

G&J Peck Ltd.
Lisle Lane
Ely
Cambridgeshire



Archaeological
Evaluation Report



November 2016

Client: CgMs Consulting

OA East Report No: 2002

OASIS No: oxfordar3-267765

NGR: TL 5478 8037

G&J Peck Ltd., Lisle Lane, Ely, Cambridgeshire

Archaeological Evaluation


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Summary

Between the 1st and 3rd of November 2016, Oxford Archaeology East undertook a trial trench evaluation at the former G&J Peck Ltd farming supplies depot, Ely, Cambridgeshire (TL 5478 8037).

Two parallel ditches were identified and whilst they were undated, their corresponding orientation with a lane on the 1885 OS map which bounded the north-eastern edge of the site, would indicate a post-medieval or early modern date. The southern half of the site had been levelled with the build up of a very large amount of modern overburden, whereas the trench closest to Lisle Lane showed that this end of the site had been severely truncated.

Low levels of finds were recovered from the layers of modern build up and consisted of brick, glazed earthenware pottery (16th-18th century) and a mid 19th century bone toothbrush. Evidence for soil and groundwater contamination was also identifiable across the southern extents of the site.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted at G&J Peck Ltd, a farming supplies depot, off Lisle Lane, Ely, Cambridgeshire (TL 5478 8037; Fig. 1).
- 1.1.2 This archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CHET; Stewart 2016) and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by OA East (Phillips 2016).
- 1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by Cambridgeshire County Council, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The site is located on a bedrock geology of Kimmeridge clay formation mudstone (British Geology Survey).
- 1.2.2 The site lies at roughly 5m OD on a south-east facing slope towards the river Great Ouse, located c.360m to the south-east. The site is on the eastern side of the historic city of Ely. At the time of evaluation the site was covered in hard standing, therefore a degree of modern disturbance was expected.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The following is taken from the WSI (Phillips 2016):
- 1.3.2 The site lies approximately 500m east of the core of Ely, and according to historic maps has been farmland throughout the historic period until the 1980s, when the current warehouses were constructed.

Prehistoric to Roman

- 1.3.3 Approximately 200m to the north of the site a fragmentary Bronze Age Beaker was found with human bones in a pit covered by stone (Fig. 1; CHER 07245). Later, further burials were found. The discoveries were made in the 1920s by workmen in a sandpit.
- 1.3.4 A Bronze Age stone axe was found on Springhead Lane c.180m to the north (Fig. 1; CHER 08043).
- 1.3.5 The closest significant Roman remains were found close to Prickwillow Road, 800m north-east of the current site (CHER 11967). A series of drainage ditches containing a distinctive pottery assemblage and thought to date to the Late Iron Age or early Roman period were excavated at this location. This drainage system was superseded by a droveway.

Anglo-Saxon and medieval

- 1.3.6 Archaeological investigations on Lisle Lane to the north and south-west indicated that the area was occupied by the medieval period (Fig. 1; ECB64/MCB17275) with medieval settlement being discovered at Forehill and Lisle Lane (ECB773, ECB2967,

ECB773). Only 200m to the south-west, excavation to the south of Lisle Lane revealed evidence for domestic activity during the 12th to 14th centuries, proving that this area was clearly habitable and in use during the medieval period. A series of property boundaries was identified aligned with and perpendicular to Lisle Lane (Fig. 1; MCB17275). Excavations on the opposite side of Lisle Lane at the former Thurlow Nunn Standen site, c.250m to the south-west, revealed significant evidence of medieval and later land use. Very large ditches were discovered, perhaps representing a moat or large ditched enclosure, as well as further features providing evidence of post-medieval occupation (MCB17932 and MCB19942). This medieval occupation continues to the north-east of the development area where a medieval hollow way and bank was discovered at Lisle Close (Fig. 1; CHER 10156).

- 1.3.7 Slightly further to the south-west at the junction of Forehill and Lisle Lane excavation confirmed the survival of more than 1.2m of archaeological stratigraphy pre-dating the 19th century along most of the Forehill frontage (CHER 11858). The base of stratigraphy was not reached. Recovery of 'wasters' and kiln furniture suggests the presence of a 14th century kiln and pottery production workshop in the vicinity.

Post-medieval and modern

- 1.3.8 Directly to the south of the current development area, evaluation of the Sainsbury's site revealed only post-medieval land drains, a modern pit and an undated gully (Fig. 1; MCB19389).

Undated

- 1.3.9 During construction of the modern Lisle Lane, two ditches were noted running approximately east to west, 100m north of the current site (Fig. 1; CHER 07175). Just to the north, human bones (two legs and one arm) were noted. Apparently these had been disturbed over a weekend. There were also scattered animal bones on the site.

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 Thanks are extended to Richard Smalley of CgMs Consulting for commissioning the archaeological works. Machine excavation was carried out by Lattenbury Services. The fieldwork was undertaken by the author and the site survey by Gareth Rees. The project was managed by Tom Phillips, while Andy Thomas monitored the evaluation on behalf of CCC HET.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

