
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
AT LAND NORTH OF
36 NORTH GREEN,
COATES,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE
(COCW18)**

**Work Undertaken For
MR N BEDFORD**

August 2018

Report Compiled by
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land north of 36 North Green, Coates, Cambridgeshire as a pre-requisite of planning permission for the demolition of an existing building and the erection of two new detached dwellings with separate garages.

Evidence of Neolithic (4500-2250 BC) stone axes and of occupation from the Bronze-Age (2250-800 BC) to the late-medieval period in the Coates area had been noted.

The potential for Romano-British (AD 43-410) activity was emphasised due to settlement remains being discovered 190m to the south-east. Furthermore, cropmarks of linear anomalies appear in Coates field to the west, which may also indicate another Romano-British period settlement, although these are undated.

The evaluation revealed a cluster of four postholes, three pits, one pond and two linears. The pond was identified on an old historic map and contained post-medieval pottery, ceramic building material and animal bone. This suggests this feature was infilled during the early 20th century.

Finds included a residual Neolithic flint and post-medieval pottery, CBM, metal and animal bone.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as 'a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present field

evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their significance in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate' (CIFA 2014).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mr N Bedford to undertake a programme of archaeological investigation as a required condition of planning permission (application F/YR17/0533/F) for the demolition of an existing building and the erection of two new detached dwellings with separate garages.

The evaluation was undertaken between the 21st and 23rd February 2018 in accordance with the written scheme of investigation prepared by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the Historic Environment Officer, Cambridgeshire County Council.

2.3 Location, Topography and Geology

Coates lies approximately 12km east of Peterborough and 11km west of March, in the Fenland District of Cambridgeshire (Fig. 1). The site lies on the northern side of the village, between Cow Lane and Hartlands, centred on National Grid Reference TL 3051 9794 (Fig. 2).

Coates, along with Whittlesey, lies on a fen island, an area of higher ground surrounded by low-lying fenland, with the site lying at around 6m AOD.

Soils at the site are of the Waterstock Association, typically fine loamy gleyic argillic brown earths (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 344). These soils are developed upon a drift geology of sands and gravels of the March Gravels which seals a solid geology of Jurassic Oxford Clay (BGS 1984).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The Fenland has long been recognised as an important archaeological landscape, containing superimposed evidence of settlement, ritual and agricultural remains dating from the prehistoric period onwards. Coates occupies the eastern tip of a former island.

The earliest evidence for prehistoric utilisation of the Whittlesey area is in the form of Neolithic stone axes (eg. HER 07132, 3751, 10598) found to the east of Coates. These may have been lost during clearance and may not indicate settlement sites.

During the earlier Bronze Age, the area east of Coates appears to have formed a focus for Bronze Age funerary rites as evidenced by barrow mounds (HER 03760) or the cropmarks of ring ditches (HER 00161). There is evidence for Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age funerary activity to the northeast in the form of a small cremation cemetery (MCB 17256). The cremation cemetery appears to have been accompanied by settlement (eg. MCB 17257, 17258, 17259).

The site lies to the north of the presumed course of the Roman thoroughfare, the Fen Causeway, which once connected the Roman town *Durobrivae* with Denver in Norfolk. The route follows the modern course of Coates Road before diverging northwards towards Eldernell and thence across the Fens (Margary 1955, 202).

There is evidence from around Coates to suggest that the area was densely settled during the Romano-British period with the nearest settlement remains located some 190m to the southeast (HER 03878). Cropmarks of enclosures and linear boundaries appear in Coates field to the west (HER 11655) which, though undated, may indicate settlement of the period.

By the medieval period, the site was

probably an outlying hamlet of Whittlesey. Coates is not mentioned until 1280 and simply means ‘cottages’ (Hall 1987, 59). Soilmarks indicate the former extent of ridge and furrow surrounding the site, although the core of the medieval settlement is likely to have been located to the southeast.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the work was to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.

The objectives were to:

- Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.
- Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.
- Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.
- Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.
- Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site
- Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.
- Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

4. METHODS

Two trenches, one measuring 18m long by 1.6m and the other 13m long by 1.6m, were opened (Fig. 4) to the top of archaeological deposits or the surface of the underlying natural geology, as appropriate.

Removal of topsoil and other overburden was undertaken under archaeological supervision, by a mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under archaeological supervision. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains.

To determine the characterisation of the artefact content of the topsoil and other soil horizons, samples of roughly 90 litres were taken from both ends of each trench and hand-sorted on site. Spoilheaps generated by this evaluation were examined for unstratified artefacts.

A metal detector (no discrimination) was utilised to aid the recovery of all categories of metallic artefacts. All exposed surfaces, excavation horizons, and spoil were regularly and repeatedly metal-detected to ensure optimum recovery of artefacts. Any identified artefacts were excavated from its parent context in normal stratigraphic sequence.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their interpretations appears as Appendix 1.

Finds collected during the fieldwork were bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered.

A photographic record was also compiled and sections and plans were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20 respectively.

Trenches were photographed prior to any excavation of potential archaeology, with pre-ex shots being included in this report (Plates 5-6). Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

The location of the excavated trenches was plotted with a survey grade differential GPS.

Following excavation, finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 2). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

The results of the archaeological evaluation are discussed in trench order. Archaeological contexts are described below. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

Trench 1 (Plate 5; Fig. 5)

The earliest deposit encountered in this trench was a natural layer of mid reddish yellow coarse sand intermixed with gravel (1003).

Towards the southern end of the trench was a group of four postholes, [1004], [1006], [1008] and [1010] (Plate 7, Figs. 5 and 6).

Posthole [1004] was rectangular in plan with sub-angular corners, steep-vertical sides and a rounded base. It was 0.23m long, 0.34m wide, 0.11m deep and contained a single fill of dark greyish brown sandy silt (1005).

Posthole [1006] was also rectangular in plan with sub-angular corners, vertical sides and a flat base. It was 0.45m long, 0.26m wide, 0.16m deep and contained a

single fill of dark brownish grey silty sand (1007) from which a small sherd of 18th century pottery and two undiagnostic brick fragments were retrieved.

Both postholes [1008] and [1010] were oval in plan with moderately sloping sides which were concave and a rounded base. [1008] was 0.19m long, 0.23m wide, 0.1m and contained a single fill of mid brownish grey silty sand (1009). [1010] was 0.2m long, 0.22m wide, 90mm deep and contained a single fill of mid brownish grey silty sand (1011).

Roughly 1m north of posthole [1010] was a northwest-southeast aligned linear [1012] (Plates 8; 9, Figs. 5 and 6). Its sides were moderate to steep and slightly concave, with a rounded base. Its dimensions were greater than 2.26m in length, 1.12m in width and 0.58m in depth.

The earliest fill of linear [1012] was a dark blackish brown sandy silt (1013). This was 0.3m thick and contained post-medieval pottery, animal bone and clay pipe. The latest fill of linear [1012] was a mid brown sandy silt (1014). This was 0.47m thick and contained post-medieval pottery, brick, animal bone, early modern glass, clay pipe, iron and a residual struck flint.

Immediately north of linear [1012] was a semi-circular pit with sub-rounded corners [1015], which continued into the eastern baulk of the trench (Plates 8 and 10, Figs. 5 and 6). In profile it had moderate to steep straight sides with a slightly concave base. Its dimensions were 1.17m in length, a width greater than 0.48m and a depth of 0.49m.

The earliest fill of pit [1015] consisted of a mid brown silt (1016) which was 0.18m thick and contained post-medieval pottery and animal bone. The next fill in the stratigraphic sequence was a light greyish brown silt (1017) 0.16m thick from which clay pipe was retrieved. The latest fill was

a 0.11m thick mid brown silt (1018) containing animal bone.

Near the northern end of Trench 1, was a southwest-northeast aligned gully [1019] (Plate 11, Figs. 5 and 6). This had concave gradual sides with a flat base. Its length was greater than 1.9m, whilst having a width of 0.25m and depth of 80mm. It had been infilled by a singular fill of mid greyish brown silty sand (1020) containing animal bone.

The majority of features (i.e. [1004], [1006], [1008], [1010], [1012], [1015] and [1019]) located in Trench 1 were sealed by a mid greyish brown silty sand (1002) which was 0.19m thick. The one feature [1021] which cut into this subsoil was located at the northern end of the trench and was seen partially in plan. This was left unexcavated due to modern dating evidence, but it was greater than 1.98m in length and greater than 0.87m in width. It was filled by a dark greyish brown silty sand intermixed with modern CBM/rubble (1022).

The uppermost layer, the current topsoil, comprised a 0.25m thick layer of dark greyish brown sandy silt (1001) which contained post-medieval pottery.

Trench 2 (Plate 6; Fig. 5)

In Trench 2, a natural deposit of light yellow fine sand with light greyish white patching (2004) was sealed by another natural layer of mid reddish yellow coarse sand intermixed with gravel (2003).

At the southern end of the trench was a large feature which was oval in plan [2005] (Plates 12 and 13, Figs. 5 and 6). This had been identified as a previously backfilled early 20th century pond (Fig. 3). Its sides were moderate to steep and concave, whilst having an irregular base. Its length was greater than 2.5m, width greater than 1.6m and depth was 1.54m. Three fills were identified, (2006), (2007) and (2008).

