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LAND SOUTH OF BURY GROVE, WHITEDITCH LANE, NEWPORT, ESSEX CB11 3UD

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

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NGR: TL 51722 34663	Report No: 5544
District: Uttlesford	Site Code: NP27
Approved: Claire Halpin MCIfA	Project No: 7291
	Date: 23 April 2018

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project Name	<i>Land South of Bury Grove, Whiteditch Lane, Newport, Essex CB11 3UD</i>		
<p><i>In November and December 2017 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological excavation on land south of Whiteditch Lane, Newport, Essex CB11 3UD (NGR TL 51722 34663; Figs. 1 - 2. The excavation was undertaken in compliance with the requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of 20 dwellings (Uttlesford Council Planning Ref. UTT/16/2024/FUL). The excavation was required based on the advice of the Historic Environment Advisor of Essex County Council (ECC HEA).</i></p> <p><i>An archaeological evaluation had been previously undertaken (Edwards 2017). Features were most numerous towards the western end of the site and comprised pits and ditches. Some of the pits may have represented quarry pits or intercutting pits. The earliest finds were sherds of early Iron Age pottery from features in Trenches 2. The archaeology was directly comparable to that recorded within Area A of the adjacent excavation undertaken in 2016 (MoLA, 2016; EHER 48597). Here 13 intercutting pits, a post hole and a ditch were recorded, and the features contained late Bronze Age / early Iron Age pottery, animal bone and flint knapping debris.</i></p> <p><i>Some of the excavated features could be assigned an early Iron Age date, and the remainder were undated. Three pits (F3024, F3026 and F3056), a curvilinear ditch (F3058) and a layer (L3060) were present on the highest part of the site (the north-western sector). These features contained the largest assemblages of early Iron Age pottery.</i></p> <p><i>The north-western corner of a possible early Iron Age enclosure (F1013 (= F3020)) was present at the eastern end of the site, on the lower down the slope.</i></p> <p><i>A large periglacial feature or features (L3067) traversed the site and was orientated east/west. It had some of the characteristics of archaeological features and several slots were excavated through the 'feature/s'.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>November – December 2017</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>9291</i>	Site code	<i>NP27</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Excavation</i>		
Site status	<i>-</i>		
Current land use	<i>Agricultural</i>		
Planned development	<i>Residential</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Pits, ditches</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>Early Iron Age pottery and animal bone</i>		
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Essex</i>	<i>Uttlesford</i>	<i>Newport</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Essex Historic Environment Record</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>CB11 3UD</i>		
Area of site	<i>0.85ha.</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 51722 34663</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>c.78m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Essex County Council</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>		
Funded by	<i>Pelham Structures Ltd</i>		
Full title	<i>Land South of Bury Grove, Whiteditch Lane, Newport, Essex CB11 3UD. An Archaeological Excavation</i>		
Authors	<i>Edwards, N.</i>		
Report no.	<i>5544</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>April 2018</i>		

LAND SOUTH OF BURY GROVE, WHITEDITCH LANE, NEWPORT, ESSEX CB 11 3UD

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

SUMMARY

In November and December 2017 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological excavation on land south of Whiteditch Lane, Newport, Essex CB11 3UD (NGR TL 51722 34663; Figs. 1 – 2). The excavation was undertaken in compliance with the requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of 20 dwellings (Uttlesford Council Planning Ref. UTT/16/2024/FUL). The excavation was required based on the advice of the Historic Environment Advisor of Essex County Council (ECC HEA).

An archaeological evaluation had been previously undertaken (Edwards 2017). Features were most numerous towards the western end of the site and comprised pits and ditches. Some of the pits may have represented quarry pits or intercutting pits. The earliest finds were sherds of early Iron Age pottery from features in Trenches 2, 4, 5 and 6. The archaeology was directly comparable to that recorded within Area A of the adjacent excavation undertaken in 2016 (MoLA, 2016; EHER 48597). Here 13 intercutting pits, a post hole and a ditch were recorded, and the features contained late Bronze Age / early Iron Age pottery, animal bone and flint knapping debris.

Some of the excavated features could be assigned an early Iron Age date, and the remainder were undated. Three pits (F3024, F3026 and F3056), a curvilinear ditch (F3058) and a layer (L3060) were present on the highest part of the site (the north-western sector). These features contained the largest assemblages of early Iron Age pottery.

The north-western corner of a possible early Iron Age enclosure (F1013 (= F3020)) was present at the eastern end of the site, on the lower down the slope.

A large periglacial feature or features (L3067) traversed the site and was orientated east/west. It had some of the characteristics of archaeological features and several slots were excavated through the 'feature/s'.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In November and December 2017 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological excavation on land south of Whiteditch Lane, Newport, Essex CB11 3UD (NGR TL 51722 34663; Figs. 1 – 2). The excavation was undertaken in compliance with the requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of 20 dwellings

(Uttlesford Council Planning Ref. UTT/16/2024/FUL). The excavation was required based on the advice of the Historic Environment Advisor of Essex County Council (ECC HEA).

1.2 An archaeological evaluation had been previously undertaken (Edwards 2017).

1.3 The excavation was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by the Historic Environment Advisor of Essex County Council (ECC HEA, Richard Havis, *Brief for Archaeological Trial Trenching and Excavation, Land South of Bury Grove, Whiteditch Lane, Newport*, dated 29th July 2017), and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 2nd November 2017), and approved by ECC HEA. The excavation conformed to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Excavation* (2014), and the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.4 The objectives of the excavation were to preserve the archaeological evidence contained within the site by record and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of 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 on the western side of Whiteditch lane in Newport, to the south of the existing property of Bury Grove. It comprises c.0.85ha of former agricultural land. It is proposed to erect a new development of 20 new dwellings on the site, with associated works.

3 TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

3.1 The site lies at c.72-78m AOD on the western slope of the valley the River Cam, and its convergence with the tributary of Wicken Water. The two water courses pass c.500m to the east and south respectively, with the convergence c.620m to the south-east. The site slopes downwards at a relatively gentle gradient from west to east, towards the River Cam.

3.2 The solid geology is the Cretaceous New Pit Chalk Foundation (BGS 2016), overlain by a superficial (drift) geology of Lowestoft Formation Diamicton. This is overlain by calcareous soils of the Hanslope Association.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 A glacial erratic, potentially a fallen standing stone, known as the Leper Stone is situated c.150m to the north-east. Archaeological investigations in the large fields immediately to the south of the site recorded two distinct areas of late Bronze Age/early Iron Age occupation comprising inter-cutting pit groups containing pottery, animal bone and struck flint. A middle Iron Age ditch was also recorded (Mola 2016; EHER 48597).

