

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**OLDMAN COURT (CROMWELL WORKS, SOUTH SITE),
NEW ROAD, ST IVES, CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

CHER NO. ECB 3770

Authors: Lisa Smith (Fieldwork and report) Andy Peachey (Research) Antony Mustchin (Editor)	
NGR: TL 3159 7108	Report No: 4092
District: Huntingdonshire	Site Code: AS1495
Approved: C Halpin MIfA	Project No: 4295
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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET			
Project name	<i>Oldman Court (Cromwell Works, South Site), New Road, St. Ives, Cambridgeshire. An Archaeological Evaluation.</i>		
<p><i>In June 2012 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Oldman Court (Cromwell Works, South Side), New Road, St Ives, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 3159 7108). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the redevelopment of the site comprising the construction of 14 residential units following the demolition of commercial buildings on the site (Planning Reference Hunts DC Ref. 1101075FUL).</i></p> <p><i>The evaluation revealed features in three of the five test pits and trenches. The features comprised a ditch and gullies (F1004 (TP2 & Tr.3), F1018 (Tr.3) and F1014 (TP5)), and postholes (F1006 (TP2) and F1016 (TP5)). None of the features contained finds except Gully F1014 (TP 5) which contained animal bone. The evaluation revealed deep deposits of made ground (Test Pit 1) and some modern disturbance (Test Pit 5).</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>June 2012</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>4295</i>	Site code	<i>AS1495</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>St Ives Conservation Area</i>		
Current land use	<i>Commercial/Industrial Units</i>		
Planned development	<i>Mixed residential/commercial development</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Ditch, gullies, postholes</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>undated</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Cambridgeshire</i>	<i>Huntingdonshire</i>	<i>St Ives</i>
HER for area	<i>Cambridge Historic Environment Record (CHER)</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>-</i>		
Area of site	<i>c. 2800m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 3159 7108</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>c.5m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>		
Funded by	<i>Howard Project Management Ltd, Amber Developments (St Ives) Ltd</i>		
Full title	<i>Oldman Court (Cromwell Works, South Side) New Road, St Ives, Cambridgeshire. An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Authors	<i>Lisa Smith & Andy Peachey</i>		
Report no.	<i>4092</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>June 2012 (Revised: July 2012)</i>		

**OLDMAN COURT (CROMWELL WORKS, SOUTH SIDE)
NEW ROAD, ST IVES, CAMBRIDGESHIRE
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

In June 2012 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Oldman Court (Cromwell Works, South Side), New Road, St Ives, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 3159 7108). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the redevelopment of the site comprising the construction of 14 residential units following the demolition of commercial buildings on the site (Planning Reference Hunts DC Ref. 1101075FUL).

The site lies in an area of archaeological potential in the eastern part of the core of St Ives, on the eastern bank of the Great Ouse, at c.5m AOD. It has, however, been subject to significant previous development, including the construction of an embanked railway line in the southern part of the site in the 19th century, and the construction and expansion of the buildings of the former Cromwell Engineering works.

The Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record records the presence of Roman settlement at the confluence of the Old River and Great Ouse, beneath the later Benedictine Priory which succeeded a 10th century cell (HER MCB15820). Multi-period activity, including Palaeolithic flint tools are also known from the area (HER MCB2169, 2452, 2461, 2593 & 4414). The Priory Barn, Scheduled as an Ancient Monument, lies some 150m west of the site (HER DCB454).

The evaluation revealed features in three of the five test pits and trenches. The features comprised a ditch and gullies (F1004 (TP2 & Tr.3), F1018 (Tr.3) and F1014 (TP5)), and postholes (F1006 (TP2) and F1016 (TP5)). None of the features contained finds except Gully F1014 (TP5) which contained animal bone. The evaluation revealed deep deposits of made ground (TP1) and some modern disturbance (TP5).

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In June 2012 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Oldman Court (Cromwell Works, South Side), New Road, St Ives, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 3159 7108; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the redevelopment of the site comprising the construction of 14 residential units following the demolition of commercial buildings on the site (Planning Reference Hunts DC Ref. 1101075FUL).

