ISLE/02

LAND WEST OF HALL BARN ROAD, ISLEHAM, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Archaeological Evaluation

commissioned by Cheffins Planning & Development
on behalf of Mr and Mrs King

July 2015

HEADLAND ARCHAEOLOGY

REGISTERED ORGANISATION CIfA

LAND WEST OF HALL BARN ROAD, ISLEHAM, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

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project info

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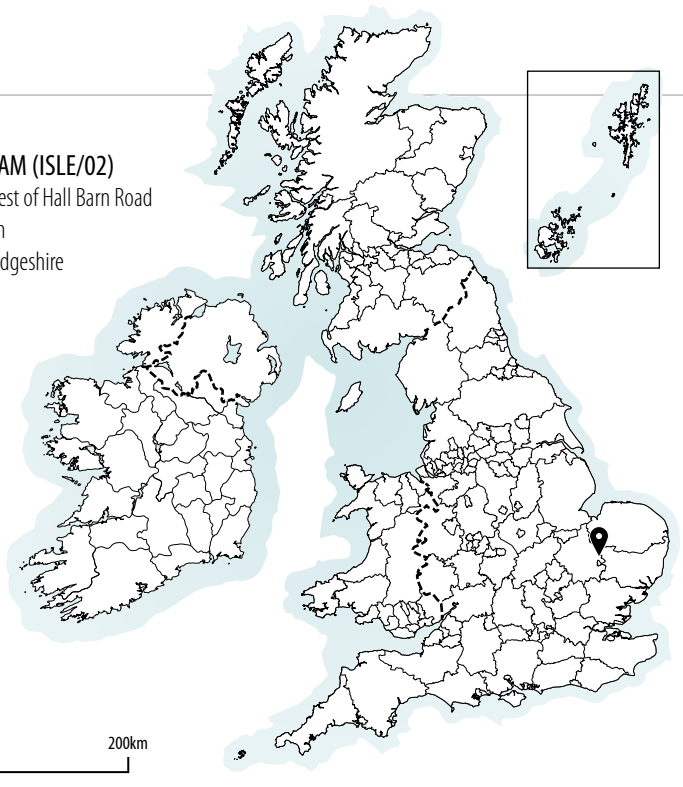
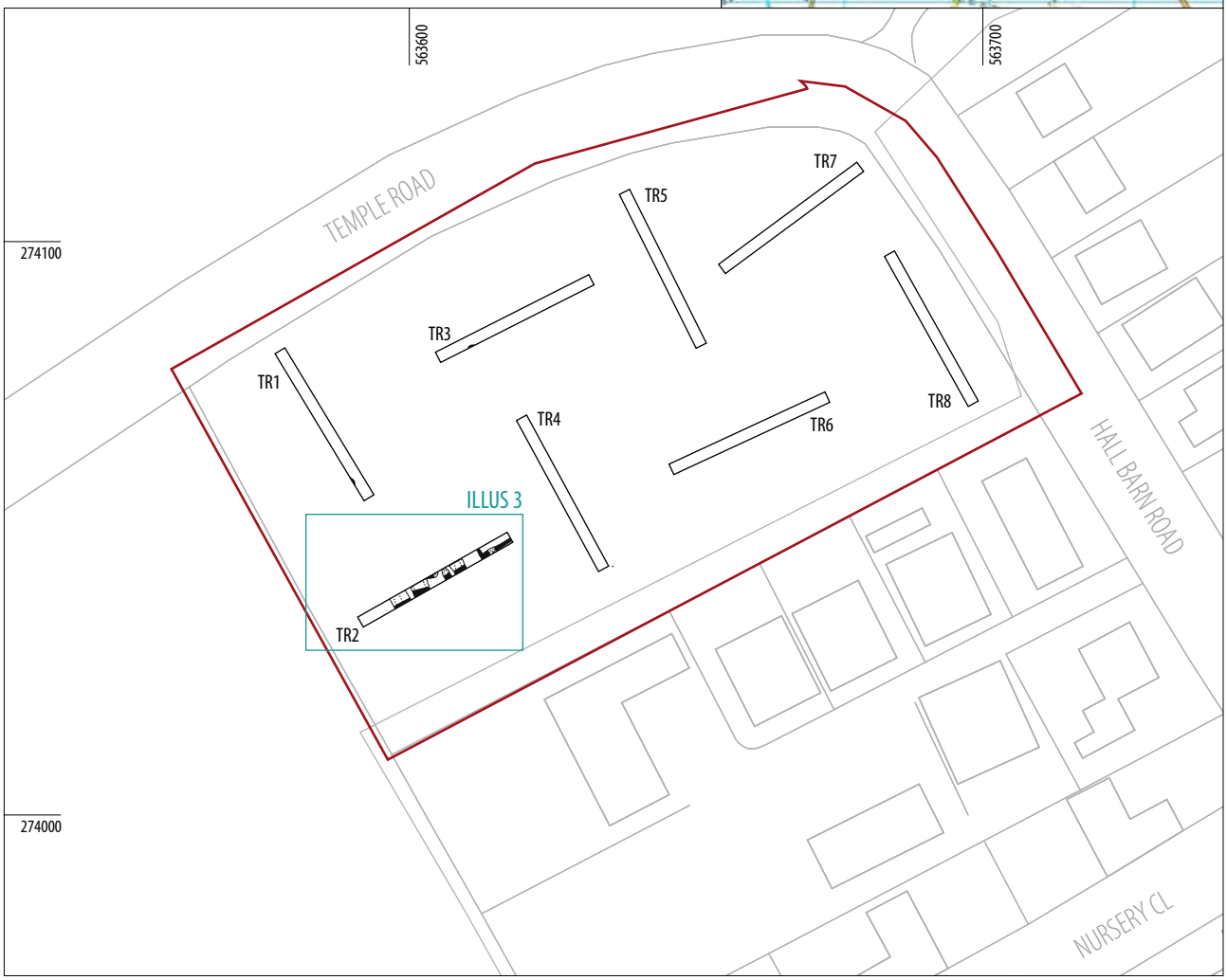
ISLEHAM (ISLE/02)

land west of Hall Barn Road
Isleham
Cambridgeshire





KEY

- development boundary
- proposed trench location
- archaeological features

N

0 50m

scale 1:1,250 @ A4

ILLUS 1

Site location

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LAND WEST OF HALL BARN ROAD, ISLEHAM, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Archaeological Evaluation

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd conducted a trial-trench archaeological evaluation on land west of Hall Barn Road in Isleham, Cambridgeshire, as part of a programme of archaeological evaluative works carried out in support of a planning application for the construction of a housing development. Trial trenching revealed evidence for prehistoric activity in the form of a pit and topsoil and subsoil finds, Roman activity in the north-west of the Development Area and medieval/post-medieval activity also in the north-west of the Development Area in the remains of linear features and a rectilinear feature and associated post-hole.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PLANNING BACKGROUND

This document is submitted by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd as trail trenching report concerning the land to the west of Hall Barn Road, Isleham, Cambridgeshire. This land is henceforth referred to as the Development Area (DA). This document outlines the results of the archaeological evaluative works which were required to inform the response to a planning application).

Cheffins Planning and Development, on behalf of Mr and Mrs King, are preparing an application for the construction of 18 houses. Because of the potential impact of the development on archaeological remains, a Cultural Heritage Assessment (Headland Archaeology 2015) was carried out.

Following this, Cambridgeshire County Council's Historic Environment Team (HET) recommended that a programme of archaeological investigation be undertaken, comprising trial trenching. The work required is encapsulated in a brief (May 6th 2015 – HET).

Cheffins commissioned Headland Archaeology to produce the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the works, undertake the fieldwork, and produce a report on the result (this document).

1.2 SITE DESCRIPTION

The DA is located on the western edge of the village of Isleham, Cambridgeshire. It is located on the corner of Hall Barn Road to the east and Temple Road to the north (centred on NGR 563640 274080).