The earliest fill (2006) was a mid greyish brown silty sand, 1.36m wide and 1.54m thick containing post-medieval pottery and animal bone, clay pipe and iron. The next fill in the stratigraphic sequence (2007) was a mid reddish yellow coarse sand intermixed with gravel, 1.2m wide and 0.16m thick. The latest fill (2008) was a dark greyish brown silty sand, 1.55m wide and 1.22m thick containing post-medieval CBM and animal bone. The feature was sealed by a layer of mid greyish brown sandy silt (2002), interpreted as subsoil which measured 0.18m thick.

A modern pit [2009] was located towards the north-western end of the trench. It was rectangular in plan with sub-angular corners, although could only be seen partially in plan. This was left unexcavated due to modern dating evidence, with its dimensions being 0.8m in length and greater than 0.47m in width. It was filled by a dark greyish brown silty sand intermixed with modern CBM (2010).

This feature was overlain by 0.33m thick topsoil (2001) which contained post-medieval pottery and animal bone.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits comprise silty sands, coarse sand and fine sand throughout the site. A layer of silty sand subsoil overlies a coarse sand natural in both trenches 1 and 2. This is sealed by a sandy silt topsoil.

Post-medieval and modern archaeological features were identified in both Trenches 1 and 2. From this it can be seen there is a lack of surviving archaeological material preceding the post-medieval period.

A concentration of four postholes [1004], [1006], [1008], [1010], a northwest-southeast aligned ditch [1012] and pit [1015] were identified towards the southern end of Trench 1. Both the ditch and pit produced post-medieval pottery,

CBM and animal bone while one of the post holes contained very small pieces of post-medieval pottery and brick (see Appendix 2). It is possible that ditch [1012] is an infilled field boundary, although this does not show up in historic maps.

The close proximity of the postholes would also suggest a post-medieval date. It may be possible that these formed a small structure utilised for farming, possibly as an animal pen.

The small northeast-southwest aligned linear at the northern end of trench 1 is representative of a drainage gully, most likely infilled during the same period as the boundary ditch [1012] and pit [1015].

In Trench 2 an infilled pond was identified [2005]. This shows up on historic maps during the 1900's (Fig. 3). From this feature post-medieval pottery, CBM and animal bone was recovered, confirming an early 20th century date.

Two modern features were identified in Trenches 1 and 2, these being pits [1021] and [2009]. These were left unexcavated due to modern CBM and rubble visibly seen in their respective fills.

Sieving and metal detecting of the spoil heaps of Trenches 1 and 2 only yielded post-medieval to modern material. This is consistent with the archaeological features present, further supporting the use of site as a farmyard.

7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land north of 36 North Green, Coates, Cambridgeshire in advance of the demolition of an existing building and the erection of two new detached dwellings with separate garages.

The evaluation was undertaken as the site lay in an area of known archaeology of prehistoric and Roman date.

However, no prehistoric or Roman features were identified. Instead, the evaluation revealed a cluster of four postholes, three pits, one pond and two linear features which apart from two pits were all post-medieval in date.

Artefacts recovered comprised a residual Neolithic struck flint and post-medieval pottery, CBM, metalwork and animal bone.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr. N. Bedford for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Paul Cope-Faulkner who also edited this report along with Neil Parker.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Paul Cope-Faulkner
 Site Supervisors: Jack Martin-Jones, Jonathon Smith
 Site Assistants: Ben Wiese, Lydia Hendry
 Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Jack Martin-Jones
 CAD Illustration: Jack Martin-Jones, Nathan Sleaford
 Post-excavation Analysis: Jack Martin-Jones
 Archiving: Denise Buckley

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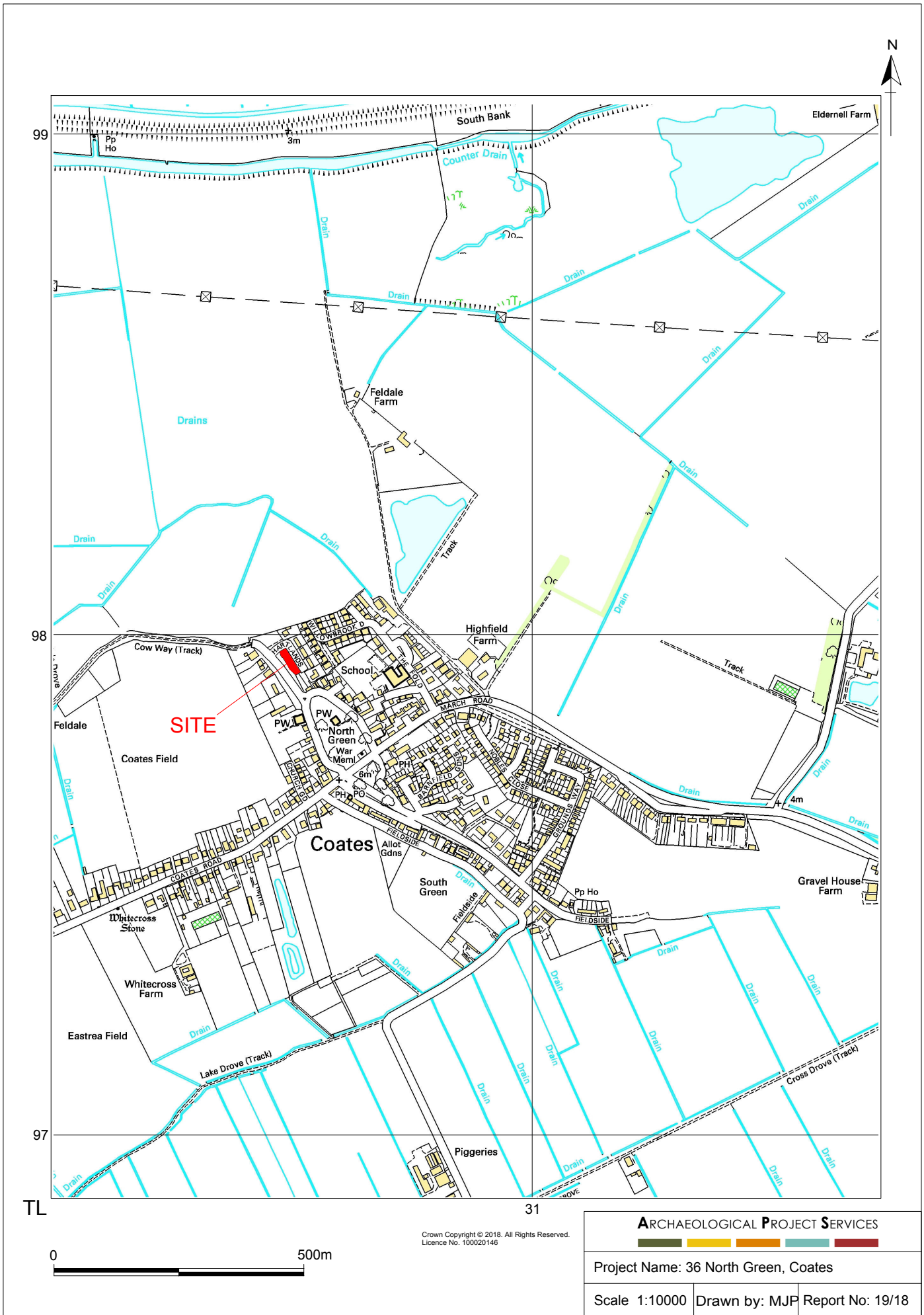
OS, 1903 *Cambridgeshire Sheet XI.SW 25"* map

11. ABBREVIATIONS

AOD Above Ordnance Datum
 APS Archaeological Project Services
 CBM Ceramic Building Material
 CIfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
 OS Ordnance Survey



Figure 1 General location map



ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES	
Project Name: 36 North Green, Coates	
Scale 1:10000	Drawn by: MJF Report No: 19/18

