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**67 ISAACSON ROAD, BURWELL,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

CHER: ECB 4346

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NGR: TL 5936 6629	Report No:	4787
District: East Cambridgeshire	Site Code:	ECB 4346
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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name		67 Isaacson Road, Burwell, Cambridgeshire	
<p>In February 2015 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at 67 Isaacson Road, Burwell, Cambridgeshire (NGR: TL 5936 6629). The evaluation was commissioned by Mr David Godfrey of Hyperion Homes and was undertaken in advance of the proposed construction of four further dwellings on the mature plot of land behind the existing residence. It was required to support a planning application (East Cambs Council Ref. 14/00833/FUL) and based on advice from Cambridgeshire County Council requiring a programme of archaeological work.</p> <p>The evaluation revealed three features, all located in Trench 3 at the northern end of the site. The undated features, Pit F1005 and Gully F1007, were shallow. Pit F1003 was noticeably deeper and it contained 16 sherds of Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age pottery. The archaeology, Pit F1003 in particular, relates to the settlement located directly north of the site (HER MCB18199).</p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)		February 2015	
Previous work (Y/N/?)		N	Future work N
P. number		6111	Site code ECB 4346
Type of project		Archaeological Evaluation	
Site status		None	
Current land use		Residential	
Planned development		Additional residential properties	
Main features (+dates)		Pits, gully	
Significant finds (+dates)		Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age pottery and daub	
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish		Cambridgeshire	East Cambridgeshire Burwell
HER/ SMR for area		Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CCC HER)	
Post code (if known)		CB25 0AF	
Area of site		4,000m ²	
NGR		TL 5936 6629	
Height AOD (max/ min)		20m AOD	
Project creators			
Brief issued by		Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team	
Project supervisor/s (PO)		Vinny Monahan	
Funded by		Hyperion Homes Developments Ltd	
Full title		67 Isaacson Road, Burwell, Cambridgeshire. An Archaeological Evaluation	
Authors		Monahan, V., & Wilson, L.	
Report no.		4787	
Date (of report)		9 February 2015 (Revised 16/02/2015)	

67 ISAACSON ROAD, BURWELL, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In February 2015 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at 67 Isaacson Road, Burwell, Cambridgeshire (NGR: TL 5936 6629). The evaluation was undertaken in advance of the proposed construction of four dwellings on a mature plot of land behind an existing residence. The evaluation was required in compliance with an archaeological condition attached to planning approval (East Cambs Council Ref. 14/00833/FUL), based on advice from Cambridgeshire County Council requiring a programme of archaeological work.

The site lies in an area of potential archaeological importance connected with the late Bronze Age and early Iron Age. There was a settlement of this period discovered directly north of the site with storage pits and post holes (HER MCB18199). Roman occupation has also been suggested to the north-west with animal bone and roof tiles (HER06764a). The area further west of the site, nearer the centre of Burwell, developed mainly during the medieval period with the foundation of the castle and the Priory of St. John, and continued to be prosperous into the post-medieval period.

In the event the evaluation revealed three features, all located in Trench 3 at the northern end of the site. The undated features, Pit F1005 and Gully F1007, were shallow. Pit F1003 was noticeably deeper and it contained 16 sherds of Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age pottery. The archaeology, Pit F1003 in particular, relates to the settlement located directly north of the site (HER MCB18199).

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In February 2015 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at 67 Isaacson Road, Burwell, Cambridgeshire (NGR: TL 5936 6629; Figs. 1 and 2). The evaluation was commissioned by Hyperion Homes Developments Ltd and was undertaken in advance of the proposed construction of four dwellings on a mature plot of land behind the existing residence. It was required in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval (East Cambs Council Ref. 14/00833/FUL), based on advice from Cambridgeshire County Council requiring a programme of archaeological work.

1.2 The project was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET) (Kasia Gdaniec, dated 16th January 2015 and a specification compiled by AS (dated 19th January 2015). It followed the procedures outlined in the Institute of Field

Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2008). It also adhered to the relevant sections of *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The principal objectives of the evaluation were:

- To establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.
- To identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- To evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits, along with the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- To provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- Establish the potential for waterlogged organic deposits in the proposal area, their location and level and vulnerability to damage by development

Planning Policy Context

1.4 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.