The DA currently comprises one field in arable use. It is bounded by hedgerows on its northern, southern and western boundaries; and a shallow ditch to the east (with Hall Barn Road beyond). Further arable fields lie to the north and west, with residential development to the south and east. It lies on flat land, at an elevation of approximately 2m OD.

The solid geology of the DA comprises deposits of the Zig Zag Chalk Formation (British Geological Survey), formed approximately 94–100 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period. No superficial deposits have been mapped. Peat and river terrace deposits are recorded in the wider area, indicating that the village lies on one of the islands of the fen-edge.

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The discussion in this section is drawn mainly from the results of the 'Cultural Heritage Assessment' (Headland Archaeology 2015).

There is evidence for early prehistoric activity in this area, with Palaeolithic to Neolithic flint tools having been found. This suggests

ILLUS 2
Post-ex shot of E facing section through pit [104]

that the area was extensively exploited and possibly settled from a very early date, although no definitive evidence for this has been uncovered in close proximity to the DA.

There is significant evidence for Bronze Age activity in the area, with crop-marks of three ring ditches to the south (probable Bronze Age burial mounds), and enclosures of probable late prehistoric date to the south-west. Furthermore, Bronze Age artefacts were found to the west of the DA, including a sherd of beaker pottery, beads, two axes, a rapier, pottery, and flints. This may indicate a settlement in this area. Of even further interest, the 'Isleham Hoard', a hoard of more than 6,500 pieces of worked and unworked bronze, was found in fields to the south-west of the DA.

There is less evidence for Iron Age activity in the area, with only one piece of Iron Age pottery recovered from a site which also yielded Roman remains. There is further evidence for Roman activity, including a villa and temple off Temple Road to the west; and remains 500m south of the DA uncovered during excavations for the Isleham to Ely pipeline. It is also possible that the undated rectilinear enclosures recorded as crop-marks to the south of the villa site may represent Roman field systems.

Four manors are recorded at Isleham in Domesday, indicating a substantial population in the Saxon period. The fen edge extended almost to the northern edge of the village in the Saxon and medieval period, with open arable fields lying to the south and west of the settlement. Evidence for Saxon activity has been uncovered within the village, including Saxon pottery in the northern part of the village, and a coin from south of the village uncovered during excavations for the Isleham to Ely pipeline. Evidence for medieval activity has also been uncovered during groundworks within the village, with medieval sites also being recorded along the pipeline and artefacts recovered from fields around the villages (probably representing manuring).

The standing remains of two medieval buildings survive – the 14th century parish church of St Andrew, and the 11th century priory church of St Margaret of Antioch (located to the north-east of the DA, within the village at Isleham). The priory was founded by Alan Fergant count of Brittany, and was small (consisting of only 2 or 3 monks in 1200). It closed around 1440 and the property was given to Pembroke College, Cambridge. The church was then used as a barn until 1944 when it was taken into government care.

The village of Isleham developed further in the post-medieval period. The fields to the north of the village began to be cultivated in the 17th century, with the open fields around Isleham being enclosed in 1844. The 1848 Tithe map records the DA as comprising arable fields belong to Edward Frost. The DA remained as arable fields throughout the post-medieval and modern period, to the present day. The expansion of the village, including the construction of buildings to the south of the DA, took place in the later 20th century.

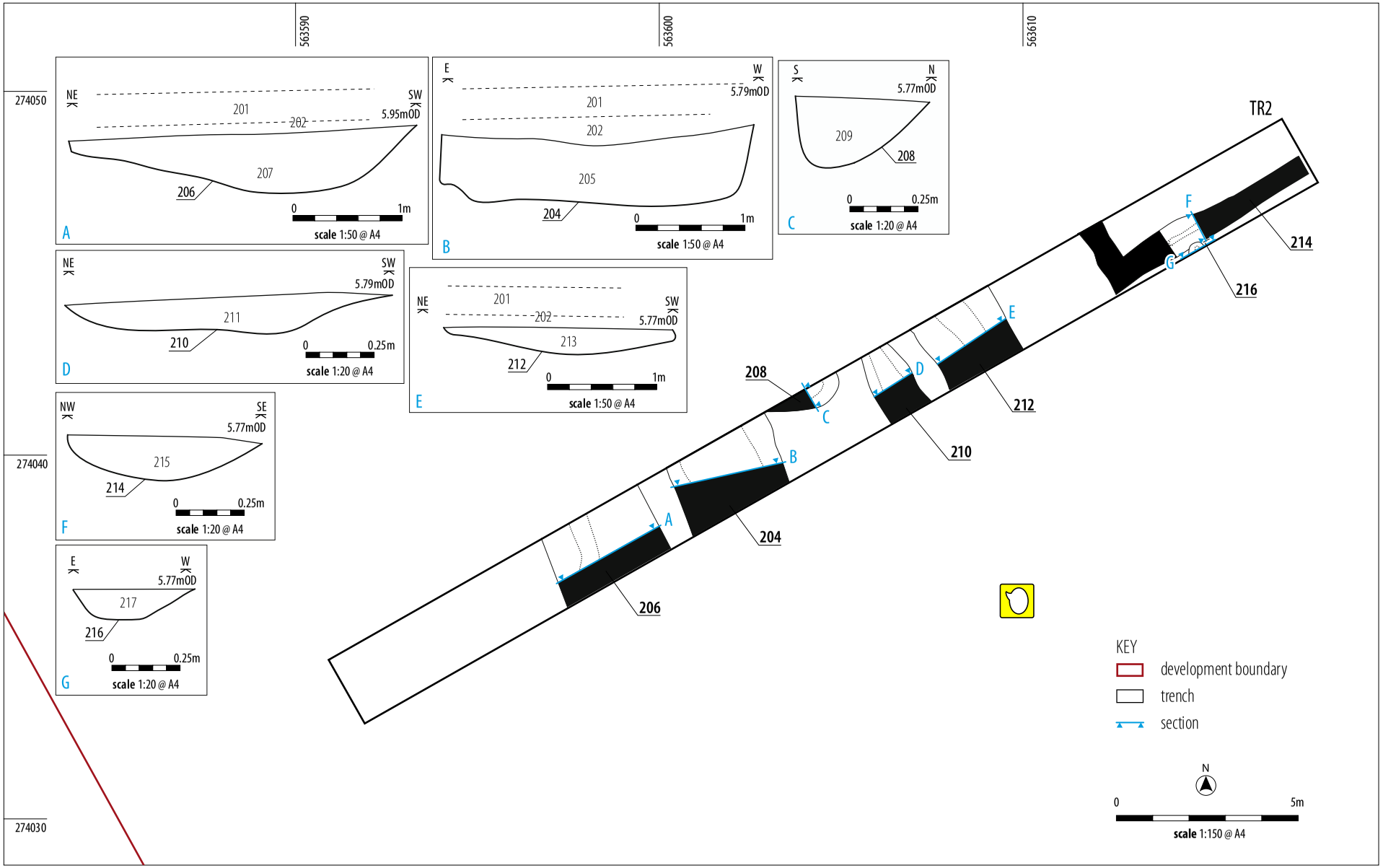
2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 OBJECTIVES

The general aim of the trenching evaluation was to obtain useful information concerning the presence, character, date, status and level of preservation of surviving archaeological remains. It also allows the curatorial authority to determine the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource, and to discuss the necessity for the preservation by record and/or the possibilities which may exist (via Masterplanning changes) to preserve certain areas of archaeological remains in-situ if appropriate and thus determine their significance.

The aims of the investigation included:

- establishing the depth and character of archaeologically 'sterile' overburden;
- identifying, characterising and dating any potential archaeological remains within the site;
- defining any constraints encountered during the evaluation and any potential constraints for further archaeological fieldwork (eg areas of disturbance, service locations, etc.).