Aims

- 2.1.1 The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

Methodology

- 2.1.2 A total of nine trenches were planned to be excavated. The fieldwork was carried out pre-demolition, therefore three of the trenches were located inside warehouses. A pre-site visit identified that not all parts of the warehouses were accessible by machine, therefore two of the trenches were abandoned, but only after it was clear that the site had little archaeological potential. The remaining seven trenches were positioned to provide an even coverage across the site. Three of the trenches measured 30m in length and four were 15m in length, giving a total of 150 linear metres.
- 2.1.3 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with an 8 tonne 360° excavator using a 1.5m wide toothless ditching bucket. Two of the trenches were positioned in locations where there was concrete hardstanding or tarmac. This was removed with a breaker and saw cutter. The remaining trenches were located on compacted gravel and hardcore, which was initially removed with a toothed bucket.
- 2.1.4 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.
- 2.1.5 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and digital photographs were taken of all features and deposits.
- 2.1.6 The southern end of the site, particularly around Trench 9, showed evidence for ground contamination. The machined soil had a strong solvent-like smell and the groundwater which entered the trench was a bright yellow brown colour with an oily slick across its surface.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 A total of seven trenches were excavated across the site, with archaeological features being identified in two of the trenches (Fig. 2). Four of the five remaining trenches contained varying depths of modern overburden. The trenches will be discussed numerically. Unless otherwise stated, no finds were recovered from features or layers.
- 3.1.2 Natural geology of marly yellow blue clay was revealed across the site, however due to the excessive depths, the geology was only partially revealed by stepped machine sondages in Trenches 7, 8, and 9. At the northern end of the site, natural geology was identified 0.35m below modern ground level, whereas at the southernmost end, it was uncovered 2.4m below modern ground level. No *in situ* topsoil or subsoil was found anywhere across the site.
- 3.1.3 Full details of context and trench descriptions, including orientations, can be found in Appendix A.

3.2 Trench 1

- 3.2.1 Trench 1 was located at the northern end of the site in the car park area (Fig. 2, Plate 1). Excavation demonstrated that this area of the site had been severely truncated. Sat directly on the natural geology were the concrete and brick foundations of a former building, aligned north-east to south-west, therefore the trench was rotated in order to avoid this. Over these foundations was a 0.15m thick layer of sandstone hardcore (03). Above this was a layer of concrete (0.1m thick) and above this was a 0.1m thick layer of tarmac.

3.3 Trench 2

- 3.3.1 This trench was not excavated.

3.4 Trench 3

- 3.4.1 This trench was not excavated.

3.5 Trench 4

- 3.5.1 Trench 4 was located inside a building. Natural geology was revealed across the full length of the trench, 0.8m below modern ground level (Fig. 3, Plate 2). A single ditch, aligned north-west to south-east was identified at the north-eastern end of the trench. Ditch **15** measured 0.64m wide and was 0.28m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 6; S.8). It was filled with a mid grey silty clay (14). This ditch was sealed by layer 10, a mid brown orange silty clay which measured 0.34m in thickness. This was overlain by layer 09, a 0.1m thick mid grey silty clay. A 0.26m thick layer of hardcore (03) was followed by a 0.12m thick concrete surface, which was reinforced with steel bars.

3.6 Trench 5

- 3.6.1 Ditch **13**, aligned north-west to south-east was identified as extending across the length of the trench (Fig. 3, Plate 3). It measured 0.65m wide and 0.22m deep with a bowl shaped profile and was filled by a mid orange brown silty clay (12, Fig. 6; S.3). The ditch was sealed beneath layer 09, which here measured 0.16m thick. Above this was a 0.2m thick dark grey peaty silt (05). Layer 05 contained lots of plant roots along with degraded grass. A sherd (4g) of refined white earthenware (19th-20th century) and a

bone toothbrush (19th century) were collected from this layer. Layer 05 was overlaid by a 0.12m thick layer of hardcore (03) and finally by a 0.08m thick layer of coarse gravel (01).

3.7 Trench 6

- 3.7.1 Only features of a modern date were revealed within Trench 6 (Fig. 4). A ceramic field drain and modern pipe trench were cut into the natural geology as well as through all ensuing layers of overburden. The natural clays were revealed 0.9m below modern ground level. Layer 10 (0.3m thick) was seen to overlie the geology. Above this was layer 09, which here measured 0.48m in thickness. This was followed by layer 05, which measured up to 0.18m in thickness, and extended north-eastward for 6m across the trench before it petered out (Fig. 6; S.7). A 0.16m thick layer of hardcore (03) was overlaid by a 0.06m thick layer of coarse gravel (01).

3.8 Trench 7

- 3.8.1 The natural geology was only uncovered in a sondage in Trench 7, 1.3m below modern ground level (Fig. 4, Plate 4). The natural clays were overlain by layer 10, which here measured 0.28m thick. Above this was layer 09, which measured 0.5m in thickness. This was followed by 0.26m thick layer 05. A ceramic field drain was identified as being cut from this level. A 0.28m thick layer of modern overburden (08) overlay layer 05. Layer 08 consisted of a brown yellow clay with large amounts of stone and brick. This was followed by a 0.14m thick layer of hardcore (03) and coarse gravel (01; 0.08m thick).

3.9 Trench 8

- 3.9.1 As with Trench 7, natural geology was only uncovered by a stepped sondage, 1.7m below modern ground level (Fig. 5, Plate 5). An initial 0.3m thick layer of mid orange grey silty clay (11) was revealed (Fig. 6, S.2). Above this was layer 10, which measured 0.2m in thickness. This was sealed by layer 09, which was 0.36m thick. This was overlain by layer 05 (0.2m thick). This was sealed by layer 08, which measured 0.5m thick and in turn by a 0.16m thick layer of hardcore (03), a 0.06m thick layer of angular gravel (02) and a 0.04m thick layer of coarse gravel (01).