4.2 Newport is a medieval town (EHER 376-7) with a market place and royal manor of Saxon origin, though their precise location remains uncertain (HER 18803). The site is to the north-west of the core of the medieval town and the 12th century church of St. Mary (EHER 378 & 25503) and the supposed site of Newport Castle (EHER 234). A medieval guildhall survives on Belmont Hill/High Street (HER 18804), as do several timber-framed buildings of 15th-16th century origin (e.g. 25560 & 25567), while plots to the rear of these properties have revealed medieval features and pottery (HER 47611 & 14921). A medieval leper hospital with origins in the mid 12th century AD was also situated c.500m to the east (EHER 172 & 1938), and investigations at the modern Carnation Nurseries site have recorded human burials and stone walls associated with the hospital (EHER 1939, 1936 & 7305)

4.3 The historic core of Newport, principally aligned along Belmont Hill/High Street and around the church preserves a high density of historic and listed buildings, ranging from the 16th to mid 19th centuries, with those closest to the site comprising the 18th century timber-framed houses at 4-6 Bury Water Lane c.350m to the south-east (HER 25558). Historic editions of the Ordnance Survey maps for the local area indicate the land west of White

Ditch Lane, incorporating the site remained undeveloped until houses were built between 1921-51 fronting on to the road, including Mickldore, Holmwood, the bungalow and Branksome. The housing did not encroach on the site. Land to the south-east, on the opposite side of White Ditch Lane was quarried for gravel. Archaeological investigations at Bury Grove and Newport Free Grammar School did not record any archaeological features (EHER 48908 & 7307).

5 PREVIOUS INVESTIGATION

5.1 A trial trench evaluation has been undertaken (Edwards 2017). In summary:

Trenches 1 – 6 but not Trenches 7 and 8 contained archaeological features. The latter trenches (7 and 8) were located at the eastern end of the site.

The features were most numerous towards the western end of the site: Trench 1 (8); 2 (7); 3 (1); 4 (5); 5 (1) and 6 (1). The features comprised pits and ditches, and some of the pits (F2037 and F2043 (Trench 1) and F2029 (Trench 6) may represent quarry pits or intercutting pits.

The earliest finds were sherds of early Iron Age pottery from features in Trenches 2 (F2020), 4 (F2045), 5 (F2041) and 6 (F2029). The pottery survived as crumbs and is abraded. The best preserved is that from Pit F2029 (Trench 6) which comprises the remains of an early Iron Age bowl, potentially dating to the 8th to 6th centuries BC. Animal bone was found in association with the pottery. Ditch F2020 (Trench 2) and Pit F2029 (Trench 6) also contained CBM suggesting that the pottery is residual.

The archaeology is directly comparable to that recorded within Area A of the adjacent excavation undertaken in 2016 (MoLA, 2016; EHER 48597). Here 13 intercutting pits, a post hole and a ditch were recorded. The features contained late Bronze Age / early Iron Age pottery, animal bone and flint knapping debris. The late Bronze Age / early Iron Age pottery from previous investigations was dominated by plain body sherds with few diagnostic sherds. The assemblage from this site, though more limited in quantity, includes a more diagnostic vessel type, and therefore may augment the chronology of prehistoric activity, supporting a date within 8th to 6th centuries BC.

Medieval (mid 13th – mid 15th century) pottery was present within Pit F2023 (Trench 1)

6 METHODOLOGY

6.1 The ECC HEA advice required an open area excavation (Figs. 2 - 3).

6.2 The topsoil and subsoil was mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision. Exposed surfaces 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 finds and the trenches were scanned by a metal detector.

7 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS Figs. 3 - 5

7.1 Numerous features were revealed during the excavation and the dated feature were early Iron Age.

Phase 1 (Early Iron Age)

Ditch F3013 (= F3020) formed a right angle and was possibly the north-western corner of an early Iron Age enclosure. It was cut by pits (F3028, F3030, F3032, F3045, F3047, F3049 and F3051). Only the largest pit (F3028) contained early Iron Age pottery (6; 4g).

The early Iron Age features are tabulated:

Cut	Fill	Profile	Fill	Finds
Enclosure Ditch F3013 =F3020	Basal L3014	Linear, steep sides, concave base (10.00+ x 1.40 x 1.25m). Orientated east/west.	Firm, mid orange grey silty clay with moderate small and medium sub-angular flints and chalk.	Early Iron Age pottery (6; 30g) CBM (1g) Animal bone (150g)
	Upper L3015		Firm, mid blue grey silty clay with moderate medium sub-angular flints and chalk.	Early Iron Age pottery (6; 16g) Animal bone (91g)
Enclosure Ditch F3020 =F3013	L3021 Upper	Linear, steep sides, flat base (4.00+ x 1.1 x 0.59m). Orientated north/south.	Firm, pale grey orange silty clay.	Animal bone (56g) Struck flint (1; 1g)
	L3022		Firm, dark grey brown silty clay.	Struck flint (2; 5g)
	L3023 Basal		Firm, pale brown orange silty clay.	Animal bone (78g) Struck flint (2; 5g) Oyster shell (4g)
Pit F3024	L3025	Circular, steep sides, concave base (0.50 x 0.48 x 0.16m)	Firm, dark grey brown sandy clay with frequent medium sub-angular flints.	Early Iron Age pottery (54; 358g) Animal bone (98g) Fired clay (1; 3g) Burnt bone (1; 5g)
Pit F3026	L3027	Sub-circular, moderately sloping sides, flat base (0.78 x 0.70 x 0.16m)	Friable, mid brown grey silty clay with occasional small sub-angular chalk.	Early Iron Age pottery (13; 17g) Animal bone (6g)
Pit F3028	L3029	Sub-circular, moderately sloping sides, concave base (2.30 x 1.60 x 0.44m)	Firm, mid brown grey silty clay with moderate small sub-angular flints.	Early Iron Age pottery (6; 4g) Animal bone (2g) Struck flint (1; 8g)
Gully F3058	L3059	Curvilinear, steep sides, concave base (3.00+ x 0.50 x 0.50m). Orientated east/west,	Firm, mid red brown sandy clay with frequent small sub-rounded chalk.	Early Iron Age pottery (4; 28g) Animal bone (263g)

		curving towards northeast.		
Layer L3060	-	Layer overlying F2056 & F2058	Friable, dark grey brown silty sand.	Early Iron Age pottery (100; 446g) CBM (5g) Animal bone (201g) Fe frag (1; 3g) Fired clay (29g)
Pit F3061	L3062	Circular, steep sides, concave base (1.40 x 0.80+ x 0.52m)	Firm, mid yellow brown silty clay with moderate small sub-rounded chalk.	Early Iron Age pottery (3; 4g) Animal bone (40g)
Pit F3068	L3069	Sub-oval, gently sloping sides, concave base.	Friable, mid-dark grey brown clay silt with moderate medium angular flints and rounded chalk.	Early Iron Age pottery (1; 9g) Animal bone (44g)

Early Iron Age Features.

Undated

The undated features are tabulated:

Cut	Fill	Profile	Fill	Finds
Ditch F3003 =F3034	L3004 =L3035	Linear, moderately sloping sides, flat base (12.70+ x 6.10 x 0.45m). Orientated north/south.	Firm, dark mid blue grey silty clay with occasional small and medium sub-angular flints and chalk.	Animal bone (43g)
Pit F3005	L3006	Sub-circular, moderately sloping sides, concave base (1.10 x 1.10 x 0.24m)	Firm, dark grey brown silty clay with occasional medium sub-angular flints.	None
Pit F3007	L3008	Circular, steep sides, concave base (1.10 x 1.10 x 0.33m)	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional medium sub-angular flints and chalk.	None
Post Hole F3009	L3010	Circular, steep sides, concave base (0.26 x 0.26 x 0.40m)	Firm, dark grey brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular flints.	None
Gully F3011	L3012	Linear, steep sides, flat base (18.00+ x 0.70 x 0.27m). Orientated east/west.	Firm, mid brown orange sandy clay with occasional small sub-angular flints.	None
Gully F3016	L3017	Linear, steep sides, concave base. (10.00+ x 0.60 x 0.33m) Orientated east/west	Firm, mid red brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular flints.	None
Post Hole F3018	L3019	Circular, steep sides, concave base (0.36 x 0.36 x 0.11m)	Firm, dark grey brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular flints.	None
Gully F3037	L3038	Linear, moderately sloping sides, concave base (11.00 x 0.65 x 0.25m). Orientated east/west.	Firm, dark orange brown silty clay with occasional chalk flecks.	CBM (2g) Animal bone (5g)
Pit F3039	L3040	Sub-circular, moderately sloping sides, flat base	Firm, mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional small	None