ILLUS 2

Detail of features in Trench 2

The local and regional research contexts were provided by Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties edited by Maria Medlycott; East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24 (now updated online - [http://www.eaareports.org.uk/framework_update.html]). Specifically the aims of the investigation, as stated in the WSI (Headland Archaeology 2015), were to establish any evidence for:

- Bronze Age: Examination of the inter-relationships between settlements, together with variation and changes in settlement types, offers considerable potential to explore the social changes taking place, as well as the interrelationship between settlements and monuments. This, coupled with more extensive palaeoenvironmental evidence would enable past landscapes and economies to be recreated (Medlycott 2011, 20).
- Bronze Age: There is a huge corpus of Bronze Age metal artefacts from East Anglia. This resource should be used to study demography and the exploitation of the land in this period (Medlycott 2011, 20).
- Bronze Age: The significance of hoarding and other depositional practices should be studied within a social and economic context (Medlycott 2011, 21).
- Bronze Age: More work could be done on evaluation techniques and identifying the signatures of Bronze Age sites in non-gravel locations (Medlycott 2011, 21).
- Roman: Settlement typology should be reviewed across the region to establish consistent terminology and test hierarchical models, and consider how and why such hierarchies developed (Medlycott 2011, 47).
- Saxon: The development of Anglo-Saxon fieldscapes needs further investigation. How far can the size and shape of fields be related to the agricultural regimes identified? (Medlycott 2011, 58).
- Medieval: The role of water management and land reclamation are dominant themes in the development of the landscape of the East of England (Medlycott 2011, 70).

The resulting archive (finds and records) will be organised and deposited in the appropriate registered museum (Cambridgeshire County Store) to facilitate access for future research and interpretation for public benefit.

2.2 METHODOLOGY

Trial trenching was carried out between 15th June and 18th June 2015. A total of eight trenches were excavated across the DA, all measuring 30m in length by 1.8m in width.

The methodology underlying the archaeological trial trenching programme was outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Headland Archaeology 2015), and agreed with the AO. A trench plan is included with this document (**Illus 1**). Eight 30m trenches, a 5% sample of the DA, were positioned around the DA. They were on varying alignments in order to target any archaeological remains which may have survived. The trenches were focused on the areas which will be affected by more intensive groundworks, i.e. the areas of buildings and roads.

A 360˚ degree tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a 1.8m wide toothless bucket was used to remove topsoil and subsoil under direct archaeological control. Excavation continued until clean geological sediments or archaeological deposits were encountered.

Further excavation required to satisfy the objectives of the evaluation was continued by hand. A representative sample, sufficient to meet the objectives of the evaluation, of identified features were investigated by hand and all features were recorded. The stratigraphy of each trench was recorded in full. A metal detector was used on archaeological features at the pre-excavation stage and on spoil arising from the sectioning of archaeological features.

Bucket samples of the topsoil and subsoil were collected at each end of each trench (90 litres total). Soil was coarse sieved for worked stone and other artefacts.

2.3 RECORDING

All recording was in accordance with the code of practice of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and in line with the approved WSI (Headland Archaeology 2015). All trenches and contexts were given unique numbers. All recording was undertaken on pro forma record cards that conform to accepted archaeological standards. All stratigraphic relationships were recorded.

An overall site plan at an appropriate scale and relative to the National Grid was recorded by digital survey using a differential GPS.

A full photographic record comprising black and white print photographs and digital photography was taken. A metric scale was clearly visible in record photographs.

3 RESULTS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Full trench descriptions, including orientation, length, and depth are presented in Appendix 1.1. Technical details of individual contexts are presented in Appendix 1.2. Contexts are numbered by trench number: i.e. Trench 1 (101), Trench 2 (201). Cut features are shown as [101] whilst their fills are expressed as (102), for example.

Undisturbed natural deposits were consistent across the site. They comprised yellow white silty chalk, crumblier in Trenches 1, 2, and 3. These deposits comprise the Zig Zag Chalk Formation which formed approximately 94–100 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period. This natural deposit was generally observed at around 0.35–0.41m beneath the present ground-surface.

The topsoil, a light grey brown sandy-silt, with rooting, pebbles and chalk inclusions, was observed in all trenches across the DA, and was between 0.15 and 0.35m in thickness. In all trenches, this overlay the subsoil – a mid grey-brown sandy-silt with rooting, pebbles and chalk inclusions, which was between 0.05 and 0.1m in thickness. The variation in the depth of the subsoil may be explained by the minor variations in topography across the site, or differences in ploughing regimes. The subsoil sealed all features investigated.

Archaeological evidence for Prehistoric activity was uncovered through the recovery of lithics in the topsoil and subsoil of all eight trenches and in a pit [104]. A boundary marked by a ditch was uncovered in Trench 2 together with a rectilinear gully, which may indicate the position of a building, and a small quarry pit. The pottery recovered suggests that the latest activity was in the post-medieval period; although there was a small amount of residual earlier medieval pottery in later features. Three undated features (a ditch terminus, ditch and posthole) were also present in Trench 2. No further archaeological evidence was uncovered.

Medieval and post-medieval finds were also recovered from the topsoil and subsoil, including three clay pipe stems and three sherds of bottle glass. An unusual sherd of the latter is a base of a small phial of a type in use in the 17th and 18th centuries. The range of finds is consistent with general manuring scatter.

3.2 TRENCHES

No archaeological features were present in Trenches 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8. The general stratigraphic sequence was recorded in all the blank trenches and by photography.

Trench 1

The natural chalk was revealed at 0.29m below ground level 5.297m to 5.439m AOD.

At the SSE end of the trench, cutting the chalk, was a sub-oval pit [104] (see **Illus 2**). The pit was shallow sided with a concave base, and measured 1.39m long, 0.47m wide and 0.07m deep. It was filled by (105) light grey brown silty sand. Worked flint recovered from the fill included an exhausted pebble core, and five flakes. The fill was fully sampled to recover any further finds.

Sealing the fill of the pit was the subsoil (102) light yellow white silty-chalk layer, 0.10m thick. Above the subsoil was modern topsoil layer (101), 0.26m deep.

Worked flint was also recovered from the subsoil and topsoil.

Trench 2

The natural chalk (203) was revealed at 0.29m below ground level 6.201 to 5.792m AOD.

Seven archaeological features were recorded in Trench 2, (**Illus 3**, **Illus 4** and **Illus 5**).

ILLUS 4

Pre-ex photograph of features in Trench 2 looking NE

ILLUS 5

Post-ex shot of NE facing section through rectilinear feature [214] with posthole [216] situated to the N of [214]

In the centre of the trench was a ditch [212] aligned E-W. The ditch had gently sloping sides with a flat base and measured 2.35m wide and 0.24m deep. The fill of the ditch (213) was compact light grey brown silty sand with frequent small chalk inclusions. Two sherds of pottery (14g) were recovered from the fill, of Ely Ware, which dates to the 12th century AD. A sample 203 was also taken to recover any further dateable finds.

At the NE end of the trench was a likely quarry pit [204]. The pit was aligned N-S, with vertical sides and a flat base and measured 1.8m long, 3.01m wide and 0.47m deep. It contained a light grey brown silty fill (205) which yielded pottery, bone and worked stone (6 pieces). The fill contained four sherds of pottery, ranging in date from the 12th to the16th century. The earlier pottery was clearly residual in the context. The latest pottery present was a single sherd of glazed red earthenware, which is locally produced between the 16th and 19th century. A sample 202 was taken of the fill to recover any further finds.

Also at the NE end of the trench was a NE-SW aligned ditch [206]. It had shallow sides and a concave base, and measured 1.8m long, 3.02m wide and 0.48m deep. The fill (207) was a light grey brown silty sand with frequent chalk inclusions. It contained brick fragments, a square-head Fe nail, bone and medieval/post-medieval pottery.

At the SW end of the trench was a linear feature [214] (see Illus 5) interpreted as a possible structural gully. The gully was orientated NE-SW and measured 4m long, 0.65m wide and 0.18m deep returning to the NW-SE for 1.6m in length. The fill (215) was light grey brown silty sand with frequent small chalk inclusions, it contained a brick fragments, bone and a Fe spike, dated as medieval/post-medieval. A sample 201 was taken with the aim of finding further dateable material.