3.10 Trench 9

- 3.10.1 Again, due to the excessive depth, the natural geology was only identified in a small machine sondage, 2.4m below modern ground level (Fig. 5, Plate 6). Overlying the natural clay was a layer (0.6m thick) of mid green brown silty clay (07) which contained low levels of brick (Fig. 6, S.1). This was followed by layer 06, a 0.5m thick light blue grey marly clay which contained a frequent amount of brick. This was overlain by layer 05, which measured 0.44m in thickness. A sherd (9g) of Broad Street Ely Bichrome pottery (16th century), a sherd (5g) of Broad Street Ely Glazed Red Earthenware pottery (16th-18th century) and a clay pipe stem (9g)(c.1700-1740) were collected from this layer. Above this was layer 04, a 0.8m thick layer which consisted of large lumps of blue clay mixed with dark grey peaty silt. This layer contained moderate amounts of brick and broken field drain along with wooden stakes and plastic. A sherd (10g) of Broad Street Ely Glazed Red Earthenware pottery (16th-17th century) was also collected. Layer 08 was covered by a 0.2m thick layer of limestone hardcore (03), a 0.06m thick layer of angular gravel (02) and a 0.04m thick layer of coarse gravel (01).

3.11 Finds Summary

- 3.11.1 Very few finds were recovered from across the site. A large amount of modern brick was present in soil layers across the southern side of site, however none of this was collected. A total of four sherds (28g) of glazed pottery (ranging in date from the mid 16th to 20th centuries) and a bone toothbrush (dating from around 1850) were recovered from soil layers in Trenches 5 and 9 (see Appendix A).

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 4.1.1 The archaeological works at G&J Peck Ltd have revealed that the site has been severely truncated. The depth at which natural geology was identified varied greatly across the site from 0.35m below modern ground level (to the north-west in Trench 1) to 2.4m at the south-eastern end of the site (Trench 9). This is most likely the result of levelling the site. No preserved topsoil or subsoil was recorded in any of the trenches. Between four and eight layers of modern build up were identified as overlying the natural marly clay geology. Layer 05, a dark grey peaty silt was revealed across all the trenches, except for Trench 1. This was possibly old topsoil, however modern brick fragments were recorded in layers beneath it, indicating that the layer had either been stripped and then relaid, or brought in from an external location.
- 4.1.2 Archaeological works at the Sainsbury's site (Fig. 1; MCB19389, Schofield 2011) to the immediate south-west identified a similar sequence of modern overburden. A peaty layer was also recorded during these works (called L1005) which probably corresponds with layer 05 identified during the current fieldwork.
- 4.1.3 Trenches 4 and 5 were the only trenches to contain archaeological remains, specifically two parallel north-west to south-east aligned ditches. Whilst neither ditch was dated, it would seem plausible for them to be post-medieval or early modern in date. The site is bounded on its eastern side by a formal footpath which accesses Ely Country Park. This footpath is recorded on the 1885 First Edition Ordnance Survey map as Springhead Lane (not reproduced here). The two ditches revealed in this evaluation are parallel with this footpath, and thus are likely to be contemporary with it, potentially relating to strip field boundaries. During fieldwork at the Sainsbury's site, a single undated ditch was revealed in the south-east corner of the site (Schofield 2011, 11). This ditch was situated on the same alignment as those uncovered during the current fieldwork and therefore they are likely to all be related.
- 4.1.4 Overall, the archaeological works have identified scant remains of probable post-medieval date. Whilst the site has been severely truncated, the preserved remains confirm that this area is situated outside of the medieval limits of Ely.
- 4.1.5 Trenches 2 and 3 were positioned within the footprints of existing buildings. Based on the results of Trenches 1 and 4 – 9, which showed heavy truncation across the site, it was agreed with the CHET officer that Trenches 2 and 3 did not need to be excavated.

APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of modern hardcore, concrete and tarmac overlying natural clay geology.					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
tarmac	layer	-	0.1	tarmac	-	-
concrete	layer	-	0.1	concrete	-	-
03	layer	-	0.15	limestone hardcore	-	-

Trench 2						
Trench not excavated.						

Trench 3						
Trench not excavated.						

Trench 4						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained a single NW-SE aligned ditch, overlain by modern overburden.					Avg. depth (m)	0.8
					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	15.5
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
concrete	layer	-	0.12	reinforced concrete	-	-
03	layer	-	0.26	limestone hardcore	-	-
05	layer	-	0.1	peaty layer	-	-
10	layer	-	0.34	clayey layer	-	-
14	fill	-	0.28	ditch	-	-
15	cut	0.64	0.28	ditch	-	-

Trench 5						
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench contained a single NW-SE aligned ditch, overlain by modern overburden.					Avg. depth (m)	0.55
					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	15
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
01	layer	-	0.08	gravel	-	-
03	layer	-	0.12	hardcore	-	-
05	layer	-	0.2	peaty layer	pottery, worked bone	19th century
09	layer	-	0.16	silty layer	-	-
12	fill	-	0.22	ditch	-	-
13	cut	0.65	0.22	ditch	-	-

Trench 6						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of modern overburden overlying natural clay geology. A field drain and modern pipe trench were cut through all soil layers.					Avg. depth (m)	0.9
					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	12.5
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
01	layer	-	0.08	gravel	-	-
03	layer	-	0.16	hardcore	-	-
05	layer	-	0.18	peaty layer	-	-
09	layer	-	0.48	silty layer	-	-
10	layer	-	0.3	clayey layer	-	-

Trench 7							
General description					Orientation		NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of modern overburden overlying natural clay geology. A field drain was cut through all soil layers.					Avg. depth (m)		1.3
					Width (m)		1.5
					Length (m)		12
Contexts							
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date	
01	layer	-	0.08	gravel	-	-	
03	layer	-	0.14	hardcore	-	-	
08	layer	-	0.28	modern overburden	-	-	
05	layer	-	0.26	peaty layer	-	-	
09	layer	-	0.5	silty layer	-	-	
10	layer	-	0.28	clayey layer	-	-	