1.5 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 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 The site is located on the north western side of Isaacson Road, south of Newmarket Road on the south eastern edge of Burwell. Currently the site consists of one residential property fronting the road, with a mature land plot behind where the proposed development is to be built.

3 TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

3.1 Burwell is situated at on the western slope of a shallow hill on the eastern edge of the Fens, with the site at c.20m AOD. The low-lying fenland to the west has been drained by the man-made Cambridgeshire lode waterways, notably the Burwell Lode, which promoted the historic growth of the town. The bulk of the modern town is situated to the north, and is surrounded by agricultural land.

3.2 The underlying geology of the area comprises the West Melbury marly Chalk Formation.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric

4.1 The site lies within an area of archaeological potential, where extensive evidence of late Bronze Age and early Iron Age settlement is known. A large recent evaluation at Melton Farm on the northern side of Newmarket Road revealed evidence of such remains. The settlement is suspected to extend for approximately 50m down Newmarket Road as evidenced by archaeological work at Summersfield Close where artefacts, perhaps deliberately placed, were found (Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record No MCB17427). Immediately north by c.50m of the Isaacson Road site at 58a-d Newmarket Road storage pits and building remains were recorded (HER MCB18199). Further to the south-east, close to Burwell Castle and St. Marys Church, a Palaeolithic axe (HER 01775B) and a small Bronze Age hoard (HER 06769A) have been recovered.

Romano-British

4.2 The fen edge was a popular location for Roman settlement and large quantities of Roman pottery and CBM along with metalwork objects to the south-east (HER 04663 and 06807) confirm that the area of south Burwell was no

exception. Approximately c.350m to the north-west of the site there was recorded a Roman settlement with finds such as animal bone and roof tiles suggesting a large building nearby (HER 06764a).

Medieval

4.3 The place name of Burwell has its origins in Old English (Anglo-Saxon), meaning 'spring by the fort or burg'. The southern part of Burwell comprises the historic core of the town and appears to have its origins in the Anglo-Saxon period, with an Anglo-Saxon cemetery located c.350m to the north-west of the site (HER 06764). An Anglo-Saxon brooch (HER 06768A) and penny (HER CB14760) have also been recorded further to the west of Burwell.

4.4 At the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086, Burwell was the property of the Abbot of Ramsey with the early nucleus of the town developing to include Burwell Castle on the western edge of the town (HER 01775/SAM29382) and the Priory of St. John to the north-west (HER 06864). Therefore the site at Isaacson Road would have been on the eastern edge of the medieval core. The medieval church of St. Mary is situated c.480m to the west (HER 00328), while the site of St. Andrew's church is c.450m to the north-west (HER 06721). The historic core of south Burwell has produced numerous finds associated with this period of occupation, notably metal objects (HER 06768B, 06843A and 06466).

Post-medieval

4.5 The town of Burwell remained prosperous throughout the post-medieval period as the medieval core developed to include manor houses (HER 06722 and 06502), farms (HER 06863 and 06493), windmills (HER 06393 and 06495), inns (HER 06474, 06385 and 06476) and a malt kiln and granary (HER MCB16584). There lies a disused railway to the south of the site, approximately 400m, which ran from Barnwell to Fordham until its closure in 1965 (HER 07633).

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Three trenches of 25m x 1.6m were excavated each overlying the footprints of the proposed new dwellings.

5.2 Exposed sections were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using pro forma recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for archaeological finds.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below:

Trench 1 (Figs. 3-4)

Sample section 1A 0.00 = 20.45m AOD		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark brown silty sand with occasional small rounded chalk pebble.
0.30 – 0.61m	L1001	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown silty sand with moderate small rounded chalk pebble.
0.31m +	L1002	Natural. Pale grey / white, compact. chalk.

Sample section 1B 0.00 = 20.47m AOD		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.31 – 0.61m	L1001	Subsoil. As above
0.61m +	L1002	Natural. As above

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present in Trench 1.

