45-86 Eastfield, East Chesterton

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Client: Lovell

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Archaeological Evaluation Report

45-86 Eastfield, East Chesterton, Cambridge

Archaeological Evaluation Interim Report

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Summary

Between 31st October and 23rd November 2016 Oxford Archaeology East conducted a post-demolition trial trench evaluation at Eastfield, East Chesterton, Cambridge (TL 4656 6037). Six trenches were excavated across the site, all revealing archaeological features. Trenches 2-6 contained a series of prehistoric ditches, gullies, pits and postholes relating to settlement activity, with a dense complex of inter-cutting features recorded in Trench 3 and the western half of Trench 2. Pottery recovered from these features dated from the Early to Late Iron Age and was associated with a well preserved assemblage of faunal remains dominated by cattle and pig. Other artefacts recovered included a small group of residual Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age worked flints, fragments of fired clay and burnt stone.

Trench 1 lay to the south of the main phase 1 development area, and was in a high priority building zone. The trenching here led straight into mitigation, with a small area of excavation centred upon a medieval metalled surface, possibly a yard area or track associated with the known medieval moated site to the south.

Archaeological preservation across the site was higher than anticipated, with features being only partially truncated beneath the footings of the former 1930s properties. Subsoil survival varied, but in the rear gardens to the west and north of the site, on slightly higher ground, undistributed subsoil were up to 0.45m thick, ensuring a high level of feature preservation.

1 Introduction

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 Phase 1 of an archaeological trial trench evaluation was conducted by Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) at 45-86 Eastfield, East Chesterton, Cambridge (TL 4656 6037; Fig. 1).

1.1.2 The evaluation was undertaken post-demolition in accordance with a Brief issued by Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CHET; Planning Application 15/2321/FUL), supplemented by a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by OA East (Brudenell 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 CCC, 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 in the historic village of Chesterton, which is now part of the administrative district of Cambridge City, and lies c. 2.5km north-east of the city centre. The site lies on either side of Eastfield Road, and covers a combined area of *c.*1.4ha. The northern part of the development, which covers Phases 1 and 2 of the proposal, encompass the demotion and redevelopment of two 1930s cul-de-sacs, (Phase 1, nos. 45-69 & 68-69; Phase 2, nos. 66-67 & 70-75), whereas the western part of the development includes the demolition and redevelopment of a row of 1930s dwellings fronting Eastfield Road and backing onto Dundee Close (Phase 3, nos. 79-86).

1.2.2 The sites is surrounded by residential development, with Chesterton Primary School located to the north-east. The historic core of Chesterton village lies *c.*350m to the south, with the River Cam *c.*480m to the south.

1.2.3 The underlying superficial geology of the site comprises Quaternary sands and gravels of Second River Terrace Deposits, whilst the bedrock geology is Cretaceous mudstone of the Gault Formation. Although the majority of the site was level, varying from 7.5m to 7.9m OD, there was a pronounced rise up to 8.4m to 8.7m OD outside of the developed area. The highest point on site lay along the north-western boundary, gradually sloping down to where the footprint of the buildings lay.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background is taken from the Written Scheme of Investigation produced by Oxford Archaeology East (Brudenell 2016) and is based on information held by the Cambridgeshire County Historic Environment Record (CHER). The following section draws on and summarises the information therein.

Prehistoric

1.3.2 There is extensive evidence for prehistoric activity in the area, though most records relate to stray finds recovered during the first half of the 20th century, with occasional features and artefacts recorded from recent investigations.

1.3.3 Palaeolithic find spots are recorded to the south, with a small ovate handaxe found in the garden of 377 Milton Road (CHER MCB19188) and a number of hand axes and flakes recovered from the Milton Road gravel pits (CHER 05224). Worked stone objects dated as 'prehistoric' were also recovered from the vicinity in 1949 (CHER 05219), whilst other general prehistoric artefacts have been recovered from Green End Road (CHER 05218) and Chesterton itself (CHER MCB20101; CB15545; MCB15980).

1.3.4 Closer to the site, a pit with Early-Middle Bronze Age pottery was excavated at the Yorkshire Grey Public House, on Chesterton High Street (CHER 13018). Further Bronze Age records nearby include two Late Bronze Age hoards from gravel pits 400m to the north-east of the development site (CHER 05452), and the find of a Bronze Age spear head from Stourbridge Common, 700m to the south-east (CHER 05228).

1.3.5 An Early Iron Age pit and ceramics were recovered from investigations at Scotland Road/Union Lane, Chesterton (CHER MCB17140). Further afield, a Late Iron Age cremation was recorded *c.*900m to the east of the site, whilst sherds of Late Iron Age pottery have been recovered 600m to the south, on Stourbridge Common (CHER 04699).

Romano-British

1.3.6 Within the historic core of Chesterton, evidence for Roman activity is limited to a stray find of a Roman coin, *c.*300m south of the site (CHER 05578), Roman pottery recovered from the former Chesterton Workhouse site (CHER CB15564) and a Roman pit at the former Sargeant's Garage site (CHER CB15544), both *c.*550m to the south-west.

