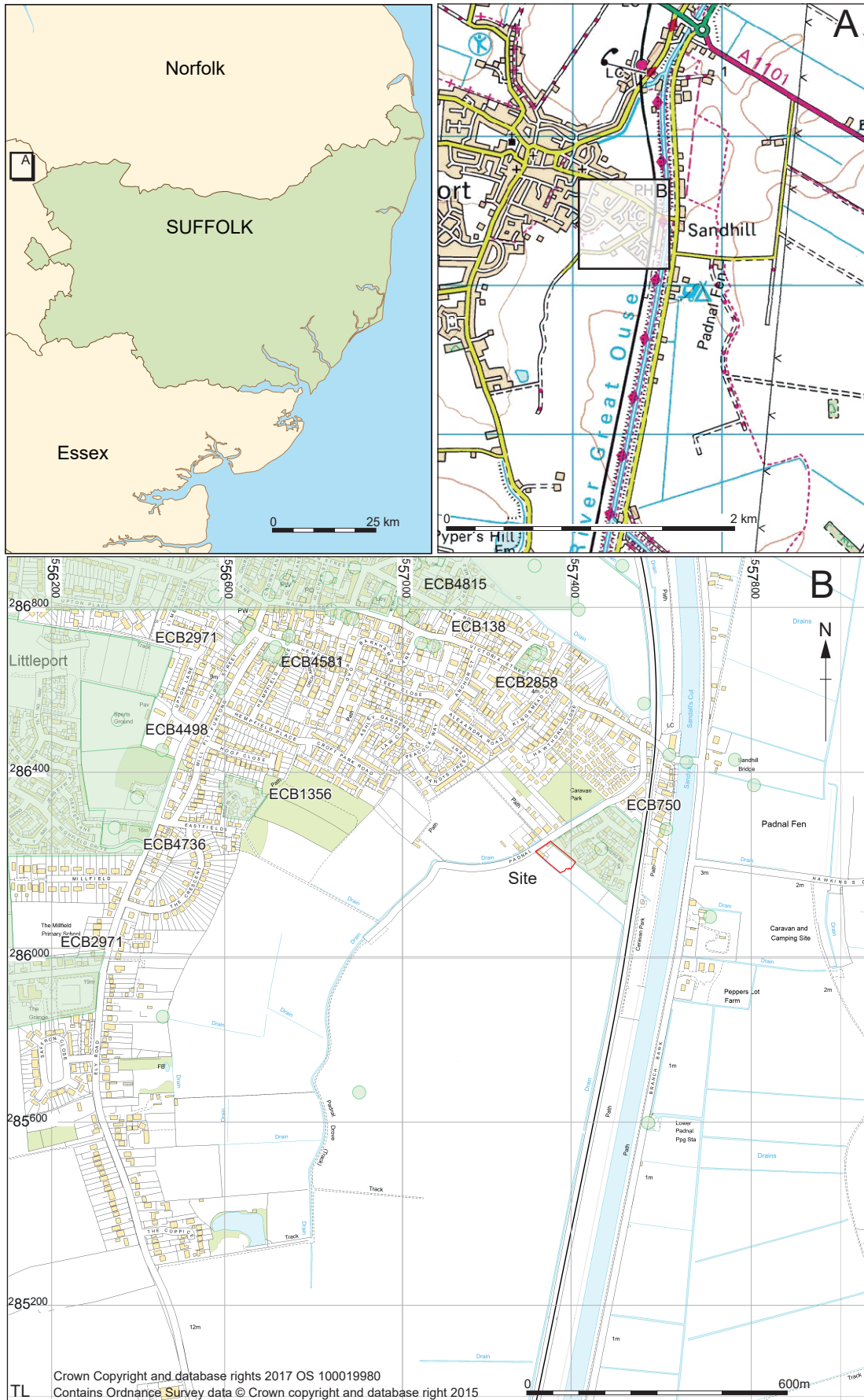


Figure 1. Location of site, showing development area (red) and HER entries (green)

2. Geology and topography

Littleport occupies an area of relatively high ground in East Cambridgeshire, c.6km north of Ely, on the River Great Ouse and surrounded by low-lying fenland. The proposed development area is a flat, grassed site, centred on grid reference TL 5734 8623, around 3m above Ordnance Datum. The site is bounded by modern housing to the north-east and by open farmland on the south-east and south-west. To the north-west, the site fronts a lane called Padnal.

The geology of the area is recorded as superficial deposits of Oadby Member diamicton, overlying sedimentary mudstone bedrock of the Kimmeridge Clay Formation (British Geological Survey website, 2016).

3. Archaeology and historical background

The condition has been placed as the site lies in an area of high potential for archaeological deposits, as described in the CCC/HET Brief (Appendix 1) and shown in the accompanying Historic Record Environment (HER) search. The Brief states that *'adjacent to the site an archaeological investigation was conducted in 2002 (Historic Environment Record reference ECB750). This demonstrated evidence of later drainage, which is of no significance, however, numerous linears, pits and post holes, as yet undated, were also revealed. In addition, surrounding the application area is artefact evidence of Prehistoric occupation (for example, 07214), which may suggest that these undated features are Prehistoric in date.'*

The HER search has identified 52 monument records, 19 fieldwork records and six listed buildings within 1km of the site, with some overlap between record types. Entries range in date from the Neolithic to modern period, with most of the previous fieldwork in the area having occurred on the higher ground to the north-west and west within Littleport itself, apart from the adjacent undated site of ECB750 (Abrams 2002).

Several findspots are recorded in the vicinity, including Neolithic flint (07233), Bronze Age axes (07214, 10214), Roman coins (02090) and pottery (07230, 07231), a

medieval jetton (10215) and a multi-period assemblage (MCB16792).

Undated ditches and palaeochannels (MCB20956) have previously been seen c.800m to the north at a site with a similar topographic position on the fringe of the river floodplain.

Evaluation and fieldwalking c.900m to the west (ECB141) has previously identified prehistoric features and late Iron Age and Roman finds while excavation (ECB4721) has recorded Late Iron Age/Roman field enclosures and an Anglo-Saxon cemetery. Evidence of Roman occupation and salt production is recorded c.400m to the north (ECB4815, ECB521), with further Roman material from soil layers (MCB20410, MCB22209).

Evidence of medieval field boundaries and ridge and furrow has been seen at ECB141, with further ridge and furrow being identified to the west in aerial photography (ECB2971), geophysical survey and evaluation (ECB2486, MCB20493) and excavation (ECB4721).

Medieval and post-medieval occupation features have been recorded at several sites, including a large 16th-early 17th ditch and other, largely undated, features consistent with peripheral or back garden activity (MCB17878), a well (11726), medieval pits (ECB1800) and post-medieval ditches (MCB17811 and MCB20347).

A wide variety of post-medieval and modern structures are recorded, predominately to the north-west within Littleport but also scattered across the surroundings fens. These include Saint George's and Saint John's church (CB14890), public houses and inns (MCB21514, MCB21521, MCB21523 and MCB21528), houses (MCB21517, MCB21534 and MCB21535), breweries (MCB21518, MCB21519), the town hall (MCB21520), almshouse (MCB21522), school (MCB21524), cemetery (MCB21525), gasworks (MCB21526), police station (MCB21527), pumps (07232, MCB21531, MCB21532), clothing factory (MCB16603), Victorian church and chapels (MCB17247, MCB17248, MCB21515 and MCB21516) and WW2 structures (MCB16413, MCB16414, MCB16415, MCB16416, MCB16419, MCB16420, MCB19165 and MCB19173). All six of

the Listed Buildings lie 750m+ to the northwest in the historic core of Littleport.

Examination of historic Ordnance Survey six inch mapping (published 1886, 1903, 1927 and 1952) available online (<http://maps.nls.uk>) shows that, while there has been substantial expansion to the settlement of Littleport and loss of field boundaries in the surrounding area, the site itself is little changed apart from the construction of outbuildings on the road frontage during the 20th century. In the late 19th century the broad layout of Padnal, railway line and Sandy's Cut resembles that of the present and the site is shown as one of a series of linear fields extending south-east from Padnal to the railway line. Bordered by drains on the southwest and northeast sides the field is first shown as being subdivided with a now lost boundary in a similar position to the proposed southeast edge of the development.

4. Methodology

Five trenches, each measuring 20x by 1.6m wide, were excavated with a 360° tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under the direction of an experienced archaeologist (Fig. 2). The topsoil and any overburden were removed to expose the natural strata below, with the upcast soil being examined and metal detected for finds. In addition, ninety litres of each deposit was separated and examined for finds.

Following excavation, the trenches were described and their soil profiles were cleaned by hand and recorded. Potential archaeological deposits were also cleaned by hand, investigated and recorded. All deposits were assigned individual context numbers using a unique continuous numbering system (Appendix 2). All recording was carried out using SACIC *pro forma* sheets with all sections drawn at a scale of 1:20 and plans drawn at a scale of 1:50, both on plastic drawing film. A photographic record was made using a high resolution digital camera and the trenches and any archaeological deposits were located and heights above Ordnance Datum obtained using an RTK GNSS surveying system (Leica GS08+).

Site data has been input onto an MS Access database and recorded using the CHET event number ECB 5149. An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. 287892, Appendix 3) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>). The site archive will be kept at the SACIC office in Needham Market until it is deposited with the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team.