Figure 2. Site location plan

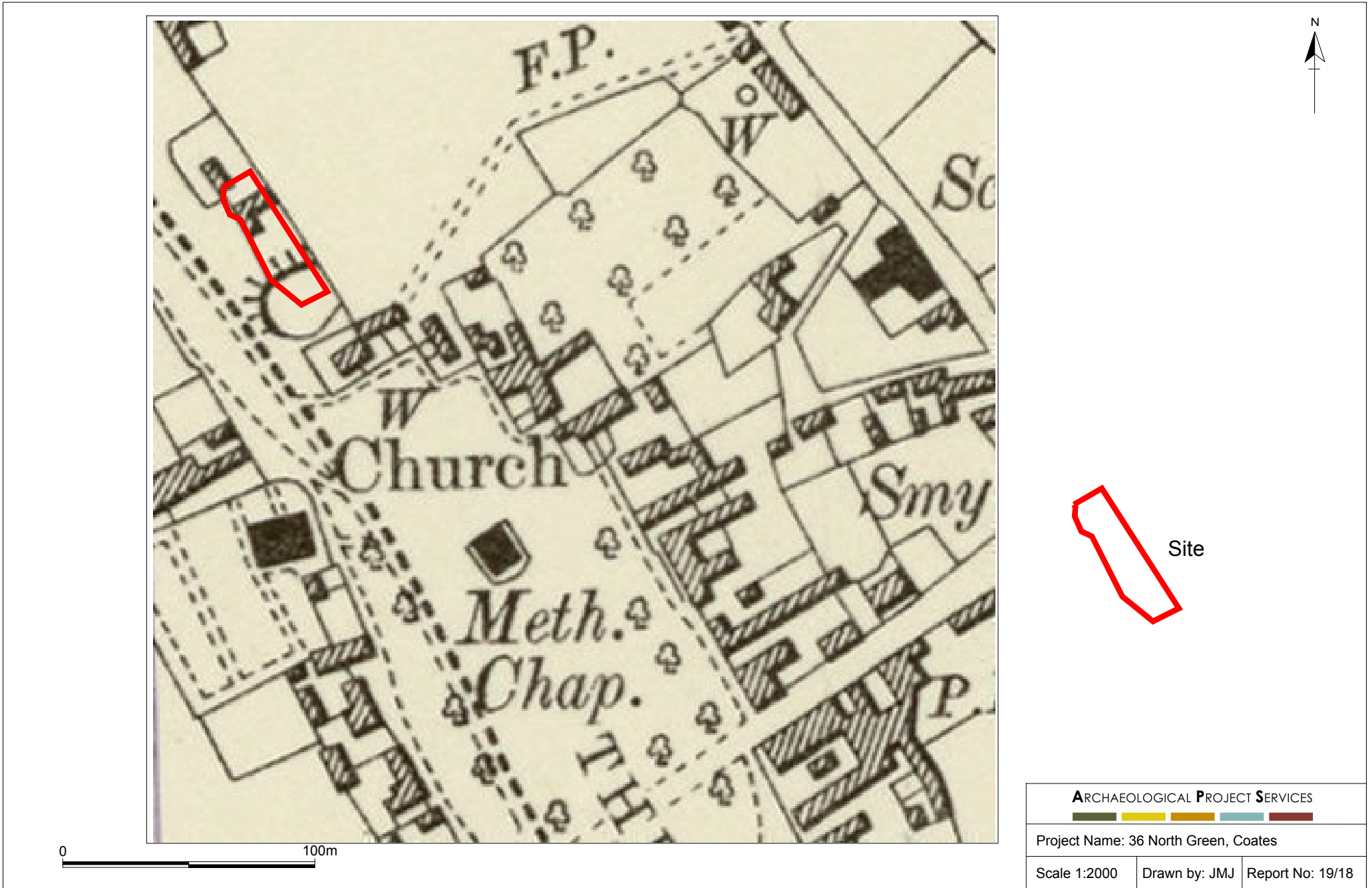


Figure 3 OS 1903 historic map of site location

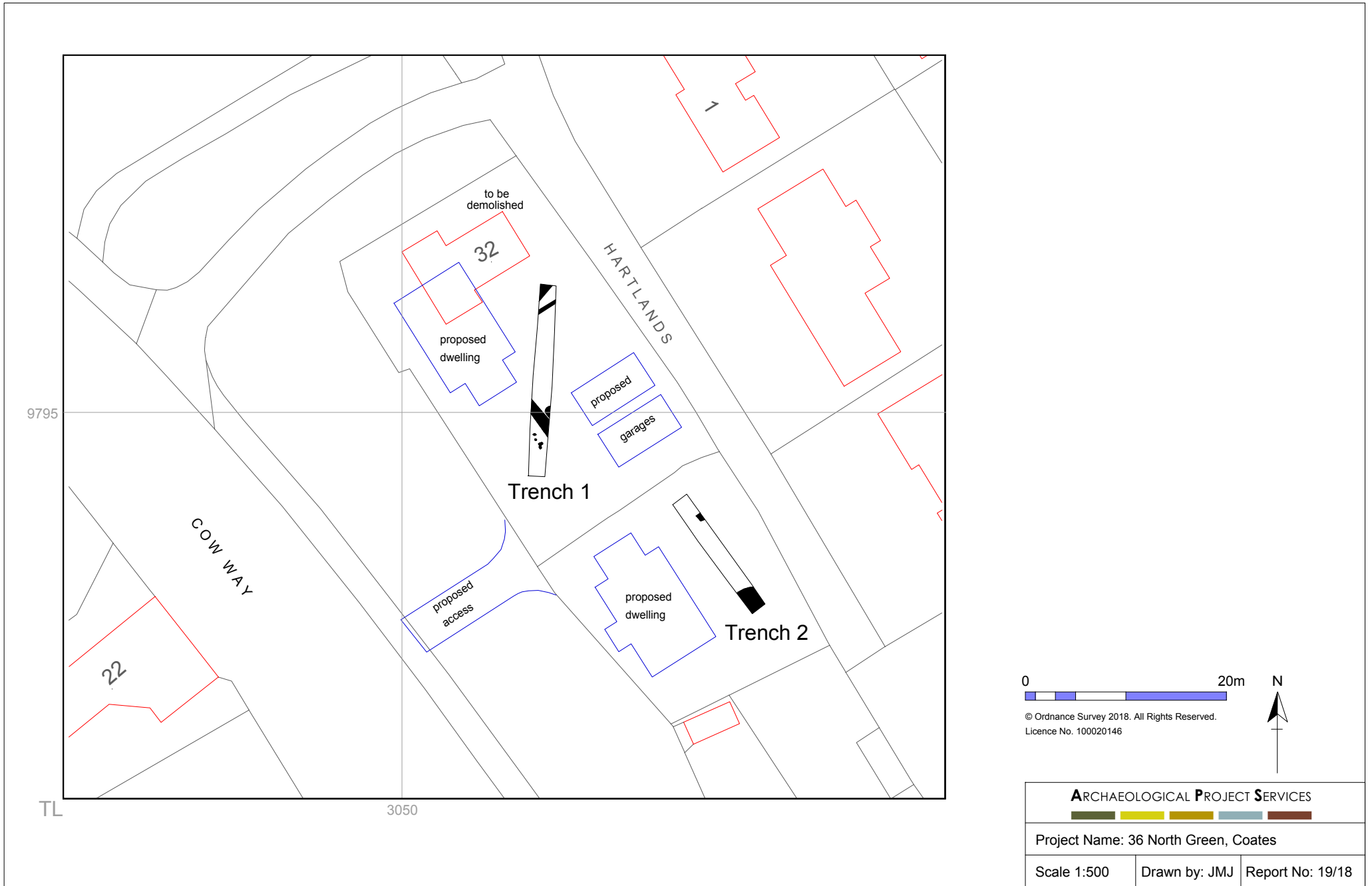


Figure 4 Trench location plan

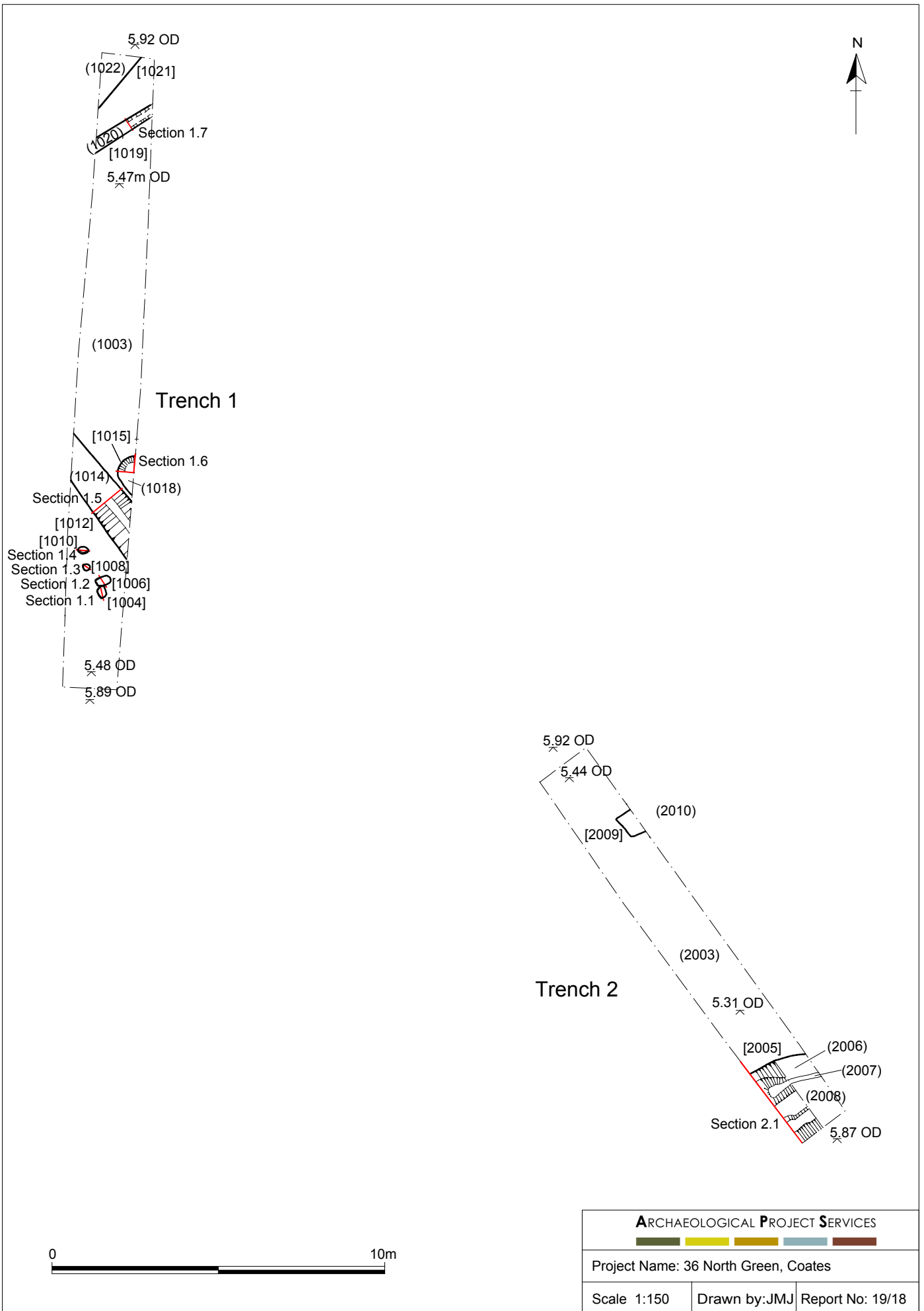
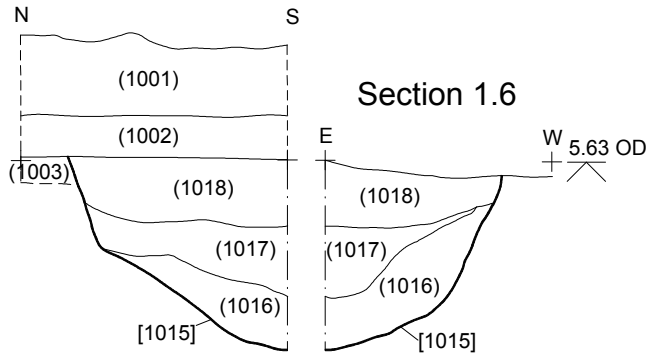
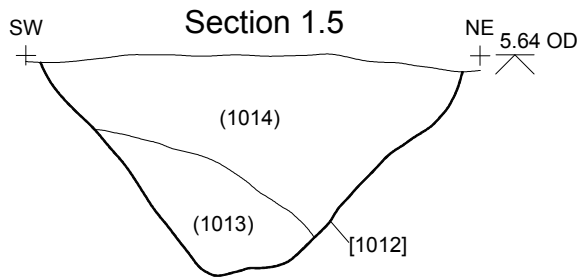
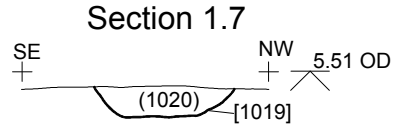
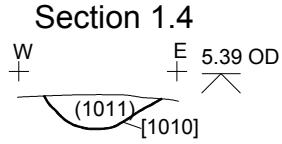
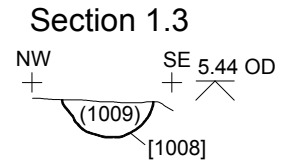
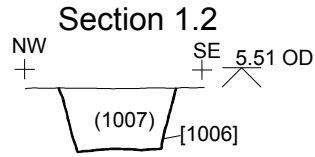
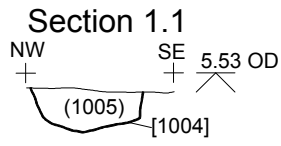


Figure 5 Detailed plans of Trenches 1 and 2



ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES		
Project Name: 36 North Green, Coates		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: JMJ	Report No: 19/18

Figure 6 Sections