		(1.25 x 0.60+ x 0.25m)	and medium sub-rounded chalk.	
Pit F3041	L3042	Sub-circular, steep sides, flat base (1.20 x 1.00 x 0.77m)	Firm, mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional small and medium sub-rounded chalk.	None
Pit F3043	L3044	Sub-circular, steep sides, concave base (1.05 x 0.88 x 0.55m)	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small and medium sub-rounded chalk.	None
Pit F3045	L3046	Circular, moderately sloping sides, concave base (0.90 x 0.90 x 0.35m)	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with moderate small and medium sub-angular flints and chalk.	Animal bone (5g)
Pit F3047	L3048	Sub-circular, steep sides, concave base (0.93 x 0.90 x 0.65m)	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with moderate small and medium sub-angular flints and chalk.	None
Pit F3049	L3050	Sub-circular, steep sides, concave base (1.00 x 0.98 x 0.44m)	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with moderate small and medium sub-angular flints and chalk.	Animal bone (11g)
Pit F3051	L3052	Sub-circular, steep sides, concave base (1.08 x 1.00 x 1.24m)	Firm, mid blue grey silty clay with occasional small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flints, chalk, and charcoal flecks.	None
Pit F3053	Basal L3054	Oval, steep sides, concave base (2.10 x 1.90 x 0.65m)	Firm, pale yellow brown silty clay with frequent small medium and large flints, and chalk flecks.	None
	L3055 Upper		Firm, dark yellow brown silty clay with moderate chalk flecks.	None
Pit F3056	L3057	Sub-circular, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base (0.67+ x 0.86+ x 0.50m)	Firm, mid red brown sandy clay with moderate small sub-rounded chalk.	Animal bone (12g)

L3067 was a friable, mid grey brown silty sand fill of a large periglacial feature, or features, running in a broad band west to east across the site. Test pits revealed that it had an irregular base. Finds retrieved (early Iron Age pottery (11; 40g), CBM (190g), animal bone (62g), shale (14g)) came from its upper levels consistent with having been 'worked in' from above by natural agencies.

8 CONFIDENCE RATING

8.1 A large periglacial feature or features (L3067) traversed the site and was orientated east/west. It had some of the characteristics of archaeological features and several slots were excavated through the 'feature/s'.

8.2 Other than this, it is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

9 DEPOSIT MODEL

9.1 Uppermost was Topsoil L3000, a firm, dark grey brown sandy clay (0.15 – 0.26m thick). Below L3000, was Subsoil L3001, a firm, mid yellow brown, silty clay with chalk (0.05 – 0.24m thick)

9.2 At the base of the sequence was the natural, L3002, a compact, pale yellow brown clay with moderate chalk (0.27 – 0.84 m below the present day ground surface.

10 DISCUSSION

10.1 Three pits (F3024, F3026 and F3056), a curvilinear ditch (F3058) and a layer (L3060) were present on the highest part of the site, on the north-western edge. These features produced the largest assemblages of early Iron Age pottery, and the pottery was manufactured in calcined flint-tempered fabrics of varying coarseness. Layer L3060 contained fragments of at least two bowls, one with a lug handle and the other with a row of finger-tip impressions on the shoulder/girth; characteristic of post-Deverel-Rimbury pottery in the region, and probably dating within the early Iron Age (6th-4th centuries BC, possibly earlier). Pit F3024 contained additional pottery vessels in the same tradition, but elsewhere the pottery was limited to non-diagnostic body sherds in comparable fabric types. Animal bone from these deposits was poorly-preserved and of low diagnostic value, although fragments of sheep/goat, cattle, pig and horse were identified. Carbonised plant macrofossils and charcoal were only present in low density and were insufficient to suggest crop processing in the vicinity. Excavations by MOLA in 2016 immediately to the south revealed Late Bronze Age / early Iron Age pits, also on higher ground, and containing closely comparable pottery fabric and form types. This might suggest a focus for early Iron Age activity on the higher ground to the west.

10.2 Four pits were revealed close by; but at a lower level and cut into the periglacial fill (L3067). Only one (F3061) could be ascribed an early Iron Age date. The other three (F3039, F3041 and F3043) were undated

10.3 The north-western corner of a possible early Iron Age enclosure (F3013 = F3020) was present at the eastern end of the site, lower down the slope. It was cut by Pit F3028 which contained a fine Early Iron Age pottery bowl, and residual (weathered) struck flint, likely of early Neolithic origin. Pit F2029 (Evaluation Trench 6) and Ditch F2041 (Evaluation Trench 5) contained early Iron Age pottery. The finds assemblage from this area was sparse, suggesting it was further away from any settlement.

10.4 Undated ditches F3003(=3034), F3016, and F3037 follow the natural fall of the land. Given the clayey soils on the site these are likely primarily for

drainage purposes. A small quantity of CBM was present in one of these ditches (F3037) suggesting a later date for these features.

10.5 A large periglacial feature/s (L3067), extended in a broad band east west across the site. The similarity of its fill to the fills of many of the features may have rendered some features invisible. Ditch F3037, for example, could be traced as far as this feature, but not within it. Test pits (numbered 1 – 3) excavated revealed a number of hollows in its base but these are thought to be natural rather than archaeological.

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

Archive records, with inventory, will be deposited at Saffron Walden Museum in accordance with their requirements. 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

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Concordance of Finds

NP27 - P7291 Bury Grove, Newport, Essex

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date (Pot Only)	Pot Qty	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other Material	Other Qty	Other (g)
2020	2021		2	Fill of Ditch	Early Iron Age	5	5	129	45	Fe.Frags M.Shell	3 1	80 1
2023	2024		1	Fill of Pit	Mid 13th-Mid 15th C	3	12	31	18			
2029	2030		6	Fill of Quarry Pit	Early Iron Age	17	96	17				
2039	2040		1	Fill of Pit				25				
2041	2042		5	Fill of Ditch	Early Iron Age	1	2		6			
2045	2046		4	Fill of Pit	Early Iron Age	1	1					
2049	2050		4	Fill of Ditch/Pit				47				
3003	3004	A		Fill of Ditch					43			
3013	3014	B D		Fill of Ditch	Early Iron Age	6	30	1	150			
			3015	Fill of Ditch	Early Iron Age	6	16		91			
3020	3021			Fill of Ditch					56	S.Flint	1	1
	3022			Fill of Ditch						S.Flint	2	5
	3023			Fill of Ditch					78	S.Flint O.Shell	2	5 4
3024	3025			Fill of Post Hole	Early Iron Age	54	358		98	F.Clay B.Bone	1 1	3 5
3026	3027			Fill of Pit	Early Iron Age	13	17		6			
3028	3029			Fill of Pit	Early Iron Age	6	4		2	S.Flint	1	8
3037	3038			Fill of Gully				2	5			
3045	3046			Fill of Pit					5			
3049	3050			Fill of Pit					11			
3056	3057			Fill of Pit					12			
3058	3059			Fill of Gully	Early Iron Age	4	28		263			
	3060			Layer	Early Iron Age	100	446	5	201	Fe Frag F.Clay	1	3 29
3061	3062			Fill of Pit	Early Iron Age	3	4		40			
	3067			Layer	Early Iron Age	11	40	190	62	Shale		14
3068	3069			Fill of Pit	Early Iron Age	1	9		44			

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Struck Flint

Andrew Peachey

The excavation recovered a total of 6 pieces (19g) of struck flint in a heavily patinated and weathered condition. The small assemblage includes a single blade and blade-like debitage flakes that suggest an origin in the Neolithic period, probably the early Neolithic.