Trench 2 (Figs. 3-4)

Sample section 2A 0.00 = 20.43m AOD		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.31 – 0.51m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1
0.51m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1

Sample section 2B 0.00 = 20.38m AOD		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.31 – 0.46m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1
0.46m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present in Trench 2.

Trench 3 (Figs. 3-4)

Sample section 3A 0.00 = 20.31m AOD		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.31 – 0.61m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1
0.61m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1

Sample section 3B 0.00 = 20.46m AOD		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.30 – 0.61m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1
0.61m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1

Description: Trench 3 contained Pits F1003, and F1005, and Gully F1007. Pit F1003 contained 16 sherds of late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age pottery. The other features were undated.

Pit F1003 was sub-circular in plan (1.20 x 0.60+ x 0.80m). It had steep and concave sides and a flattish base. Its upper fill, L1004, was a dark brown, friable, silty sand. It contained late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age pottery (195g; Plate 1), animal bone (412g), daub (94g), struck flint (2g) and an intrusive fragment of coal (1g). Its basal fill, L1009, was a mid reddish brown, friable, silty sand. It contained no finds.

Pit F1005 was sub-circular in plan (1.20 x 0.60+ x 0.15m). It had shallow sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1006, was a mid grey brown, friable, silty sand. It contained no finds.

Gully F1007 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 0.25 x 0.15m). It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1008, was a mid grey brown, friable, silty sand. It contained no finds.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

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

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 The site was commonly overlain by Topsoil L1000, a dark brown, loose, friable, silty sand with occasional small natural rounded chalk pebble.

8.2 The natural geology, L1002, was below the topsoil and comprised of pale grey brown silty sand containing moderate small natural chalk pebble. (0.31 to 0.6m below the present day ground surface).

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The recorded features are tabulated:

Trench	Context	Description	Spot date
3	F1003	Pit	Early Iron Age
	F1005	Pit	Undated
	F1007	Gully	Undated

9.2 The three recorded features were all located in Trench 3, right at the back (northern end) of the site. The undated features, Pit F1005 and Gully F1007, were shallow. Pit F1003 was noticeably deeper and it contained 16 sherds of Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age pottery in a well preserved condition (Plate 1; see Appendix 2). It also contained daub which was probably used in the construction a wall or similar panel (see Appendix 2).

9.3 Pit F1003 is likely to be directly associated with the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age settlement located to the north of the site with storage pits and post holes (HER MCB18199).

Research Potential

9.4 The site was considered to have a potential for prehistoric archaeology and although the number of features recorded was limited, Pit F1003 proved that this was prediction was accurate. The presence of this feature adds to the overall corpus of known prehistoric archaeology in the area and pottery that was recovered may contribute to artefact studies; Medlycott (2011, 21) indicates that further study of the Bronze Age pottery assemblage from the eastern region is needed.

9.5 The presence of this feature, which can be dated as late Bronze to early Iron Age, indicates that the site may have the potential to provide information relating to settlement patterns and types of occupation of this date (Medlycott 2011, 20, 31). Evidence from the environmental samples (see below) from F1003 indicates that domestic activity in the form of cereal processing was present at this site. The site may, therefore, also have the potential to reveal information about the local agrarian economy (Medlycott 2011, 31). The dating of the artefactual material indicates a potential to provide information relating to the Bronze Age/iron Age transition, which Medlycott (2011, 29) identifies as an important research subject for the region.

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited at the Cambridgeshire County Store. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) would like to thank Hyperion Homes Developments Ltd for funding the project and, in particular Mr David Godfrey for his assistance.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Ms Kasia Gdaniec of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team.