1.3.7 In the wider landscape, Roman finds including pottery and a coin have been recorded between *c.*700-900m from the site (CHER 05541; MCB15907; 05227; 05539A).

Saxon and medieval

1.3.8 The earliest documentary reference to Chesterton is as Cestretone, in the Domesday Book, when it was a royal vill with 24 peasant families.

1.3.9 Saxon land division ditches have been identified on the junction of Union Lane and High Street, *c.*550m to the south-west (CHER MCB 15980; MCB17141), with narrow-spaced boundaries at right angles to Union Road, indicating properties along Union Lane from the Late Saxon period (CHER CB15544). Further east, along High Street, excavation has revealed a number of Late Saxon features including property boundaries, land division and domestic pitting (CHER 13018). Taken together, the evidence suggests that Late Saxon Chesterton consisted of dispersed sites/foci rather than a single core around St Andrew's church (CHER 05558).

1.3.10 That said, the earliest manifestation of the village is likely to have developed around the St Andrew's church (CHER 05558) and the manor house, with early medieval settlement organised around the land bounded by High Street and Church Lane. Church Lane is recorded from 1327, and St Andrew's Church is documented from 1224. Significant features in this area are the Chesterton Abbey (DCB205) incorporating the Chesterton Tower (DCB04412), St Andrew's Church (CHER 05558), the site of the original Vicarage (CHER 3716) and the Old Manor (CHER 03411).

1.3.11 There is also medieval activity along Union Lane and High Street, including occupation aligned on Union Lane (CHER MCB15564; CB15544). Other medieval activity nearby is centred on gravel extraction (MCB15236; CB15544), with several pottery finds spots recorded in the vicinity (CHER 17902; 17903).

1.3.12 Immediately west of the site itself is a moat, currently undated, but likely to be medieval in origin (CHER 01105). In the late 1950s the moat was described as square in plan, enclosing an island 37 yards wide (*c.*34m) and level with the ground outside, The ditch was previously recorded as 24ft (*c.*7m) wide and 3 foot deep (*c.*1m). The OS map series suggests the moat was built over in the late 1970s.

Post-medieval

1.3.13 There is extensive evidence for post-medieval quarrying activity to the south, south-west and south-east of the site, with pits recorded between Scotland Road and the High Street (CHER CB15528; MCB15911; MBC15910; MCB20101), south-east around Fallowfield (CHER MCB19557; MCB16498), and south-west around the vicinity of the junction between Union Lane and Scotland Road (CHER CB15544; CB15563; MCB16928; MCB15980). Many of these yielded domestic waste, with structural remains recorded along Union Lane (CHER CB15544) and High Street (CHER MCB15910).

1.3.14 There are few medieval structures still standing in Chesterton: most have been replaced by post-medieval development. Notable buildings near to the site include Chesterton Hall (built c.1630, CHER 04871); Chesterton House, built in the late 18th century, and extensively replaced in the 19th (CHER 04954); the present Vicarage (CHER 03716); the Old Manor House (17th century: CHER 04966), the Manor House (also 17th century: CHER 03411), and Lovers Walk (19th century: CHER CB15543).

Modern

1.3.15 The existing development at Eastfield was built by the Hundred Housing association between 1934-1935 on arable land, as part of residential development north of Scotland Road. The perimeter boundaries of the site seem to align upon those of a pre-existing field depicted on the OS first edition map of 1888. This field lay immediately east of a moat (CHER 01105), which suggests that the rear property boundaries of the nos. 79-86 (Phase 3) may back onto the line of the ditch, with the moat being centred on Dundee Close.

1.3.16 Development of the area continued throughout the 20th century, with Chesterton gradually being subsumed by urban expansion and only allotment gardens and public open spaces separating it from the city sprawl.

2 Aims and Methodology

2.1 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.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The methodology used followed that outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation. The location of some trenches was adjusted in order to avoid restricting access for the demolition crews also operating on site. However, overall the proposed orientation and coverage of the trenches was maintained.

2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out by two tracked 360-type excavators, both fitted with flat bladed ditching buckets (Trenches 1-4 being opened with a 1.8m wide bucket; Trenches 5-6 by a 2.1m wide bucket). All trenching was undertaken under constant supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

2.2.3 The site survey was carried out using Leica GS08 GPS.

2.2.4 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.

2.2.5 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 colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

2.2.6 Environmental samples were taken from a range of features from the site in order to help formulate an environmental sampling strategy for any future excavation.

2.2.7 Trenches 1 to 4 were excavated when conditions were dry and fair, the remaining trenches were excavated during frequent and steady rainfall.

3 Results

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 For the purposes of this report the features will be briefly summarised by trench. A full context inventory can be found in Appendix A.