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a brief prepared by Kasia Gdaniec of the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET) (dated 24th February 2012), and a specification prepared by AS (dated 14th May 2012), and approved by CCC HET. The project adhered to appropriate sections of Gurney (2003) 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England', *East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14*, and the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2008).

1.3 The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to determine, as far as was possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. In addition it was hoped to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and hence assess the degree of survival of buried deposits and surviving structures of archaeological significance.

1.4 The main research issues were to identify any evidence of medieval or post-medieval activity associated with the historic core of St Ives, any evidence of earlier activity (prehistoric or Roman), and to characterise the degree of previous truncation on the site. In particular, the evaluation sought to determine the nature of the made ground recorded during the geotechnical investigation, and to identify any palaeochannels or other features present on the site, in order to determine if the site previously lay within an area of river (e.g. a braid of the Ouse), if ground reclamation was taking place, or if other activity was present on the site.

Planning policy context

1.5 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.6 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be

considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The site lies in an area of archaeological potential in the eastern part of the core of St Ives, on the eastern bank of the Great Ouse, at c.5m AOD. It has, however, been subject to significant previous development, including the construction of an embanked railway line in the southern part of the site in the 19th century, and the construction and expansion of the buildings of the former Cromwell Engineering works.

3 THE EVIDENCE

3.1 Topography, Geology and Soils

3.1.1 The site is situated on the flood plain of the River Great Ouse at c.5m AOD. The flood plain extends to a width of c.750m encompassing the historic core of St. Ives. The meandering course of the River Great Ouse passes c.150m to the west of the site on an approximately north to south course, before looping eastwards and passing c.600 to the south of the site. The 'Old River', now a bypass channel in the loop of the River Great Ouse passes c.25m from the south-western corner of the site on a north-west to south-east course. Artificial lakes (formerly gravel pits) in the loop of the River Great Ouse are situated c.250m to the south-east. The land to the north of the site, encompassing all of St. Ives rises gradually to c.10m up the shallow river valley. The flood plain, at c.5m AOD is only marginally above the level of the River Great Ouse and extends in all other directions.

3.1.2 The solid geology of the site comprises Kimmeridge Clay, overlain on the floodplain of the River Great Ouse by areas of river terrace gravels and extensive silt deposits.

3.1.3 Geotechnical investigation carried out by the client revealed significant depths of made ground or fill on the site, to some 2m+ below existing in particular in the southern part of the site, with a high water table. Geotechnical Test Pit 3 on the central western edge of the site revealed a thin layer of black organic sand above the lower sand and gravel deposits, potentially indicative of a possible palaeochannel.

3.2 Archaeological and Historical Background Fig. 3

An archaeological desk-based assessment has been undertaken, in summary (Peachey and Collins 2011:

3.2.1 The site has a potential for archaeological remains relating to occupation in the Roman, Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods. Excavations in close vicinity of the site have indicated that a Roman villa and nucleated early Anglo-Saxon settlement may be located in the area. The site is located a short distance to the east of the location believed to be central to the medieval priory that formed a focal point in the development of St. Ives. The priory was first established in the late Anglo-Saxon period and was a prosperous monastic establishment until the Dissolution in 1539. Due to the value of its masonry and building materials, the priory was extensively robbed following the Dissolution. As a result the extent and plan of the monastic precinct remains a matter of conjecture, although archaeological features and masonry have been recorded a short distance to the west and north of the site.

3.2.2 The buildings that occupy the modern site have their origin in factory buildings constructed on the site in the late 19th century by G.J. Fowell to produce agricultural machinery and traction engines. Cartographic sources indicate that these building have undergone many phases of redevelopment through the late 19th and 20th centuries. The full degree to which components of the original or early buildings remain extant or incorporated into the contemporary structures remains unclear, however the street frontage certainly includes original later 19th century to earlier 20th century brickwork belonging to original buildings that have been substantially modified. The Cambridge to Huntingdon railway line, constructed in 1847 and dismantled in the 1960s passed through the southern half of the site, and provided impetus for the development of industry along New Road. The railway was raised on an embankment, which is partially preserved in the line of the southern boundary of the site, and excavations to the west have recorded intact timber trestles and supports for the railway.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Five test pits or trenches were excavated (Fig. 2).

4.2 Undifferentiated overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision using a 180° back acting mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.60m wide toothless ditching bucket. Thereafter, all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed.