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APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
1003	1004	3	Upper Fill of Pit	LBA-EIA	(16) 195g		412	Coal - 1g Daub - 94g Str. Flint (1) - 2g

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Prehistoric Pottery

Andrew Peachey

Pit F1003 (L1004) contained 16 sherds (195g) of prehistoric pottery in a well-preserved condition (Plate 1). The pottery was entirely manufactured in fabrics tempered with calcined flint, including two sherds (31g) tempered with common fine flint (<1.5mm), with the remaining 14 sherds (164g) tempered with common medium flint (generally <4mm). The group does not have a high diagnostic value, although the two fine sherds exhibit an angular girth and polished external surfaces, indicating they may be derived from bipartite/tripartite bowls; while the coarser sherds include very small fragments of a pinched upright rim and a single basal sherd with dense flint grit on the underside. These characteristics suggest the sherds are part of the post-Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) ceramic tradition that spans the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age (Brudenell 2008; 2011), although without more diagnostic vessel profiles or decoration, further conclusions cannot be drawn. Comparable forms and fabrics have been recorded in pit groups at Fordham Road, Soham c.5km to the north (Peachey *forthcoming*), provisionally attributed on stylistic grounds to the early Iron Age but awaiting radiocarbon dating.

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Brudenell, M. 2011 'Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age Pottery in Norfolk – a review', in Davies, J. (ed.) *The Iron Age in Northern East Anglia New Work in the Land of the Iceni*, BAR (British Series) 549, 11-24

Peachey, A. (*forthcoming*) 'The Prehistoric Pottery' in Newton, A. Residential Development, Land North-East of Fordham Road, Soham, Cambridgeshire: Research Archive Report. Archaeological Solutions Ltd *forthcoming report*

The Daub

Andrew Peachey

Pit F1003 contained a single fragment (94g) of well-preserved daub. The daub was manufactured from relatively un-adulterated silty, off-white clay. The 'exterior' preserves a slightly lumpy flat surface, while the 'interior' preserves two rod-like impressions c.10mm wide from where the clay was pressed around a wattle frame. The daub was probably used in the construction of a wall or similar panel, and although other structures such as hearths remain possible, the absence of evidence for heating or burning mitigates against this.

The Struck Flint

Andrew Peachey

Pit F1003 contained a single piece (2g) of struck flint in a slightly patinated condition. The small tertiary flake is elongate with a small hinged termination and no evidence of modification; thus it may have been produced at any point in the Neolithic or Bronze Age, if not later in prehistory.

The Animal Bone

Dr Julia E.M. Cussans

A small quantity of animal bone was recovered from trial trench excavations at Burwell all of which derived from Pit F1003, L1004. The bone was reasonably well preserved although quite heavily root etched and abraded; no fresh breaks were observed and two bones were noted as having been subject to dog gnawing. A total of ten bone fragments were present these were two pieces of cattle radius (one proximal and one distal), a sheep/goat mandible (teeth intact) and loose molar tooth and the distal end of a horse humerus. The sheep/goat mandible included the third molar (in wear) indicating the presence of an adult animal; the epiphyses of the cattle and horse bones were all fused. The remaining bones could only be identified as medium (sheep or pig sized) or small (cat or hare sized) mammal. These were four medium mammal long bone fragments and a small mammal rib fragment. None of the bones showed any signs of butchery or pathological change although such modifications may have been masked by the relatively high level of bone abrasion.

The Environmental Samples

Dr John Summers

Introduction

A series of eight small bulk samples (1 litre) were taken at 10cm intervals through the fills of late Bronze Age/ early Iron Age pit F1003. The intention was to investigate the preservation of environmental archaeological remains in the deposits and determine whether any detailed palaeoenvironmental or palaeoeconomic data could be obtained.

Methods

Samples were processed at the Archaeological Solutions Ltd facilities in Bury St. Edmunds using standard flotation methods. The light fractions were washed onto a mesh of 500µm (microns), while the heavy fractions were sieved to 1mm. The dried light fractions were scanned under a low power stereomicroscope (x10-x30 magnification). Botanical and molluscan remains were identified and recorded using a semi-quantitative scale (X = present; XX = common; XXX = abundant). Reference literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006; Kerney and

Cameron 1979; Kerney 1999) and a reference collection of modern seeds was consulted where necessary. Potential contaminants, such as modern roots, seeds and invertebrate fauna were also recorded in order to gain an insight into possible disturbance of the deposits.

Results

The assessment data from the bulk sample light fractions are presented in Table 1.