Plate 1 Road outside of site area.



Plate 2 Outside view of site perimeter.



Plate 3 Abandoned house in site area.



Plate 4 Machine digging Trench 1.



Plate 5 South facing Pre-excitation shot of Trench 1.



Plate 6 North-West facing Pre-excitation shot of Trench 2.

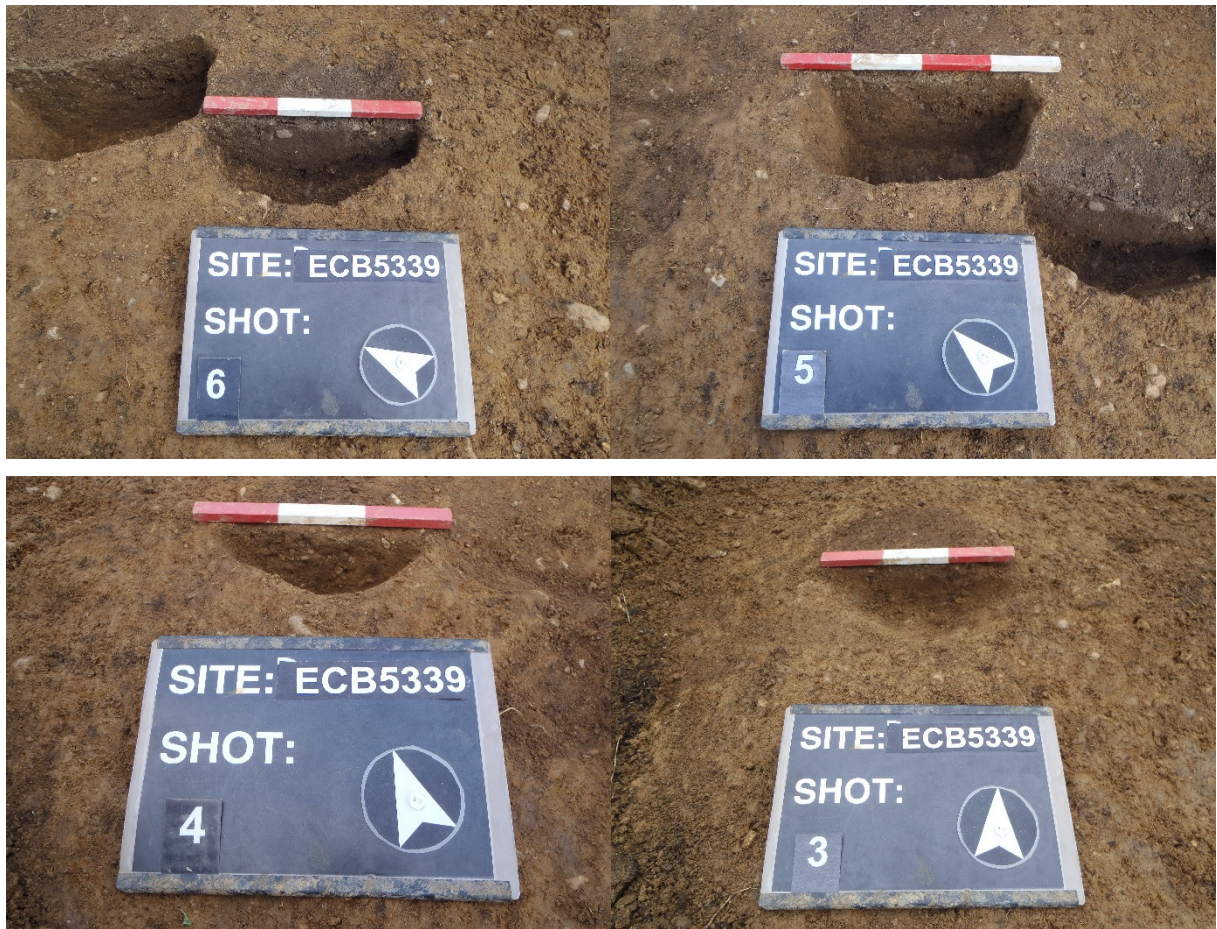


Plate 7 Section shots of Postholes [1004], [1006], [1008] and [1010] (from left to right).



Plate 8 Pre-excavation shot of Ditch [1012] and Pit [1015]



Plate 9 South-East facing section of Ditch [1012].



Plate 10 Northwest facing oblique shot of Pit [1015].



Plate 11 Northeast facing general shot of Gully [1019].



Plate 12 Northeast facing section of Pond [2005].



Plate 13 North facing oblique shot of Pond [2005].