5 RESULTS

Individual test pits descriptions are presented below:

Test Pit 1 (Fig. 2)

<i>Sample section: West facing.</i> <i>0.00 = 6.82m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.66m	L1000	Demolition Debris / Made Ground. Highly mixed, loose, rubble (CBM, concrete and modern debris).
0.66 – 1.06m	L1008	Layer. Mid grey, firm, sandy silt with sparse angular gravel and occasional CBM and modern white china.
1.06 – 1.32m	L1009	Layer. Mid greyish brown, friable, sandy silt with moderate angular gravel and CBM (148g).
1.32 – 1.78m	L1010	Layer. Mid grey, firm, sandy silt with occasional angular gravel and CBM.
1.78 – 1.82m	L1011	Layer. Dark blackish grey, firm, very slightly sandy silt.
1.82 – 1.94m	L1012	Layer. Mid grey, firm, sandy silt with occasional angular gravel and CBM throughout.
1.94 – 2.80m	L1013	Layer. Mid grey, firm, sandy silt with angular gravel. It contained frequent CBM (2128g) and animal bone (1077g).
2.80m +	L1003	Natural. Mid reddish yellow, friable/loose, silty sand with patches of gravel throughout

Description: Test Pit 1 contained no features.

Layer L1013. The basal layer of the test pit contained frequent CBM including peg tiles. The latter is typical of roofing materials produced in the 16th to 18th centuries (CBM Report below). L1013 directly overlay the natural.

Test Pit 2 (Figs. 2 & 3)

<i>Sample section: South facing.</i> <i>0.00 = 5.44m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.72m	L1000	Demolition Debris / Made Ground. As above TP1.
0.72 – 1.04m	L1001	Buried ploughsoil. Dark blackish grey, firm, sandy silt with occasional CBM, angular gravel and coal.
1.04 – 1.50m	L1002	Buried ploughsoil. Mid yellowish brown, friable, sandy silt with occasional gravel. It contained animal bone (411g)
1.50m +	L1003	Natural. As above TP1.

Description: Test Pit 2 contained Post Hole F1006 and Ditch F1004.

Post Hole F1006 was rectangular (0.18 x 0.20 x 0.55m). It had vertical sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1007, was a dark reddish brown, loose, sandy silt. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1004 (3.00+ x 1.20+ x 0.36m) was aligned northwest/southeast. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1005, was a mid greyish brown, friable, sandy silt with moderate angular gravel. It contained no finds. F1004 was also recorded in Test Pit 3.

Test Pit 3 (Figs. 2 & 3)

<i>Sample section: North facing.</i> <i>0.00 = 6.54m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 1.05m	L1000	Demolition Debris / Made Ground. As above TP1.
1.05 – 1.24m	L1001	Buried ploughsoil. It contained CBM (74g). As above TP2.
1.24 – 1.50m	L1002	Buried ploughsoil. As above TP2.
1.50m +	L1003	Natural. As above TP1.

Description: Test Pit 3 contained Ditch F1004 and Gully F1018.

Ditch F1004 was also recorded in Test Pit 2 (see above).

Gully F1018 (1.90+ x 0.52 x 0.17m) was aligned east/west. It had irregular sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1019, was a mid grey brown, compact, sandy silt. It contained no finds.

Test Pit 4 (Fig. 2)

<i>Sample section: North end, west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 6.78m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 1.35m	L1000	Demolition Debris / Made Ground. As above TP1.
1.35m +	L1008	Layer. As above TP1.

<i>Sample section: South end, west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 6.76m AOD</i>		
0.00–1.62m+	L1000	Demolition Debris / Made Ground. As above TP1.

Description: Test Pit 4 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Test Pit 5 (Figs. 2 & 3)

<i>Sample section: East facing.</i> <i>0.00 = 6.91m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.40m	L1000	Demolition Debris / Made Ground. As above TP1.
0.40 – 1.04m	-	Modern made ground
1.04 – 1.12m	L1002	Buried ploughsoil. As above TP2.
1.12m +	L1003	Natural. As above TP1.

Description: Test Pit 5 contained Gully F1014 and Post Hole F1016. A modern wall traversed the test pit, and a modern pit was also present.