Methodology & Terminology

The flint was quantified by fragment count and weight (g), with all data entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that will be deposited as part of the archive. Flake type (see 'Dorsal cortex,' below) or implement type, patination, colour and condition were also recorded as part of this data set, along with free-text comments. Terms used to describe implement and core types follow the system adopted by Healy (1988, 48-9). The term 'cortex' refers to the natural weathered exterior surface of a piece of flint, and the term 'patination' to the colouration of a flaked surface exposed by human or natural agency. Dorsal cortex is categorised after Andrefsky (2005, 104 & 115) with 'primary flake' referring to those with cortex covering 100% of the dorsal face; 'secondary flake' with 50-99%; 'tertiary' with 1-49% and 'un-corticated' to those with no dorsal cortex.

Discussion

The struck flint appears to have been manufactured utilizing a dark grey raw flint with, where extant, a thin white powdery cortex; although almost all of the natural appearance is obscured by heavy white patination. Pit F3028 contained a single blade removed from a trimmed platform, and likely a single platform core. The remaining flakes in Ditch F3020 (L2021, L2022 and L2023) comprise small (<2.5g) tertiary and un-corticated flakes with blade-like profiles, but slightly less regularity than true blades. It is likely these are the bi-product of the trimming and preparation of the same type of core as produced the blade in Pit F3028. This system of reduction and technology is typically associated with blade production in the Neolithic period, predominantly in the early Neolithic and declining thereafter; but these flakes appear to have been subject to significant weathering therefore have likely be repeatedly re-deposited relative to the location of their primary deposition.

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The Pottery

Andrew Peachey

The assemblage contained a total of 228 sherds (1056g) of early Iron Age pottery in a very highly fragmented but only slightly abraded condition, including three concentrations of sherds that each represent larger proportions of one or two vessels in particular contexts (Table 1). The fragmentary vessels appear to include: three coarse bowls, of which one has a tripartite profile and another a lug handle; a jar with a cabled rim, and two fine bowls. These vessels are characteristic of early Iron Age pottery in the post-Deverel-Rimbury ceramic tradition, potentially dating to the 6th to 4th centuries BC, though this is based on limited diagnostic evidence.

Feature	Sherd Count	Weight (g)
Layer L3060	100	446
Post hole F3024	54	358
Quarry Pit F3029	17	96
Other features	57	156
<i>Total</i>	<i>228</i>	<i>1056</i>

Table 1: Quantification of early Iron Age pottery by sherd count and weight (in grams) in feature groups

Methodology

The pottery was quantified by sherd count, weight (g) and R.EVE (including minimum number of vessels) with fabrics examined at x20 magnification. Rim type, profile and decoration were also recorded in separate fields and free-text comments in accordance with the guidelines developed by the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 1995). All data has been entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that will form part of the site archive.

The Early Iron Age Pottery

The EIA pottery occurred in a two hand-made, bonfire-fired fabrics (Table 2) that may be classified respectively as a medium-coarse flint-tempered fabric (with no evidence of surface treatment) and a fine flint-tempered fabric (sometimes burnished). The fabrics can be described as:

- F1 Flint-tempered ware. Patchy red-black firing with inclusions of moderately-sorted, common calcined flint (0.25-3mm). Slightly abrasive to lumpy surfaces (no surface treatment).
- F2 Fine flint-tempered ware. Black surfaces and core, with inclusions of well-sorted, common calcined flint (0.25-1.5mm, occasionally larger) and sparse mica. Smooth to lumpy surfaces (when un-treated)

Fabric	Sherd Count	Weight (g)
F1	199	928
F2	29	128
Total	228	1056

Table 2: Quantification of early Iron Age pottery fabric groups

The largest group of sherds contained in Layer L3060 (Table 1) was the only group to contain sherds of both fabrics F1 and F2. The fabric F1 sherds include the substantial part of a relatively globular vessel with a vertical lug handle on the upper body, probably a bowl (no rim present), as well as small body sherds from a possible bowl decorated with a single row of finger-tip impression. The vessel also appears to have been a bowl with a rounded body and externally burnished surfaces, but again no rim/profile was extant to confirm this.

The group in Post Hole F3024 includes fragments of two fabric F1 vessels: a bowl with a tripartite profile and relatively long flared plain rim; and a jar with an upright rim decorated with finger-nail (impressed) cabling on top. The small group in Quarry Pit F3029 is comprised of non-cross-joining sherds from a single fabric F2 fine bowl, including a small fragment of a plain flared rim. The surfaces of the bowl have not been subject to any surface treatment, but exhibit traces of soot on the exterior, indicating it may have been used as a cooking pot over a fire or embers. The remaining sherds are very sparsely distributed, predominantly in ditch and pit features may largely be regarded as crumbs (<2g per sherd), with slightly larger sherds contained in Ditches F3013, F3058 and Layer L3067, but these groups do not exceed in total 30-40g of pottery. Ditch F3058 does include a very small rim fragment in fabric F1, from a probable necked bowl with a t-shape/flat-topped rim.

The assemblage appears to represent a homogenous group of early Iron Age pottery consistent with that defined at the type-site of Linton c.10km to the north (Fell 1953, 35-6: figs.3-4), and corresponding with 'late decorated' assemblages within the post-Deverel-Rimbury tradition, dated to the 6th to 4th centuries BC; however based on limited and fragmentary evidence origins as early as the 8th century BC cannot be discounted. Previous excavation at Bury Water Lane, Newport recorded a pit cluster that contained a slightly larger assemblage of comparable pottery, similarly limited in diagnostic components (Chapman 2016, 19; Doherty 2015), and this assemblage likely represents a continuation of the same early Iron Age activity.

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The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

The excavation recovered a total of 38 fragments (678g) of late post-medieval to early modern (18-19th century) CBM (Table 3), in a highly abraded and fragmented condition that is best-regarded as rubble.

The fragments were recorded by fragment count and weight per context, with all data entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that will form part of the site archive.

CBM type	Date	Fragment Count	Weight (g)
Peg tile	18 th -19 th century	28	497
Soft red brick		10	181
<i>Total</i>		38	678

Table 3: Quantification of CBM

The CBM was manufactured in an orange fabric typical of industries in Essex, utilizing fine quartz sand temper (<0.25mm) that also included occasional flint and red iron-rich pellets (<2mm), resulting in hard-fired products with a slightly powdery feel. The peg tile are 12mm thick with a medium sanded base, while no extant dimension or technological traits remained extant on the 'red' brick; though there is no indication of any medieval or early post-medieval material. Small fragments of peg tile were contained in Layer L3067, Pits F3023, F3039, Quarry Pit F3029, Ditch F3013, Gully F3037, and as un-stratified material. Small fragments of red brick were contained in Ditch F3020, Pit F3049 and Layer L3060; with no indication that any of the limited material is directly related to a structure in the vicinity.