Appendix 1

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
Trench 1		
1001	Dark greyish brown sandy silt which is loose. 0.25m thick.	Topsoil
1002	Mid greyish brown silty sand which is loose. 0.19m thick.	Subsoil
1003	Mid reddish yellow coarse sand intermixed with gravel. +0.06m thick.	Natural
1004	Rectangular in plan with sub-angular corners. Steep-vertical sides which are straight. Rounded base. L= 0.23m , W= 0.34m and D= 0.11m	Cut of Posthole
1005	Dark greyish brown sandy silt which is friable. Moderate amount of charcoal (<20mm). 0.11m thick.	Single fill of [1004]
1006	Rectangular in plan with sub-angular corners. Vertical sides with a flat base. L= 0.45m, W= 0.26m and D= 0.16m.	Cut of Posthole
1007	Dark brownish grey silty sand which is loose. 0.16m thick.	Single fill of [1006]
1008	Oval in plan with sub-rounded corners. Moderate sides which are concave. Rounded base. L= 0.19m, W= 0.23m and D= 0.10m.	Cut of Posthole
1009	Mid brownish grey silty sand which is friable. 0.10m thick.	Single fill of [1008]
1010	Oval in plan with sub-rounded corners. Moderate sides which are concave. Rounded base. L= 0.2m, W= 0.22m and D= 90mm.	Cut of Posthole
1011	Mid brownish grey silty sand which is friable. 90mm thick.	Single fill of [1010]
1012	NW-SE aligned linear with moderate to steep sides. Slightly concave base. L= >2.26m, W= 1.12m and D= 0.58m.	Cut of Ditch
1013	Dark blackish brown sandy silt which is friable. L= >2.26m, W= 1.12m and T= 0.3m.	Bottom fill of [1012]
1014	Mid brown sandy silt which is friable. L= >2.26m, W= 1.12m and T= 0.47m.	Top fill of [1012]
1015	Semi-circular in plan with sub-rounded corners. Moderate to steep sides. Slightly concave base. L= 1.17m, W= >0.48m and D= 0.49m.	Cut of Pit
1016	Mid brown silt which is friable. L= 1.17m, W= >0.48m and T= 0.18m.	Bottom fill of [1015]
1017	Light greyish brown silt which is friable. L= 1.17m, W= >0.48m and T= 0.16m.	Middle fill of [1015]
1018	Mid brown silt which is friable. L= 1.17m, W= >0.48m and D= 0.11m.	Top fill of [1015]
1019	SW-NE aligned linear with gradual and concave sides. Flat base. L= >1.9m, W= 0.25m and T= 80mm.	Cut of Gully
1020	Mid greyish brown silty sand which is friable. L= >1.9m, W= 0.25m and T= 80mm.	Single fill of [1019]
1021	Rectangular in plan. Unexcavated due to modern material found in in fill. L= >1.98m and W= >0.87m.	Cut of Modern pit
1022	Dark greyish brown silty sand, which is friable, intermixed with modern rubble. Unexcavated.	Fill of [1021]
Trench 2		
2001	Dark greyish brown sandy silt which is loose. 0.33m thick.	Topsoil
2002	Mid greyish brown sandy silt which is loose. 0.18m thick.	Subsoil
2003	Mid reddish yellow coarse sand intermixed with gravel. +0.06m thick.	Natural
2004	Light yellow with light greyish white patching. Fine sand which is loose.	Natural
2005	Oval in plan with sub-rounded corners. Moderate – steep sides which are concave. Irregular base. L= >2.5m, W= >1.6m and D= 1.54m.	Cut of Pond
2006	Mid greyish brown silty sand which is friable. L= >1.6m, W= 2.72m and T= 1.54m.	1 st fill of [2005]
2007	Mid reddish yellow coarse sand intermixed with gravel which is loose. L= >1.6m, W= 2.4m and T= 0.16m.	2 nd fill of [2005]

No.	Description	Interpretation
2008	Dark greyish brown silty sand which is friable. L= >1.6m, W= >3.1m and T= 1.22m.	3 rd fill of [2005]
2009	Rectangular in plan with sub-angular corners. L= 0.8m and W= >0.47m. Unexcavated.	Cut of Modern pit
2010	Dark greyish brown silty sand which is friable. Intermixed with large quantity of modern brick and CBM. Unexcavated.	Fill of [2009]

Appendix 2

THE FINDS

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Jane Young and Charlotte Bentley

INTRODUCTION

In total, one hundred and six sherds of pottery representing a maximum of sixty-six vessels, weighing 1.170kg in total were submitted for examination. The post-Roman pottery recovered appears to range in date from the post-medieval to early modern periods and is representative of twelve known ware types.

The pottery was catalogued by ware (common name) and fabric type using mnemonic Lincolnshire codenames with a concordance (Table 1) to Cambridgeshire codes (Spoerry 2016). Early modern types were identified visually; earlier fabrics were identified using a x20 binocular microscope. The assemblage was quantified within each context by ware and fabric type with three measures: number of sherds, estimated vessel count using sherds obviously belonging to a single vessel and weight. Every effort was made to reconstruct cross-context vessels although only none were found. The ceramic data including attributes such as decoration, condition and usage was entered on a Microsoft Access Database using ceramic codenames and a copy of this is available in the archive. Recording of the assemblage was in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al.* (2001) and forms were identified using the Medieval Pottery Research Group's guide to the classification of forms (MPRG 1998; 2001).

CONDITION

The pottery is mostly in a slightly abraded to abraded condition with recovered sherd size falling into the small to medium size range (below 50grams), although nine vessels are represented by sherds with fresh breaks and no recovered joining sherds indicating that on disposal the average sherd weight would be higher.

OVERALL CHRONOLOGY AND SOURCE

A range of twelve, identifiable post-Roman pottery ware types were identified; the type and general date range for these fabrics are shown in Table 1. The post-Roman pottery ranges in type from the post-medieval to early modern periods. Ceramic types can be paralleled on other sites in Cambridgeshire (Spoerry 2016). Most of the assemblage falls within a limited range of vessel types (examples of different types of bowls or dishes, plates, drinking vessels and jars).

Table 1: Pottery codenames and date ranges with total quantities by sherd, vessel count and weight in grams

Cambridgeshire Codename	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	Total sherds	Total vessels	Total W (g)
CREA	Creamware	1770	1830	47	14	279
GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	1500	1650	30	26	477
PEARL	Pearlware	1770	1900	7	5	33
PMBL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	4	4	130
PMR	Brown glazed earthenware	1550	1800	3	2	82
REFR	Refined Red Earthenware	1730	1800	1	1	5
SLIP	Unidentified slipware	1650	1750	5	5	101
STMO	Staffordshire/Bristol mottled-	1690	1800	1	1	4
STSL	Staffordshire/Bristol slipware	1680	1800	1	1	5
SWSG	Staffordshire White Saltglazed	1700	1770	5	5	51
TGW	Tin-glazed ware	1640	1770	1	1	2
TRANS	Transfer printed ware	1770	1900	1	1	1

Post-medieval

Forty vessels recovered from the site are of post-medieval type dating to between the 16th and 18th centuries. These include coarsewares (GRE, PMBL and PMR), slipwares (SLIP, STMO and STSL) and tin-glazed ware (TGW). Thirty sherds recovered from the site are from twenty-six Glazed Post-medieval Red Earthenwares vessels (GRE). Major production sites are known in Cambridgeshire (notably at Ely see Cessford et al. 2006), Essex, Norfolk and in Lincolnshire, but the type was also produced in other counties. They are often considered a type fossil for the period between the mid 16th and mid 17th centuries, although they are thought to have been manufactured in the first half of the 16th century at Ely and continue to be manufactured into the 18th century. The recovered vessels include identifiable sherds from a range of jars and a large bowl with other sherds possibly coming from a jug and a chamber pot. None of the vessels are chronologically significant but it is most likely that the recovered vessels date to between the mid 16th and mid 18th centuries.

Seven sherds are from six black (PMBL) or brown-glazed earthenware (PMR) vessels including two large jars. Two of the vessels are likely to be mid or late 17th to 18th century products of kilns in Staffordshire or Derbyshire whilst the other vessels could have been produced more locally between the mid 17th and 19th centuries.

Three of the five of the Slipware vessels (SLIP) found on the site have fabrics similar to the Glazed Red Earthenwares. Two of these sherds have trailed white 'spots' on a mid brown background and come from bowls or dishes whilst the third sherd is from a large dish with trailed white zig-zags on a brown ground. All three vessels may be products of Cambridgeshire kilns of 17th to 18th century date. A thin-walled sherd is from a late 17th to 18th century jug with trailed external white on brown decoration. The other sherd comes from an 18th to 19th century bowl probably manufactured in Sunderland or Yorkshire. A single undecorated Staffordshire-type Slipware (STSL) sherd and a Staffordshire-type Mottled ware (STMO) are from cups of late 17th to 18th century date.

A Tin-glazed Earthenware sherd (TGW) is from a 17th or 18th century dish with blue painted decoration.

Early Modern

Sixty-one sherds recovered from the site are from twenty-six vessels of 18th century or later date. All of these sherds are from a range of industrial finewares. These comprise Staffordshire White Salt-glazed (SWSG), Creamware (CREA), Pearlware (PEARL), Transfer-printed Earthenware (TRANS) and a single Refined Redware (REFR) handle from a small jug or drinking vessel. The recovered sherds are mainly from plates, drinking vessels and dishes.

THE SITE SEQUENCE

The post-Roman pottery was recovered from eight deposits in two trenches. The largest assemblage by vessel and sherd count was recovered from Trench 1 with seventy post-Roman sherds representing fifty vessels being found.

Trench 1

Seventy sherds representing fifty vessels were recovered from five deposits in Trench 1. Nine sherds from six vessels of mixed type were recovered from topsoil layer **1001**. The group includes four coarsewares of 16th to 18th century date, a tiny Creamware sherd and the base of a deep hand-painted Pearlware saucer of late 18th to early 19th century date. A minute fragment from a tiny Staffordshire White Salt-glazed ware vessel of early/mid to late 18th century date was recovered from posthole **1006** (fill **1007**). Ditch **1012** produced a group of fifty-seven sherds representing forty vessels from two fills (lower fill **1013** and upper fill **1014**). Three cross-context joining vessels suggest that the fills were contemporary. Whilst the group includes a number of 16th to 18th century coarsewares the latest vessels are industrial finewares of probable late 18th to early 19th century date. The presence of five decorated tea bowls and a deep saucer suggest some affluence. Three sherds of pottery were recovered from the lower fill (deposit **1016**) of pit **1015**. The small group probably dates to between the late 17th and 18th centuries and includes Staffordshire-type slipware cups and a Black-glazed ware jar.