3.2 Trench 1

3.2.1 Trench 1 was 20m long, 1.8m wide and orientated north to south (Fig. 2). For the most part it was blank, aside from modern disturbances, particularly beneath the recently demolished houses. At the northern end of the trench, however, was a likely medieval metalled surface (**11**), just clipped by the end of the trench. At the southern end of the trench there was no subsoil and only a small amount of topsoil (0.20m), whilst at the northern end there was up to 0.33m of subsoil.

3.2.2 Due to higher levels of preservation at the northern trench end of the trench, and the surrounding area being of high priority for construction, it was agreed with the CHET to move directly to mitigation in this isolated area.

3.2.3 An area measuring 9m by 11m (Plate 1) was subsequently opened around the northern area of Trench 1 which revealed that the metalled surface (**11**) (Plate 2) ran north-west to south-east and on top of an earlier hollow-way (**16**). An undated ditch (**8**/**10**), pit (**20**) and a post-medieval ditch (**5**/**8**) were also recorded in this area. The only datable finds recovered were sherds of medieval pottery sherds from the subsoil and amongst the cobbles of the metalled surface.

3.3 Trench 2

3.3.1 Trench 2 was 30m long, 1.8m wide and orientated east to west (Fig. 2). It contained seven pits (**30**, **32**, **36**, **38**, **40**, **42** & **45**) (Plates 3,4 & 5, Sections 16 & 18), located at the eastern end, and a number of ditches and gullies all along the length of the trench (**24**, **26**, **34**, **47**, **49**, **51** & **53**) (Plate 6).

3.3.2 Possible ditch **34** and pit **42** were not excavated and pit **36** was only partially excavated as it contained an Iron Age vessel which was left *in-situ*. Where a full profile was revealed the pits (**30**, **32**, **38** & **45**) were small, steep sided and varied in depth from 0.4m to 0.55m. They were mainly filled with a single fill of light grey silty sand except for **38**, which also had a lower fill of mid grey brown sandy silt.

3.3.3 A layer of silt (43) up to 0.15m thick and containing prehistoric material, was also present at the eastern end of the trench, possibly forming in a hollow. Its full extent was not visible and it was truncated by several Iron Age pits (**38**, **40** & **42**). Several of the ditches were perpendicular to each other but their relationships were not clear within the trench. They alternated in running north-west to south-east and south-west to north-east. The excavated linear features (**24**, **26**, **47**, **49**, **51** & **53**) had gently sloped sides and varied in width from 0.5m to 1.05m and depth from 0.2m to 0.5m. They were mainly filled with a single fill of light grey sandy silt.

3.3.4 At the eastern end of the trench the subsoil measured 0.45m, but only 0.20m at the western end. Similarly, topsoil ranged from 0.45m at the east to 0.2m at the west. Finds were scarce in the ditches but the pits contained material from the Early Iron Age to the Late Iron Age along with a fair amount of cow, sheep and pig bone.

3.4 Trench 3

3.4.1 Trench 3 was 27m long, 1.8m wide and orientated north-west to south-east (Fig. 2). Dense inter cutting features, comprising ditches, gullies and pits were revealed over two-thirds of the trench (Plate 7).

3.4.2 As with Trench 2, the pits (**54**, **56** & **104**) (Plate 8, Section 8) clustered at the higher end of the trench close to the north-western site boundary, with inter-cutting ditches and pits (**60**, **62**, **64**, **66**, **68**, **70** & **72**) located further to the south-east (Plate 9). Whilst these pits were broadly similar to the ones in Trench 2, they were not as steep sided and slightly larger, varying in depth from 0.4m to 0.67m, with some featuring bands of re-deposited natural sealing very bone rich, dark brown silty fills.

3.4.3 A larger pit (**58**) (Section 9) was also partially excavated that was 0.62m deep where excavated and also featured a band of re-deposited natural. The scale and orientation of the ditches mean that few could be excavated sufficiently to provide a full profile. They mainly ran north-west to south-east and south-west to north-east where orientation was clear. The full profiles that were established (**60**, **64**, **66**, **68** & **72**) had gently sloped sides, varying in width from 0.75m to 1.8m and in depth from 0.2m to 0.34m. They were mainly filled with single deposits of light – dark grey sandy silt.

3.4.4 At the north-western end of the trench the subsoil measured 0.2m but was not present at the south-eastern end where houses had stood. Similarly, topsoil was only present at the northern end and measured 0.36m thick, whilst the remainder of the trench was covered with 0.4m of made ground.

3.4.5 Despite the truncation at the southern end of the trench, a substantial posthole (**74**) 0.44m in depth (Section 15) and pit (**76**) (unexcavated) were present at this end of the trench. Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from one of the pits (**56**) and one of the ditches (**64**). A substantial amount of animal bone was recovered from the pits in this trench, with pit **56** yielding remains of dog, sheep, pig and cow along with red deer antler.