Plant macrofossils

Carbonised cereal grains were present in a number of the samples, being most abundant between 21cm and 30cm (L1004). Most identifiable grains were wheat (*Triticum* sp.), with a single specimen of emmer/ spelt wheat (*Triticum dicoccum/ spelta*). A single barley grain (*Hordeum* sp.) was recorded in sample 3 (21-30cm, L1004).

A culm node in sample 3 may indicate some processing debris from early crop processing stages. However, the straw could have been burnt as fuel, or originated as animal bedding, thatch, or a range of other sources. The location of the cereal rich layer in the upper portion of the pit fill suggests that it was deposited as a tip of hearth waste, perhaps with other midden material. It does not reflect any primary activities associated with the feature.

Charcoal

A small amount of charcoal was present in samples 3, 4, 6 and 7. The small concentrations suggest that they entered the deposits in background scatters of spent fuel debris across the site. The material in sample 3, associated with the richest concentration of cereal remains, may have been present as fuel waste in hearth rake-out material.

Terrestrial molluscs

Shells of terrestrial molluscs were common in all of the samples from L1004 and L1009. The majority of the shells are of grassland taxa, such as *Helicella itala*, *Pupilla muscorum*, *Trichia hispida* group, *Vallonia* sp. and *Cochlicopa* sp. Some, such as *H. itala* and *P. muscorum* are characteristic of shorter, drier grassland, while some of the other taxa prefer slightly taller vegetation. Most of the shells probably reflect surrounding habitats, with pit F1003 acting as a pit-fall trap.

Shells of *Pomatias elegans*, which is typical of disturbed conditions and loose substrate, in sample 7 (61-70cm, L1009) probably reflect the loose, unconsolidated sides of the feature during its early silting. The smaller number of shells in the basal fills is indicative of rapid early silting of the feature.

Contaminants

Modern rootlets and burrowing molluscs (*Cecilioides acicula*) were common in the deposits, declining further down the profile. It is unlikely that these reflect extensive biological disturbance of the pit fills.

Conclusions and Statement of Potential

The assessment of the samples from pit F1003 demonstrated the good preservation of terrestrial mollusc shells, as would be expected on a site with calcareous soils. The range of taxa indicate grassland habitats around the feature during its silting and infill. Carbonised plant remains, particularly from 21-30cm in L1004 demonstrate the use of cereals at the site and their deposition, most likely as part of general refuse disposal with hearth debris.

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Sample number	Context	Feature	Feature type	Depth	Spot date	Volume taken (litres)	Volume processed (litres)	% processed	Flot (ml)	Cereals			Non-cereal taxa		Hazelnut shell	Charcoal		Molluscs		Contaminants					
										Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Seeds	Notes		Charcoal > 2mm	Notes	Molluscs	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects	Earthworm capsules	
1	1004	1003	Pit	0-10cm	LBA-EIA	1	1	100%	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX		<i>Discus rotundatus</i> , <i>Helicella itala</i> , <i>Oxychilus</i> sp., <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	X	-	-	X	
2	1004	1003	Pit	11-20cm	LBA-EIA	1	1	100%	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX		<i>Helicella itala</i> , <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	X	-	-	-	
3	1004	1003	Pit	21-30cm	LBA-EIA	1	1	100%	40	X	-	Hord (1), E/S (1), Trit (3), NFI (4), Culm (1)	-	-	-	X	-	XX		<i>Helicella itala</i> , <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	X	-	-	-
4	1009	1003	Pit	31-40cm	LBA-EIA	1	1	100%	15	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	-	X	-	XX		<i>Helicella itala</i> , <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	X	-	-	-
5	1009	1003	Pit	41-50cm	LBA-EIA	1	1	100%	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX		<i>Carychium</i> sp., <i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Columnella</i> sp., <i>Helicella itala</i> , <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vitrina pellucida</i>	X	X	-	-	-
6	1009	1003	Pit	51-60cm	LBA-EIA	1	1	100%	15	X	-	Trit (1)	-	-	-	X	-	XX		<i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	X	X	-	-	-
7	1009	1003	Pit	61-70cm	LBA-EIA	1	1	100%	15	X	-	Trit (1), NFI (3)	-	-	-	X	-	XX		<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Pomatias elegans</i> , <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	X	X	-	-	-