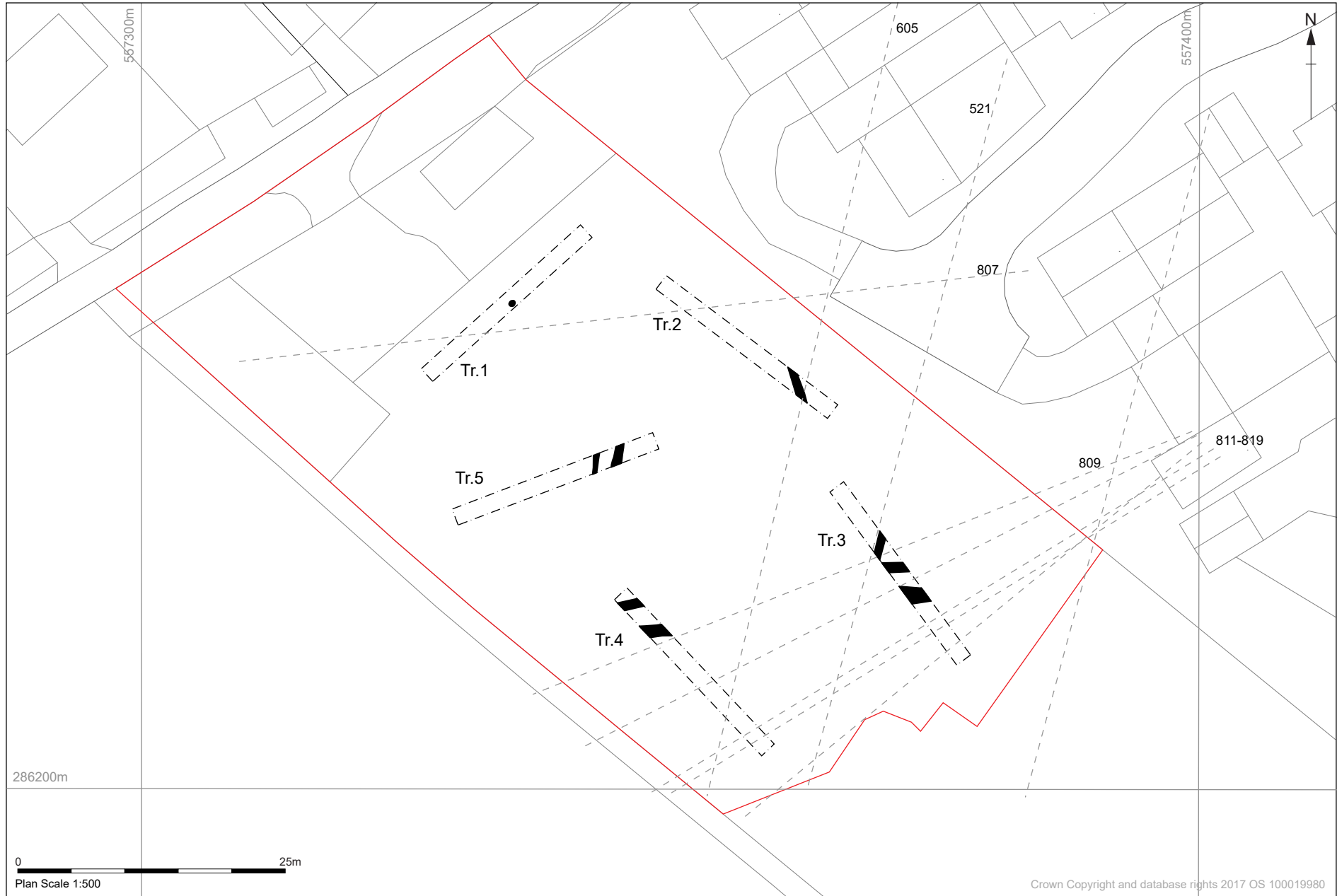


Figure 2. Trench plan showing projected ECB750 ditches (grey)

5. Results

A uniform topsoil layer was removed from each trench, measuring between 0.3m and 0.4m thick. This dark brown loamy sandy clay contained occasional fragments of modern ceramic building material (CBM) and occasional small stones. 90 litres of this topsoil was sorted at the end of each trench in order to retrieve finds. For the purposes of this report, only two of the assemblages from topsoil sorting are described in the finds report, as representative examples. No pre-modern material was recovered from trenches 3, 4 or 5.

The naturally occurring geological surface was a pale-mid orangey brown sandy clay with some orange gravelly clay patches and lay either directly beneath the topsoil or intermediate subsoils.

Trench 1 (Figure 3, Plate 1) was SW-NE aligned, with topsoil which averaged 0.4m deep, lying directly over the natural geological surface. One feature was observed, 0006, a small, shallow circular post hole 0.6m in diameter and 0.09m deep. It was filled by an orange sandy clay mixed with charcoal and containing fragments of CBM likely to date to between the late medieval and post-medieval period. A modern field drain was also recorded in the trench. This could be seen cutting the topsoil and had vertical sides. The landowner had also indicated the presence of a field drain in this approximate location.

Trench 2 (Figure 4) was NW-SE aligned, with topsoil averaging 0.32m deep sealing 0016, a 0.1m thick layer of mid-pale yellow brown mottled clay sand subsoil with occasional charcoal flecks. A single ditch was recorded in this trench, cutting subsoil layer 0016. Ditch 0008 was NW-SE aligned and measured c.0.82m wide and c.0.4m deep. Two fills were recorded. Basal fill 0010 was a friable orangey grey sandy silty clay, with occasional chalk flecks, sealed by 0009, a dark orangey grey compact clay. No finds were recovered from either fill.

Trench 3 (Figure 5) was NNW-SSE aligned, with topsoil measuring between 0.3m and 0.4m thick over a layer of mid-pale yellow brown mottled clay sand subsoil c.0.12m thick. Three ditches were recorded, each cutting subsoil layer 0036. 0027 was a NE-SW aligned narrow, shallow ditch with a rounded profile, measuring 0.82m wide and up to

0.2m deep. Its basal fill, 0028, was a dark grey silty clay sealed by a thinner layer of mid grey silty clay, 0029. No finds were recovered from this ditch. 0030 was an E-W aligned ditch, c.1.1m wide and up to 0.4m deep with a generally rounded profile but slightly irregular base. Its basal fill, 0031, was a dark grey compact clay, sealed by 0032, a pale grey silty clay. No finds were recovered from either of these fills. 0033 was a large, E-W aligned ditch, c.1.5m wide and up to 0.6m deep. It had steeply sloping sides and a generally flat base. Two fills were identified, a basal fill, 0034, which was a compact mid blueish grey clay, under 0035, a dark brown compact and slightly humic clay which broke into large lumps as though unconsolidated. A large animal bone in 0035 was the only find recovered from this ditch.

Trench 4 (Figure 6, Plate 2) was NW-SE aligned with topsoil which measured between 0.3m and 0.4m thick. Two ditches were identified in the northern end of this trench, both of which cut the 0.14m thick subsoil layer sealed by the topsoil. 0011 was a narrow ditch c.0.84m wide and 0.26m deep with steep sides and a generally flat base which was uneven in places. 0013 was a thin layer of compact mid grey clay in the base of the ditch cut, under 0012, a compact mid grey brown sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks. No dating evidence was recovered from the ditch. 0019 was a large, E-W aligned ditch with very similar dimensions, profile and fills to ditch 0033 in Trench 3. One fragment of CBM was recovered from its upper fill, 0023, and may be of Roman date.

Trench 5 (Figure 7) was WSW-ENE aligned with topsoil which measured between 0.2m and 0.3m thick. Two ditches were excavated in this trench. 0017 was a shallow, narrow N-S aligned ditch with a rounded profile, which cut the 0.1m thick subsoil layer, 0037. It measured c.0.6m wide and although the excavated section was only 0.1m deep in the trench, it was visible up to 0.26m deep in the side of the trench. A single fill, 0018, was recorded in this ditch which was a mid grey brown sandy clay containing no finds. 0024 ran adjacent to, and almost parallel with 0017. It measured 0.9m wide and up to 0.3m deep with a profile which varied between rounded with a flat base and a steeply sided, open 'v' shaped profile. Its primary fill, 0026, was a pale-mid yellowish brown sandy clay which was sealed by 0025, a thin layer of dark blackish brown sandy clay rich in charcoal and small fragments of heat altered flint. An environmental sample was taken from this fill, the flint from which was lacking in useful identifiable material.

The field drain noted in Trench 1 was also recorded in the eastern end of this trench.

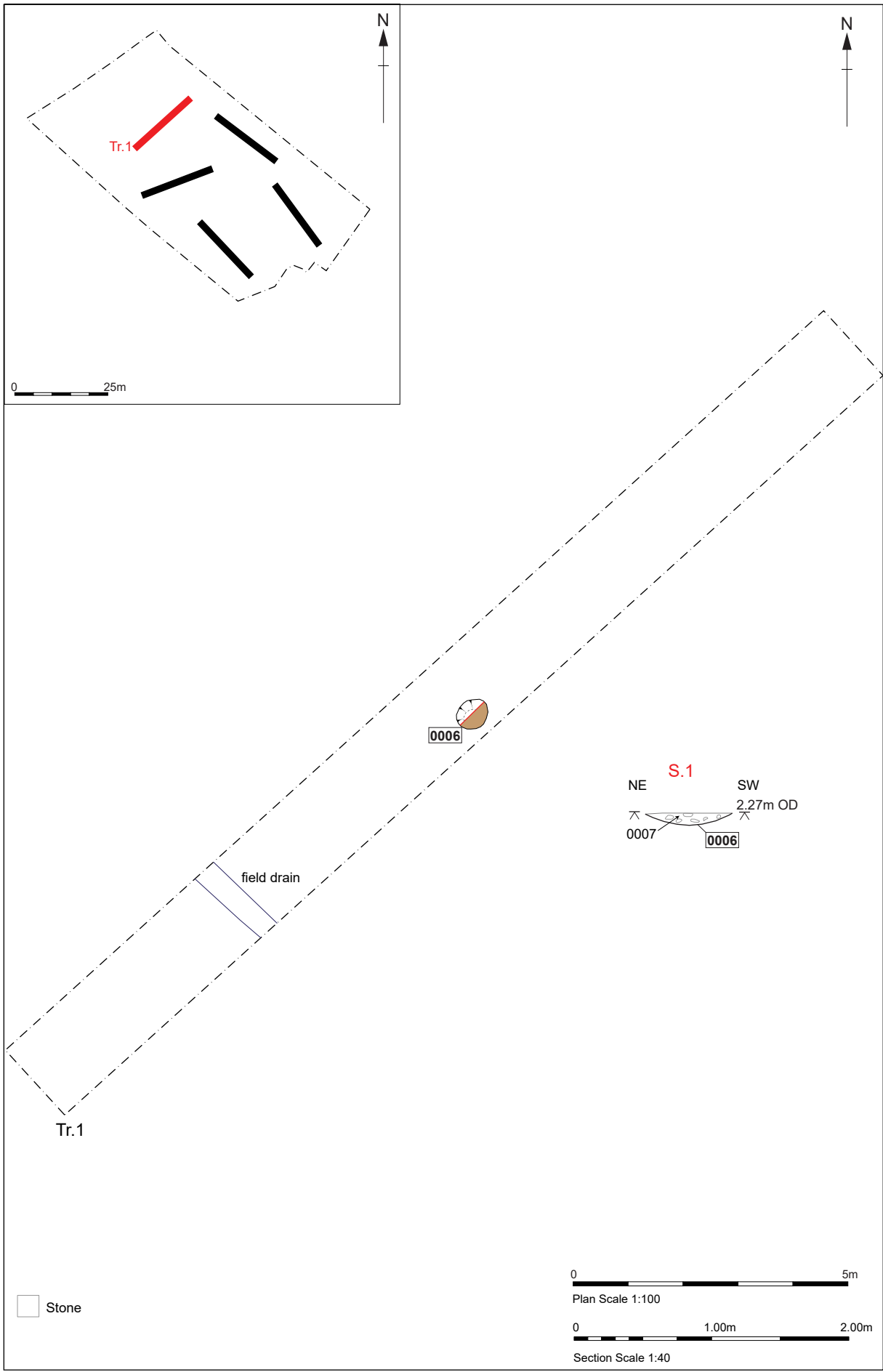


Figure 3. Trench 1, plan and section.