Trench 8						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of modern overburden overlying natural clay geology.					Avg. depth (m)	1.7
					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
01	layer	-	0.04	gravel	-	-
02	layer	-	0.06	gravel	-	-
03	layer	-	0.16	hardcore	-	-
08	layer	-	0.5	modern overburden	-	-
05	layer	-	0.2	peaty layer	-	-
09	layer	-	0.36	silty layer	-	-
10	layer	-	0.2	clayey layer	-	-
11	layer	-	0.3	silty clay layer	-	-

Trench 9							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of modern overburden overlying natural clay geology. Evidence for soil and groundwater contamination.					Avg. depth (m)		2.4
					Width (m)		1.5
					Length (m)		30
Contexts							
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date	
01	layer	-	0.04	gravel	-	-	
02	layer	-	0.06	gravel	-	-	
03	layer	-	0.2	limestone hardcore	-	-	
04	layer	-	0.8	mixed clay/peat layer	pottery	16-17th century	
05	layer	-	0.44	peaty layer	pottery, clay pipe	16-18th century	
06	layer	-	0.5	clayey layer	-	-	
07	layer	-	0.6	silty clay layer	-	-	

APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Pottery

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and methodology

- B.1.1 Archaeological works produced a small pottery assemblage of 4 sherds, weighing 0.028kg, recovered from layers in two trenches. The condition of the overall assemblage is moderately abraded. The average sherd weight from individual contexts is low at approximately 7g.
- B.1.2 The Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG), Study Group for Roman Pottery (SGRP), The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG), 2016 *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* and the MPRG *A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms* (MPRG, 1998) act as a standard.
- B.1.3 Dating was carried out using OA East's in-house system based on that previously used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all previously described medieval and post-medieval types. All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed. All the pottery has been recorded and dated on a context-by-context basis and the summary catalogue is recorded in Table 1. The archives are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition.

Results

- B.1.4 Trench 5, context 05 produced a single abraded rim sherd from a refined white earthenware plate.
- B.1.5 Trench 9, context 04 produced a moderately abraded, internally glazed body sherd from a Broad Street, Ely Glazed Red Earthenware jar, while context 05 produced body sherds from two post-medieval vessels, a Broad Street, Ely Bichrome jar and a Broad Street, Ely Glazed Red Earthenware vessel, possibly a jar.

Trench	Context	Fabric	Basic Form-description	Count	Weight (kg)	Pottery Date
5	5	Refined White Earthenware	Plate rim, glazed, undecorated and abraded	1	0.004	19th-20th century
9	4	Broad Street, Ely Glazed Red Earthenware	Jar body sherd, internally glazed.	1	0.010	Mid 16th-end 17th century
	5	Broad Street, Ely Glazed Red Earthenware	Jar body sherd, internally glazed and glaze run on outer surface	1	0.005	Mid 16th-end 18th century
	5	Broad Street, Ely Bichrome	Jar body sherd clear internal glaze with some green patches and greenish glaze externally	1	0.009	Mid-end 16th century+
Total				4	0.028	

Table 1: Post-Roman pottery catalogue

Discussion

- B.1.6 Domestic in origin, the post-medieval sherds were probably deposited by manuring, rubbish disposal or use in levelling layers. The pottery has little significance beyond dating the contexts and may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

B.2 Clay Tobacco Pipe

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and methodology

- B.2.1 During the evaluation a single fragment of white ball clay tobacco pipe, weighing 0.009kg, was recovered from Trench 9, context 05. Terminology used in this report is taken from Oswald's simplified general typology (Oswald 1975, 37–41) and Crummy and Hind (Crummy 1988, 47-66). The quantification table (Table 2 below) is based on the recording methods recommended by the Society for Clay Pipe Research (<http://scpr.co/PDFs/Resources/White%20BAR%20Appendix%204.pdf>). Stem bore hole diameter recording has not been undertaken on this assemblage due to its limited size. The assemblage is catalogued in Table 2.

Context	Form	Weight (kg)	No of pipe stem fragments	Description	Date
5	Fragment of pipe stem and partial bowl with heel	0.009	1	Possibly an Oswald type 10, although it is more common to see initials on the side of the than decoration on the base of the heel. Slightly sub-rounded heel survives at base of bowl, the form of which cannot be established. The heel is impressed with a cross and small triangular inserts that from a certain angle look like the union flag. The design has not been associated with a particular pipe manufacturer. Length 62mm, slightly oval stem, approx. 10mm diameter, heel approx 8mm diameter.	c.1700-1740

Table 2: Clay Tobacco Pipe

Discussion

- B.2.2 The fragment of clay tobacco pipe recovered represents what is most likely a casually discarded pipe that has subsequently been reworked as the site was developed. The pipe fragment does little other than to indicate the consumption of tobacco on or in the vicinity of the site, most likely in the 18th century. The plain and fragmentary nature of the assemblage means it is of little significance. If no further work on the site is undertaken, the catalogue acts as a full record and the clay tobacco pipe may be deselected prior to archival deposition after photographing the heel mark.

B.3 Worked Bone

By Carole Fletcher

- B.3.1 Archaeological works produced one worked bone artefact, a toothbrush. The handle of the toothbrush is broken perpendicularly close to its narrowest point but is otherwise

complete. The head of the toothbrush has 58 holes for bristles although none have survived. It is likely to date to the late 19th or early 20th century.