3.5 Trench 4

3.5.1 Trench 4 was 37m long, 1.8m wide and orientated north to south (Fig. 2). It contained three ditches (**81**, **84** & **87**) and one pit (**85**). Ditch **87** was not excavated to its full extent as its northern edge was beyond the limit of excavation. Ditches **81** and **84** (Section 23) ran north-east to south-west. They were fairly steep sided and had similar dimensions, 0.8m and 0.87m in width by 0.37m and 0.44m in depth, they were filled with light brown sands and mid grey brown silts.

3.5.2 There was a much higher level of truncation in this trench with subsoil only present at the northern end and measuring 0.3m deep. Similarly to Trench 3, the 0.45m of subsoil in the north was replaced by 0.3m of disturbed modern ground at the southern half of the trench. Only one sherd of Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from ditch **81**.

3.6 Trench 5

3.6.1 Trench 5 was 33m long, 2.1m wide and orientated north-east to south-west (Fig. 2). Whilst the north-eastern half of the trench was blank, except for an area of modern disturbance, the south-western half contained a substantial ditch (**99**) (Plate 11, Section 27) and a large pit, at least 4m wide and 0.65m deep, filled with layers of burnt material (**90**) (Plate 10, Section 26). Aside from charcoal, the burnt deposit in the pit included small fragments of calcined flint and pieces of burnt sandstone pebbles. A line of three shallow truncated postholes only 0.05m deep (**116**, **118** & **120**) were also recorded at

the south-western end of the trench. No datable material was recovered from this trench.

3.6.2 Despite the position of the trench across the footprint of the previous buildings, there was a high level of preservation. Topsoil ranged from 0.2m to 0.3m, whilst subsoil coverage was varied from 0.35m to 0.2m.

3.7 Trench 6

3.7.1 Trench 6 was 24m long, 2.1m wide and orientated north-west to south-east (Fig. 2). It contained two heavily truncated ditches (**107** and **114**) and three shallow pits (**108**, **110** & **112**). No features in this trench were greater than 0.14m in depth. Subsoil depths varied from 0.25m to 0.35m and topsoil from 0.15m to 0.25m. No datable material was recovered from this trench.

3.8 Finds Summary

Introduction

3.8.1 The finds assemblages recovered from the evaluation trenches are summarised below, a full discussion can be found in Appendix B. Finds recovered from the excavated area around Trench 1 will be discussed in the full evaluation report.

Prehistoric pottery

3.8.2 A small assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site featuring ceramics from the Early, Middle and Late Iron Age. Whilst the assemblage is relatively small, the range and condition of the material suggests continued activity on the site through the Iron Age. The majority of the pottery assemblage was recovered from the pits at the north-west of the site in Trenches 2 and 3, only a few sherds were recovered from the ditches.

Flintwork

3.8.3 A small assemblage of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age material was recovered from the site. The features yielding worked flint were either Iron Age or undated, suggesting the assemblage is likely to be residual.

3.9 Environmental Summary

Introduction

3.9.1 The environmental material recovered from the trenches is summarised below, a full discussion can be found in Appendix C.

Environmental samples

3.9.2 Eight bulk samples were taken from a range of features in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.

3.9.3 Preservation of plant remains was poor and limited to charcoal only.

Faunal Remains

3.9.4 In total, seven species of animal remains were identified from a total of ten contexts. The majority of the animal bone was recovered from the Iron Age pits on the site where preservation was particularly high. The level of preservation and the quantity and diversity of material from such a small sample shows the potential for further study and the high level of data that could be recovered from a larger assemblage.

4 Discussion and Conclusions

4.1 Prehistoric activity

4.1.1 Whilst the recovery of worked flint of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date indicates a background level of pre-Iron Age activity at the site, no features of this period were positivity identified during the evaluation. That being said, the burnt flint and stone filled deposits in pit **90** in Trench 5 are arguably more characteristic of the Bronze Age than Iron Age, and may hint at sustained levels of early activity at the site otherwise unannounced by the artefacts recovered during the evaluation process.

4.1.2 Be this as it may, and with the exception of the remains revealed in Trench 1, the vast majority of what was uncovered across the site is undoubtedly of Iron Age origin, comprising pits, ditches, gullies and postholes, with a high density of inter-cutting features across Trench 3 and the western half of Trench 2. Interestingly, the pits were primarily located on the higher ground, toward the north-west boundary, suggesting activities may be zoned in relation to the subtle topography of the area. Also, most of these pits yielded Early Iron Age ceramics, indicating that there may be an additional chronological dimension to the form and distribution of the Iron Age archaeology.

4.1.3 The ditches and gullies were more widespread, but were primarily orientated north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east, suggesting the existence of a broadly gridded boundary system, potentially made up of settlement-related enclosures or compounds of varying magnitude. The character of this archaeology is more typical of the Middle-Late Iron Age in Cambridgeshire, and although finds from the ditches were few, Late Iron Age pottery was recovered from pit **45**, which cut a north-east to south-west aligned ditch in Trench 2.