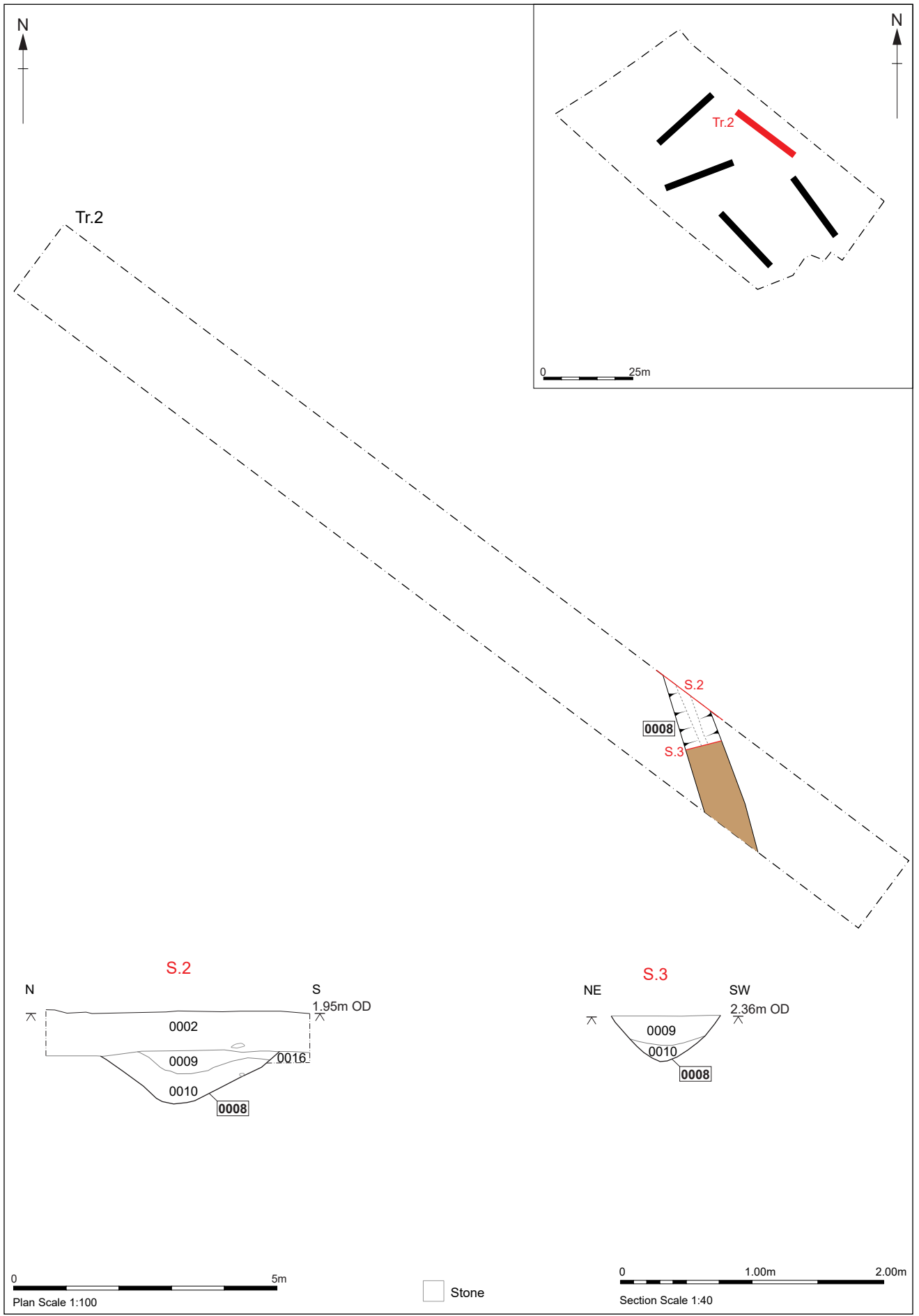


Figure 4. Trench 2, plan and sections

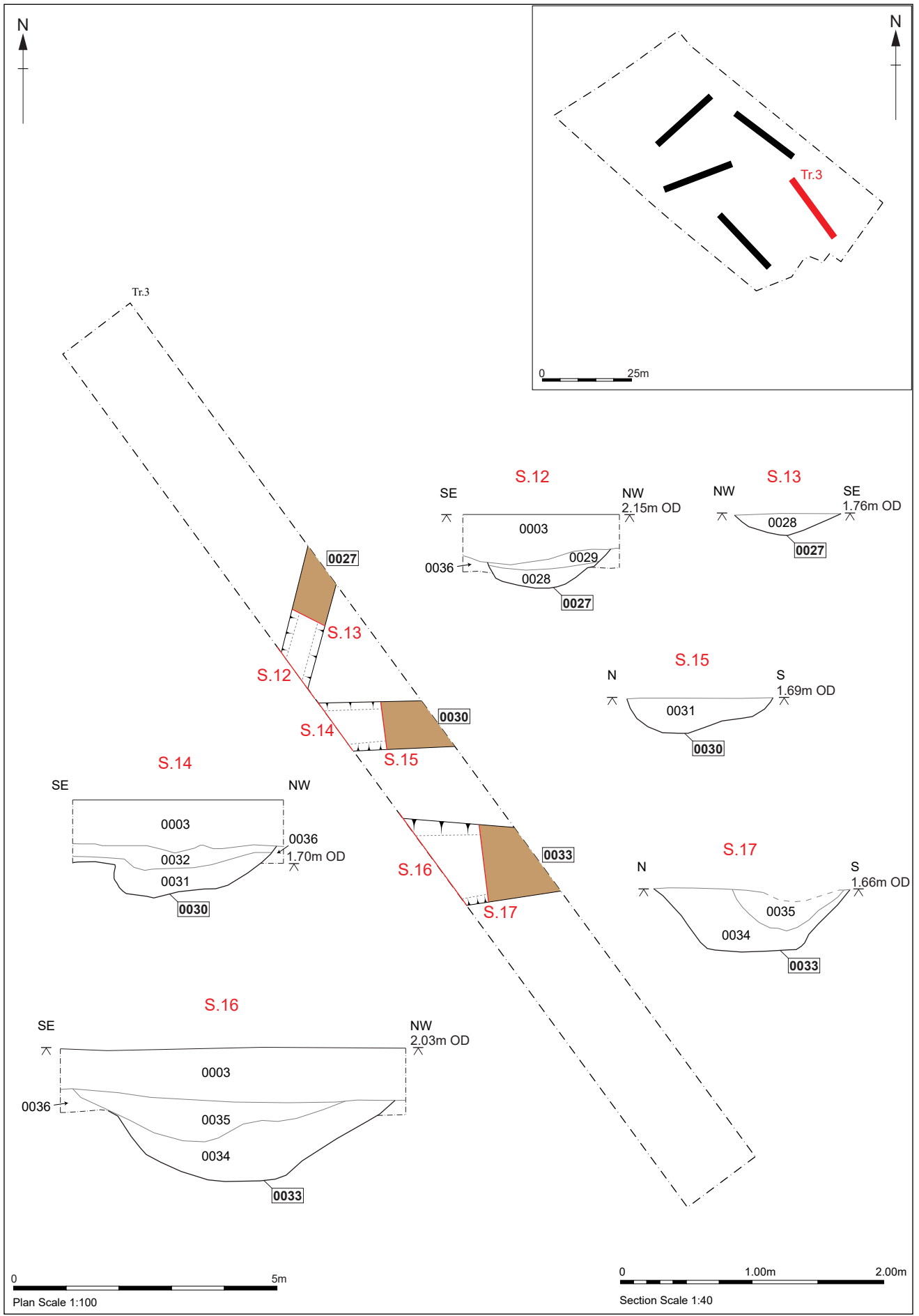


Figure 5. Trench 3, plan and sections

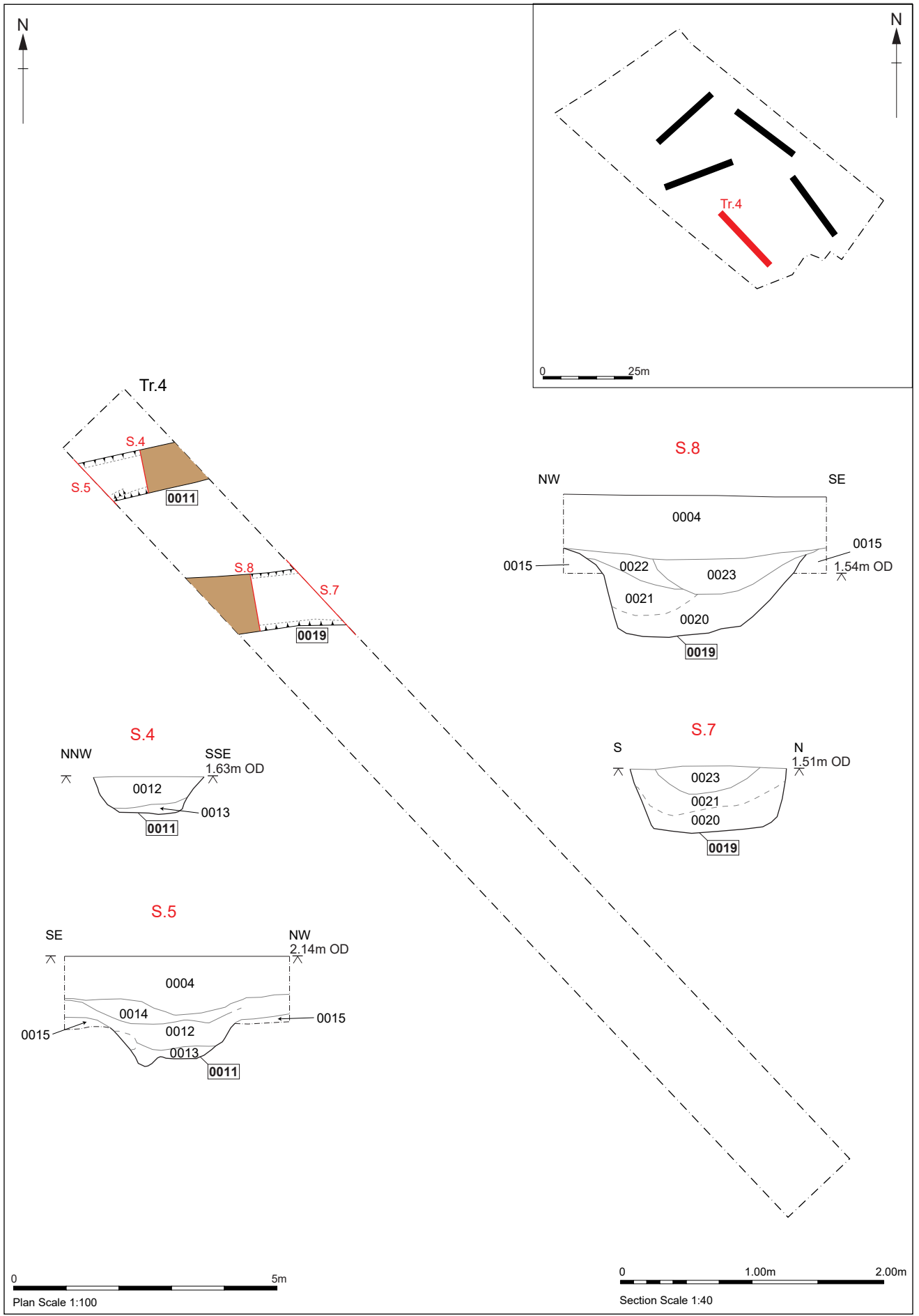


Figure 6. Trench 4, plan and sections

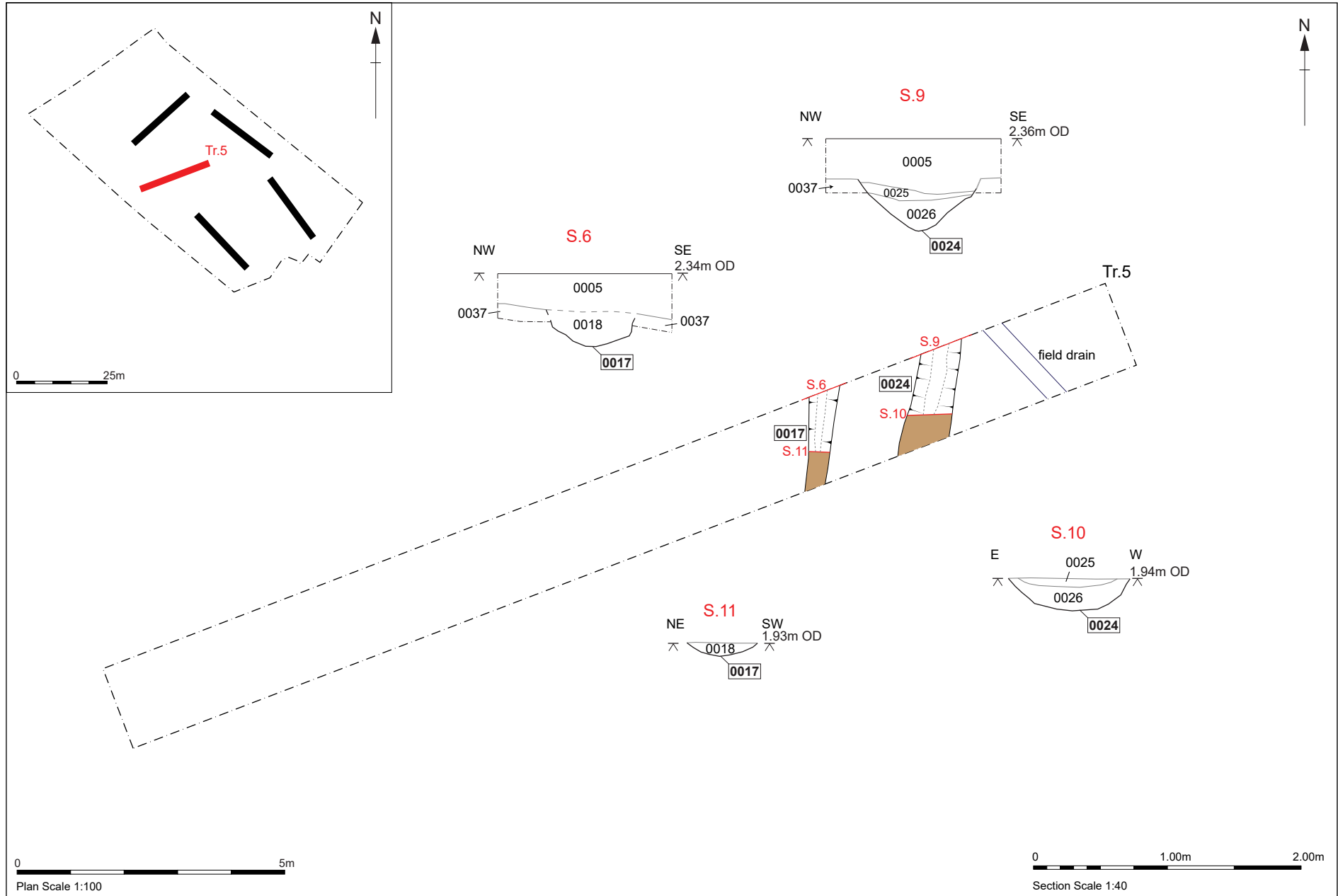


Figure 7. Trench 5, plan and sections

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Ioannis Smyrnaiois

6.1. Introduction

The evaluation produced a variety of hand-collected finds, which derived from six contexts. The material is presented in Table 1 below and a more detailed catalogue is given in Appendix 1. Any additional material from soil samples is discussed in the sections below.

Ctxt	Sample	Pottery		CBM		PMed Bottle Glass		Animal Bone		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
		No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
0001		1	1	2	36	1	20			Iron Nails: 1 - 3g; Clay . Pipe: 2 - 1g; Pmed Glass Window: 1 - 5g; Charcoal: 3 - 1g; Modern hose clip: 1 - 18g; Asbestos: 1 - 11g;	Modern
0002		2	4	1	1	2	5			Conglomerate: 3 - 47g; Charcoal: 1 - 1g; Worked flint: 2 - 8g	Pmed,
0007				1	4						P-med
0023				1	13						?Roman
0025	1									Heat-affected flint and stone, animal bone	Undated
0035								1	224		
Total		3	5	5	54	3	25	1	224		

Table 1. Finds quantities

6.2. The Pottery

(With identifications by Richenda Goffin)

The pottery from the site numbers three sherds weighing 5 grams in total. The material is presented in Appendix 2. More specifically, the topsoil layer 0001 over Trench 1 produced a small rim from a late post-medieval refined white earthenware (REFW) weighing a gram. The sherd is likely to be from a plate of shallow bowl, 20 cm in rim diameter, and its internal surface carries thin transfer-printed decoration. The decoration consists of a golden (faded to yellow) Greek-style meander motif running between two parallel red lines (currently faded to purple). The topsoil layer 0002 over Trench 2 produced two small sherds: a Roman Nene Valley sherd from a dark-brown colour-coated fineware (NVC), weighing a gram and dating between the 2nd and 4th centuries

AD; and a post-medieval Refined white earthenware in poor condition, weighing 2 grams and dating between the 18th and 20th centuries.

6.3. CBM and fired clay

(With identifications by Richenda Goffin)