B.3.2 If no further work on the site is undertaken, the catalogue acts as a full record and the brush may be deselected prior to archival deposition.

SF1 context 05, trench 5, Long and smooth with rounded edges and head with a rounded triangular shaped pointed end to the handle which swells to an oval shape then narrows towards the head, most likely manufactured from a bovine metacarpal. The head has 58 holes in four vertical and 15 horizontal lines on one face and on the reverse four vertical grooves that would have held a metal strip that secured the bristles of the brush in place. The back of the brush head is stained black rather than the more normal green (from copper wire). The back of the brush head is also heavily polished and the front somewhat polished while the remainder of the handle and head are mostly rough except for small areas most likely where the brush was held. This polishing may be original or may indicate secondary usage.

Weight 0.018kg, total length 167mm, head 52mm long, 14mm wide 6mm deep

APPENDIX C. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX D. OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-267765		
Project Name	G&J Peck Ltd. Lisle Lane, Ely		
Project Dates (fieldwork)	Start	01-11-2016	Finish 04-11-2016
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	ELYLIS16	Planning App. No.	15/00538/FUM
HER No.	ECB 4841	Related HER/OASIS No.	

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Development Type	Urban Residential

Please select all techniques used:

<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> Grab-Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new	<input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-Core	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch	<input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure
<input type="checkbox"/> Augering	<input type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors	<input type="checkbox"/> Test Pits
<input type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search	<input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core
<input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking	<input type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography	

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) and significant finds using the [MDA Object type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Ditch	Uncertain	Pottery	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901
	Select period...	Worked bone	Modern 1901 to Present
	Select period...		Select period...

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)
District	East Cambs	G&J Peck Ltd. Lisle Lane Ely CB7 4PU
Parish	Ely	
HER	Cambs CC	
Study Area	0.7ha	National Grid Reference TL 5478 8037

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Gemma Stewart
Project Design Originator	Tom Phillips
Project Manager	Tom Phillips
Supervisor	Louise Bush

Project Archives

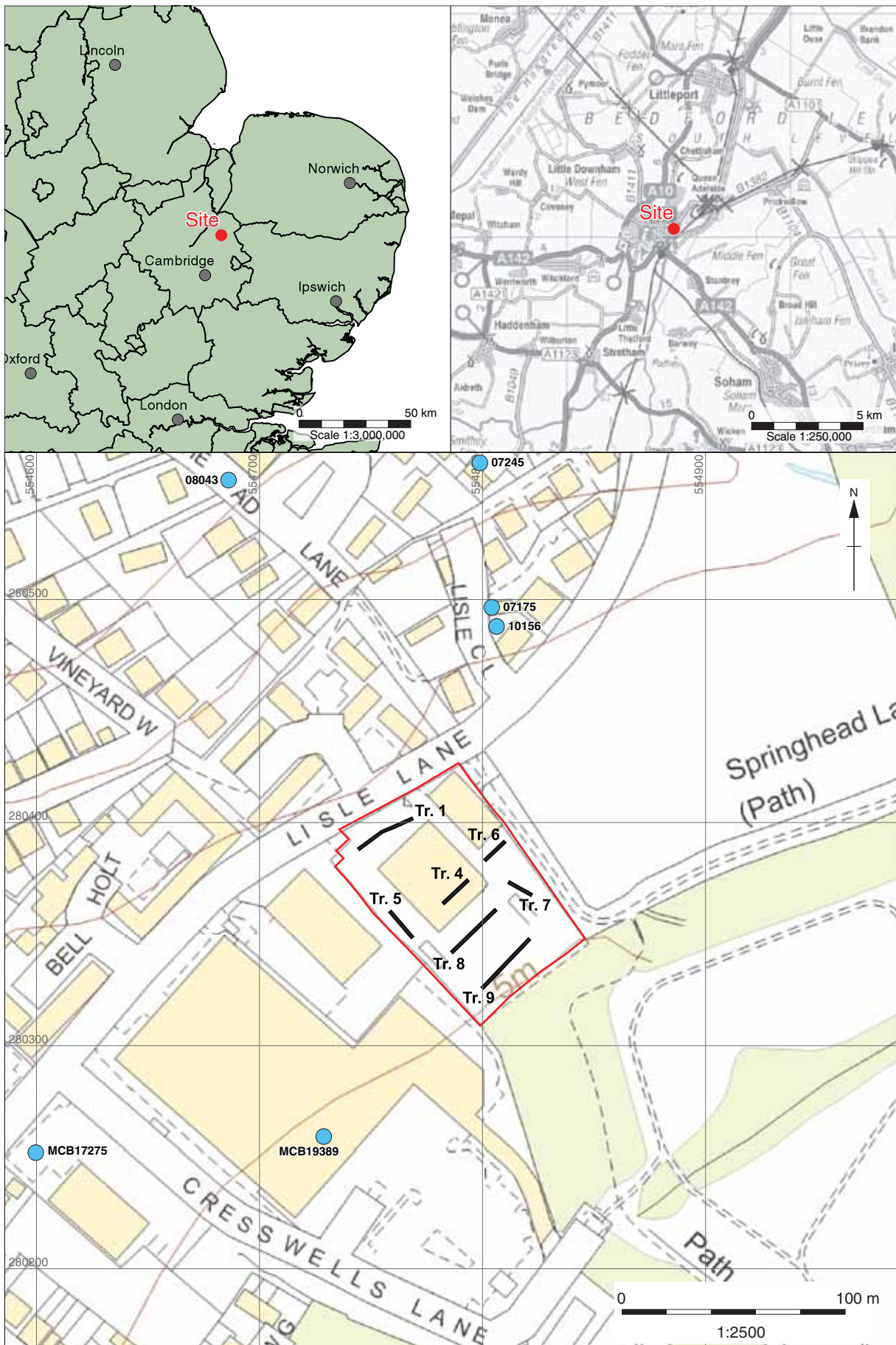
Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
CCC Store	OA East	CCC Store
ECB 4841	ELYLIS16	ECB 4841