Gully F1014 (0.90+ x 0.35 x 0.17m) was aligned northwest/southeast. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1015, was a mid brownish grey, friable, sandy silt with occasional angular gravel. It contained animal bone (4g).

Shallow Post Hole F1016 was circular (0.45 x 0.45 x 0.09m). It had shallow sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1017, was a mid brownish grey, friable, sandy silt with occasional angular gravel. It contained no finds.

6 CONFIDENCE RATING

6.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds present.

7 DEPOSIT MODEL

7.1 Uppermost demolition debris / made ground (L1000) was present in all five test pits and trenches. It comprised a highly mixed, loose rubble. Below L1000 within Test Pit 1 were deep (2m+) deposits of made ground (L10008 – L1013). The basal deposit, L1013 contained frequent post-medieval CBM, and it directly overlay the natural, L1003. The deposits are comparable to those recorded during the geotechnical investigation which revealed significant depths (2m+) of made ground, particularly in the southern part of the site.

7.2 Below L1000 in Test Pit 4 Layer L1008, previously recorded in Test Pit 1, was present.

7.3 Test pits and trenches 2, 3 and 5 contained buried ploughsoils, L1001 and L1002. L1001 was a dark black grey, firm, sandy silt with occasional CBM, angular gravel and coal (0.19 – 0.32m thick). Below L1001, L1002 was a mid yellowish brown, friable, sandy silt with occasional gravel (0.08 – 0.49m thick).

7.4 L1002 overlay the natural, L1003, a mid reddish yellow, friable/loose, silty sand with patches of gravel throughout. It was 1.12m (TP5) – 2.80m (TP1) below the current ground surface.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 The excavated features are tabulated:

Test Pit / Trench	Context	Description	Spot date
2	F1004	Ditch	undated
	F1006	Post Hole	undated
3	F1004	Ditch	undated
	F1018	Gully	undated
5	F1014	Gully	undated
	F1016	Post Hole	undated

8.2 The evaluation revealed features in three of the five test pits and trenches. The features comprised a ditch and gullies (F1004 (TP2 & Tr.3), F1018 (Tr.3) and F1014 (TP5)), and postholes (F1006 (TP2) and F1016 (TP5)). None of the features contained finds except Gully F1014 (TP 5) which contained animal bone.

8.3 The site lies in an area of archaeological potential in the eastern part of the core of St Ives, on the eastern bank of the Great Ouse, at c.5m AOD. It has, however, been subject to significant previous development, including the construction of an embanked railway line in the southern part of the site in the 19th century, and the construction and expansion of the buildings of the former Cromwell Engineering works. Some modern features and modern made ground was recorded, particularly in Test Pits 1 and 5.

8.4 In the event the evaluation revealed undated features (Ditch F1004, Gullies F1014 and F1018, and Postholes F1006 and F1016). The alignments of the ditch and gullies appeared similar to Roman and medieval features identified through excavation (phase 2) at the nearby Priory site, c. 90m to the north-west (McDonald and Trevarthen 1998). The broadly north-west to south-east alignment of Ditch F1004 and Gully F1018 (Fig. 3) mirrored the orientation of a substantial medieval ditch (f1402) identified within trench 4 at the neighbouring site (*ibid.* 17, fig. 3); this c. 7m-wide feature was interpreted as the western boundary of the medieval priory. Likewise, Gully F1014 followed a broadly north to south trajectory, similar to elements of a Roman enclosure identified at the Priory site (*ibid.* 6ff). However, the distance between the two sites and the lack of datable material from the recent evaluation means that no firm conclusions can be drawn from these comparisons.

9 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

9.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with the finds from the site, at Cambridgeshire County Store. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

AS is grateful to Howard Project Management and Amber Developments (St Ives) Ltd for their co-operation and funding of the evaluation and for their assistance (in particular Mr Neil Roe and Mr David Barford).