The evaluation produced five pieces of CBM and fired clay weighing 54 grams in total. The material is presented by context order in Table 2 including a short description of fabrics.

Ctxt	Fabric	Fabric description	Period	Form	No.	Wt/g	Notes
0001	fscm	fine sandy with chalk and mica	Pmed	UN	1	2	very small piece
0001	fsg	fine sandy with large coarse grog	Pmed	LB	1	34	part from the corner of a brick, 18th-20th c.
0002	fsf	fine sandy with sparse flint	Pmed	UN	1	1	very small piece
0007	fscp	fine sandy with clay pellets	Lmed-Pmed	UN	1	4	very small piece
0023	fscpc	fine sandy with clay pellets and chalk	Rom?	RBT?	1	13	

Table 2. Quantification of CBM and fired clay

According to the table, topsoil layer 0001 over Trench 1 produced two pieces of post-medieval CBM: a tiny undiagnostic fragment and a piece from a late brick (LB) dating between the 18th and 20th century. The topsoil layer 0002 over Trench 2 produced a tiny undiagnostic fragment of post-medieval date and pit fill 0007 in Trench 1 produced a similar undiagnostic piece, the fabric of which is likely to date between the late medieval and post-medieval period. Finally, ditch fill 0023 in Trench 4 produced a small fragment of possible Roman brick or tile.

6.4. Struck flint

(With identifications by Michael Green)

The site produced two flakes of struck flint weighing 8 grams, both coming from topsoil layer 0002 in Trench 2. The material is presented in Table 4 below. According to the table, the only datable flake is a small scraper with slight retouch, which is likely to be of

Bronze Age date.

Ctxt	Samp.	Type	Patination	Cortex	Comments	Date	No.	Wt(g)
0002		scraper	none	5%	slight retouch	BA?	1	7
0002		flake	none	25%	small flake		1	1

Table 3. Quantification of flint

6.5. Burnt flint and heat- altered stone

The site produced a total of 1,224 grams of burnt flint deriving from Sample 1, from ditch fill 0025 in Trench 5. All burnt flint is in poor condition, consisting of numerous tiny fragments. The same sample produced 37 small pieces of burnt quartzite weighing 90 grams.

6.6. Clay tobacco pipe

Two very small joining pieces from a clay tobacco pipe weighing a gram, derived from topsoil layer 0001 in Trench 1. Both pieces come from the stem, the perforation of which is 2mm in diameter. The pipe dates to sometime between the 17th and 19th century AD.