On the north edge of [214] was a posthole [216] which measured 0.20m–0.4m wide and 0.22m in deep. The fill (217) was a compact light grey brown silt sand with frequent moderate sized chalk inclusions, which were likely the post packing material. No finds were recovered from the fill.

At the NE end of the trench was an E-W aligned ditch terminus [208]. The ditch had a rounded terminus, which had steep sides and a concave base and measured 2.1m long, 0.48m in wide and 0.25m deep. The fill of the ditch (209) was compact light grey brown silty sand with frequent small chalk inclusions. No finds were recovered from the feature. A sample 204 was taken with the aim of recovering dateable evidence; no finds were recovered from the sample.

At the centre of trench was a very shallow ditch [210] aligned NW-SE. The ditch was wider at its SE end with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It measured 1.11m wide and 0.08m deep. The fill (211) was mottled light grey-brown silty sand with frequent very small chalk inclusions. No finds were recovered from the feature.

Above the fills of all the features in Trench 2 was a layer of subsoil (202), light yellowish white silty-chalk, 0.1m deep. Above the subsoil was the current topsoil layer (201) 0.29m deep. Worked flint was recovered from the sampling of the subsoil (13 pieces) and the topsoil (11 pieces). These included two abraded cores and a point, the majority were flakes.

Trench 3

Topsoil layer 0.3m, subsoil layer 0.08m with light yellow white silty-chalk natural at 5.312m to 5.341m AOD rising to the south west..

Towards the WSW end of the trench was a sub-circular pit [304]. The pit had very shallow sides and a concave base and measured 1.43m long by 0.61m wide and 0.08m in deep. The fill (305) was light grey-brown silty sand. No finds were recovered from the feature.

Trench 4

Topsoil layer 0.3m, subsoil layer 0.05m with light yellow white silty-chalk natural at 5.526m AOD.

There were no features of archaeological interest within this trench.

Trench 5

Topsoil layer 0.33m, subsoil layer 0.04m with light yellow white silty-chalk natural at 5.316m to 5.637m AOD.

There were no features of archaeological interest within this trench.

Trench 6

Topsoil layer 0.17m, subsoil layer 0.23m with light yellow white silty-chalk natural at 5.897m to 5.743m AOD.

There were no features of archaeological interest within this trench.

Trench 7

Topsoil layer 0.15m, subsoil layer 0.23m with light yellow white silty-chalk natural at 5.41m to 5.478m AOD.

There were no features of archaeological interest within this trench.

Trench 8

Topsoil layer 0.15m, subsoil layer 0.26m with light yellow white silty-chalk natural at 5.427m to 5.788m AOD.

There were no features of archaeological interest within this trench.

3.3 FINDS ASSESSMENT

JULIE FRANKLIN, PAUL BLINKHORN & JULIE LOCHRIE

The finds assemblage numbered 43 sherds (137g) of pottery, 28 sherds (388g) of ceramic building material, 151 (451g) lithics and a handful of finds of clay pipe, glass, ironwork, stone and industrial waste. The lithics are of Mesolithic date. Other finds range from the medieval to modern periods. A summary of the assemblage is shown in Table 1, a complete catalogue of all the finds is given at the end.

Pottery

The pottery assemblage comprised 43 sherds with a total weight of 137g. It was made up of a mixture of medieval and later wares, although most of the medieval material was redeposited in later contexts. The types found are noted in Table 2.

The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the region. Most of the pottery was retrieved from topsoil and sub-soil contexts. The small average sherd size and the fact that most of the pottery is abraded to a greater or lesser degree reflects this. Two sherds (14g)

TR	Pottery (Medi)		Pottery (PM-Mod)		CBM		Lithics		Clay Pipe Count	Glass Count	Iron Count	Stone Count	Ind Waste Wgt	Dating
	Count	Wgt	Count	Wgt	Count	Wgt	Count	Wgt						
1	–	–	1	1g	2	10g	24	97g	–	–	–	–	28g	?Meso, Mod
2	6	25g	6	17g	6	291g	37	92g	1	1	4	–	57g	Medi, PM, Mod
3	–	–	5	25g	1	9g	13	25g	–	–	–	1	3g	PM, Mod
4	–	–	4	6g	2	27g	17	13g	–	–	–	–	6g	PM, Mod
5	–	–	2	2g	–	–	11	18g	–	–	–	–	5g	PM
6	1	24g	7	10g	2	2g	11	19g	1	1	1	–	<0.5g	Medi, PM, Mod
7	–	–	2	3g	5	10g	6	66g	–	–	–	–	6g	PM, Mod
8	1	5g	8	19g	10	39g	32	121g	1	1	4	–	14g	Medi, PM, Mod
Total	**8**	**54g**	**35**	**83g**	**28**	**388g**	**151**	**451g**	**3**	**3**	**9**	**1**	**119g**	**–**

TABLE 1

Quantification of finds by trench, with spot dating

Fabric code	Fabric name	Description	Sherds	Wgt	Dating
HGW	Hertfordshire Grey Ware	Reduced sandy wares, probably from a number of sources, some of which are as-yet unknown (Turner-Rugg 1993).	1	3g	mid 12th – 14th century
ELY	Ely Ware	Generic name for a quartz sand and calcareous tempered group of pottery fabrics mainly manufactured in Ely, but also with a second possible source in the Hunts. Fenland. (Spoerry 2008).	4	42g	mid 12th - 15th century
GRIM	Grimston Ware	Wheel-thrown. Dark grey sandy fabric, usually with grey surfaces, although orange-red and (less commonly) buff surfaces are known. Manufactured at the eponymous production centre near Kings Lynn, Norfolk. (Leah 1994).	1	1g	13th – 15th century
LMT	Late Medieval Ware	Hard reddish-orange pottery with sand visible in the clay body, from a number of East Anglian sources Pale orange and dark green glazes, wide range of utilitarian vessel types (eg Anderson et al 1996).	2	8g	1400 – 1550
FREC	Frechen/Cologne Stoneware Stonewares	Hard, grey, salt-glazed stoneware fabrics (Gaimster 1997).	1	3g	1550 - 1750
GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	Fine sandy earthenware, usually with a brown or green glaze, occurring in a range of utilitarian forms. Such 'country pottery' was first made in the 16th century, and in some areas continued in use until the 19th century (Brears 1969).	12	39g	16th – 19th century
TGE	Anglo-Dutch Tin-glazed Earthenware	Fine white earthenware, occasionally pinkish or yellowish core. Thick white tin glaze, with painted cobalt blue or polychrome decoration. Range of table and display wares such as mugs, plates, dishes, bowls and vases (Orton 1988).	2	2g	17th – early 18th century
SMW	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Hard buff fabric with distinctive purplish-brown glaze. Usually fine drinking pottery, but chamber pots and other more utilitarian vessels also known.	1	1g	late 17th – 18th century
MOD	Miscellaneous 19th and 20th century wares	Mass-produced white earthenwares, stonewares etc.	19	38g	19th-20th century
Total	**–**	**–**	**43**	**137g**	**–**

TABLE 2

Pottery fabric type series

of medieval pottery recovered from ditch [212] (213) are associated with no later finds, and thus potentially date this feature. However, the low sherd count means this dating is by no means certain.

Ceramic building material

The ceramic building material assemblage numbers 28 sherds (388g). There were two fragments (238g) of hand-made brick found in ditch [206] (207). None of the dimensions were complete but they are most likely to be of late medieval or post-medieval date. They were the only finds from this feature but for one iron nail and thus may date the feature.

The remaining finds (26 sherds, 150g) are all of tile. They all had similar sandy fabrics and are of medieval or later date. As with the pottery, most was abraded and came from topsoil or sub-soil contexts. Two fragments stratified in pit [204] (205) are associated only with pottery that could all have been deposited in the 16th century and they may be contemporary with this date.