4.1.4 Whilst attempting to unpick the phasing of the archaeology further is largely futile at this stage, there can be little doubt that the extent and density of the Iron Age remains indicate settlement, with the postholes in Trenches 3 and 5 hinting at the potential survival of structural remains.

4.1.5 The artefacts reflect a similar picture, and whilst the pottery assemblages are by no means substantial, the material is in good condition and includes a range of large, unabraded sherds. The same applies to the faunal assemblage, which is both diverse and well preserved. This is dominated by cattle and to a lesser extent pig, but demonstrates the exploitation of red deer, and possibly the use of their antler in the production of tools at the site.

4.2 Medieval activity

4.2.1 The metalled surface revealed in Trench 1 has been dated to the medieval period on the basis of a small amount of pottery recovered from the surface during cleaning. Whilst this feature may represent a yard area, the absence of other associated medieval features or structural remains, and the presence of a hollow beneath the metalling – interpreted as a possible hollow way – suggests this is more likely to be part of a trackway, broadly aligned north-west to south-east.

4.2.2 One likely destination is the known medieval moated site, *c.*50m to the south (CHER 01105). However, the alignment also follows the dominant axis of surrounding field boundaries shown on the OS fist edition map of the area, suggesting it may simply be a track between open fields.

4.3 Summary of significance

4.3.1 The evaluation has revealed a higher level of archaeological survival and preservation at the site than might otherwise have been anticipated given previous development. Although a degree of truncation was recorded toward the centre of the Phase 1 area, around the road of the cul-de-sac, archaeological features were only partially truncated by the footings of the former 1930s properties.

4.3.2 Moreover, it would appear that this original development involved relatively little landscaping, meaning the developed subsoils remained intact in the rear of the former properties, protecting the archaeological remains in these zones.

4.3.3 The archaeology itself attests to sustained Iron Age settlement at the site, with activity potentially spanning much of the mid to late first millennium BC. This is the first major area of Iron Age settlement to be found within Chesterton, and is a significant discovery for the local area. Whilst previous investigations in the surrounding landscape have uncovered occasional prehistoric features, mainly in excavations within the historic core of Chesterton (e.g. Cessford and Dickens 2004; Mackay 2009), most have been chance survivals on sites dominated by medieval and post-medieval remain. The discovery here of a settlement without later activity is therefore new, and offers the potential to investigate well preserved remains of this period.

4.4 Recommendations

4.4.1 Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by the County Archaeology Office.

Appendix A. Context Inventory

Trench	Context	Cut	Category	Breadth	Depth	Feature Type	Colour	Fine component
1	4	5	fill	0	0.7	ditch	dark greyish brown	sandy silt
	5	5	cut	2.8	1	ditch		
	6	5	cut	1	0.38	ditch	light greyish brown	sandy silt
	7	8	cut	0.86	0.23	ditch	mid brownish grey	silty sand
	8	8	cut	0.86	0.23	ditch		
	9	10	fill	1	0.3	ditch	mid brownish grey	silty sand
	10	10	cut	1	0.3	ditch		
	11	14	layer		0.2	surface		
	12	14	layer		0.2	surface		
	13	14	fill		0.3	modern		
	14	14	cut		0.3	modern		
	15	16	fill		0.10	hollow-way		
	16	16	cut		0.20	hollow-way		
	17	0	fill	1.5	0.22	modern		
	18	18	cut	1.5	0.22	modern		
	21	22	fill	0.78	0.15	pit	mid brownish grey	sandy silt
	22	22	cut	0.78	0.22	pit		
2	23	24	fill	0.6	0.1	gully	light bluish grey	silt
	24	24	cut	0.6	0.1	gully		
	25	26	fill	0.25	0.05	gully	light bluish grey	silt
	26	26	cut	0.25	0.05	gully		
	29	30	fill	0.7	0.4	pit	light grey	silty sand
	30	30	cut	0.7	0.4	pit		
	31	32	fill	0.85	0.3	pit	light greyish brown	sandy silt
	32	32	cut	0.85	0.3	pit		
	33	34	fill	0.4	0.30+	gully	light yellowish brown	silty sand
	34	34	cut	0.4	0.30+	gully		
	35	36	fill	0.55	0.17	pit	dark bluish grey	clay silt
	36	36	cut	0.55	0.17	pit		