AS also gratefully acknowledges the input and advice of Ms Kasia Gdaniec of the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team

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Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983 *Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales*, Harpenden

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APPENDX 1 FINDS CONCORDANCE

AS1495, St Ives

Concordance of finds by feature

Feature	Context	Test Pit	Trench	Description	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)
1001			3	Buried Ploughsoil	74	
1002			2	Buried Ploughsoil		411
1010		1		Grey Layer	148	
1013		1		Grey Layer	2128	1077

APPENDX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Ceramic Building Material

Andrew Peachey MifA

The trial trench evaluation recovered a total of 12 fragments (2350g) of predominantly post-medieval CBM.

Layer L1013 contained five large fragments (2128g) of post-medieval peg tile with circular peg holes, in both pale oxidised and cream sandy fabrics. This peg tile is typical of roofing materials produced in the 16th to 18th centuries. Seven small fragments (148g) of this type of tile were also contained in Layer L1010, but in comparison to that in Layer L1013 are highly fragmentary. In addition to the post-medieval CBM, a single fragment (74g) of modern pantile was contained in Buried Ploughsoil (Topsoil) L1001).

Animal Bone

Dr Julia E. M. Cussans

A total of 21 bones were recovered from trial trench excavations at St Ives; these derived from a total of three post-medieval and undated contexts: L1002, L1013 and Gully F1014 (L1015). Preservation was variable between the contexts with that from L1013 being rated as excellent and the remaining two contexts being rated only as ok, with these contexts showing much higher levels of abrasion. The majority of the bones could only be identified as large mammal (cattle or horse sized) and a large number of these were identified as scapula fragments from L1002, which may have all belonged to the same bone. Identified bone included two pieces of cattle humerus and a cattle mandibular third molar. This tooth was unworn and had very little root development indicating it did not come from a fully adult animal. Horse was the only other positively identified animal and was represented by a femur, a tibia and a humerus; where present, all epiphyses were fully fused indicating adult animals. No butchery or pathology was noted for any of the identified animal bone. The single fragment of large mammal bone that was recovered from Gully F1014 L1015 was the only bone with any evidence of butchery.

Environmental Samples

Dr John Summers

Introduction

During trial excavations at Cromwell Works, St. Ives, two bulk soil samples of 10-20 litres were taken for environmental archaeological assessment. Layer L1013 contained frequent post-medieval tile, while L1002 is un-dated. This report presents the results from the assessment of the bulk sample light fractions and considers the potential of the deposits for further sampling and analysis.

Methodology

The bulk samples were processed by water flotation using a Siraf type flotation tank at the Archaeological Solutions Ltd facilities, Bury St. Edmunds. The light fractions were washed onto a 250µm mesh, whilst the heavy fractions were retained in a 500µm mesh. Once dry, the light fractions were scanned under a low power stereomicroscope (x10-x30 magnification). All archaeobotanical remains were recorded using a semi-quantitative scale (X = present; XX = common; XXX = abundant). Where necessary, identifications were made using reference literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006) and a reference collection of modern seeds. Possible contaminants, such as modern roots, seeds and invertebrate fauna were also recorded using the same semi-quantitative scale in order to characterise potential biological disturbance of the deposits.

Results

The data from the assessment of the bulk sample light fractions are presented in Table 1. Only a small number of charred plant macrofossils were present, in the form of a probable oat (cf. *Avena* sp.) grain in layer 1002 and a hulled barley grain in Layer L1013. These probably represent the remains of cereals consumed at the site during the post-medieval period. It is impossible to make any more detailed interpretations of the material based on such low densities of remains.

Contaminants

Only small numbers of modern roots, seeds and molluscs (*Cecilioides acicula*) were encountered in the deposits, suggesting little biological disturbance. A large number of what appeared to be foraminifera (aquatic protozoa) were present in layer 1013. These could have come from standing water or be present as fossils (most species are marine).

Statement of potential

Based on the relatively low density of carbonised plant macrofossils and the late date of the deposits it is considered that there is little potential for further archaeobotanical sampling and analysis at the site.