Trench 2

Thirty-six sherds representing sixteen vessels were recovered from pond **2005** and topsoil layer **2001** in Trench 2. Topsoil layer **2001** produced fourteen sherds from four Creamware vessels of probable early to mid 19th century date. Sherds from a large oval dish con-join to some from the lower fill (deposit **2006**) in pond **2005**. Twenty-two sherds from thirteen vessels were recovered from the two fills of pond **2005**. The latest vessels are the large early to mid 19th century Creamware oval dish and a small late 18th to mid 19th century Pearlware jug or mug. Other vessels including seven 16th to 18th century Glazed Red Earthenware jars or bowls are residual in the group.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A mixed group of post-medieval and early modern pottery was recovered from the site. The range of forms and fabrics present in the assemblage suggests that most of the rubbish disposal in the area took place between the late 18th and mid 19th centuries, although earlier pottery was recovered. Forms such as decorated tea bowls and saucers suggest some affluence during this period.

The assemblage, with the exception of the early modern pottery, which can be discarded, should be retained for further study.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Jane Young and Charlotte Bentley

Ten fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 0.651kg in total were recovered from the site. The small assemblage includes identifiable fragments of brick and field drain. The identifiable material is of late post-medieval to early modern date. The fragments were examined both visually and at x 20 binocular magnification. The resulting archive was then recorded using codenames in an Access database and complies with the guidelines laid out by the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (2001).

The identifiable material comprises six handmade bricks (BRK) and an early modern curved land drain (DRAIN).

In Trench 1 posthole **1006** (fill **1007**) produced two tiny un-diagnostic CBM flakes in sandy fabrics. These flakes most probably come from bricks. Another un-diagnostic flake (in a marbled fabric), fragments from two handmade bricks and an early modern land drain were recovered from ditch **1012** (fill **1014**). The bricks are in a yellow gault fabric of probable 17th to 19th century manufacture. The larger of the two pieces is from a 40mm thick slop-moulded brick of 17th to 19th century type whereas the surface treatment of the small fragment suggests 18th to 19th century manufacture.

In Trench 2 pond **2005** (fill **2008**) produced four fragments of handmade brick. Three of the bricks are in similar poorly mixed dull oxidised sandy fabrics of probable 15th to 17th century date whilst the other brick although of similar date is in a fine reduced fabric with thin oxidised surfaces. This reduced slop-moulded brick is 40mm thick and has been used set upside down in a floor as the lower surface has been worn smooth.

The drain fragment could be discarded but the other fragments should be retained until a brick typology is established for Cambridgeshire.

Table 2: Ceramic building material

TR	Cxt	Cname	Full name	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Action	Description
1	1007	MISC	Unidentified types	fine red sandy	1	1		? Brick
1	1007	MISC	Unidentified types	orange-red medium sandy	1	1		? Brick
1	1014	BRK	Brick	yellow Gault clay	1	10	discard	handmade ?;ext flake
1	1014	BRK	Brick	yellow Gault clay	1	104		handmade;slop moulded;soot on one face;both upper and lower faces sanded;40mm thick
1	1014	DRAIN	Drain (general)	fine buff sandy	1	50	discard	curved;early modern;edge
1	1014	MISC	Unidentified types	marbled + fe	1	11		inner flake;? Brick;abraded
2	2008	BRK	Brick	light dull orange/light grey/?	1	15		handmade;flake;odd fabric almost inclusionless with patches of quartz large stones & ca
2	2008	BRK	Brick	light dull orange	1	70		handmade;odd fabric almost inclusionless with

				with some marbling				patches of quartz large stones & ca
2	2008	BRK	Brick	light dull orange	1	82		handmade;corner;slop moulded ?;slightly rounded corner;odd fabric almost inclusionless with patches of quartz large stones & ca
2	2008	BRK	Brick	fine reduced thin oxid surfaces	1	307		handmade;40mm thick;slop moulded ?;spalling ext surfaces;upper salt surfaced;used upside down as flooring as underside worn smoth;odd fabric almost inclusionless with patches of quartz large stones & ca

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Nathan Sleaford, with Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction

A total of 44 (914g) fragments of animal bone were recovered from stratified contexts, plus one shell from a flat oyster (*Ostrea edulis*). The material was recorded in April 2018.

Methodology

The faunal remains were laid out in context order and reference made to published catalogues (e.g. Schmid 1972; Hillson 2003). All the animal remains were counted and weighed, and where possible identified to species, element and side. Also fusion data, butchery marks, gnawing, burning and pathological changes were noted when present. Ribs and vertebrae were only recorded to species when they were substantially complete and could accurately be identified. Undiagnostic bones were recorded as micro (mouse size), small (rabbit size), medium (sheep size) or large (cattle size).

The condition of the bone was graded using the criteria stipulated by Lyman (1996). Grade 0 being the best preserved bone and grade 5 indicating that the bone had suffered such structural and attritional damage as to make it unrecognisable.

Provenance

Animal bones were recovered from fills (1013) and (1014) in ditch [1012], deposits (2006) and (2008) within pond [2005], gully fill (1020), the bottom (1016) and top (1018) fills of pit [1015], and topsoil (2001). The oyster shell was recovered from context (1014). Fills from ditch [1012] and pond [2005] produced the majority of the animal bone, with 16 and 19 fragments respectively.

Condition

The overall condition of the remains was good to moderate, averaging at grades 2-3 on the Lyman Criteria (1996).

Results

Table 3, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	W (g)	Comments
1013	Horse	Mandible	Right	1	336	Adult
	Large Mammal	Scapula	Right	1	34	Possible red deer
	Medium mammal	Rib	-	3	24	
	Cattle	Teeth	-	1	1	Adult, incisor

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	W (g)	Comments
1014	Medium mammal	Unidentified	-	1	50	
	Micro mammal	Long bone	-	1	1	
	Medium mammal	Unidentified	-	1	10	
	Medium mammal	Long bone	-	1	8	
	Small mammal	Unidentified	-	3	2	
	Medium mammal	Flat bone	-	1	1	
	Large mammal	Carpal/Tarsal	-	1	30	
	Oyster (<i>Ostrea edulis</i>)	Shell	-	1	8	
1016	Small mammal	Unidentified	-	1	1	
1018	Medium mammal	Flat bone	-	1	2	Burned; only small portion (acromion) extant
	Large? Mamma	Scapula	-	1	6	
1020	Small mammal	Rib	-	1	1	
	Medium mammal	Flat bone	-	1	6	
	Medium mammal	Unidentified	-	2	6	
	Cattle	Talus	Right	1	4	
2001	Large mammal	Unidentified	-	1	5	
	Large mammal	Rib	-	1	32	
2006	Bird	Long bone	-	1	1	Possible red deer
	Large mammal	Rib	-	1	41	
	Large mammal	Vertebra	-	1	9	
	Large mammal	Long bone	-	1	51	
	Large mammal	Unidentified	-	1	65	
	Medium mammal	Rib	-	1	6	
	Medium mammal	Unidentified	-	2	21	
2008	Small mammal	Unidentified	-	1	1	Young? Adult. With premolars. Young? Adult. With premolars, canine and 1 incisor
	Cat	Mandible	Left	1	1	
	Cat	Mandible	Right	1	2	
	Small mammal	Rib	-	2	2	
	Small mammal	Unidentified	-	1	1	
	Large mammal	Unidentified	-	1	12	
	Cattle	Scapula	Left	1	125	
	Large mammal	Unidentified	-	1	13	
	Medium mammal	Long bone	-	1	2	
Medium mammal	Unidentified	-	1	1		

Summary

The small assemblage size precludes any meaningful analysis. Several of the bones were very fragmentary, making identification difficult. Despite this, there are a range of taxa represented in the assemblage. Horses and cattle are present on the site. No identifiable bones of sheep or goat were recovered, but it is likely that the majority of medium-sized mammal bones can be assigned to these taxa. A single bird bone was recovered, as well as what appears to be the scapula of a red deer. The left and right mandibles of a cat were also recovered in close association in the pond fill (2008), indicating these may be from the same individual. Associated dating evidence points to the faunal material being post-medieval in date, probably early 20th-century. A single Flat Oyster shell was also recovered.

Identified elements from cattle and large mammals indicate that these animals probably lived on-site, and the same can probably be said of the horse. The recovery of a bird bone may also indicate that poultry was kept on-site, which would be consistent with its interpretation as a farmyard. The red deer is unusual, but these animals are known to occasionally stray into more open areas and threaten crops (The Deer Initiative 2008). The remains may be the result of opportunistic hunting, targeted pest control, or both.

The bone should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problem for long-term storage.

GLASS*By Denise Buckley***Introduction**

Eleven fragments of window and vessel glass, together weighing 37g, were recovered. The material was recorded in April 2018.

Condition

The glass is in moderate condition, with all the fragments showing varying degrees of deterioration.