6.7. Iron

The evaluation produced two iron objects, both deriving from topsoil layer 0001 in Trench 1. More specifically, the context produced an iron nail with part of the head and broken tip, carrying moderate encrustation along its shank. The surviving part of the nail is 5.3 cm, weighing 3 grams. The second object is a modern iron hose retainer clip, weighing 18 grams.

6.8. Post-medieval glass

The site produced three pieces of post-medieval vessel glass weighing 25 grams in totals. More specifically, one piece of thick curved glass weighing 20 grams, derived from topsoil layer 0001 in Trench 1. Topsoil layer 0002 in Trench 2 produced two pieces of bottle glass weighing 4 grams. The first piece (3 grams) comes from the base of a bottle that used to be 7 cm in base diameter, and the second piece (2 grams) is probably from the shoulder of another bottle, which carried moulded decoration of short

vertical grooves. All pieces most likely date to the 20th century.

Topsoil layer 0001 in Trench one produced another piece of post-medieval window glass weighing 5 grams which is likely to be modern.

6.9. Miscellaneous finds

6.9.1. Charcoal

The site produced four pieces of charcoal weighing 2 grams in total, all deriving from topsoil deposits. More specifically, topsoil layer 0001 produced three pieces weighing a gram, and layer 0002 produced another piece weighing a gram. All pieces of charcoal are of substantial mass and are most likely to be associated with modern activities.

6.9.2. Conglomerate

Topsoil layer 0002 in Trench 2 produced three pieces of an unknown conglomerate weighing 47 grams. The conglomerate is roughly 17 mm thick and was originally thought to be slag; however, its analysis under x20 magnification revealed that the main constituent of the conglomerate is a fibrous and elastic substance, the colour of which ranges between bright red and white depending on the surface. This elastic substance has bond with sand and various other organic elements of the soil, resulting to a relatively flat yet irregular shape. It is likely that the conglomerate relates to some modern chemical glue or other polymer, which dried under natural conditions.

6.10. Animal bone

The evaluation produced a large piece of animal bone weighing 224 grams, which derived from ditch fill 0035 in Trench 3. The bone is part of the shaft of a legbone, probably the tibia of a cow or horse. The surface of the bone has been affected by deposition, resulting to a dark brown colour.

In addition, Sample 1 from ditch fill 0025 in Trench 5 produced ten small fragments of animal bone weighing a gram in total. The bone from Sample 1 is fragmentary and in poor condition; therefore, it cannot provide any useful information.

6.11. Plant macrofossils

Anna West

6.11.1. Introduction and methods

A single 40-litre bulk sample was taken from the undated ditch fill 0025 during the evaluation. The sample was processed in full in order to assess the preservation of any plant remains present and their potential to provide useful data as part of the archaeological investigations.

The sample was processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flot was collected in a 300 µm mesh sieve. The dried flot was scanned using a binocular microscope at x10 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or artefacts are noted below. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the *New Flora of the British Isles* (Stace, 1997).

The non-floating residue was collected in a 1 mm mesh and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for inclusion in the finds total. The residue was also scanned with a magnet to retrieve any hammerscale or ferrous spheroids present.

6.11.2. Results

The majority of the flot volume was made up of fibrous rootlets; this material was considered to be modern and intrusive within the archaeological context sampled. Once the larger root fragments were removed prior to examination, the remaining flot volume was relatively small at 100 ml.

Preservation of the plant macrofossils present was poor. Only wood charcoal fragments were present and they were rare and highly comminuted, making them unsuitable for species identification or radiocarbon dating. No other charred plant remains were present within this sample.

Uncharred weed seeds were also very rare, with only a couple of goosefoot family (Chenopodiaceae) specimens being observed. Although these seeds are very robust, as those present were neither charred, mineralized or abraded, they are most likely to represent material from the background soil seed bank, being intrusive within the

archaeological context sampled.

6.11.3. Discussion and recommendations for further work

The flot recovered from the sample taken during this evaluation was poor in terms of identifiable material. It is not recommended that any further work should be carried out on this sample.

If further interventions are planned on this site, however, bulk sampling should be carried out on any well-sealed and well-dated contexts in an attempt to provide useful insight into the utilisation of local plant resources, agricultural activity and economic evidence for this site.

6.12. Discussion of material evidence

The majority of bulk finds from the site derived from two topsoil deposits over Trenches 1 and 2, and consisted for the most part of a variety of post-medieval and modern artefacts.

The exceptions to this are a small scraper of possible Bronze Age date and a sherd of Roman colour-coated ware, both of which were found in the topsoil in Trench 2. The fill 0023 of ditch 0019 in Trench 4 contained a small fragment of ceramic building material with a fabric which could be Roman, whilst the upper fill 0025 of ditch 0024 in Trench 5 contained many small fragments of heat-altered stone, which were present in the environmental sample, but which cannot be dated. Examination of the plant macrofossils from this sample revealed only the presence of sparse and poorly preserved charcoal fragments.

7. Discussion

The evaluation exposed a number of undated ditches, sealed by a thick layer of topsoil. A very similar pattern of features was recorded during an evaluation immediately east of this proposed development site (ECB750), and the two sites are likely to represent elements of the same field system or sequence of field systems. However, it was not possible to confidently link all of the previously recorded ditches with those recorded here, but ditch 0027 in Trench 3 seemed to match the location and orientation of extrapolated ditch 521 from site ECB750 (Figure 2).

0019 in Trench 4 and 0033 in Trench 3 are likely to be parts of the same ditch, given how similar they look in terms of both fill and alignment. Upper fills 0035 and 0023 are particularly distinctive fills which appear in both excavated sections, and which may represent a later deposit settled into the top of a partially filled ditch as the material seems less consolidated and fairly humic by contrast to the heavily leached deposits below. A fragment of possible CBM in fill 0023 could be redeposited, but at least gives a *terminus post quem* for the fill of that part of the feature.

In each trench, agricultural activity was evident to at least the depth of any subsoil layer, between 0.3 and 0.4m deep. Features below this are likely to have been truncated by deep ploughing and drainage work, with the possibility that shallower features could have been lost completely. Sampling the topsoil of each trench recovered a very low density of pre-modern finds, specifically two struck flints and a sherd of Roman pottery, suggesting that insignificant quantities of material culture have been ploughed out, if agricultural damage has occurred.

8. Archive deposition

The full project archive will be kept at the SACIC office in Needham Market, Suffolk until its deposition with the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team, in accordance with their guidance document *Deposition of archaeological archives in Cambridgeshire* (CCC/HET 2014).

9. Acknowledgements

Project management was undertaken by John Craven who also provided advice during the production of the report.

The fieldwork was carried out by Catherine Douglas and Linzi Everett.

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin. The finds were processed and quantified by Jonathan van Jennians and Matt Thompson. The specialist finds report was produced by Ioannis Smyrniaios, with contributions or identification Richenda Goffin, Michael Green and Anna West.

The report illustrations were created by Ellie Cox and the report was edited by John Craven.

SACIC would like to thank the client, Mr Trevor Buckley, for providing plant during the fieldwork.

10. Bibliography

Abrams, J., 2002, *Drainage Systems at Littleport, Padnal: An Archaeological Evaluation*. Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit Report No. A199.

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

Websites

BGS, 1st November 2016, Information obtained from http://www.bgs.ac.uk/products/digital_maps/data_625k.html and reproduced with the permission of the British Geological Survey ©NERC. All rights Reserved



Plate 1. Trench 1, looking NE. 1m scales



Plate 2. Trench 4, looking SW. 1m scale



Plate 3. S – N section through ditch 0019. 1m scale



Plate 4. Trench 4 soil profile, showing oblique section through ditch 0019. Looking NE. 1m scale



Plate 5. NNW – SSE section through ditch 0011, Trench 4. 40cm scale



Plate 6. Trench 5 soil profile, showing oblique section through ditch 0024. Looking NW. 1m scale



Plate 7. NE – SW section through pit 0006, Trench 1. 40cm scale

BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team

Site: Land Opposite The Bungalow, Padnal, Littleport

Planning Application: 16/01725/OUT

Company: Jenson Estates Limited

Location: NGR TL 5734 8623

This design brief is only valid for six months after the date of issue. After this period the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CHET) should be contacted. Any specifications resulting from this brief will only be considered for the same period. Please note that this document is written for archaeological project managers to facilitate the production of an archaeological specification of work; the term project manager is used to denote the archaeological project manager only.

The project manager is strongly advised to visit the site before completing their specification, as there may be implications for accurately costing the project. Historic environment data from the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) is attached to this brief, but further contact with the CHER for specific information is recommended. Any response to this brief should follow ClfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations, 2014.

NO FIELDWORK MAY COMMENCE UNTIL WRITTEN APPROVAL OF A SPECIFICATION HAS BEEN ISSUED BY THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT TEAM

1.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

- 1.1 The development is located on the eastern edge of Littleport, approximately 210m to the west of Sandy's or Sandall's Cut on Kimmeridge Clay formation and Oadby Member geology at roughly 3m AOD.
- 1.2 Adjacent to the site an archaeological investigation was conducted in 2002 (Historic Environment Record reference ECB750). This demonstrated evidence of later drainage, which is of no significance, however, numerous linears, pits and post holes, as yet undated, were also revealed. In addition, surrounding the application area is artefact evidence of Prehistoric occupation (for example, 07214), which may suggest that these undated features are Prehistoric in date.
- 1.3 The results of a CHER search are attached in map and pdf report format. Due to the large amount of data included in the area, this data can also be supplied in a GIS format (MapInfo TAB. or ESRI ArcGIS shapefile SHP.) at no further cost. If you would like to receive this data, please complete and return the attached GIS licence form (stating the responsible officer and which GIS format you require) to the CHER either by email or post; email and address details are included on the form.

Reproduction of spatial data by any other means is not recommended.

2.0 DEVELOPMENT DESCRIPTION AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL REQUIREMENTS

- 2.1 The development is for the erection of 9 dwellings with access and layout for approval.
- 2.2 Due to the high archaeological potential of the site, a condition has been placed on planning consent requiring a scheme of archaeological work to be undertaken at the site. The first phase of this work will be an archaeological evaluation to assess the nature and potential of the site. This brief deals solely with the evaluation phase.