8	1009	1003	Pit	71-80cm	LBA-EIA	1	1	100%	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	<i>Pupilla muscorum, Helicella itala</i>	X	X	-	-	-
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Table 1: Results from the assessment of bulk sample light fractions from Isaacson Road. Abbreviations: Hord = barley (*Hordeum sp.*); E/S = emmer/ spelt wheat (*Triticum dicoccum/ spelta*); Trit = wheat (*Triticum sp.*); NFI = not formally identified (indeterminate cereal grain)

PLATES



Plate 1

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1
Post excavation shot of trench 3 looking south-west



2
F1003 in Trench 3 looking north-west



3
F1005 in Trench 3 looking south west



4
F1007 in Trench 3 looking north-east



5
Sample section 3A in Trench 3 looking north-west



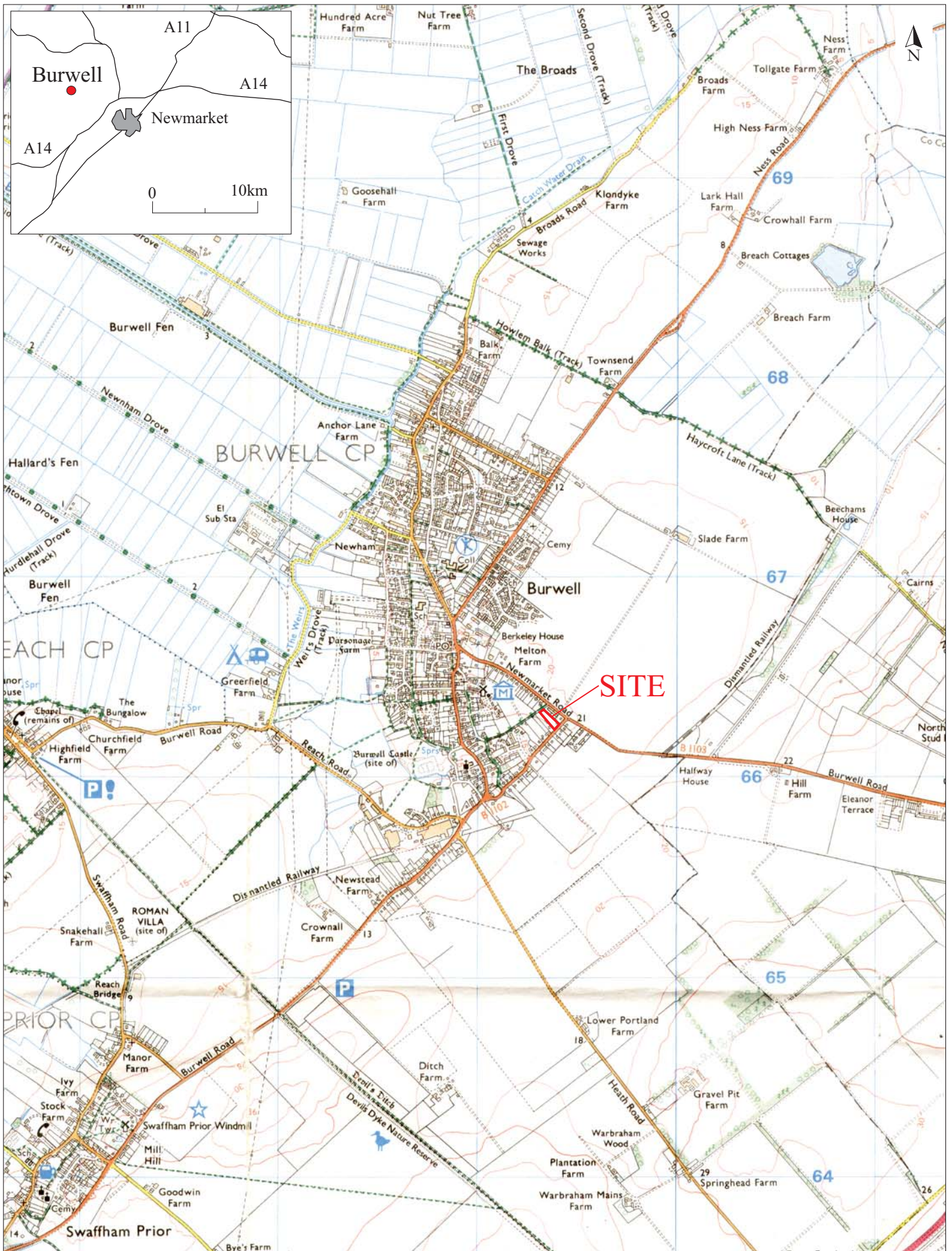
6
Sample section 3B in Trench 3 looking south-east