Results*Table 4, Glass Archive*

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
1014	Three colourless vessel fragments, two probably from the neck of a small vessel and one body sherd. All three fragments are just starting to show signs of iridescence.	3	6	19 th - 20 th century
	Four window glass frags. Heavy iridescence and some lamination.	4	7	19 th century
2006	Two fragments of pale green window glass. Both show iridescence and beginnings of lamination.	2	4	
2008	Fragment of pale green window glass. Some iridescence and lamination.	1	<1	
	Body sherd of green (probably wine) bottle. Some iridescence and lamination.	1	20	
Totals		11	37	

Provenance

The glass was recovered from (1014), the top fill of ditch [1012], (2006), the lower fill of pond [2005] and (2008), the top fill of pond [2005].

Range

Trench 1 produced both window and vessel glass dating to the 19th-20th century

Trench 2 produced three fragments of window glass and one fragment of a probable wine bottle. All probably date to the late 19th century.

Potential

Apart from dating evidence, the glass is of no further potential and has been discarded.

CLAY PIPE*By Denise Buckley***Introduction**

Analysis of the clay pipes followed the guidance published by Davey (1981) and the material is detailed in the accompanying table.

Condition

Although fragmentary, the clay pipes are in good condition.

Results*Table 5, Clay Pipes*

Context no.	Bore diameter /64"					NoF	W(g)	Comments	Date
	8	7	6	5	4				
1013			2			2	9	Stems only.	1680-1720
1014			2	2	3	7	23	Six stems and one bowl, Oswald General Type 12.	1680-1800
1017			2	2		4	15	Stems only.	1680-1750
2006				1		1	1	Stem only.	1720-1750
Totals						14	48		

Provenance

The clay pipes were recovered from (1013), the bottom fill of ditch [1012], (1014), the top fill of [1012], (1017), the middle fill of pit [1015] and (2006), the lower fill of pond [2005].

Range

There are six stems dating from the late 17th – late 18th century and one bowl of Oswald General Type 12 dating to around 1760 - 1800. The bowl is decorated in the Lincoln style with the makers name (WALKER) mould imparted on the left hand side of the bowl below the rim and possibly “PETERBO” on the right hand side, although this is unclear. It is thin walled with fluting on the sides and acorns/oak leaves on the front mould join. The spur is broken off. A similar bowl, found in the area of Hudd’s Mill, Stamford (Davey, pg.211 fig.5/24), is attributed to either George Walker, of Peterborough 1798, or Mary Walker, of Peterborough, 1830. This bowl, however, is most likely to have been produced by George Walker, as the date for Mary Walker is a little late.

Potential

The clay pipes provide functional evidence of smoking or smokers at the site and also dating evidence. However, they are of limited further potential. They should be retained as part of the site archive and present no problems for long term storage.

WORKED FLINT

By Tom Lane

Introduction

A single flake was submitted for assessment.

Condition

The item is fresh, non-patinated and only slightly abraded. No conservation measures would be required before deposition in a museum.

Results

Table 6, Worked Flint Archive

Cxt	Description	No	Wt (g)	Date
1014	Struck waste flake. Non-patinated. No secondary working. 22 x 14 x 2mm	1	<1	Late Neolithic

Provenance

The flint was recovered from (1014), the upper fill of ditch [1012].

Range

A single flake was collected. It indicates no more than perhaps a fleeting visit to the area by a flintworker, most probably in the Late Neolithic.

OTHER FINDS

By Denise Buckley

Introduction

Eleven items, together weighing 615g, were recovered. The material was recorded in April 2018.

Condition

The iron is in moderate condition. It is all heavily encrusted.

Results

Table 7, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	Date	NoF	W (g)
1005	Iron concretion			1	10
1007	Iron concretion			2	15
1014	Iron	Probable hinge / strap fragments, two with rivets.	19 th century	4	52
		Square sectioned rod or peg / bolt. Heavily encrusted. 155mm long.		1	105
		Possibly another hinge / strap, folded over.		1	291
2006	Iron	Possible hinge / strap fragments. Very heavily encrusted.		2	142
Totals				11	615

Provenance

The other finds were recovered from (1005), the fill of post-hole [1004], (1007), the fill of post-hole [1006], (1014), the upper fill of ditch [1012] and (2006), the lower fill of pond [2005].

Range

The other finds are all iron and date to the late post medieval period. They are all very heavily encrusted.

Trench 1 produced a rod, or peg, several hinge/strap fragments, two iron concretion/waste pieces and one unidentified object, possibly another hinge / strap that has been folded over.

Trench 2 also produced hinge/strap fragments.

Potential

The other finds are of limited further potential, although x-rays may help give clearer identification.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 7 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 8, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
1001	19 th century	
1007	18 th century	
1013	Early 19 th century	
1014	19 th century	
1016	18 th century	
1017	1680-1750	Date on clay pipe
2001	19 th century	
2006	19 th century	
2008	19 th century	

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
LHJ	Lower Handle Join
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
TR	Trench
UHJ	Upper Handle Join
W (g)	Weight (grams)

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Archive Catalogue 1: Post-Roman pottery

T R	Cxt	Cams Codename	Lincs Codename	full name	sub fabric	form type	NoS	NoV	Wt (g)	decoration	part	action	Ref no	Description	Date
1	1001	CREA	CREA	Creamware		?	1	1	2		base	discard			mid/late 18th to mid 19th
1	1001	GRE	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware		jar/bowl	2	1	13		base			fresh breaks no joining sherds;int brown glaze	16th to 18th
1	1001	GRE	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware		side-handled jar	1	1	92		LHJ			dark reduced green glaze	16th to 18th
1	1001	PEARL	PEARL	Pearlware		deep saucer	3	1	16	int blue painted Chinoiserie dec	base	discard		footring base;int inscribed circe centre underbase	late 18th to early 19th
1	1001	PMBL	BL	Black-glazed wares	coarse orange	large cylindrical jar	1	1	111		BS			abraded;fresh breaks no joining sherds;spalling int glaze;Staffs/Derbs ?	mid 17th to 18th
1	1001	PMR	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	fine marbled	large jar	1	1	13		BS			fresh breaks no joining sherds;int very dark glaze;late 17th to 18th	late 17th to 18th
1	1007	SWSG	SWSG	Staffordshire White Saltglazed stoneware		tiny vessel	1	1	1		BS	discard			early/mid to late 18th
1	1013	CREA	CREA	Creamware		open	1	1	13		base	discard	Ves sel 2	plate ?	mid/late 18th to mid 19th
1	1013	CREA	CREA	Creamware		oval plate	1	1	3		rim	discard	Ves sel 1	scalloped rim	mid/late 18th to mid 19th
1	1013	CREA	CREA	Creamware		small bowl	1	1	27		base	discard		deep footring base	mid/late 18th to mid 19th
1	1013	CREA	CREA	Creamware		small jug ?	2	1	6		handle	discard		flakes	mid/late 18th to mid 19th
1	1013	CREA	CREA	Creamware		small open	2	1	5		base	discard			mid/late 18th to mid 19th
1	1013	CREA	CREA	Creamware		small tea bowl	3	1	5		base & BS	discard	Ves sel 3	with 1014 forms profile	mid/late 18th to early 19th

1	1013	GRE	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware		small bowl	1	1	4		rim			flanged rim;int fe speckled glaze;ext plain brown glaze;ext soot	16th to 18th
1	1013	PEARL	PEARL	Pearlware		deep saucer	1	1	3	int blue painted dec	base	discard		footring base	late 17th to early 18th
1	1013	STMO	STMO	Staffordshire/Bristol mottled-glazed		cup ?	1	1	4		BS			body cordon	late 17th to 18th
1	1013	SWSG	SWSG	Staffordshire White Saltglazed stoneware		bowl	1	1	44		base	discard		oatmeal colour body;footring base	early/mid to mid/late 18th
1	1013	SWSG	SWSG	Staffordshire White Saltglazed stoneware		small hollow	1	1	1		BS	discard		fresh breaks no joining sherds	early/mid to late 18th
1	1014	CREA	CREA	Creamware		open	1	1	3		base	discard	Ves sel 2	plate ?	mid/late 18th to mid 19th
1	1014	CREA	CREA	Creamware		oval plate	1	1	1		rim	discard	Ves sel 1		mid/late 18th to mid 19th
1	1014	CREA	CREA	Creamware		small open	1	1	2		BS				mid/late 18th to mid 19th
1	1014	CREA	CREA	Creamware		small tea bowl	9	1	17		rim base & BS	discard	Ves sel 3		mid/late 18th to early 19th
1	1014	CREA	CREA	Creamware		tea bowl	1	1	1		rim				mid/late 18th to mid 19th
1	1014	CREA	CREA	Creamware		tea bowl ?	1	1	3		rim				mid/late 18th to early 19th
1	1014	GRE	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware		?	1	1	3		base			int green-brown glaze	16th to 18th
1	1014	GRE	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware		jar	1	1	7		BS			int & ext fe spotted brown glaze	16th to 18th
1	1014	GRE	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware		jar	1	1	2		rim			lid seated rim int brown glaze	16th to 18th
1	1014	GRE	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware		jar	2	1	30		BS			int & ext brown glaze some fe spotting;fresh break no joining sherds	16th to 18th