Lithics

The lithics recovered numbers 151 pieces (451g), and could all be Mesolithic in date.

The material was fairly homogenous in raw material and character. Most of the assemblage (132 pieces, 87%) was recovered by sieving 90 litre samples of topsoil and subsoil deposits using a coarse sieve.

Most of assemblage comprised small pebble flint in dark grey colours with very variable grain and quality. There were only two examples of potentially larger nodules. The pieces were typically small, only 12 examples measured over 30mm and none measured over 50mm. There was a substantial quantity of well used cores including many

Context	Pottery (Medi)		Pottery (PM-Mod)		CBM		Lithics		Clay Pipe Count	Glass Count	*Dating
	Count	Wgt	Count	Wgt	Count	Wgt	Count	Wgt			
101	–	–	1	1g	2	10g	7	52g	–	–	Mod
102	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	34g	–	–	?Meso
105	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	11g	–	–	?Meso
201	–	–	1	1g	1	22g	11	13g	–	1	Mod
202	–	–	4	4g	1	3g	13	27g	1	–	Mod
205	4	11g	1	12g	2	28g	6	27g	–	–	16th?
207	–	–	–	–	2	238g	–	–	–	–	16th?
209	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	?
213	2	14g	–	–	–	–	7	25g	–	–	M12th-15th?
215	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	?
301	–	–	3	12g	–	–	9	11g	–	–	PM/Mod
302	–	–	2	13g	1	9g	4	14g	–	–	Mod
401	–	–	–	–	1	13g	9	5g	–	–	PM
402	–	–	4	6g	1	14g	8	8g	–	–	Mod
501	–	–	2	2g	–	–	8	9g	–	–	PM/Mod
502	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	9g	–	–	?
601	–	–	2	2g	2	2g	10	14g	1	1	Mod
602	1	24g	5	8g	–	–	1	5g	–	–	Mod
701	–	–	2	3g	–	–	4	40g	–	–	Mod
702	–	–	–	–	5	10g	2	26g	–	–	PM
801	–	–	6	11g	6	10g	7	21g	–	–	Mod
802	1	5g	2	8g	4	29g	25	100g	1	1	PM
Total	**8**	**54g**	**35**	**83g**	**28**	**388g**	**151**	**451g**	**2**	**2**	**–**

*all dates are based on only a handful of finds and should thus be used with caution

TABLE 3

Finds dating summary by context showing quantification of datable finds
Largely undiagnostic finds such as iron, industrial waste and stone are not included

examples of very small exhausted cores or potential core fragments. The rest of the assemblage was made up of small flakes, chips and indeterminate pieces although there are some examples of tools.

The tools include ten flakes with edge retouch, three small scrapers, two notched flakes, a notched blade and a small piercer/awl. The small flakes, notches, small scrapers (as small as 11mm), burin/awl and neatly retouched flakes indicate a late Mesolithic date. While there may be material present from other periods, there are no diagnostic indicators to confirm any other phases of lithic use.

No marked concentrations were noted, although subsoil (802) yielded the highest quantity of lithic finds. Six pieces, including a notched flake were stratified within sub-oval cut [104] (105). No other finds were found within this feature and thus a tentative late Mesolithic date for it can be hypothesized. The only other stratified lithics were clearly residual, associated with medieval and post-medieval pottery in Trench 2.

Thus almost all of the assemblage can be considered residual. It indicates that low-level Mesolithic activity took place in the area. The type of occupation and activities carried out in the Mesolithic are often short term and ephemeral in nature and are thus very rarely well preserved.

Other finds

Other finds are typically post-medieval and modern in date. These include three clay pipe stems and three sherds of bottle glass. An unusual sherd of the latter is a base of a small phial of a type in use in the 17th and 18th centuries. The nine iron finds are mostly nails but for one large spike and an obviously modern screw. A slate fragment is of uncertain date. The only of these finds to be stratified are the iron spike, found isolated in rectilinear feature [214] (215) and a nail associated with late medieval or early post-medieval brick in ditch [206] (207).

Lastly, 119g of light, vesicular slag fragments were recovered along with a very small quantity (<0.5g) of magnetic residues. They may indicate some kind of metalworking in the vicinity. There are no particular concentrations. The only stratified finds are the fragment of magnetic residue recovered from ditch [208] (209) and 2g of light slag found in ditch [212] (213). The latter is associate with two sherds of medieval pottery.

Finds discussion

The assemblage is small, little is stratified and most appears to be residual. It indicates low level activity in the Mesolithic, medieval, post-medieval and modern periods. The finds might indicate specific dating for certain features, most notably a possible late Mesolithic date for cut [104] (105) and a possible medieval date for ditch [212] (213). However, the low numbers of finds means this dating evidence should be used with extreme caution. A summary of this dating evidence is shown in Table 3.

3.4 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

LAURA BAILEY & TIM HOLDEN

Introduction

Five samples, ranging in volume from 10 to 40 litres, were received for palaeoenvironmental assessment. The site comprised evidence for activity in the prehistoric, and medieval/post-medieval periods, in the form of pits, linear features and a posthole. The samples were taken from the fills of pits and ditches. The aims of the assessment were to assess the presence, preservation and abundance of any environmental remains in the samples and to characterize the assemblage as far as possible.

Methodology

Bulk samples were subjected to flotation and wet sieving in a Siraf-style flotation machine. The floating debris (the flot) was collected in a 250 µm sieve and, once dry, scanned using a binocular microscope. Any material remaining in the flotation tank (retent) was wet-sieved through a 1mm mesh and air-dried. All samples were scanned using a stereomicroscope at magnifications of x10 and up to x100. Identifications, where provided, were confirmed using modern reference material and seed atlases including Cappers et al (2006).

Results

Results of the assessment are presented in Appendix 3.1 (Retent sample results) and Appendix 3.2 (Flotation sample results). Material suitable for AMS (Accelerated Mass Spectrometry) radiocarbon dating is shown in the tables.

Wood charcoal

A small amount of heavily fragmented, abraded, wood charcoal was present in the flots. None of the charcoal recovered was of a suitable size for AMS dating.

Cereal grain

Single, heavily abraded cereal grains thought to be wheat (c.f. Triticum sp.) were present in the fill (215) of feature [214] and the fill (204) of pit [205] (Appendix 3.2).

Other charred plant remains

A small number of knotgrass (Polygonum sp.) 'seeds' were present in all samples. A small number of fat hen (Chenopodium sp.) 'seeds' were present in the fill (105) of Pit [104]. Both are species commonly found in waste places and on arable land.

Molluscs

Several well-preserved shells from terrestrial molluscs were present. The largest number of shells were present in the fill (215) of rectilinear feature [214]. Many retained good coloration and delicate surface detailing and were almost certainly modern intrusions.

Marine mollusc shell was also present. Small fragments of mussel (Mytilus edulis) shell were present in four contexts (Appendix 3.1). The greatest amount of mussel shell was present in the fill (205) of pit [204]. A small amount of mussel shell was hand collected from the fill (207) of ditch [206] and topsoil (201). A single fragment of possible oyster shell was also hand collected from deposit (802).

Discussion

The environmental assemblage offers some insight into site economy.

The presence of marine molluscs is of interest, given the distance of Isleham from the coast. The largest amount of marine shell was recovered from the fill (205) of a feature interpreted as a quarry pit [204] backfilled with midden material. The feature also contained bone and possible Medieval pottery.

Large marine shell assemblages have been recovered from medieval deposits at nearby site, Fordham road, Isleham, Cambridgeshire (Newton 2006) and Isleham recreational ground (Rees 2014), suggesting that the transportation of mussels from the coast to Isleham during the Medieval period was not unusual. It is likely that the mussels were transported from the coast in brine water, where they would have been kept fresh for several days (Philips 2006). Shellfish were commonly eaten in medieval times, as they were religiously consumed on Fridays and during Lent. Their shells would have been discarded in midden, away from habitation (Fosberry 2014).