7
Post excavation shot of trench 1 looking north-east

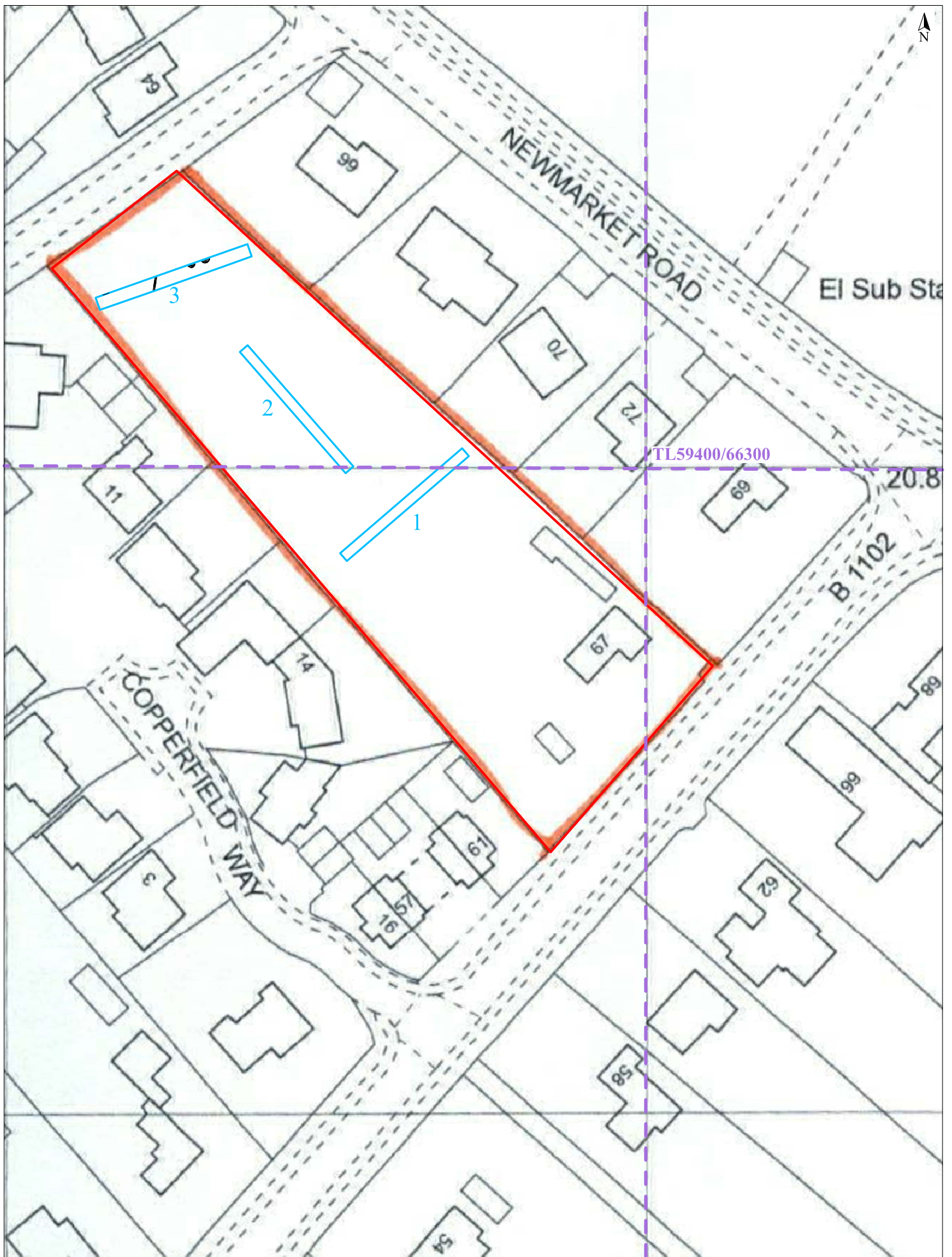


8
Post excavation shot of trench 2 looking north-west

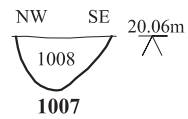
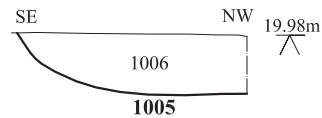
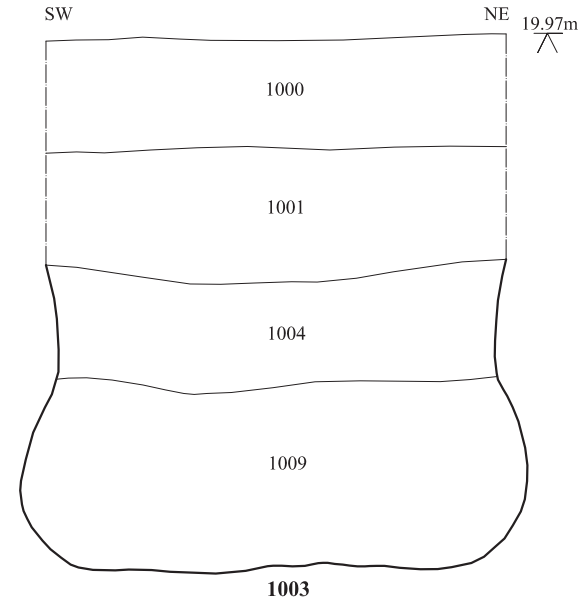
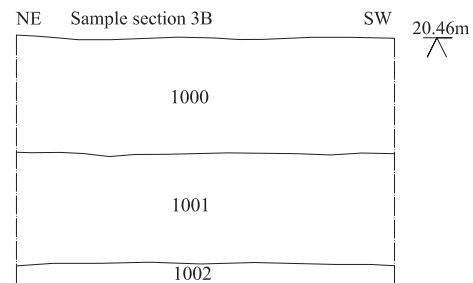