Trench	Context	Cut	Category	Breadth	Depth	Feature Type	Colour	Fine component
	37	38	fill	0.85	0.4	pit	mid brownish grey	sandy silt
	38	38	cut	0.85	0.15	pit		
	39	40	fill	0.35	0.3	pit	mid brownish grey	silty sand
	40	40	cut	0.35	0.3	pit		
	41	42	fill	0.5	unexcavated	pit	mid bluish grey	silty sand
	42	42	cut	0.5	unexcavated	pit		
	43		layer	1.8	0.15	layer	light brownish grey	sandy silt
	44	45	fill	0.8	0.4	Pit	mid bluish grey	sandy silt
	45	46	cut	0.8	0.4	pit		
	46	47	fill	0.5	0.1	gully	light bluish grey	sandy silt
	47	47	cut	0.5	0.1	gully		
	48	49	fill	1.05	0.12	ditch	light bluish grey	sandy silt
	49	49	cut	1.05	0.12	gully		
	50	51	fill	0.85	0.2	ditch	light bluish grey	silt
	51	52	cut	0.85	0.2	ditch		
	52	53	fill	0.75	0.1	ditch	light reddish grey	silt
3	53	54	cut	0.75	0.1	ditch		
	54	54	cut	0.8	0.44	pit		
	55	54	fill	0.8	0.30	pit	dark grey	sandy silt
	56	56	cut	2	0.67	pit		
	57	56	fill	2	0.40	pit	mid reddish brown	sandy silt
	58	58	cut		0.62	pit		
	59	58	fill		0.42	pit	light grey, brown and yellow	silty sand
	60	60	cut	1.1	0.34	ditch		
	61	60	fill	1.1	0.34	ditch	mid to dark grey	sandy silt
	62	62	cut		0.25	pit		
	63	62	fill		0.25	pit	mid grey	sandy silt
	64	64	cut	1.8	0.25	ditch		
	65	64	fill	1.8	0.25	ditch	light reddish brown	sandy silt
	66	66	cut	0.75	0.3	ditch		
	67	66	fill		3	ditch	mid to dark grey	sandy silt

Trench	Context	Cut	Category	Breadth	Depth	Feature Type	Colour	Fine component
	68	68	cut	0.9	0.2	ditch		
	69	68	fill	0.9	0.2	ditch	light greyish brown	sandy silt
	70	70	cut		0.2	ditch		
	71	70	fill		0.2	ditch	light greyish brown	sandy silt
	72	72	cut		0.32	pit		
	73	72	fill		0.32	pit	mid to dark grey	
	74	74	cut	0.52	0.44	post hole		
	75	74	fill	0.52	0.44	post hole	mid to light grey	sandy silt
	76	76	cut		unexcavated	pit		
	77	76	fill		unexcavated	pit	mid grey	sandy silt
4	78	81	fill		0.06	ditch	mid greyish brown	clay silt
	79	81	fill		0.25	ditch	light reddish brown	silty sand
	80	81	fill		0.05	ditch	light whitish grey	sand
	81	81	cut	0.80	0.37	ditch		
	82	84	fill		0.18	ditch	mid brownish grey	sandy silt
	83	84	fill		0.24	ditch	mid reddish brown	sandy silt
	84	84	Cut	0.87	0.44	ditch		
	85	85	cut	2.5	0.3	pit		
	86	85	fill	2.5	0.3	pit	mid to dark grey	clay sandy silt
	87	87	cut		0.64	ditch		
	88	87	fill		0.5	ditch	mid to dark greyish brown	clay sandy silt
	89	87	fill		0.45	ditch	mid reddish brown	clay sandy silt
5	90	90	cut	4	0.65	pit		
4	91	90	fill		0.15	pit	black	silt
5	92	90	fill		0.1	pit	light greyish yellow	silty sand
	93	90	fill		0.14	pit	black	silt
	94	90	fill		0.24	pit	dark greyish black	silt
	95	90	fill		0.2	pit	mid brownish grey	sandy silt
	96	99	fill		0.4	ditch	mid brown	clay silt
	97	99	fill		0.1	ditch	mid whitish grey	sand
	98	99	fill		0.1	ditch	mid whitish grey	sand

Trench	Context	Cut	Category	Breadth	Depth	Feature Type	Colour	Fine component
	99	99	cut	1.9	0.75	ditch		
	100	99	fill		0.17	ditch	mid whitish grey	sand
3	101	56	fill		0.12	pit	dark greyish brown	sandy silt
	102	54	fill		0.14	pit	light greyish brown	silty sand
5	103	104	fill		0.4	pit	mid greyish brown	sandy silt
	104	104	cut		0.4	pit		
3	105	58	fill		0.12	ditch		
6	106	107	fill	0.6	0.1	ditch	mid greyish brown	sandy silt
	107	107	cut	0.6	0.1	ditch		
	108	108	cut	1.2	0.2	pit		
	109	108	fill	1.2	0.2	pit	mid greyish brown	sandy silt
	110	110	cut	0.8	0.14	pit		
	111	110	fill	0.8	0.14	pit	mid greyish brown	sandy silt
	112	112	cut	0.75	0.1	pit		
	113	112	fill	0.75	0.1	pit	mid greyish brown	sandy silt
	114	114	cut	0.55	0.12	ditch		
	115	114	fill	0.55	0.12	ditch	mid greyish brown	sandy silt
5	116	116	cut	0.25	0.05	post hole		
	117	116	fill	0.25	0.05	post hole	mid greyish brown	silty sand
	118	118	cut	0.25	0.05	post hole		
	119	118	fill	0.25	0.05	post hole	mid greyish brown	silty sand
	120	120	cut	0.25	0.05	post hole		
	121	120	fill	0.25	0.05	post hole	mid greyish brown	silty sand
3	122	56	fill		0.1	ditch	mid greyish yellow	silty sand
	123	58	fill		0.05	ditch	mid greyish yellow	silty sand
2	124	38	fill		0.25	pit	mid greyish brown	sandy silt