2.3 The evaluation should include a suitable level of documentary research, including further consultation with information held in the CHER as necessary, to set the results in their geographical, topographical, archaeological and historical context.

2.4 The required scheme shall include a field evaluation of the application area.

Non-intrusive methods

2.5 Aerial photographic assessment is not required for this site.

2.6 Geophysical survey is not required for this site.

Intrusive methods

2.7 The evaluation should include a programme of linear trial trenching, or test-pitting in confined areas, to adequately sample the development area. The following sample percentage is provided as a guide: **5%** with contingency for judgemental trench use, should this prove necessary in the field. Archaeological features within the trenches will be sufficiently excavated to conform to section 3.0 below.

2.8 The artefact contents of the ploughsoil and any lower soil horizons should be examined as part of the evaluation and the field data quantified and spatially illustrated within the report. If the field conditions are not conducive for fieldwalking, a bucket sampling or test pit programme should be conducted, whereby 90 litres of spoil is hand sorted for each soil horizon encountered. Bucket sampling points should occur at each end of trenches that are less than 50m in length, or at trench ends and mid-point of 50m and longer trenches. Unstratified artefacts should be sought and recovered from trench spoil heaps.

2.9 The use of metal detectors on site to aid the recovery of artefacts is required. The detector should not be set to discriminate against iron.

2.10 **All** features must be investigated and recorded unless otherwise agreed with CHET. Investigation slots through all linear features must be **no less than 1m in width**. Discrete features must be half-sectioned or excavated in quadrants where they are large or found to be deep. The use of a hand held auger (or a power auger where appropriate) is recommended to gain information from very deep deposits should be available in the staff tool kit.

3.0 OBJECTIVES

Character and Significance

3.1 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.

3.2 The evaluation results will be used to:
a) determine the character, date, condition and significance of the archaeological resource,
b) define the nature and extent of any mitigation works that may be required.

3.3 The mitigation of construction impacts to archaeological remains identified during this evaluation will be outlined in a further design brief for archaeological investigation.

Environment, Economy and Industry

- 3.4 Particular study of the following should occur:
- i. presence/absence of palaeosols and old land surface soils/deposits,
 - ii. the character of deposits and their contents within negative features
 - iii. palaeochannels
 - iv. site formation processes generally.
- 3.5 Buried soils and associated deposits should be inspected on site by a suitably qualified geoarchaeologist whose advice should be sought as to whether soil micromorphology or other analytical techniques will enhance understanding of depositional processes and transformations at the site. If so, suitable samples should be taken from relevant deposits or features for assessment and inclusion in the report.
- 3.6 The assessment of the potential to inform on the general environmental and dietary evidence of the inhabitants of the site through examination of suitable deposits must also be arranged with a suitably qualified specialist. Attention should be paid to:
- i. the retrieval of charred plant macro & microfossils, faunal remains and land molluscs from former dry-land palaeosols and cut features,
 - ii. the retrieval of plant macro & microfossils, insect, faunal remains, molluscs, pollen and other biological remains from waterlogged deposits located;
 - iii. 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.
- 3.7 The evaluation should also carefully consider the retrieval, characterisation and dating (including absolute dating) of artefact, burial or economic evidence to assist in the characterisation of the site's evidence and in the development of future mitigation strategies.
- 3.8 The assessment of environmental & economic potential should follow advice in these and other guidance documents:
- Historic England, 2011, **Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition)**.
 - Historic England, 2014, **Animal Bones and Archaeology: Guidelines for Best Practice**.
 - Historic England, 2015, **Geoarchaeology: Using earth sciences to understand the archaeological record**
 - Historic England, 2004, **Human Bones from Archaeological Sites** A guideline for best practice for producing human osteological assessments and analytical reports
- 3.9 The Project Manager & field team are also advised to consult the following guidance documents in order to provide an adequate strategy for the excavation, field treatment and conservation of any delicate organic materials:
- Historic England, 2012, **Waterlogged Organic Artefacts: Guidelines on Their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation**;
- Historic England, 2010, **Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the Recovery, Sampling, Conservation and Curation of Waterlogged Wood**.
- Historic England, 2008, **Investigative Conservation: Guidance on How the Detailed Examination of Artefacts from Archaeological Sites Can Shed Light on Their Manufacture and Use**;
- Reference to other specialist investigation and assessment methodologies for artefact studies should also occur.
- 3.9 The Project Manager & field team are also advised to consult the following guidance documents in order to provide an adequate strategy for the excavation, field treatment and conservation of any delicate organic materials:
- Historic England, 2012, **Waterlogged Organic Artefacts: Guidelines on Their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation**;
- Historic England, 2008, **Investigative Conservation: Guidance on How the Detailed Examination of Artefacts from Archaeological Sites Can Shed Light on Their Manufacture and Use**;

Historic England, 2010, *Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the Recovery, Sampling, Conservation and Curation of Waterlogged Wood*.

Reference to other specialist investigation and assessment methodologies should also occur.

- 3.10 The project manager must ensure that the results of palaeoenvironmental investigation, industrial residue assessments/analyses & scientific analyses are included in a full evaluation report and sent to the Historic England Science Advisor.

4.0 REQUIREMENTS

- 4.1 The evaluation must be undertaken by an archaeological team of recognised competence, fully experienced in work of this character and formally acknowledged by the CHET officers, advisors to the Local Planning Authority (LPA). Inclusion in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Register of Archaeological Organisations is recommended. Details, including the name, qualifications and experience, of the site director and all other key project personnel (including specialist staff) will be communicated to CHET within a specification of works, or Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), which must be prepared by the archaeological contractor undertaking the programme. The specification must conform to the guidance in Historic England's MoRPHE publication (*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment, Historic England, 2006, reissued 2015*). This specification must:

- i. be supported by a research design which sets out the site specific objectives of the archaeological works.
- ii. detail the proposed works as precisely as is reasonably possible, indicating clearly on plan their location and extent.
- iii. provide a timetable for the proposed works including a "safety" margin in the event of bad weather or any other unforeseen circumstances that may effect this timetabling.

- 4.2 All aspects of the evaluation shall be conducted in accordance with
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*
 - *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (CIfA 2014),
 - *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (EAA Occasional Paper 14).
 - *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (EAA Occ. Paper No 24, 2011), to define research objectives.

- 4.3 Care must be taken in dealing with **human remains** and the appropriate guidance issued by the Ministry of Justice should be followed. Environmental health regulations must also be followed. The CHET officer must be informed immediately upon discovery of human remains. If found during an evaluation, the human remains can be left *in situ*, covered and protected when discovered, depending on the site circumstances and depths of cover soils. Where the reburial of revealed human remains would be considered detrimental to their survival, arrangements for their immediate excavation should be made to establish the date, condition and character of the burial. If removal is essential an exhumation licence should be requested from the MoJ.

- 4.4 Project Managers are reminded of the need to comply with the requirements of the **Treasure Act 1996** (with subsequent amendments). Advice and guidance on compliance with Treasure Act issues can be obtained from the Finds Liaison Office of the Portable Antiquities Scheme at the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team office. Any finds that could be considered treasure under the terms of the Act made during the process of fieldwork **should be immediately reported** to the Finds Liaison Officer, so that it is properly reported to the appropriate Coroner within 14 days of discovery in line with the Treasure Act¹.

¹ Please see <http://finds.org.uk/treasure> for further information.

- 4.5 Care must be taken in the siting of offices and other support structures in order to minimise impact on the environment. Extreme care must also be taken in the structure and maintenance of spoil heaps for the same reasons and to facilitate a high quality reinstatement. This is particularly important in relation to pastureland.
- 4.6 The archaeological project manager must satisfy themselves that all constraints to groundworks have been identified, including the siting of live services, Tree Preservation Orders and public footpaths. The CHET officers bear no responsibility for the inclusion or exclusion of such information within this brief.
- 4.7 Before commencing work the project manager must carry out a risk assessment and liaise with the site owner, client and CHET in ensuring that all potential risks are minimised. A copy of this must be given to CHET before the commencement of works.

5.0 REPORTS

- 5.1 The evaluation report should include a comprehensive assessment of the regional context and present well described, illustrated (including site and artefact/deposit photos) and tabulated archaeological evidence. It should highlight any relevant research objectives published in themed national and regional research frameworks.
- 5.2 The evaluation report should refer to the CHER evidence submitted with the brief.
- 5.3 The evaluation should provide a predictive model of surviving archaeological remains detailing zones of relative importance against known development proposals. Constraints to the evaluation should be clearly shown and explained. An impact assessment should also be provided.
- 5.4 If any areas of analysis from Section 3 (above) are not considered appropriate for inclusion the report will detail justification for their exclusion.
- 5.5 One hard or digital copy of the report, clearly marked **DRAFT**, should be prepared and presented to CHET within four weeks of the completion of site works unless there are reasonable grounds for more time. This report should conform to the format contained within the document **HET Evaluation report guidance 2016** dealing with the production of archaeological evaluation reports. Copies can be obtained from the address below. CfA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014) Annex 2.
- 5.6 CHET supports the national project: Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS III) project and requires archaeological contractors working in Cambridgeshire to support this initiative. In order that a record is made of all archaeological events within the county occurring through the planning system, the archaeological contractor is required to input details of this project online at the OASIS website²: The OASIS reference ID and completed Data Collection Form should be clearly presented in the relevant report. **Any report that does not contain this information will not be approved.**
- 5.7 Following acceptance, **one hard copy** of the approved evaluation report should be submitted to the **CHER**. The approved report in digital form should also be uploaded to the **OASIS** database within **two weeks** of approval.
Note: Project Managers must ensure that sub-contracted specialist reports are uploaded at this time (e.g. geophysics and AP reports, geoarchaeological assessment reports).

² <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>

6.0 ARCHIVE

- 6.1 The site archive specification should conform to the guidelines in MoRPHE (HE 2006, reissued 2015), eg section 2.5.3 and be deposited within the County's archaeological archive storage facility (see 6.3) on completion of site analysis and any ensuing publication.
- 6.2 To assist with the creation and curation of the project's archive, the Project Manager must contact the CHER office to obtain an **Event number (ECB)** at the outset of the project. CHER use this number as a unique identifier linking all physical and digital components of the archive. **The unique event number must be clearly indicated on any specification received for this project. It should be shown on all paperwork created on site (context forms and plans etc), on relevant ensuing reports and on the OASIS data collection form.**
- 6.3 Arrangements for the long term storage and deposition of all artefacts must be agreed with the landowner and CHER before or during the reporting stage. Transfer of title and the transfer of the ownership of the archive to the County Archive Facility or another local registered depository need to be arranged at this time, and the arrangements indicated in the evaluation report. The Project Manager should consult *Deposition of archaeological archives in Cambridgeshire* regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive into the County Archive Facility at this web link:
http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/info/20011/archives_archaeology_and_museums/318/archaeology/2.
- 6.4 The current archive deposition cost is £75 per box (or minimum £50 per archive). This combined charge covers accessioning and uplift (£15) together with a fee to provide for the long term storage (£60). Further details of charges for the use of the County Archive Facility can be found in Section 5 of the guidelines.