The Animal Bone

Julia E M Cussans

Introduction

A small poorly preserved assemblage is examined. The majority of the bones derive from early Iron Age deposits. A number of domestic mammal taxa are present, but demographic, butchery and other data are limited due to the small sample size and poor preservation.

Methods

Primary Recording

Prior to detailed recording all bone bags were briefly scanned and any unsuitable for recording were set aside. These included unstratified material and contexts that contained no material identifiable to specific taxa. All other contexts were recorded in detail. Each context was rated as a whole for bone preservation/ condition on a five point scale ranging from very poor through to excellent. Phasing was determined following the archaeological stratigraphy and spot dates and following this the bone assemblage was divided into two groups for analysis: early Iron Age and medieval, however only a single bone was designated as medieval.

Individual bones were identified to element, species, part (e.g. proximal, distal, shaft) and body side and recorded in an MS Access database using codes provided by NABONE (NABO 2008). Data on bone zone, fragment size, fusion state, butchery, burning, gnawing, sex, pathology (including non-metric traits) and tooth wear were also gathered where possible. Bone identifications were made using the in house reference collection at Archaeological Solutions and with the aid of reference manuals (e.g. Schmid 1972, Pales & Lambert 1971 a & b, Pales & Garcia 1981 a & b, Hillson 1992). Bone fusion, butchery, burning and gnawing were recorded following the NABONE guidelines. Bone zone was determined following Dobney and Rielly (1988); tooth eruption and wear was recorded following Grant (1982).

Data Analysis

Following recording the data were sorted and analysed by phase and taxa. Age data from tooth eruption and wear and long bone fusion were assessed and described. Tooth eruption and wear age stages were assigned following the method of Payne (1973) for sheep/ goat; no other ageable mandibles or teeth were available. Bone fusion data was not assigned to specific ages due to differences in maturation between modern and ancient populations but was rather assigned to fusion groups (early, intermediate, late) following O'Connor (1989) to allow relative age to be assessed. The occurrence of burning and bone gnawing was assessed. Butchery marks and their distribution were examined and described in detail. Pathologies/ abnormalities were also described, where present.

Results

Taphonomy

The majority of contexts were rated as having poor preservation, with only two rated as having ok preservation (Table 4). The bulk of bone material was described as highly abraded, with many fragments having signs of root etching or weathering; bone surfaces were significantly degraded in most cases. Bone material rated as having ok preservation was less abraded.

Feature Number	Context Number	Spot Date	Phase	Description	Preservation
2020	2021	Early Iron Age	Early Iron Age	Fill of Ditch	Poor
2023	2024	Mid 13th-Mid 15th C	Medieval	Fill of Pit	Poor
3013	3014 D	Early Iron Age	Early Iron Age	Fill of Ditch	Poor
3013	3015	Early Iron Age	Early Iron Age	Fill of Ditch	Poor
3020	3021		Early Iron Age	Fill of Ditch	Poor
3024	3025	Early Iron Age	Early Iron Age	Fill of Post Hole	Poor
3026	3027	Early Iron Age	Early Iron Age	Fill of Pit	Poor
3037	3038		Early Iron Age	Fill of Ditch	Poor
3049	3050		Early Iron Age	Fill of Pit	Poor
3056	3057		Early Iron Age	Fill of Pit	ok
3058	3059	Early Iron Age	Early Iron Age	Fill of Ditch	ok
	3060	Early Iron Age	Early Iron Age	Dark Grey-Brown Spread	Poor

	3067	Early Iron Age	Early Iron Age	Silty Spread	Poor
3068	3069	Early Iron Age	Early Iron Age	Fill of Pit	Poor

Table 4 List of bone contexts recorded and preservation ratings

Bone fragment sizes (identified fragments only) are displayed in Chart 1. The majority of fragments fell into the 2-5cm range with very few being over 10cm in their greatest dimension. Only a single burnt bone fragment was present and derived from context L3025. No gnawed bones were present; however evidence of bone gnawing may have been masked by the poor surface condition of much of the bone present.

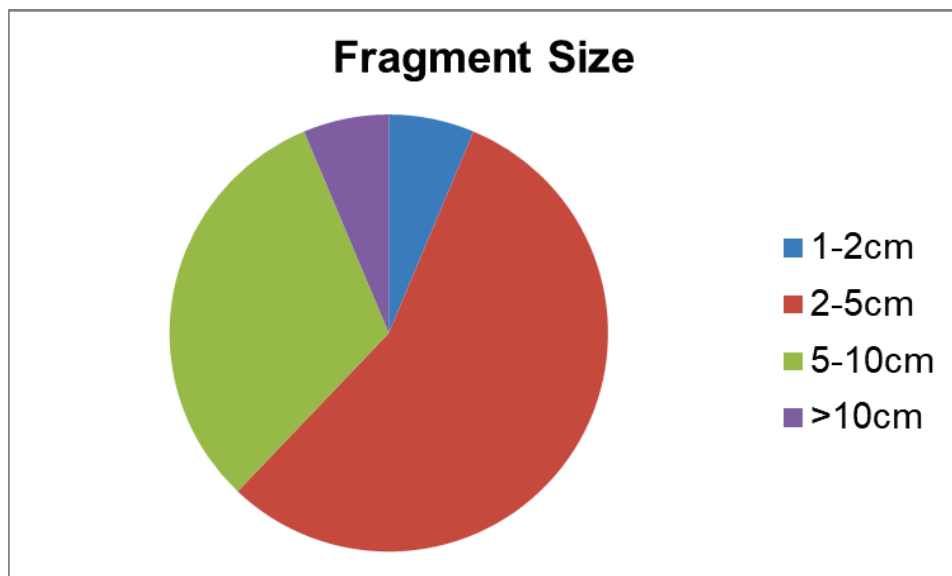


Chart 1. Distribution of bone fragment sizes for identified elements

Species Present and Quantification

The majority of the bones present derived from Early Iron Age contexts with only a single bone deriving from a medieval context. The identified taxa present are quantified by number of identified specimens (NISP) in Table 5 and the proportions of the principal domestic species present are shown in Chart 2. All of the identified taxa are domestic mammals; in order of abundance these are sheep/ goat, cattle, pig and horse. All other bone fragments that could be identified to element could only be identified as large or medium mammal. The majority of the bone count was made up of small unidentified bone fragments (Table 5).