1	1014	GRE	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware		jar	2	1	25		BS			int & part ext brown glaze some fe spotting	16th to 18th
1	1014	GRE	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware		jar ?	1	1	6		BS			int & ext fe spotted brown glaze	16th to 18th
1	1014	GRE	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware		jar/bowl	1	1	4		BS			int & ext brown glaze	16th to 18th
1	1014	GRE	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware		jar/bowl	1	1	18		BS			int fe spotted brown glaze;ext soot	16th to 18th
1	1014	GRE	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware		jar/chamberpot	1	1	75		base			wear mark around under basal edge	16th to 18th
1	1014	GRE	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware		jug ?	1	1	17		handle			rod handle	16th to 18th
1	1014	GRE	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware		large bowl	1	1	40		BS			int brown glaze;idental spot white slip int	16th to 18th
1	1014	GRE	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware		large jar	1	1	15		BS			int & ext fe spotted brown glaze	16th to 18th
1	1014	GRE	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware		small jar ?	1	1	5		BS			int dark green glaze;ext soot	16th to 18th
1	1014	GRE	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware		small jar ?	1	1	5		BS			int & ext brown glaze	16th to 18th
1	1014	GRE	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware		small jar/bowl	1	1	3		BS			int & ext dark brown glaze	16th to 18th
1	1014	GRE	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware		small jar/bowl	1	1	2		BS			int & ext brown glaze	16th to 18th
1	1014	PEARL	PEARL	Pearlware		small dish	1	1	2	int blue painted	rim				late 18th to early 19th
1	1014	PEARL	PEARL	Pearlware		tea bowl	1	1	2	int & ext blue painted	rim				late 18th to early 19th
1	1014	PMBL	BL	Black-glazed wares	fine red sandy	jug/jar/drinking vessel	1	1	7		BS			int & ext metallic glaze	mid 17th to 18th
1	1014	SLIP	SLIP	Unidentified slipware	fine red sandy	bowl	1	1	20	int manganese mottled on yellow	rim			fresh break no joining sherds;int glaze over white slip;Yorks or Sunderland	18th to 19th
1	1014	SLIP	SLIP	Unidentified slipware	orange-red medium sandy	bowl/dish	1	1	9	yellow spots on brown	base			mid brown glaze int;GRE type fabric	17th to 18th

1	1014	SLIP	SLIP	Unidentified slipware	orange-red medium sandy	bowl/dish	1	1	18	yellow spots on brown	base			mid brown glaze int;GRE type fabric;ext soot;ext red slip;wear mark around basal edge	17th to 18th
1	1014	SWSG	SWSG	Staffordshire White Saltglazed stoneware		small cylindrical mug	1	1	4		base			footring base with cordons above	early/mid to mid/late 18th
1	1014	SWSG	SWSG	Staffordshire White Saltglazed stoneware		small tea bowl	1	1	1		rim			very thin walled	early/mid to mid/late 18th
1	1014	TGW	TGW	Tin-glazed ware		dish ?	1	1	2	int blue painted	rim			blue tinged glaze	17th to 18th
1	1014	TRANS	TPW	Transfer printed ware		saucer	1	1	1	int blue printed	rim				19th to 20th
1	1016	PMBL	BL	Black-glazed wares	medium orange sandy	jar ?	1	1	10		BS			int glaze;int & ext orange slip;late 17th to 18th	late 17th to 18th
1	1016	SLIP	SLIP	Unidentified slipware	medium to coarse orange-red sandy	large dish	1	1	49	trailed wavy yellow on brown dec	rim			hammerhead rim;GRE type fabric	17th to 18th
1	1016	STSL	STSL	Staffordshire/Bristol slipware		cup	1	1	5		base			fresh breaks no joining sherds;no decoration on recovered sherd	late 17th to 18th
2	2001	CREA	CREA	Creamware		?	1	1	1		BS	discard		late;fe stained	early to mid 19th
2	2001	CREA	CREA	Creamware		large oval dish	11	1	109		rim base & BS	discard	Ves sels 4	forms profile	early to mid 19th
2	2001	CREA	CREA	Creamware		open	1	1	5		BS	discard		fresh breaks no joining sherds	early to mid 19th
2	2001	CREA	CREA	Creamware		open	1	1	23		base	discard		small footring;fe concretions	early to mid 19th
2	2006	CREA	CREA	Creamware		large oval dish	8	1	53		rim base & BS	discard	Ves sels 4		early to mid 19th
2	2006	GRE	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	sandy fabric	?	1	1	3		BS			int & ext brown glaze;fresh breaks no joining sherds	16th to 18th

2	2006	GRE	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware		jar/bowl	1	1	4		rim			int & ext brown glaze;slightly inturned rim	16th to 18th
2	2006	GRE	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	coarse brown sandy	large jar	2	1	38		BS			int & ext dark green glaze;? ID	16th to 18th
2	2006	GRE	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	sandy fabric	small jug/jar	1	1	4		BS			ext brown glaze;? ID	16th to 18th
2	2006	PMBL	BL	Black-glazed wares	marbled medium sandy	jar/bowl	1	1	2		BS			int glaze;Saffs/Derbs ?;late 17th to 18th;ext surface spalled off	late 17th to 18th
2	2006	PMR	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	orange fine-med sandy	large lar/bowl	2	1	69		base			int very dark glaze;ext orange slip;ext soot;18th to 19th	18th to 19th
2	2008	GRE	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	brown sandy fabric	?	1	1	16		base			int brown glaze	16th to 18th
2	2008	GRE	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	sandy red fabric	hollow	1	1	9		BS			ext green-black glaze	16th to 18th
2	2008	GRE	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware		large cylindrical jar	1	1	37		rim			fe bichrome with int fe flecked glaze;part pressed neck cordon	16th to 18th
2	2008	PEARL	PEARL	Pearlware		small jar/mug	1	1	10		base	discard		shallow footring	late 18th to mid 19th
2	2008	REFR	REFR	Refined Red Earthenware		small jug/drinking vessel	1	1	5	moulded basket weave dec	handle				mid 18th to 19th
2	2008	SLIP	SLIP	Unidentified slipware	orange-red medium sandy	small jug	1	1	5	yellow trailed on brown	BS			thin walled;brown int & ext glaze	late 17th to 18th

Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> [004].
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, and subsequent home production, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500 - 2250 BC.
Posthole	The hole cut to take a timber post, usually in an upright position. The hole may have been dug larger than the post and contain soil or stones to support the post. Alternatively, the posthole may have been formed through the process of driving the post into the ground.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Residual	Artefacts that are noticeably earlier than others in an assemblage are often described as residual. Residual artefacts may be ones that were used for a very long time, or items that were maintained as heirlooms/antiques.
Ridge and Furrow	The remains of arable cultivation consisting of raised rounded strips separated by furrows. It is characteristic of open field agriculture.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

3	Daily record sheets
1	Photographic record sheet
2	Trench record sheets
25	Context record sheets
1	Sample record sheet
8	Environmental sample sheets
6	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Box of finds

All primary records are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services, The Old School, Cameron Street, Heckington, Sleaford, Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive, following the gaining of the transfer of title, is:

Cambridgeshire County Council
Castle Court
Shire Hall
Cambridge
CB3 0AP

Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	COCW 18
Cambridgeshire HER Event No:	ECB 5339
OASIS record no:	archaeo11-312651

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OASIS ID: archaeol1-312651

Project details

Project name	Archaeological Evaluation at Land North of 36 North Green, Coates, Cambridgeshire
Short description of the project	Two evaluation trenches revealed four postholes, two pits, one pond and two linears of post-medieval to modern date. This represents the continual use of the land as a farmyard during the post-medieval period. The pond shows up on historic maps dating to the 1900's, suggesting that it was infilled during the early 20th century.
Project dates	Start: 21-02-2018 End: 23-02-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	F/YR17/0533/F - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	COCW18 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	ECB5339 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	PIT Modern
Monument type	POND Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	POSTHOLE Post Medieval
Monument type	FLINT Neolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK/TILE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	METAL (FE) Post Medieval

Significant Finds BRICK/TILE Modern

Significant Finds METAL (FE) Modern

Project location

Country England

Site location CAMBRIDGESHIRE FENLAND WHITTLESEY Land at North of 36 North Green, Coates, Cambridgeshire

Postcode PE7 2EA

Study area 1200 Square metres

Site coordinates TL 3051 9794 52.563240298864 -0.074384672156 52 33 47 N 000 04 27 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 5.8m Max: 6m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeological Project Services

Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

Project design originator Paul Cope-Faulkner

Project director/manager Paul Cope-Faulkner

Project supervisor Jack Martin-Jones

Type of sponsor/funding body Landowner

Name of sponsor/funding body Mr. N. Bedford

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Cambridgeshire County Archaeology Office

Physical Archive ID ECB5339

Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal"

Digital Archive recipient Cambridgeshire County Archaeology Office

Digital Archive ID ECB5339

Digital Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal","Survey"

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography"

Paper Archive recipient Cambridgeshire County Archaeology Office

Paper Archive ID ECB5339

Paper Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal","Survey"

Paper Media available "Context sheet","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey","Diary"

**Project
bibliography 1**

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