Table 1: Context Inventory

Appendix B. Finds Reports

B.1 Prehistoric pottery

By Matt Brudenell

Introduction

B.1.1 Twenty sherds (625g) of Iron Age pottery were recovered from the evaluation, displaying a high mean sherd weight (MSW) of 31.3g. The pottery derived from eight contexts relating to pits, ditches, a gully and a layer in Trenches 2, 3 and 4 (Table 2). The bulk of the assemblage is of Early Iron Age date with a small Middle Iron Age and Late Iron Age component. The material is in a good condition, and includes some very large unabradaed sherds. This report provides a rapid assessment of the material by period and a summary discussion of date and significance.

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature type	No. sherds	Weight (g)	Date
29	30	2	Pit	4	192	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC
35	36	2	Pit	2	4	Middle Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC
43	N/A	2	Layer	4	44	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC
44	45	2	Pit	4	331	Late Iron Age, c. 50 BC-AD 50
46	47	2	Gully	1	9	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC
65	64	3	Ditch	3	27	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC
79	81	4	Ditch	1	9	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC
101	56	3	Pit	1	9	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC
Total				**20**	**625**	

Table 2: Quantified later prehistoric pottery by context.

Methodology

B.1.2 All the pottery has been fully recorded following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2009). All sherds were counted, weighed (to the nearest whole gram) and assigned to fabric (sherds broken in excavation were refitted and counted as single entities). Sherd type was recorded, along with evidence for surface treatment, decoration, and the presence of soot and/or residue. Rim forms have been described using a codified system recorded in the catalogue, and are assigned vessel numbers. Early Iron Age vessel forms have been classified using a series devised by the author (Brudenell 2011; 2012), and the class scheme created by John Barrett (1980) for Post Deverel-Rimbury ceramics. All pottery has been subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter have been classified as ‘small’ (14 sherds); sherds measuring 4-8cm are classified as ‘medium’ (4 sherds), and sherds over 8cm in diameter ‘large’ (2 sherds).

Fabric series

B.1.3 Six fabric types were distinguished inn the assemblage belonging to four basic fabric groups (Table 3). Sherds dating to the Middle and Late Iron Age were found exclusively in fabric Q1.

Fabric Type	Fabric Group	No./Wt. (g) sherds	% fabric by Wt.	No/Wt. (g) wheel-made	MNV
FG1	Flint and grog	1/9	1.4	0/0	1
FQ1	Flint and sand	4/37	5.9	0/0	1
FQ2	Flint and sand	6/57	9.1	0/0	0
FQ3	Flint and sand	1/6	1.3	0/0	0
Q1*	Sand	6/335	53.6	3/76	1
QF1	Sand with flint	2/179	28.6	0/0	1
TOTAL	**-**	**20/635**	**100.0**	**3/76**	**4**

Table 3: Quantified later prehistoric pottery by fabric.

MNV = minimum number of vessels calculated as the total number of different rims and bases identified (2 rims, 2 bases). * denotes fabrics that are Middle to Late Iron Age in date.

Flint and grog

FG1: Moderate to common fine to medium flint and grog (mainly 1-2mm in size) in a dense sandy clay matrix

Flint and sand

FQ1: Moderate to common medium to coarse flint (mainly 2-3mm in size) in a dense sandy clay matrix

FQ2: Moderate to common fine to medium flint (mainly 1-2mm in size) in a dense sandy clay matrix

FQ3: Moderate to common fine flint (mainly <1mm in size) in a dense sandy clay matrix

Sand

Moderate to common quartz sand. Fabric may contain very rare unburnt flint (1-3mm in size)

Sand and flint

Moderate to common quartz sand and rare to spares flint (mainly 1-2mm in size)

Early Iron Age pottery (c. 600-350 BC)

B.1.4 The Early Iron Age assemblage comprises 14 sherds (290g) with a high MSW of 20.7g. The pottery was recovered from six contexts relating to pits (**30** and **56**), ditches (**64** and **81**), a gully (**47**) and layer (43) in Trenches 2, 3 and 4. The pottery is predominately in flint and sand tempered fabrics (FQ fabrics) typical of the period, with one sherd in a flint and grog tempered fabric (FG1), and one in sand with flint fabric (QF1).