	Early Iron Age	Medieval	Total
Cattle	6		6
Sheep/ goat	10	1	11
Pig	4		4
Horse	2		2
Large mammal	59		59
Medium mammal	13		13
Unid. Mammal	138		138
Unidentified	2		2
Total	234	1	235

Table 5. Quantification of animal bone from Bury Grove, Newport

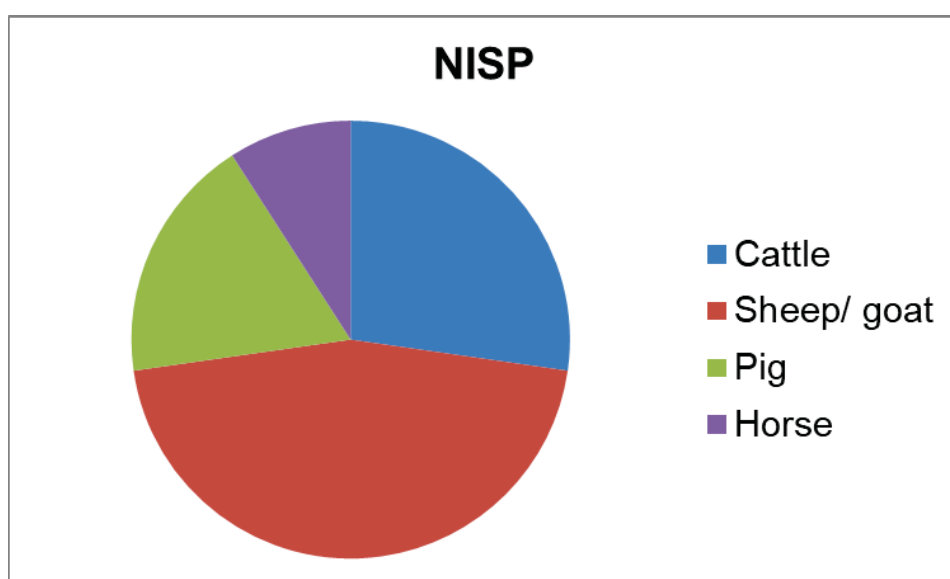


Chart 2. Proportional representation of principal domestic mammal taxa bases on NISP (number of identified specimens)

Age and Sex

A single ageable mandible was present. This was the only bone allocated to the medieval period and was a sheep/ goat mandible recorded as Payne's (1973) age stage F with an indicative age of 3-4 years.

A very small amount of bone fusion data was available, all from the Early Iron Age deposits. For cattle an unfused distal metatarsal (intermediate fusing) was present. The two elements available for horse (pelvis – early fusing and phalanx 1 – early fusing) were both fused. For sheep/ goat fusion data were only available for two elements these were a distal metacarpal (intermediate fusing) and a distal humerus (early fusing) both of which were fused. No fusion data were available for pig but a fragment of male lower canine indicated the presence of male pigs at the site.

Butchery and Body Part

The body parts represented in the assemblage are shown in Table 6. This shows that a mix of elements was present but that head and tooth elements dominate the identified assemblage with only a small presence of foot and limb bones. This distribution of body parts is highly likely to have been influenced by the poor bone preservation conditions seen at the site, with more robust tooth elements being preferentially preserved. The large and medium mammal bone assemblages are mostly made up of long bone shaft fragments and indicate the presence of meat bearing limb bones that are not otherwise obviously present.

	Cattle	Sheep/ goat	Pig	Horse	Large mammal	Medium Mammal	Total
Maxilla			1				1
Mandible	1				3		4
Incisor	1						1
Canine			1				1
Premolar		1					1
Molar	2	6					8
Tooth frag			2				2
Vertebra						1	1
Rib						1	1
Scapula	1				7		8
Humerus		1					1
Pelvis				1			1
Tibia						1	1
Metacarpal		2				1	3
Metatarsal	1						1
Metapodial						1	1
Phalanx 1				1			1
Long bone fragment					48	8	56
Total	6	10	4	2	58	13	93

Table 6. Distribution of identified body parts by taxa for the Early Iron Age assemblage

Only two butchered bones were recorded. From L3057 a sheep/ goat humerus had a vertical cut on the posterior of the distal articulation between the medial and lateral condyles and for L3025 a medium mammal rib had a diagonal cut below the articulation; both of these cut marks are likely to have resulted from carcass dismemberment. Any other butchery marks that may have been present are likely to have been obscured by the poor surface condition of much of the bone.

No pathological or measurable bones were noted as present.

Summary

The assemblage was dominated by bones of domestic mammal taxa, with no wild mammals, birds or fish being identified. The poor condition of the bone severely inhibited identification to specific element and taxa with much of the bone only being identified as large or medium mammal and many completely unidentifiable fragments present. Due to the small sample size of the identifiable material only a very small quantity of age data were available and were hence inconclusive. A small quantity of butchery marks were recorded but it seems likely that more would originally have been present. It seems likely that cattle, sheep/ goat and pig would have been exploited for meat but what other products they were utilised for is impossible to say from the available assemblage.

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The Environmental Samples

Dr John Summers

Introduction

During excavations at Bury Grove, Newport, fourteen bulk soil samples for environmental archaeological investigation were taken and processed. The majority of the sampled deposits were from Phase 1 (early Iron Age), which were targeted with the aim of gaining insights into the site's Iron Age arable economy. Samples from the previous evaluation were poor in carbonised plant remains (Summers 2017) but further sampling was undertaken during the excavation to determine whether these results were representative.

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 sorted under a low power stereomicroscope (x10-x30 magnification). Botanical and molluscan remains were identified and recorded using reference literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006; Kerney and Cameron 1979; Kerney 1999) and a reference collection of modern seeds. 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 data from the bulk sample light fractions are presented in Table 7. Carbonised plant macrofossils were recorded in low densities from five of the ten Phase 1 samples. These were in the form of occasional barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat grains, including glume wheat (*Triticum dicoccum/ spelta*). A single oat grain (*Avena* sp.) was identified in pit fill L3025 (F3024) and a glume wheat glume base was recorded from spread L3060. During the early Iron Age, it is probable that oat represents a weed contaminant of other cereal crops. A single glume base suggests some crop processing by-products in

the assemblage, although the evidence of a single specimen is insufficient to indicate nearby crop processing activities. No non-cereal arable weed taxa were present within the samples.

Charcoal was present in seven samples but in generally low concentrations. In pit fill L3025 (F3024), charcoal was recorded as common (XX) and a sub-sample of fractured pieces were identified as having a diffuse porous vessel pattern.

Molluscs were well preserved within the deposits, primarily representing grassland (e.g. *Pupilla muscorum* and *Vallonia* sp.) and ground litter (e.g. *Discus rotundatus*, *Oxychilus* sp. and *Trichia hispida* group) habitats. Species such as *Carychium* sp. can indicate wetter conditions and slum aquatic species *Lymnaea truncatula* in pit fill L3062 (F3061) could indicate standing water, at least on a seasonal basis.

Undated deposits produced only a single indeterminate cereal grain from pit fill L3055 (F3053).

Contaminants

Modern rootlets were abundant in the majority of the bulk sample light fractions. Not only could these reflect some biological disturbance of the sampled deposits but also, the thick bundles of roots could have obscured small remains of environmental archaeological significance. Every effort was made to disaggregate the roots in order to make a detailed investigation of the samples.

Conclusions

The recovery of a limited range of carbonised cereal remains from the sampled early Iron Age deposits at Bury Grove indicates the contemporary use of cereals in the vicinity. However, the low density of remains indicates that the sampled deposits are likely to have been peripheral to core areas of domestic and agricultural processing activities. Results from nearby investigations by MoLA (Davis 2016) produced a similarly sparse assemblage of carbonised plant remains. The limited representation of carbonised plant material could also reflect a predominantly pastoral economy associated with the site, although such an interpretation is only tentative based on the limited data currently available.