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Worked Stone/Lithic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
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<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Illustrations	<input type="checkbox"/> Drawing
<input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript
<input type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/> Map
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Matrices
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text	<input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm
<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/> Misc.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location map, showing HER references closest to the site



Figure 2: Trench plan

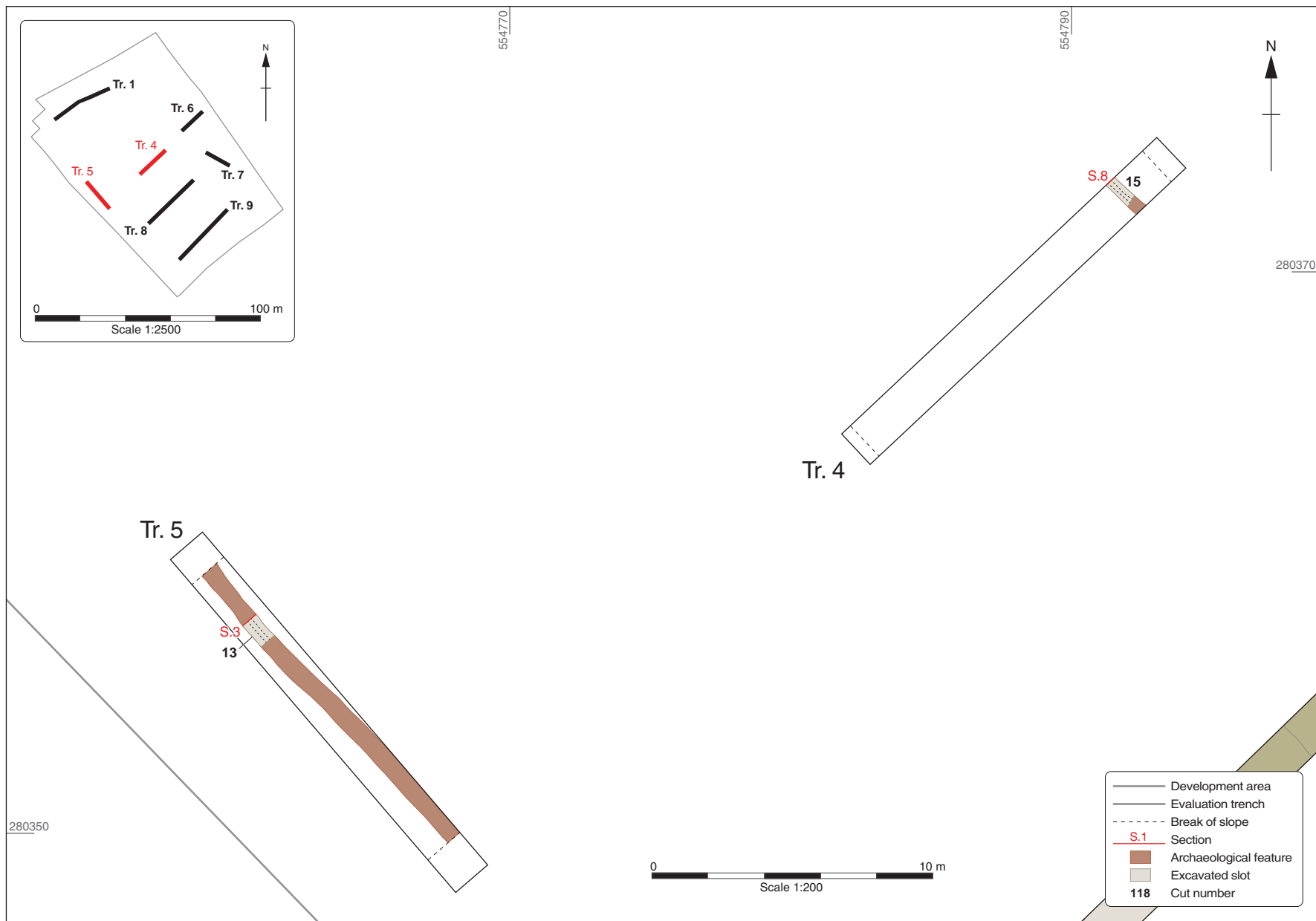


Figure 3: Trenches 4 and 5

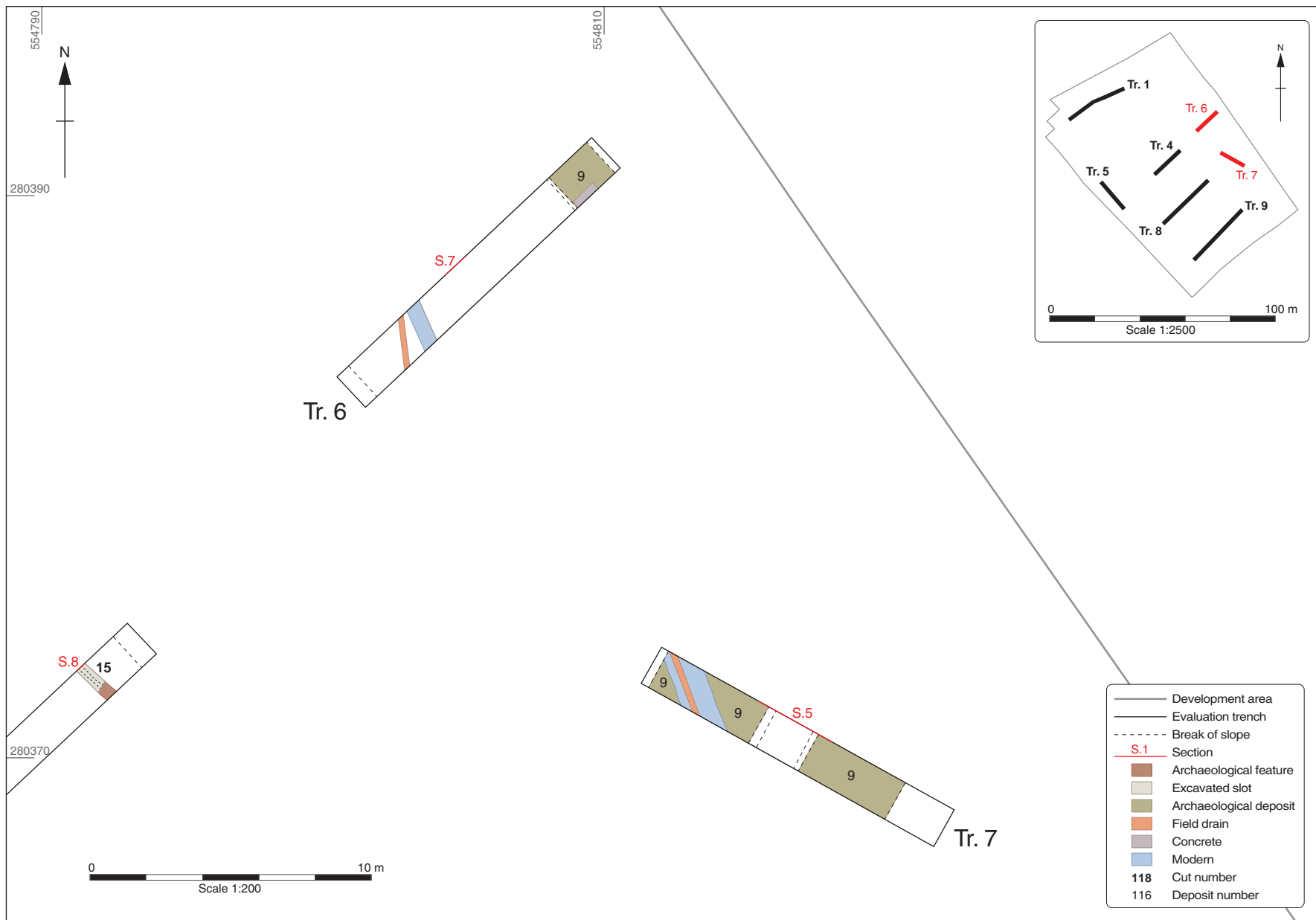


Figure 4: Trenches 6 and 7