A fragment of oyster shell was also recovered from natural gravelly clay. However, the recovery of a single shell, doesn't definitively suggest that it was a major dietary component.

The presence of cereal grain, albeit in small quantities, suggests that it was being used on site. However, the small number present, and abraded nature suggests that they were probably not directly related to the features from which they were recovered.

The weed seeds recovered undoubtedly reflect the local flora. Fat hen and knotgrass are typically found in disturbed and cultivated ground. It is therefore likely that they were growing in the site, or incidentally collected with crops or fuel wood.

3.5 FAUNAL REMAINS ASSESSMENT

DAVID HENDERSON

Bone was recovered from seven contexts, both by hand collection and from the retents of sieved samples. Almost all the bone was in a very poor state of preservation, with much erosion and root-etching of the surface and poor structural integrity. This prevented recording of any potential pathology or marks of butchery. The species present are listed in the table below.

Context	Sample	Wt(g)	Preservation	Species present
(101)	–	8	Poor	Cattle: 1 tooth
(205)	–	7	Very poor	?Sheep: 1
(207)	–	21	Very poor	Dog: 6 (single skeleton), Sheep: 1
(213)	203	<1	Good	Non-identifiable: 2 burnt
(215)	201	<1	Good	Small mammal: 1
(215)	–	20	Poor	Cattle: 1, Non-identifiable: 2
(602)	–	1	Fair	Bird: 1 (?domestic fowl)
(802)	–	2	Very poor	??Sheep: 1

TABLE 4

Animal bone species

No further analysis is required of this small assemblage.

4 DESCRIPTION OF THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE HERITAGE ASSETS

The local and regional research contexts are provided by Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England (Medlycott, 2011).

In Section 2.1 of this document we identified research aims relating to the settlement inter-relations, land exploitation, hoarding and site signature in the Bronze Age. Also Roman settlement typology, Anglo-Saxon fieldscapes and medieval water management and land reclamation. Having completed the fieldwork we have identified the following heritage assets:

Description of HA	TR	Feature	Significance of HA (Low, Medium, High) and of local, regional, national, international interest
HA 1: Evidence for prehistoric activity	1, 2, 8	[104]	Medium archaeological significance of local and regional interest
HA 2: Evidence for medieval/ post-medieval activity	2	[204], [206], [208], [212], [214]	Medium significance of local and regional interest

TABLE 5

Heritage Assets recorded during intrusive evaluation

5 CONCLUSIONS

The archaeological investigation successfully characterised the nature and extent of the archaeological activity on the site which dated to the prehistoric (Mesolithic), medieval and post-medieval periods.

Mesolithic activity on site was represented by unstratified flints (small pebble cores, flakes and blades) recovered by sieving of topsoil and subsoil; 87% of the lithics were identified this way. Lithics were recovered from all trench positions with concentrations around Trenches 2 and 8, the majority of which coming from the subsoil of Trench 8.

In Trench 1 was an isolated pit that contained only flints (6 pieces). This suggests that the feature may be of Mesolithic date, however, the pit was very shallow and irregular and it is possible that the artefacts were accumulating in a later feature from the surrounding subsoil. A very similar pit was present in Trench 3, which contained no finds.

The quantity of flint present within the topsoil and subsoil shows that prehistoric activity was taking place. No in situ working surfaces or structures were found and the general scatter of artefacts suggests transient use of the site, exploiting its location close to the fen edge.

Medieval and post-medieval activity was clearest in Trench 2 represented by a boundary, demarked by a ditch; a possible rectangular building and quarrying.

This ditch was aligned NW-SE and may represent a back-plot boundary. It appeared to be long-lived and to have been restated at least once. The pottery, CBM and iron finds recovered from the ditches suggests the boundary was established in the later medieval or early post-medieval period and may have continued into the nineteenth century. The distribution of finds within the trench suggest that the boundary shifted slightly SW over time.

Within and parallel to the boundary was a quarry pit which has been assigned a 16th century date based on the pottery and one piece of tile recovered during excavation. The function of this quarry would have been to provide 'clunch' a soft stone, for local building purposes.

On the village side of the boundary were a rectilinear gully and posthole indicating the position of possible building. No upstanding remains were present in the trench, suggesting the building was of relatively slight construction – such as a field barn, or lean-to. The presence of small brick fragments and an iron spike from the gully suggest that the building is of post-medieval date.

Within the ditch terminus was a small amount of metal slag which could be suggestive of metal working taking place in the vicinity, or the demolition of the building.

All of the features recorded in the DA were sealed by modern subsoil. The presence and depth of subsoil and topsoil was consistent in all the trenches.

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7 APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 SITE REGISTER

Appendix 1.1 Trench register

Trench	Orientation	Depth	Description	Length
1	NW-SE	0.44	Topsoil (101) over subsoil (102) over natural (103). One shallow pit [104].	30m
2	NE-SW	0.45	Topsoil (201) over subsoil (202) over natural (203). Concentration of activity - one quarry feature [204]; three ditches [206], [210] and [212]; one ditch terminus [208]; one rectilinear feature [214]; and one posthole [216].	30m
3	WSW-ENE	0.43	Topsoil (301) over subsoil (302) over natural (303). One shallow pit [304].	30m
4	NW-SE	0.4	Topsoil (401) over subsoil (402) over natural (403). No archaeological features.	30m
5	NNW-SSE	0.4	Topsoil (501) over subsoil (502) over natural (503). No archaeological features.	30m
6	ENE-WSW	0.43	Topsoil (601) over subsoil (602) over natural (603). No archaeological features.	30m
7	NE-SW	0.41	Topsoil (701) over subsoil (702) over natural (703). No archaeological features.	30m
8	NNW-SSE	0.45	Topsoil (801) over subsoil (802) over natural (803). No archaeological features.	30m

Appendix 1.2 Context register

Context	Trench	Description	Dimensions
101	1	Topsoil: light grey brown sandy-silt with occasional small pebbles and chalk inclusions.	0-0.26m
102	1	Subsoil: mid grey brown sandy-silt with occasional small pebbles and chalk inclusions.	0.26-0.36m
103	1	Natural: light yellow white chalk (clunch).	0.36m+
104	1	Cut of sub-oval feature. Shallow with concave base. Sealed by subsoil. Mesolithic.	1.39m X 0.47m X 0.07m
105	1	Single fill of sub-oval feature [104]. Compact light grey brown silty sand. Frequent chalk inclusions. Six flint fragments recovered.	1.39m X 0.47m X 0.07m
201	2	Topsoil: light grey brown sandy-silt with occasional small pebbles and chalk inclusions.	0-0.29m
202	2	Subsoil: mid grey brown sandy-silt with occasional small pebbles and chalk inclusions.	0.29-0.38m
203	2	Natural: light yellow white chalk (clunch).	0.38m+
204	2	Cut of N-S aligned linear quarry pit. Vertical sides and flat base. Sealed by subsoil. Post-medieval. 16th century?	1.8m X 3.01m X 0.47m
205	2	Single fill of quarry pit [204]. Compact light grey brown silty sand. Frequent chalk inclusions. Contained lead glaze pottery, possible Roman pottery, bone and lithics. Finds suggestive of a homogenous topsoil backfill.	1.8m X 3.01m X 0.47m
206	2	Cut of NW-SE aligned ditch. Linear with shallow sides and concave base. Sealed by subsoil. Medieval/post-medieval. Possible drainage ditch. 16th century?	1.8m X 3.02m X 0.48m
207	2	Single fill of ditch [206]. Compact light grey brown silty sand. Frequent chalk inclusions. Contained brick fragment, square-head Fe nail and bone.	1.8m X 3.02m X 0.48m
208	2	Cut of E-W aligned ditch and terminus. Linear with rounded terminus, steep sides and concave base. Sealed by subsoil. Undated.	2.1m X 0.48m X 0.25m
209	2	Single fill of ditch terminus [208]. Compact light grey brown silty sand. Frequent chalk inclusions. Sealed by subsoil. Undated.	2.1m X 0.48m X 0.25m
210	2	Cut of very shallow or truncated NW-SE aligned linear ditch. Narrower towards NW end. Gently sloping sides and flat base. Sealed by subsoil. Undated.	1.8m X 1.11m X 0.08m
211	2	Single fill of ditch [210]. Compact light grey brown silty sand. Frequent chalk inclusions. Sealed by subsoil. Undated.	1.8m X 1.11m X 0.08m
212	2	Cut of shallow NW-SE aligned linear ditch. Gently sloping sides with flat base. Sealed by subsoil. M 12-15th century?	1.8m X 2.35m X 0.24m