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Site code	Sample number	Context	Feature	Description	Phase	Volume (litres)	Cereals			Non-cereal taxa		Hazelnut shell	Charcoal		Molluscs		Contaminants					Other remains
							Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Seeds	Notes		Charcoal >2mm	Notes	Molluscs	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects	Earthworm capsules	
Phase 1 - Early Iron Age																						
NP27	1	3021	3020	Fill of Ditch	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	XX	<i>Carychium</i> sp., Clausilidae, <i>Discus rotundatus</i> , <i>Oxychilus</i> sp., <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp., <i>Vitrea</i> sp.	XXX	-	-	-	X	-
NP27	2	3022	3020	Fill of Ditch	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	<i>Carychium</i> sp., <i>Cepea</i> sp., <i>Discus rotundatus</i> , <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>Trichia hispida</i> group	XXX	-	X	-	-	-
NP27	3	3025	3024	Fill of Pit	1	10	X	-	Trit (2), NFI (2)	-	-	-	XX	Diffuse porous	X	<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XXX	X	-	-	-	-
NP27	4	3027	3026	Fill of Pit	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XXX	-	-	-	-	-
NP27	5	3029	3028	Fill of Pit	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	XX	<i>Carychium</i> sp., <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XXX	-	X	-	-	-
NP27	7	3060	-	Spread	1	20	X	X	Hord (1), E/S GB (1)	-	-	-	X	-	XX	<i>Carychium</i> sp., <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XXX	X	-	-	X	-

NP27	8	3062	3061	Fill of Pit	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	XX	<i>Carychium</i> sp., <i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Discus rotundatus</i> , <i>Lymnaea truncatula</i> , <i>Oxychilus</i> sp., <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp., <i>Vertigo</i> sp.	XXX	X	-	-	X	-
NP27	12	3025	3024	Fill of Pit	1	10	X	-	Hord (1), E/S (1), Oat (1), NFI (1)	-	-	-	X	-	XX	<i>Discus rotundatus</i> , <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XXX	-	X	-	-	-
NP27	13	3027	3026	Fill of Pit	1	10	X	-	Hord (2)	-	-	-	-	-	XX	<i>Oxychilus</i> sp., <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XXX	X	-	-	-	Root/ tuber (1)
NP27	14	3057	3056	Fill of Pit	1	10	X	-	Hord (1)	-	-	-	-	-	X	<i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XXX	X	-	-	-	-
Undated																						
NP27	6	3050	3049	Fill of Pit	Undated	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	<i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	-	X	-	-	-
NP27	9	3042	3041	Fill of Pit	Undated	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	XX	<i>Discus rotundatus</i> , <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XXX	-	-	X	-	-
NP27	10	3040	3039	Fill of Pit	Undated	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	-	-	X	-	-
NP27	11	3055	3053	Fill of Pit	Undated	20	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	-	-	-	XX	<i>Carychium</i> sp., <i>Clausilidae</i> , <i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Discus rotundatus</i> , <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp., <i>Vertigo</i> sp.	XXX	-	X	-	-	-

Table 7: Results from the bulk sample light fractions from Bury Grove, Newport. Abbreviations: Hord = barley (*Hordeum* sp.); E/S = emmer/ spelt wheat (*Triticum dicoccum/ spelta*); Trit = wheat (*Triticum* sp.); Oat (*Avena* sp.); NFI = not formally identified (indeterminate cereal grain).

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Project details

Project name	Land South of Bury Grove, Whiteditch Lane, Newport, Essex CB11 3UD. An Archaeological Excavation
Short description of the project	In November and December 2017 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological excavation on land south of Whiteditch Lane, Newport, Essex CB11 3UD (NGR TL 51722 34663; Figs. 1 - 2. The excavation was undertaken in compliance with the requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of 20 dwellings (Uttlesford Council Planning Ref. UTT/16/2024/FUL). The excavation was required based on the advice of the Historic Environment Advisor of Essex County Council (ECC HEA). An archaeological evaluation had been previously undertaken (Edwards 2017). Features were most numerous towards the western end of the site and comprised pits and ditches. Some of the pits may have represented quarry pits or intercutting pits. The earliest finds were sherds of early Iron Age pottery from features in Trenches 2. The archaeology was directly comparable to that recorded within Area A of the adjacent excavation undertaken in 2016 (MoLA, 2016; EHER 48597). Here 13 intercutting pits, a post hole and a ditch were recorded, and the features contained late Bronze Age / early Iron Age pottery, animal bone and flint knapping debris. Some of the excavated features could be assigned an early Iron Age date, and the remainder were undated. Three pits (F3024, F3026 and F3056), a curvilinear ditch (F3058) and a layer (L3060) were present on the highest part of the site (the north-western sector). These features contained the largest assemblages of early Iron Age pottery. The north-western corner of a possible early Iron Age enclosure (F1013 (= F3020)) was present at the eastern end of the site, on the lower down the slope. A large periglacial feature or features (L3067) traversed the site and was orientated east/west. It had some of the characteristics of archaeological features and several slots were excavated through the 'feature/s'.
Project dates	Start: 01-11-2017 End: 31-12-2017
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	P7291 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	R5544 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	NP27 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	UTT/16/2024/FUL - Planning Application No.

Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	PITS Uncertain
Monument type	DITCHES Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Iron Age
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Early Iron Age
Investigation type	"Full excavation"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX UTTLESFORD NEWPORT Land South of Bury Grove, Whiteditch Lane, Newport, Essex CB11 3UD
Postcode	CB11 3UD
Study area	0.85 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 51722 34663 51.989212091419 0.209878052601 51 59 21 N 000 12 35 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 78m Max: 78m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Project brief originator	Essex County Council Heritage Advice, Management and Promotion Section Group
Project design originator	Jon Murray
Project director/manager	Jon Murray
Project supervisor	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Name of sponsor/funding body	Pelham Structures Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Saffron Walden Museum
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Saffron Walden Museum
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Saffron Walden Museum
Paper Contents	"Survey"

Paper Media available "Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Land South of Bury Grove, Whiteditch Lane, Newport, Essex CB11 3UD. An Archaeological Excavation

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7
Ditch segment 3013C and Pits 3028, 3030 & 3032