7.0 MONITORING & COMMUNICATING CHANGES

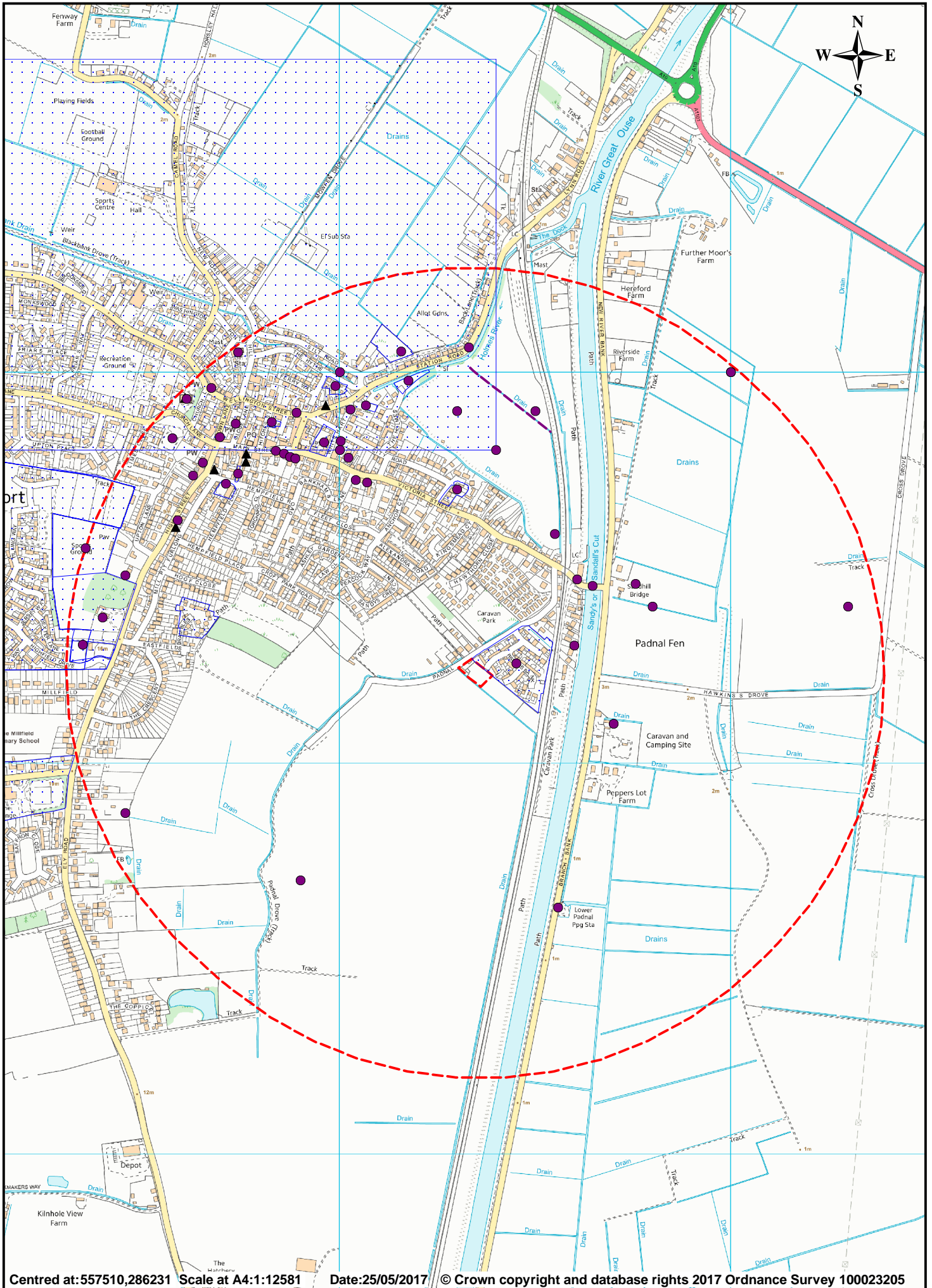
- 7.1 CHET officers are responsible for monitoring all archaeological work within Cambridgeshire and will need to inspect site works at an appropriate time during the fieldwork, and review the progress of excavation reports and/or archive preparation.
- 7.2 Trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of CHET. Further trenching or deposit testing may be a requirement of the site monitoring visit if unclear archaeological remains or geomorphological features present difficulties of interpretation, or to assist with the formulation of a mitigation strategy. Appropriate provision should be made for this eventuality. The project manager must inform CHET in writing **at least one week in advance** of the proposed start date for the project.
- 7.3 Any changes to the specifications that the project manager may wish to make after approval by this office should be communicated directly to CHET for approval.
- 7.4 CHET should be kept regularly informed about developments both during the site works and subsequent post-excavation work.
- 7.5 The archaeological advisory and planning role of Cambridgeshire County Council's Historic Environment Team should be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

As part of our desire to provide a quality service to all our clients we would welcome any comments you may have on the content or presentation of this design brief. Please address them to the author at the address below.

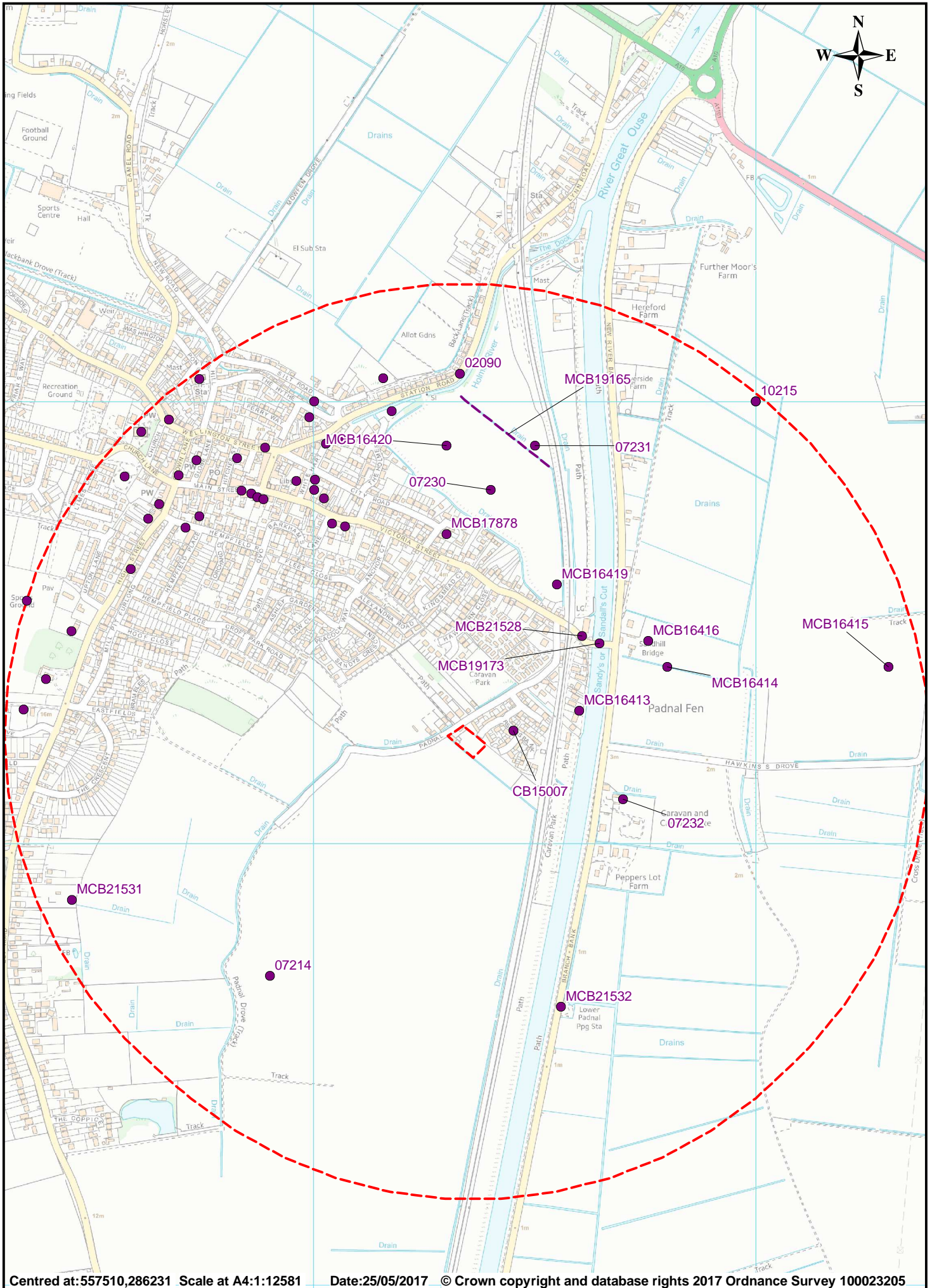
Gemma Stewart

Historic Environment Team
Growth & Economy
Cambridgeshire County Council
SH1011 Shire Hall
Cambridge, CB3 0AP