Context	Trench	Description	Dimensions
213	2	Single fill of ditch [212]. Compact light grey brown silty sand. Frequent chalk inclusions. Two sherds of pottery recovered. Sealed by subsoil. M 12-15th century?	1.8m X 2.35m X 0.24m
214	2	Cut of shallow rectilinear feature. Short axis aligned NW-SE, long axis aligned NE-SW. Gradual sloped sides with a concave base. Medieval/post-medieval.	Short axis - 1.6m X 0.65m Long axis - 4m X 0.65m X 0.18m
215	2	Single fill of rectilinear feature [214]. Compact light grey brown silty sand. Frequent chalk inclusions. Contained brick fragment, bone and an Fe spike. Sealed by subsoil. Medieval/post-medieval.	Short axis - 1.6m X 0.65m Long axis - 4m X 0.65m X 0.18m
216	2	Cut of round posthole. Gently sloping sides with a concave base. Possibly associated with rectilinear feature [214]. Sealed by subsoil. Undated.	0.2m X 0.4m X 0.22m
217	2	Single fill of posthole [216]. Compact light grey brown silty sand. Frequent moderate sized chalk inclusions, likely packing material. Sealed by subsoil. Undated.	0.2m X 0.4m X 0.22m
301	3	Topsoil: light grey brown sandy-silt with occasional small pebbles and chalk inclusions.	0.0.3m
302	3	Subsoil: mid grey brown sandy-silt with occasional small pebbles and chalk inclusions.	0.3-0.38m
303	3	Natural: light yellow white chalk (clunch).	0.38m+
304	3	Cut of very shallow or truncated sub-circular pit. Very shallow sides with a concave base. Undated.	1.43m X 0.61m X 0.08m
305	3	Single fill of shallow pit [304]. Compact light grey brown silty sand. Sealed by subsoil. Undated.	1.43m X 0.61m X 0.08m
401	4	Topsoil: light grey brown sandy-silt with occasional small pebbles and chalk inclusions.	0-0.3m
402	4	Subsoil: mid grey brown sandy-silt with occasional small pebbles and chalk inclusions.	0.3-0.35m
403	4	Natural: light yellow white silty-chalk .	0.35m+
501	5	Topsoil: light grey brown sandy-silt with occasional small pebbles and chalk inclusions.	0-0.33m
502	5	Subsoil: mid grey brown sandy-silt with occasional small pebbles and chalk inclusions.	0.33-0.37m
503	5	Natural: light yellow white silty-chalk.	0.37m+
601	6	Topsoil: light grey brown sandy-silt with occasional small pebbles and chalk inclusions.	0-0.17m
602	6	Subsoil: mid grey brown sandy-silt with occasional small pebbles and chalk inclusions.	0.17-0.4m
603	6	Natural: light yellow white silty-chalk.	0.4m+
701	7	Topsoil: light grey brown sandy-silt with occasional small pebbles and chalk inclusions.	0-0.15m
702	7	Subsoil: mid grey brown sandy-silt with occasional small pebbles and chalk inclusions.	0.15-0.38m
703	7	Natural: light yellow white silty-chalk.	0.38m+
801	8	Topsoil: light grey brown sandy-silt with occasional small pebbles and chalk inclusions.	0-0.15m
802	8	Subsoil: mid grey brown sandy-silt with occasional small pebbles and chalk inclusions.	0.15-0.41m
803	8	Natural: light yellow white silty-chalk.	0.41m+

Appendix 1.3 Photographic register

Photo	B&W	Digital	Facing	Description
1	1	P6150001	NE	Trench shot - Trench 7
2	2	P6150002	NNW	Trench shot - Trench 5
3	3	P6150003	ENE	Trench shot - Trench 3
4	4	P6150004	NW	Trench shot - Trench 1
5	5	P6150005	NE	Trench shot - Trench 2
6	6	P6150006	SE	Trench shot - Trench 4
7	7	P6150007	WSW	Trench shot - Trench 6

Photo	B&W	Digital	Facing	Description
8	8	P6150008	SSE	Trench shot - Trench 8
9	9	P6160009	S	Post-ex shot of quarry feature [204]
10	10	–	NE	Post-ex shot of ditch terminus [208]
11	11	P6160010	N	Post-ex shot of ditch [206]
12	/	P6160011	W	Post-ex shot of ditch terminus [208]
13	12	P6160012	SE	Post-ex shot of ditch [210]
14	13	P6160013	NW	Post-ex shot of ditch [212]

Photo	B&W	Digital	Facing	Description
15	14	P6160014	SW	Post-ex shot of rectilinear feature [214] and posthole [216]
16	–	P6160015	S	Post-ex shot of posthole [216]
17	15	P6170016	S	Post-ex shot of feature [304]
18	16	P6170017	W	Post-ex shot pf prehistoric pit (poss.) [104]
19	17	P6180018	NE	Post-ex trench shot - Trench 2
20	18	–	–	ID shot

Appendix 1.4 Sample register

Sample	Context	Sample type	Volume (ltr)	% of context	Qty	Description
101	105	Bulk	10	100	1	Finds recovery and flots - Possible Med/Post-med rectilinear feature
201	215	Bulk	40	40	4	Finds recovery and flots - Possible Med/Post-med quarry
202	205	Bulk	40	10	4	Finds recovery and flots - Possible prehistoric pit
203	213	Bulk	40	20	4	Finds recovery and flots - Possible medieval ditch
204	209	Bulk	40	40	4	Finds recovery and flots - Possible ditch terminus, undated

APPENDIX 2 FINDS CATALOGUE

Context	Sample	Qty	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Description	Spot Date
101	–	2	10	CBM	Tile	–	Mod
101	–	–	28	Industrial Waste	Slag	light, vitrified lump and fragments	–
101	–	7	52	Lithics	Core, debitage & tools	multi-directional core with unprepared or simple platforms, has produced a mixture of wide flakes and some blades; indeterminate piece with possible retouched edge; small broken flake (12mmmax) with one abruptly retouched edge; four flakes	?Meso
101	–	1	1	Pottery (Mod)	MOD	Modern	19th-present
102	–	11	34	Lithics	Core, debitage & tool	four small pebble cores, three of which are exhausted, simple prepared platforms visible; one notched flake; one edge retouched flake, possible fashioned as a piercer; four flakes; and a chip	?Meso
105	–	6	11	Lithics	Core, debitage & tool	small exhausted pebble core; notched flake; four flakes	?Meso
201	–	1	22	CBM	Tile	–	PM
201	–	1	3	Glass	Bottle	small phial base kick	17th-18th
201	–		40	Industrial Waste	Slag	light, vitrified lump and fragments	–
201	–	1	5	Iron	Screw	–	20th-present
201	–	11	13	Lithics	Debitage	possible core fragment; two scrapers, one 11mm max; one edge retouched flake; five flakes; an indeterminate piece; and a burnt fragment.	–
201	–	1	1	Pottery (PM)	SMW	Staffordshire Manganese Ware	L17th-18th