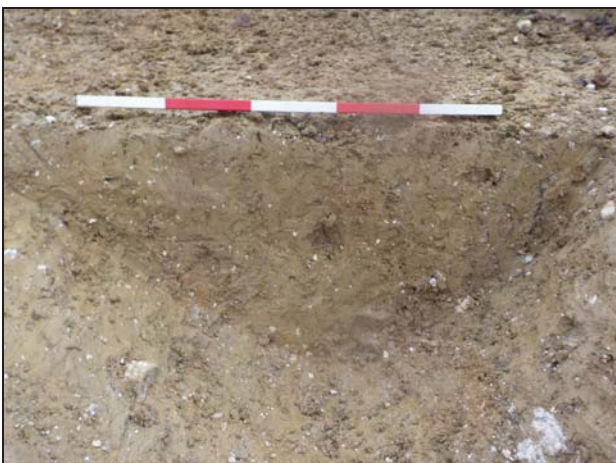
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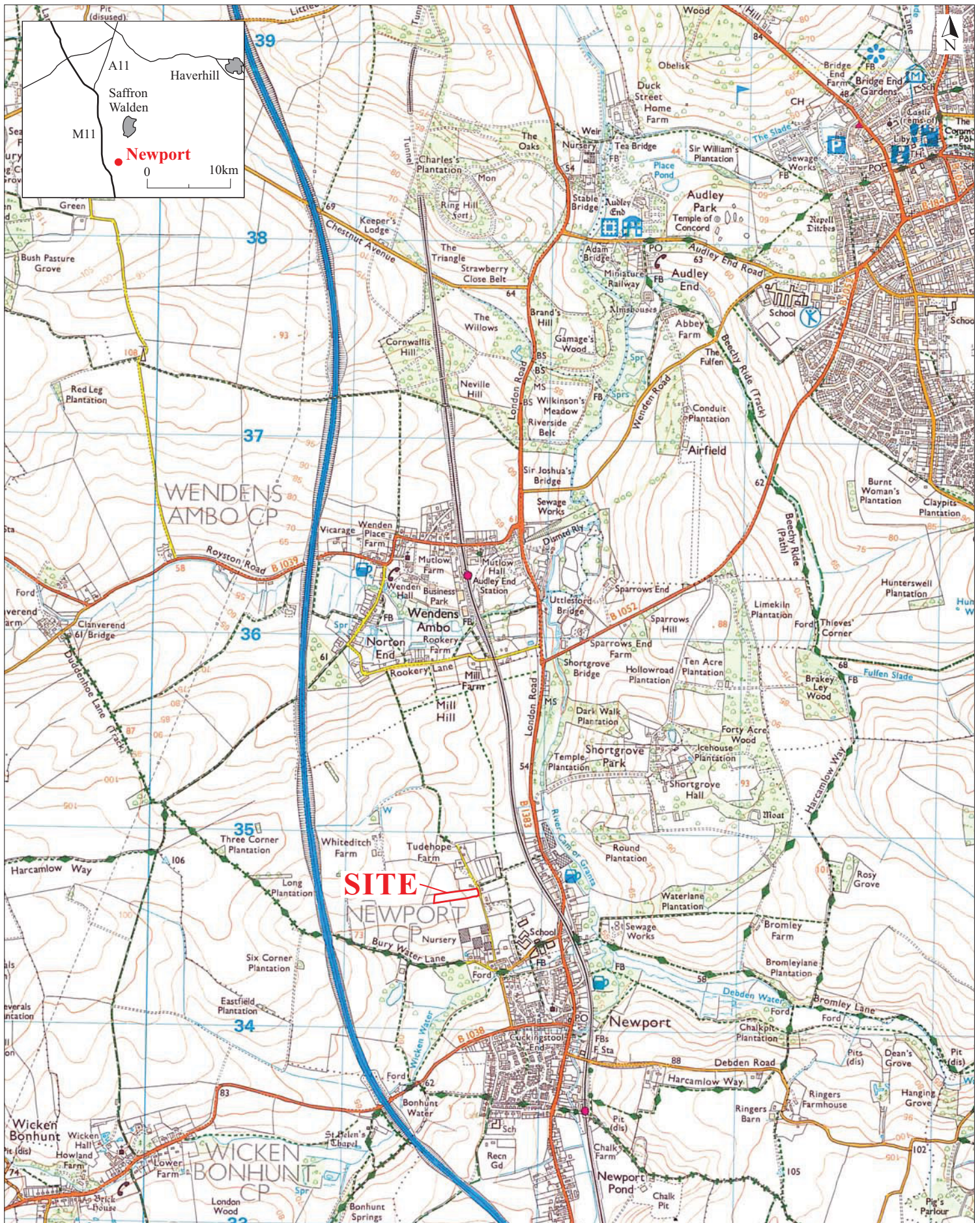
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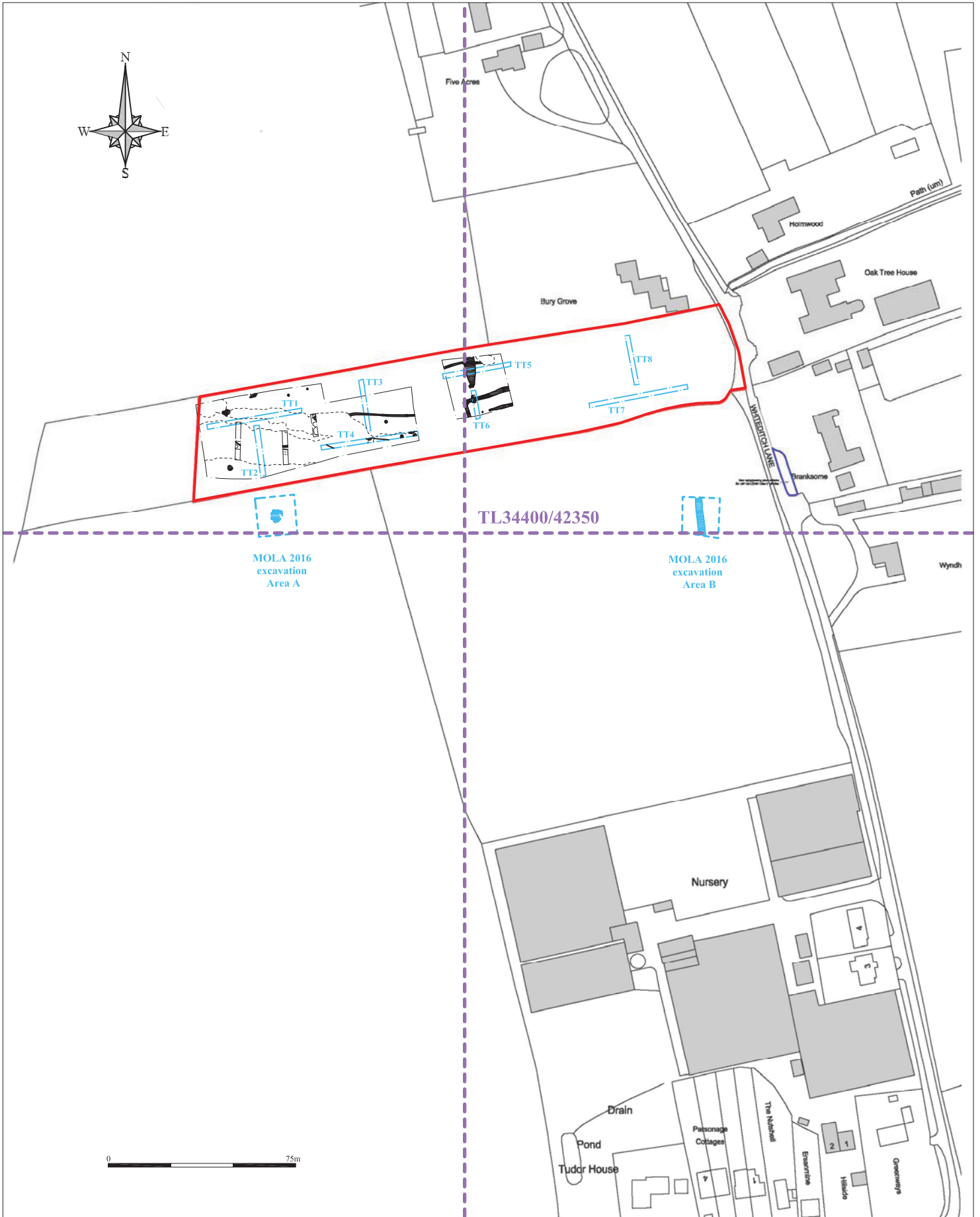


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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 White Ditch Lane, Newport, Essex (P7291)



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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:400 at A3
 White Ditch Lane, Newport, Essex (P7291)