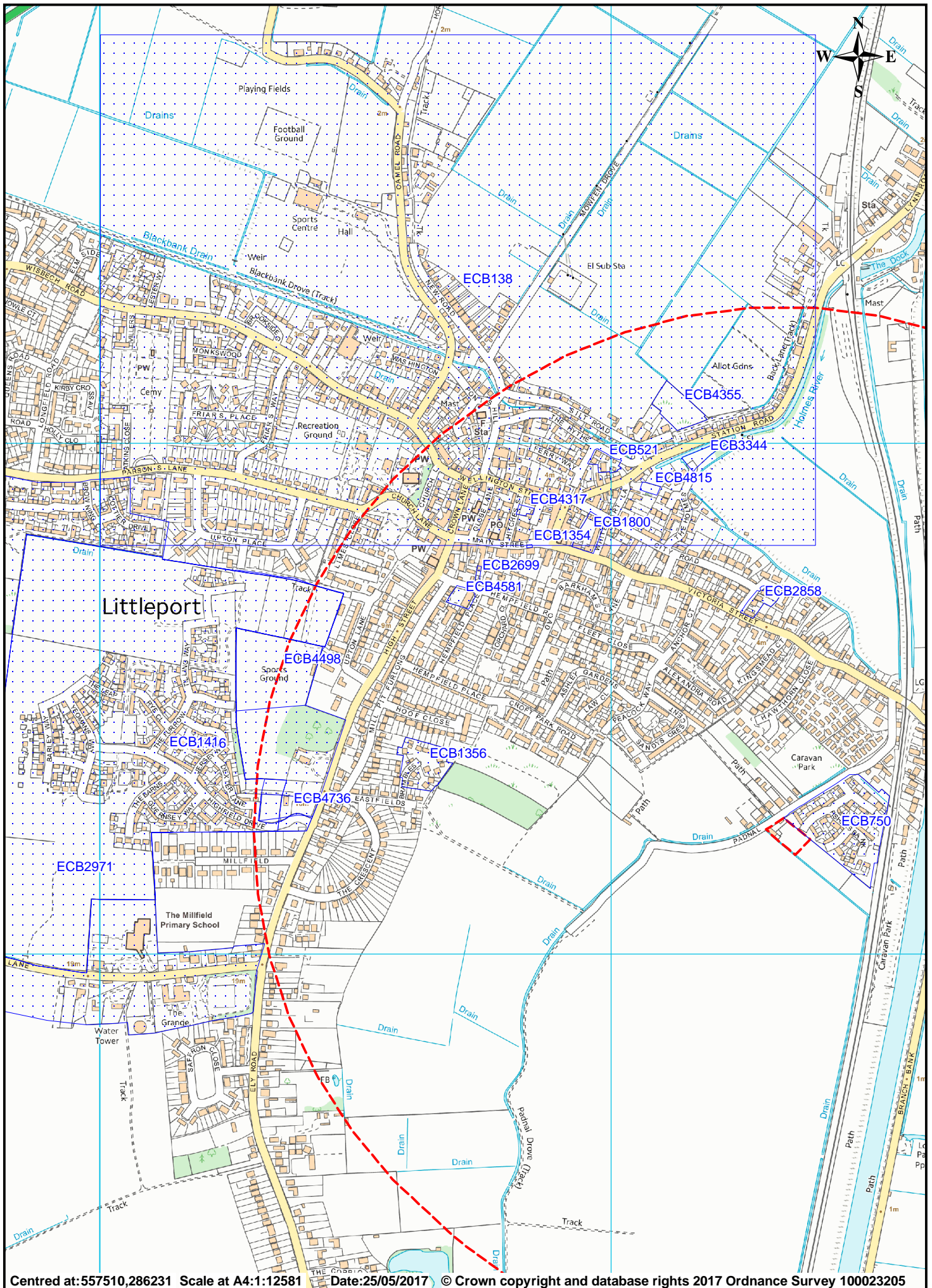
Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record



Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record



Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record



Appendix 2. Context List

Context Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Feature Number	Description
0001	1	Topsoil	Layer	0001	Topsoil, Tr 1. c.90L sieved
0002	2	Topsoil	Layer	0002	Topsoil, Tr 2. c.90L sieved
0003	3	Topsoil	Layer	0003	Topsoil, Tr 3. c.90L sieved
0004	4	Topsoil	Layer	0004	Topsoil, Tr 4. c.90L sieved
0005	5	Topsoil	Layer	0005	Topsoil, Tr 5. c.90L sieved
0006	1	Pit	Cut	0006	Small, shallow, circular posthole with rounded profile
0007	1	Pit	Fill	0006	Dark blackish orange clay, rich in charcoal. Occasional stones
0008	2	Ditch	Cut	0008	E-W aligned ditch with moderately sloping sides breaking to a concave base. Rounded profile
0009	2	Ditch	Fill	0008	Dark orangey grey compact clay with moderate stones and flint of all sizes. Upper fill, clear horizon with 0010
0010	2	Ditch	Fill	0008	Orangey grey sandy silty clay, friable, with moderate stones and occasional chalk. Basal fill
0011	4	Ditch	Cut	0011	NE-SW aligned ditch in W end of trench. W side almost vertical, E side c.40 degree, both breaking gradually to a generally flat base with some uneven areas
0012	4	Ditch	Fill	0011	Compact mid grey brown sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks. Upper ditch fill
0013	4	Ditch	Fill	0011	Mid grey clay, v compact, in base of ditch 0011
0014	4		Deposit	0014	Compact mid orangey brown mottled clay. Appears in a fairly discreet area in E end of Tr 4, possibly settled into the top of ditch 0011 but not necessarily a distinct fill of it
0015	4	Subsoil	Layer	0015	Mid-pale yellow brown mottled clay sand layer with occasional - regular charcoal flecks. Seals natural subsoil in Tr 4
0016	2	Subsoil	Layer	0016	Mid-pale yellow brown mottled clay sand layer with occasional - regular charcoal flecks. Seals natural subsoil in Tr 2
0017	5	Ditch	Cut	0017	Shallow, narrow ditch with a rounded profile
0018	5	Ditch	Fill	0017	Mid grey brown sandy clay
0019	4	Ditch	Cut	0019	Large NE-SW aligned ditch in W end of Tr 4. V steep, almost vertical sides breaking gradually to a generally flat base
0020	4	Ditch	Fill	0019	Dark grey clay, v compact. Homogenous on SE side of the ditch but gradually blends into 0021 on the NW side where it is flecked with chalk and v occasional charcoal flecks
0021	4	Ditch	Fill	0019	Pale-mid grey friable sandy clay which grades into 0020.
0022	4	Ditch	Fill	0019	Mid brown sandy clay
0023	4	Ditch	Fill	0019	Dark grey brown clay, slightly humic. Layer made of compact lumps which break apart suggesting the fill is not consolidated
0024	5	Ditch	Cut	0024	Narrow, shallow ditch cut with rounded profile
0025	5	Ditch	Fill	0024	Upper fill of ditch. Thin layer of dark blackish brown sandy clay rich in charcoal. Regular small fragments of heat altered flint. Environmental sample taken
0026	5	Ditch	Fill	0024	Lower fill of ditch. Pale-mid yellowish brown sandy clay
0027	3	Ditch	Cut	0027	Narrow, shallow ditch with a rounded profile
0028	3	Ditch	Fill	0027	Basal ditch fill. Dark grey silty clay
0029	3	Ditch	Fill	0027	Mid grey silty clay
0030	3	Ditch	Cut	0030	Shallow ditch with steep SE side and gradually sloping NW side. Generally rounded, slightly irregular base
0031	3	Ditch	Fill	0030	Basal ditch fill. Dark grey compact sandy clay with occasional flints.

Context Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Feature Number	Description
0032	3	Ditch	Fill	0030	Upper ditch fill. Pale grey compact silty clay with occasional flints
0033	3	Ditch	Cut	0033	Large ditch with steep sloping sides breaking to a generally flat base
0034	3	Ditch	Fill	0033	Mid blueish grey compact silty clay with occ flint
0035	3	Ditch	Fill	0033	Dark grey brown clay, slightly humic. Layer made of compact lumps which break apart suggesting the fill is not consolidated
0036	3	Subsoil	Layer	0036	Mid-pale yellow brown mottled clay sand layer with occasional - regular charcoal flecks. Seals natural subsoil in Tr 3
0037	5	Subsoil	Layer	0037	Mid-pale yellow brown mottled clay sand layer with occasional - regular charcoal flecks. Seals natural subsoil in Tr 5

Appendix 3. Pottery

Ctxt	Samp. No.	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Sherd type	No	Wt/g	ENV	EVE	Rim diam. (cm)	State	Illus.	Comments	Fabric date	Pottery date
0001		RWE	plate or shallow bowl	transfer printing: golden meander running between two thin red lines	p	1	1	1	0.03	20			Greek-style decoration	Pmed	20th c.
0002		NVC		dark-brown coating	p	1	1	1					fineware	Rom	2nd-4th c.
0002		RWE			p	1	2	1						Pmed	18th-20th c.

Appendix 4. Bulk finds catalogue

Ctxt	Pottery		CBM		Clay tobacco pipe		PMed Glass Bottle		PMed Glass Window		Animal bone		Charcoal		Other Finds	Ceramic Spotdate	Sample	
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g			No	Findings
0001	1	1	2	36	2	1	1	20	1	5			3	1	Iron Nails: 1-3g; Modern hose clip: 1-18g; Asbestos: 1-11g;	Pmed,		
0002	2	4	1	1			2	5					1	1	Conglomerate: 3 - 47g; Worked flint: 2 - 8g	Pmed,		
0007			1	4														
0023			1	13														
0025																	1	Heat Altered Flint, Heat Altered Stone, Bone,
0035											1	224						

Appendix 5. OASIS form

OASIS ID: suffolka1-287892

Project details

Project name	ECB 5149 Land opposite the Bungalow, Padnal
Short description of the project	Five 20m evaluation trenches were excavated in advance of a small scale housing development
Project dates	Start: 10-07-2017 End: 02-08-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ECB 5149 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	16/01725/OUT - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	DITCH None
Monument type	PIT None
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Roman
Significant Finds	FLINT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Modern
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After outline determination (eg. As a reserved matter)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE EAST CAMBRIDGESHIRE LITTLEPORT ECB 5149 Land opposite the Bungalow, Padnal
Study area	0.32 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 5734 8623 52.450927555572 0.315619456599 52 27 03 N 000 18 56 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 1m Max: 3m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	Gemma Stewart
Project director/manager	John Craven
Project supervisor	Linzi Everett

Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Mr. Trevor Buckley

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire HER
Physical Archive ID	ECB5149
Physical Contents	"Worked stone/lithics", "Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Glass"
Digital Archive recipient	ADHS
Digital Archive ID	ECB5149
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire HER
Paper Archive ID	ECB5149
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Correspondence", "Photograph", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	2017/65 ECB 5149 Land opposite The Bungalow, Padnal, Littleport
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Everett, L.
Other bibliographic details	2017/65
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	SACIC
Place of issue or publication	Needham Market

SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGY

• A HISTORY OF EXPERTISE •

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