References

Cappers, R. T. J., Bekker R. M. and Jans J. E. A. 2006, *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands. Groningen Archaeological Studies Volume 4*, Barkhuis Publishing, Eelde

Jacomet, S. 2006, *Identification of Cereal Remains from Archaeological Sites* (2nd edn), Laboratory of Palinology and Palaeoecology, Basel University

Site code	Sample number	Context	Feature	Feature type	Spot date	Volume (litres)	Cereals				Contaminants			Other
							Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Grain preservation	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	
AS1495	1	1002	-	Buried ploughsoil	-	20	X	-	cf. Oat (1); NFI (1)	5	X	X	XX	cf. Coal
AS1495	2	1013	-	Grey layer	Post-medieval	20	X	-	HB (1)	5	X	-	X	Numerous foraminifera

Table 1: Data from the assessment of bulk sample light fractions from Cromwell Works. Abbreviations: HB = hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*); Oat (*Avena* sp.); NFI = indeterminate cereal.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP1

F1004, facing south-east



DP2

F1004 & F1018, facing south-east



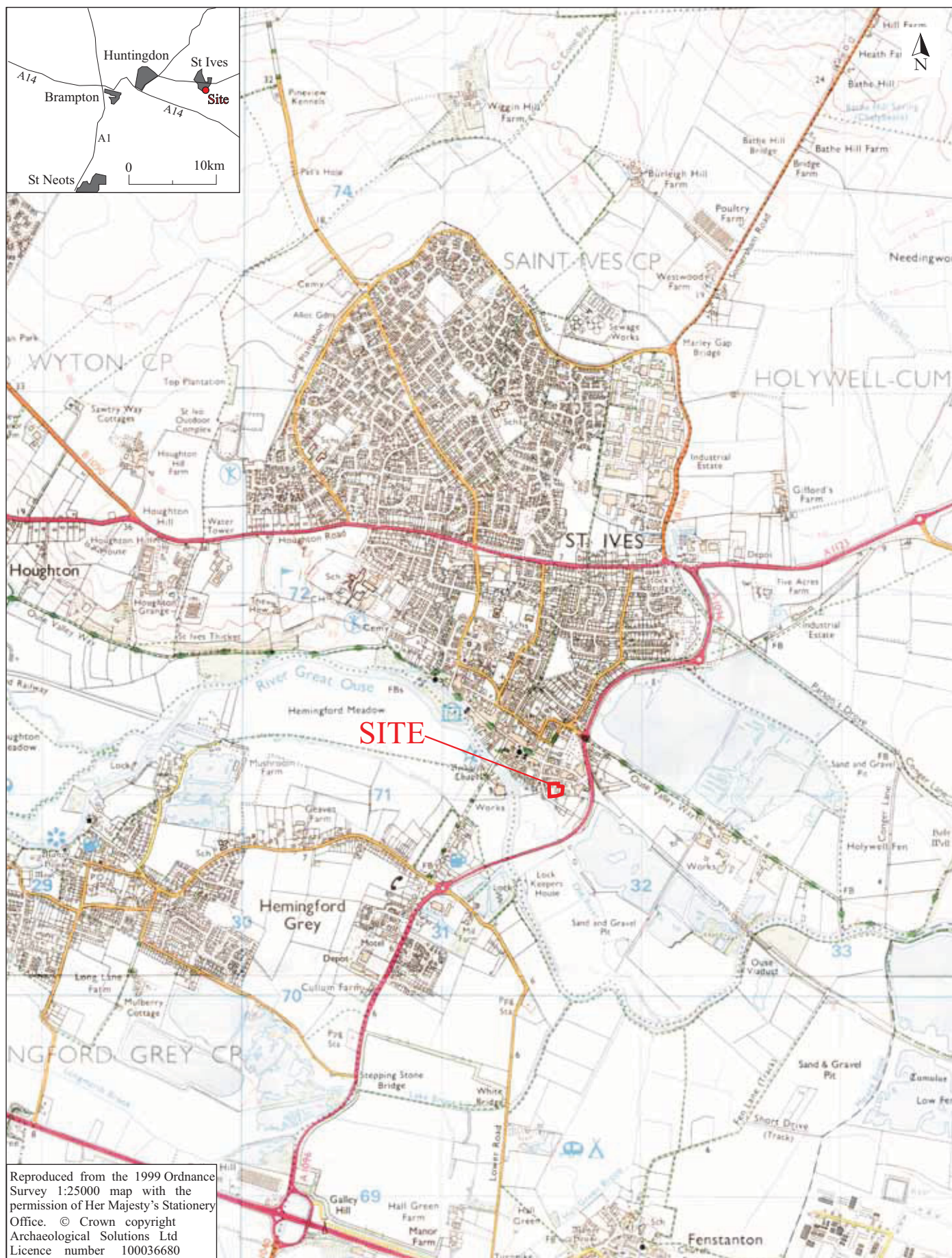
DP3

Build-up layers, Test Pit 1, facing north-east

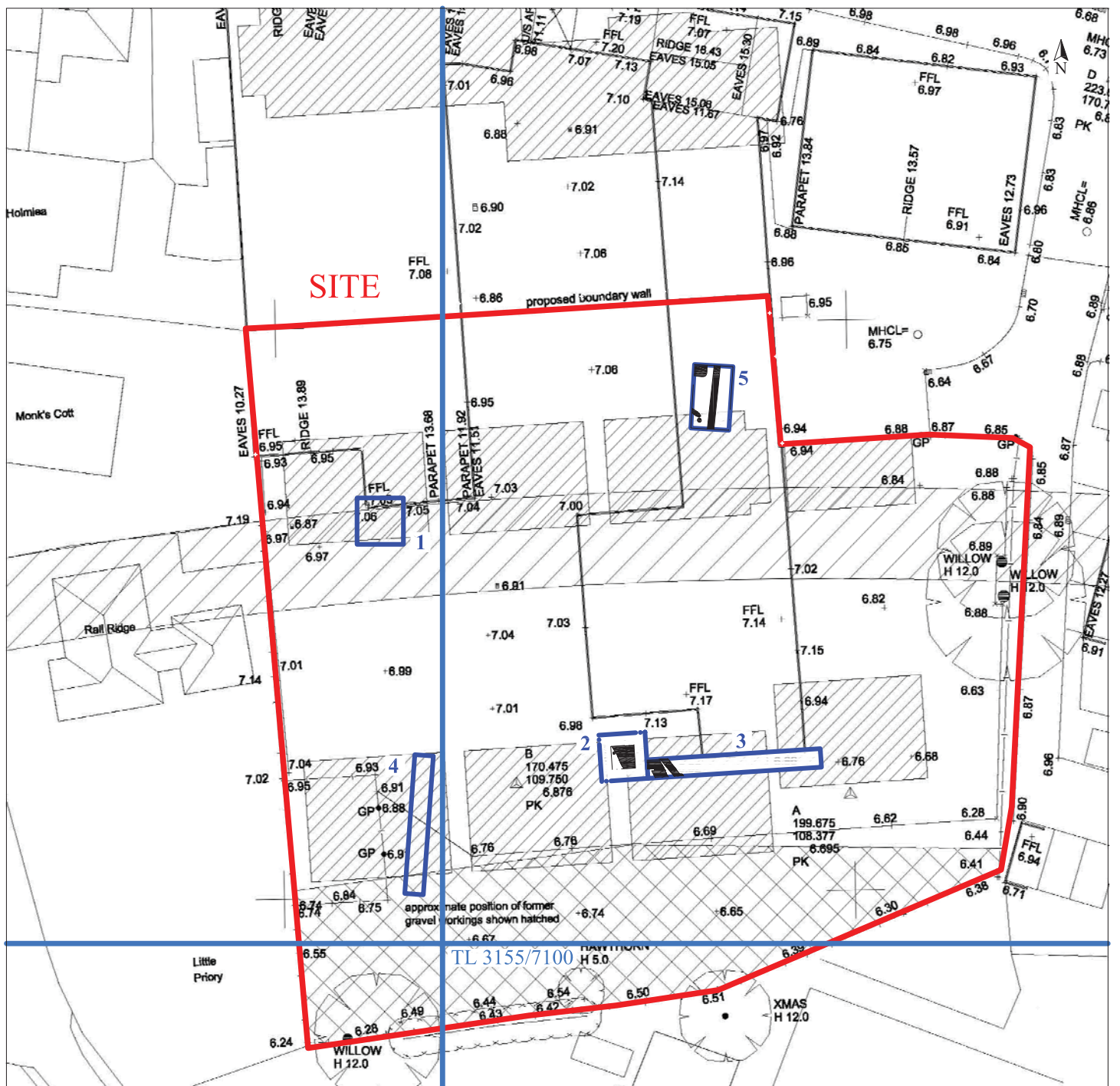


DP4

Fills and build-up layers, Test Pit 5, facing east

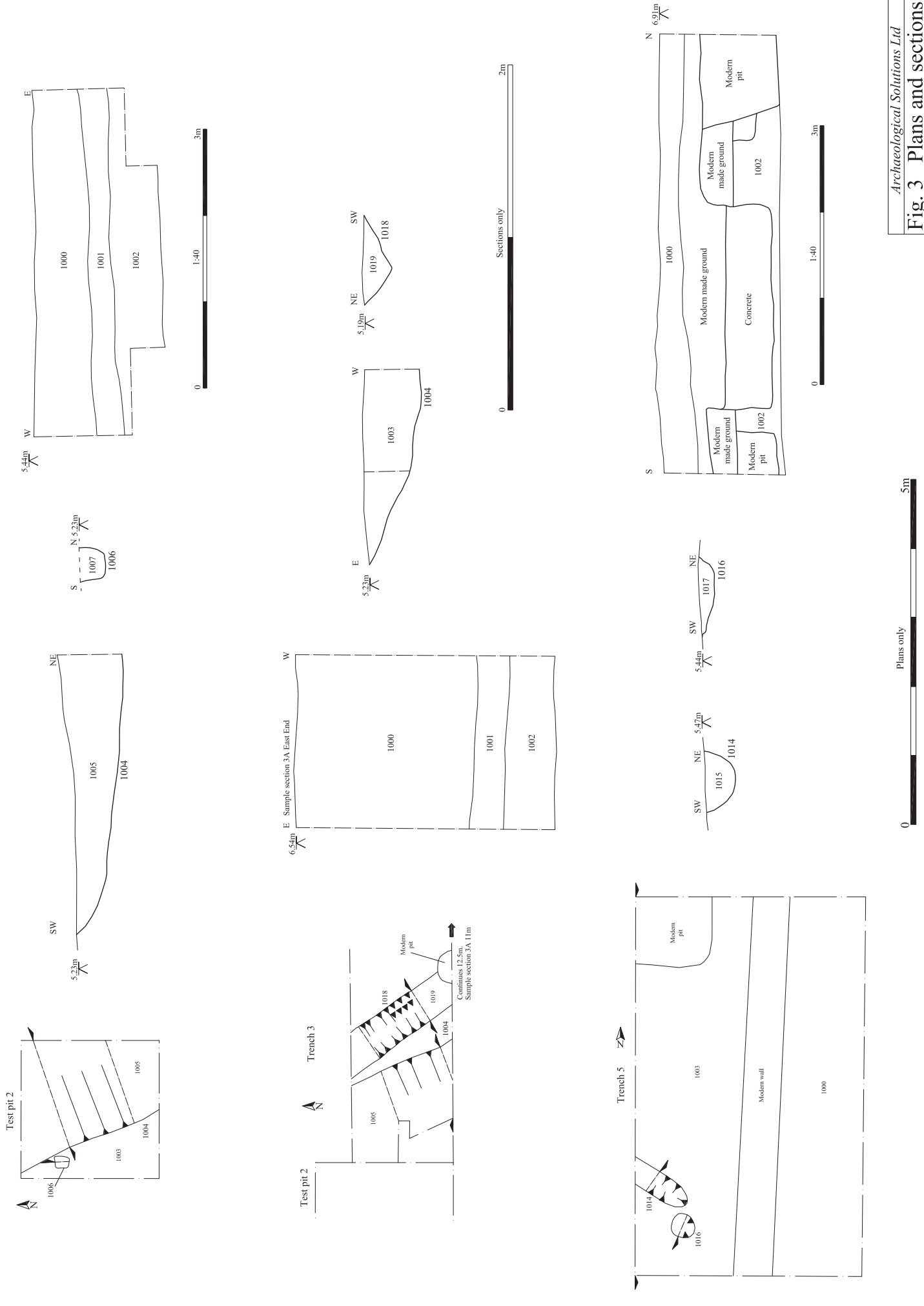


Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000



0 25m

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:500 at A4



Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 3 Plans and sections

Scale plans at 1:50, sections at 1:40 & 1:20, @ A3

0 5m

Plans only