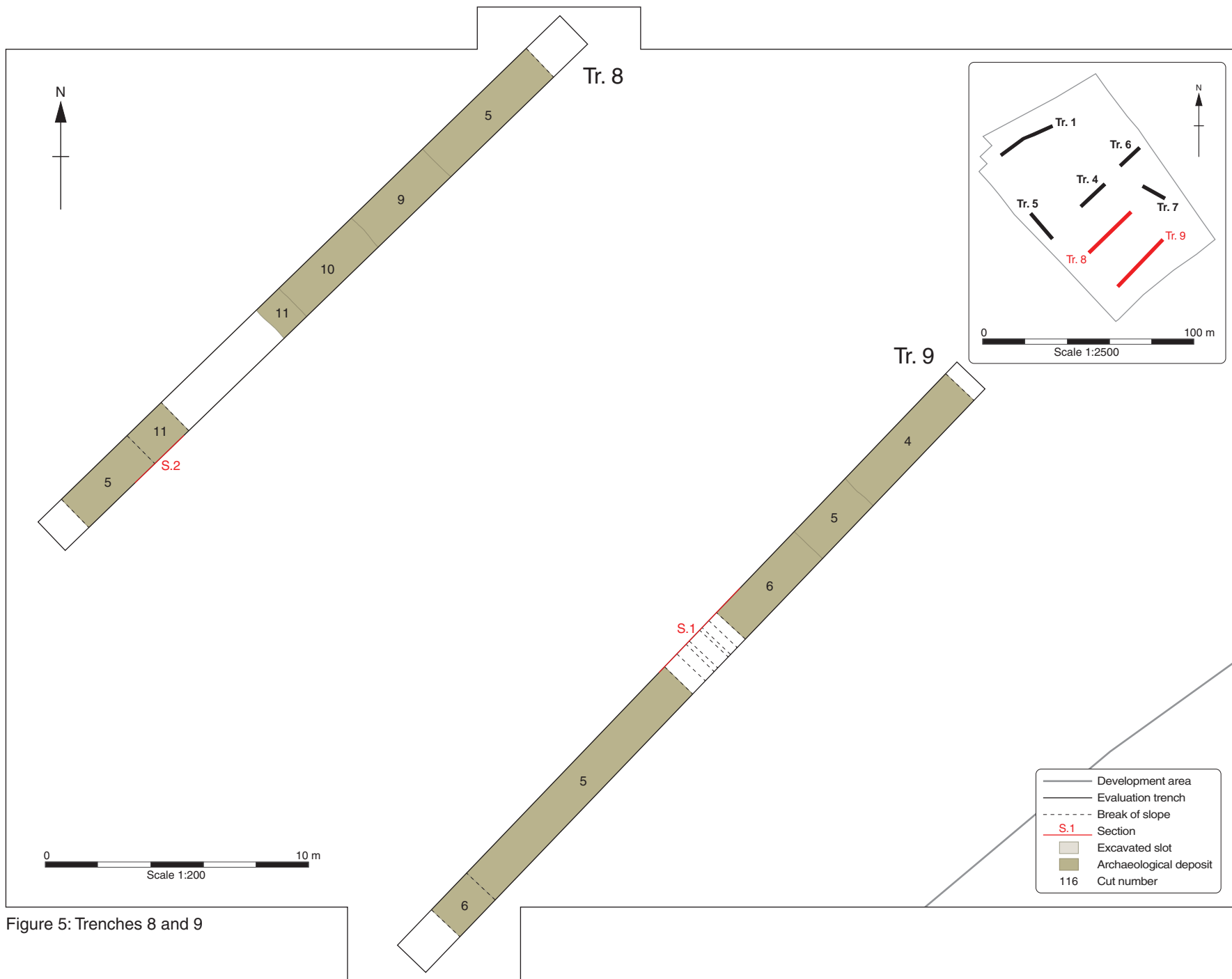


Figure 5: Trenches 8 and 9

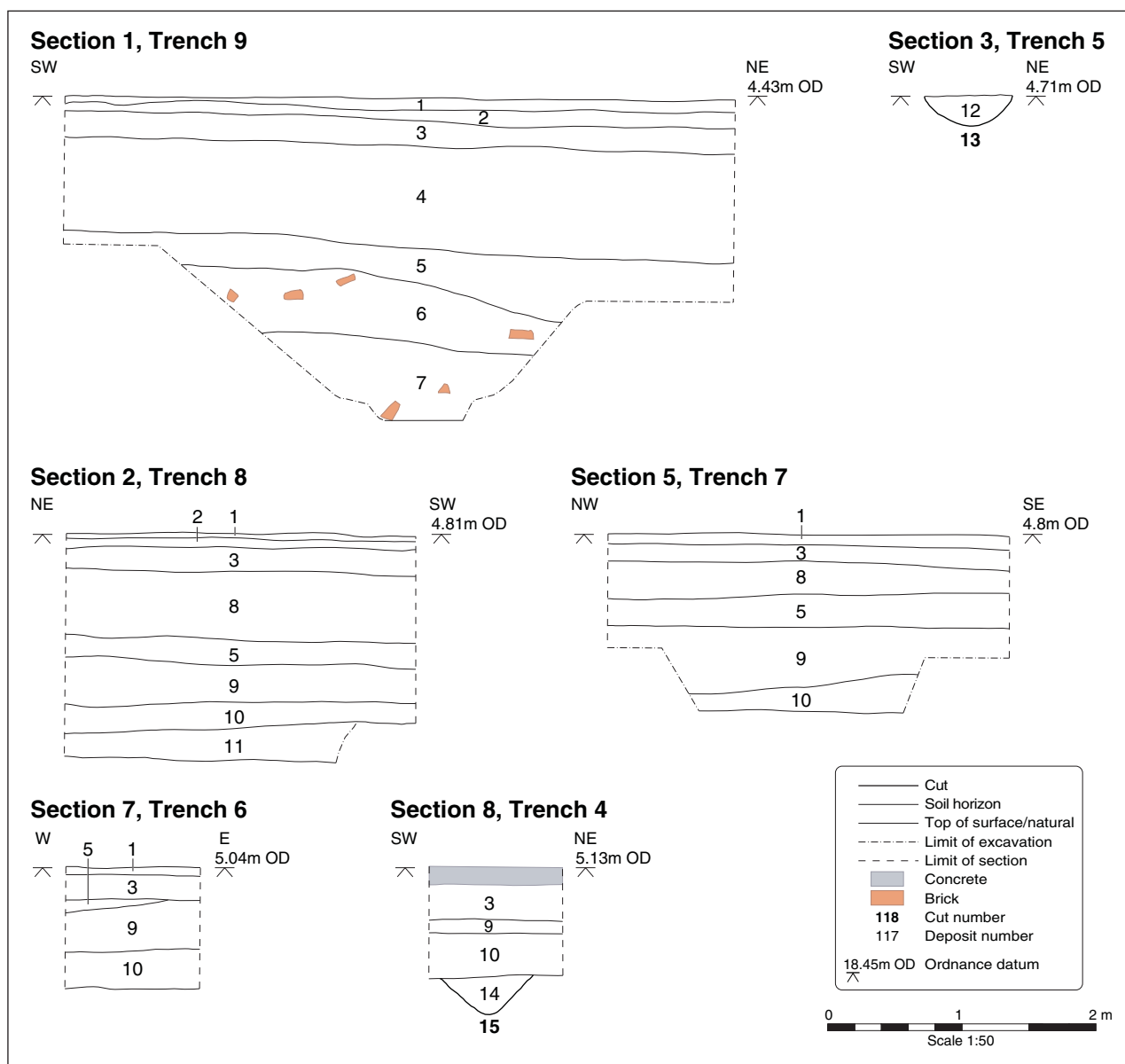


Figure 6: Selected sections



Plate 1: Plate 1 Trench 1, looking north-east



Plate 2: Trench 4, looking north-east



Plate 3: Ditch 13, Trench 5, looking north-west



Plate 4: Trench 7, looking north-west



Plate 5: Trench 8, looking south-east



Plate 6: Trench 9, looking north-east



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