Context	Sample	Qty	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Description	Spot Date
202	–	1	3	CBM	Tile	–	PM
202	–	1	2	Clay Pipe	Stem	narrow bore	18th-20th
202	–	1	22	Iron	Nail	–	–
202	–	13	27	Lithics	Debitage	small abraded multi directional pebble core; small exhausted core fragment; small flake with abrupt edge retouch to entire left lateral and inverse acute to abrupt retouch to right lateral medial to distal point, probable piercer; thick flake with inverse notch at proximal end; six flakes; and two chips	–
202	–	2	2	Pottery (Mod)	MOD	Modern	19th-present
202	–	1	1	Pottery (PM)	TGE	Tin-glazed Earthenware	17th-E18th
202	–	1	1	Pottery (PM)	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	M16th-19th
205	–	2	28	CBM	Tile	–	L Medi?
205	–	2	27	Lithics	Debitage	burnt wedge shaped nodule fragment, likely used as part of a core; and a flake	–
205	202	4	0	Lithics	Debitage	two small flakes; and two chips	–
205	–	1	1	Pottery (Medi)	GRIM	Grimston Ware	13th-15th
205	–	1	3	Pottery (Medi)	LMT	Late Medieval Ware	15th-M16th
205	–	1	3	Pottery (Medi)	HGW	Hertfordshire Grey Ware	M12th-14th
205	–	1	4	Pottery (Medi)	ELY	Ely Ware	M12th-15th
205	–	1	12	Pottery (PM)	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	M16th-19th
207	–	2	238	CBM	Brick	–	16thC?
207	–	1	5	Iron	Nail	–	–
209	–		0	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	potential hammerscale	–
213	–		2	Industrial Waste	Slag	light, vitrified fragments	–
213	203	7	25	Lithics	Core & debitage	multi platform and multi directional core; flake; two burnt flake fragments; and two chips	–
213	–	2	14	Pottery (Medi)	ELY	Ely Ware	M12th-15th
215	–	1	152	Iron	Spike	–	–
301	–		15	Industrial Waste	Slag	light vitrified lump	–
301	–	9	11	Lithics	Core, debitage & tool	four small exhausted core fragments; one small scraper; one flake; one indeterminate piece; and two chips	–
301	–	3	12	Pottery (PM)	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	M16th-19th
301	–	1	2	Stone	Slate	fragment	–
302	–	1	9	CBM	Tile	–	Mod
302	–	–	3	Industrial Waste	Slag	light, vitrified fragments	–
302	–	4	14	Lithics	Debitage	indeterminate piece possible used as core; two indeterminate pieces; a flake	–
302	–	2	13	Pottery (Mod)	MOD	Modern	19th-present
401	–	1	13	CBM	Tile	–	PM
401	–	9	5	Lithics	Core & debitage	three probable exhausted core fragments; five small flakes; and an indeterminate piece	–
402	–	1	14	CBM	Tile	–	PM
402	–	–	6	Industrial Waste	Slag	light vitrified lump	–

Context	Sample	Qty	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Description	Spot Date
402	–	8	8	Lithics	Core, debitage & tool	small exhausted platform core fragment; small possible bipolar core; two edge retouched distal end fragments; and 4 flakes	–
402	–	3	4	Pottery (Mod)	MOD	Modern	19th-present
402	–	1	2	Pottery (PM)	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	M16th-19th
501	–	8	9	Lithics	Core, debitage & tool	small notched flake; small edge retouched flake; and five six flakes	
501	–	2	2	Pottery (PM)	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	M16th-19th
502	–		5	Industrial Waste	Slag	small dense limp of slag	–
502	–	3	9	Lithics	Debitage	three flakes	–
601	–	2	2	CBM	Tile	–	Mod
601	–	1	3	Clay Pipe	Stem	narrow bore	18th-20th
601	–	1	3	Glass	Bottle	green body sherd, good condition	17th-present
601	–	–	0	Industrial Waste	Slag	light, vitrified fragment	–
601	–	1	7	Iron	Nail	–	–
601	–	10	14	Lithics	Core, debitage & tool	one possible core (tablet shaped and patinated with removals around two edges) and three possible exhausted cores or core fragment; small edge retouched flake, small area of retouch to right distal edge, next to break, abrupt but on a thin edge ; five flakes	–
601	–	2	2	Pottery (Mod)	MOD	Modern	19th-present
602	–	1	5	Lithics	Debitage	indeterminate piece	
602	–	1	24	Pottery (Medi)	ELY	Ely Ware	M12th-15th
602	–	3	4	Pottery (Mod)	MOD	Modern	19th-present
602	–	2	4	Pottery (PM)	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	M16th-19th
701	–	–	1	Industrial Waste	Slag	light, vitrified fragment	–
701	–	4	40	Lithics	Core & debitage	thick flake used as platform core; thick patinated and abraded flake either with thick abrupt retouch or used as platform core; small indeterminate piece, possible core fragment; and a burnt flake fragment	–
701	–	2	3	Pottery (Mod)	MOD	Modern	19th-present
702	–	5	10	CBM	Tile	–	PM
702	–	–	5	Industrial Waste	Slag	light, vitrified lump and fragment	–
702	–	2	26	Lithics	Core	multi directional pebble core; and single platform pebble core	–
801	–	6	10	CBM	Tile	–	Mod
801	–		14	Industrial Waste	Slag	light, vitrified lump and fragment	–
801	–	2	5	Iron	Nail	–	–
801	–	7	21	Lithics	Debitage	platform core; notched platform trimming blade, notch to right of lateral near proximal end; four flakes; and an indeterminate piece	–
801	–	4	9	Pottery (Mod)	MOD	Modern	19th-present
801	–	1	1	Pottery (PM)	TGE	Tin-glazed Earthenware	17th-E18th
801	–	1	1	Pottery (PM)	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	M16th-19th
802	–	4	29	CBM	Tile	–	PM
802	–	1	3	Clay Pipe	Stem	wide bore, sooted	17th-18th
802	–	1	1	Glass	Bottle	natural coloured body sherd, good condition	17th-present

Context	Sample	Qty	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Description	Spot Date
802	–	2	15	Iron	Nail	–	–
802	–	25	100	Lithics	Core, debitage & Tool	two abraded platform cores and 5 probable small exhausted cores/core frags; two scrapers of irregular shape with abrupt retouch; one wide flake with abrupt retouch to the right lateral at proximal end only; 14 flakes; and two chips	–
802	–	1	5	Pottery (Medi)	LMT	Late Medieval Ware	15th-M16th
802	–	1	5	Pottery (PM)	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	M16th-19th
802	–	1	3	Pottery (PM)	FREC	Frechen/Cologne Stoneware	M16th-M18th

APPENDIX 3 ENVIRONMENTAL TABLES

Appendix 3.1 Retent sample results

Context	Sample	Sample Vol (l)	Brick	Lithics	Industrial Waste		Unburnt bone Mammal	Shell Marine
					Fe slag	Mag res		
105	101	10	–	++	–	–	+	–
215	201	40	–	++	–	–	+	+
205	202	40	–	+++	–	–	–	++
213	203	40	+	+++	+		+	+
209	204	40	–	+++	–	+	–	+

Key: + = rare (0–5), ++ = occasional (6–15), +++ = common (15–50) and ++++ = abundant (>50)

NB charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating

Appendix 3.2 Flotation sample results

Context	Sample	Total flot Vol (ml)	Wheat	Other Charred plant remains	Charcoal Qty	Charcoal Max size (mm)	Material available for AMS	Comments
105	101	50	–	Chenopodium sp., Polygonum sp.	+	5	No	Modern roots, snail shell
215	201	200	+	Polygonum sp.	+	5	No	Modern roots, snail shell
205	202	100	+	Polygonum sp.	++	5	No	–
213	203	200	–	Polygonum sp.	+	1	–	Modern roots, snail shell
209	204	100	–	Polygonum sp.	+	5	No	Modern roots and snail shell

Key:+ = rare (1–5), ++ = occasional (6–15), +++ = common (16–50) and ++++ = abundant (>50)

NB charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating

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