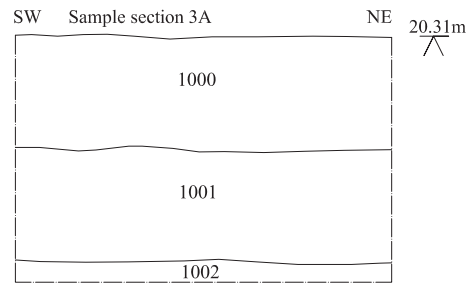
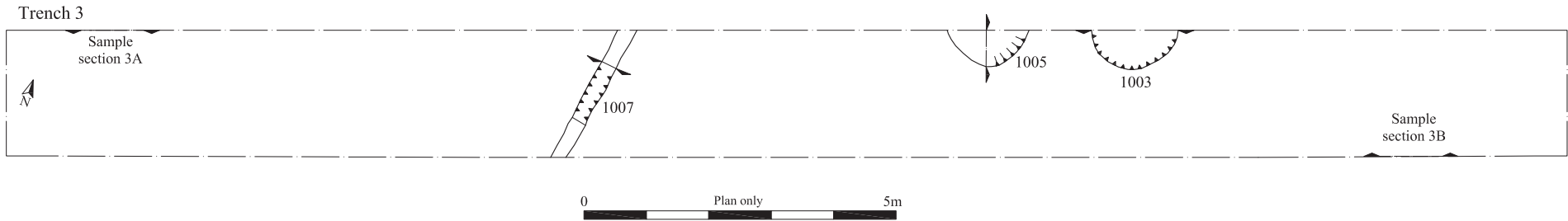


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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
Scale 1:750 at A4



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Fig.3 Trench plans and sections

Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3