B.1.5 Diagnostic fragments include four (32g) decorated sherds from pit **30**, **56** and layer 42. These comprise a fingertip decorated shoulder sherd from layer 42 (10g), a fingertip decorated rim sherd from pit **56** (9g) and two sherds from a fineware decorated Darmsden-Linton type bowl from pit **30** (13g, Class IV, Form N4). This is a burnished, angular tripartite bowl adorned with three-grooved horizontal lines between the base of the neck and the shoulder. It is a highly distinctive type of Early Iron Age vessel, and forms the primary ceramic type-fossil of Cunliffe's Darmden-Linton ceramic style-group (Cunliffe 2005). The sherds of the bowl were recovered alongside the intact base and lower walls of a small jar, and combined, may constitute a placed deposit.

Middle Iron Age pottery (c. 350 -50 BC)

B.1.6 Two sand tempered Middle Iron Age-type pottery sherds (4g, fabric Q1) were recovered from pit **36**, Trench 2. The sherds are small, plain body fragments and are assigned to this period on the character of their fabric.

Late Iron Age pottery (c. 50 BC – AD 50)

B.1.7 A group of four sherds (331g) of Late Iron Age pottery was recovered from pit **45**, Trench 2. The assemblage includes a large handmade sand-tempered body sherd (255g, fabric Q1), decorated with vertical combing on the exterior. It has three perforated repair holes drilled close to the shred edge. The remaining pottery in the group belongs to the base and lower walls of a sand-tempered (fabrics Q1) wheel-made vessel with crude horizontal rilling on the exterior and sooting on the interior.

Discussion

B.1.8 Whilst the quantity of the pottery recovered from the evaluation is relatively small, the material in good condition, and includes several large fresh sherds. The pottery dates to the Early, Middle and Late Iron Age, suggesting activity at the site throughout much of the first millennium BC. However, the bulk of the material is of Early Iron Age origin, and includes fragments of a highly distinctive decorated Darmsden-Linton type fineware bowl, which can be dated on typo-chronological ground to the period between c. 600-350 BC (see Brudenell 2012; 2013 for discussion). Significantly, a fragment of a similar vessel was found at excavations at Scotland Road/Union Lane, Chesterton, c. 600m to the south-west (Brudenll 2009). To date, and with one known exception, these bowls have only been found on sites along the lower reaches of the Cam Valley, downstream from the confluence with the River Granta, and along the south-east fen-edge in Cambridgeshire (their main distribution being in Essex and parts of south Suffolk). This site falls along the north-west limit of the 'style-zone', although few settlements with the pottery have been excavated in the region. Our understanding of the context of use of these distinctive vessels is therefore fairly limited, though this site offers the potential to investigate this further.

B.2 Fired clay

By Matt Brudenell

B.2.1 Two fragments (47g) of amorphous fired clay were recovered from pit **30**, Trench 2. The fragments are in a fine, buff-coloured sandy clay fabric with spare flint and chalk inclusions, poorly sorted throughout the clay matrix. The fragments are dated to the Early Iron Age based on their association with diagnostic sherds of pottery from the pit.

B.3 Burnt stone and flint

By Matt Brudenell

B.3.1 A single fragment of burnt flint (11g) and two burnt stones (57g) were recovered from the evaluation. The burnt flint was recovered from ditch **81**, Trench 4, whilst the burnt stones were recovered from pit **38**, Trench 2. Both finds are common on prehistoric sites, and attested to cooking and burning activities.

B.4 Flintwork

By Graeme Clarke

Introduction and Quantification

B.4.1 A small residual assemblage of three pieces (74g) of struck flint was recovered from Early Iron Age features during the evaluation (Table 1).

Feature type	Trench	Cut	Context	Weight (g)	Core	Blade like flake	Retouched flake	Total worked flint
Ditch	6	107	106	28		1		1
Pit	3	58	59	1			1	1
Hollow	2	-	43	45	1			1

Table 4: The flint assemblage catalogue

Raw materials and Condition

B.4.2 The large blade like flake recovered from ditch **107** is from a good quality flint nodule. The smaller retouched flake from pit **58** and the core from hollow 43 are from flint pebbles. Cortex is present on the pebble sourced pieces. The flint is in a good condition with little sign of abrasion.

Discussion

B.4.3 The overall impression is of a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age assemblage. The large flake displays use-wear along the blade edge. The re-touched flake and core further indicates occupation on the site in the Late-Neolithic/Early Bronze Age period. Pits containing burnt flint deposits normally attributed to the Bronze Age period were also identified on the site. The flint artefacts were recovered from Early Iron Age features and therefore represent residual material.

Appendix C. Environmental Report

C.1 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

C.1.1 Eight bulk samples were taken from features within the evaluated area at Eastfields, Chesterton, Cambridgeshire in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.

Methodology

C.1.2 For this rapid assessment, one bucket (approximately 10L) of each bulk sample was processed by water flotation (using a modified Siraff three-tank system) for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve. Both flot and residues were allowed to air dry. A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 5.

Sample No.	Context No.	Feature No.	Feature Type	Trench No.	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Charcoal	Animal bone	Pottery
1	7	8	Ditch	1	13	15			
2	6	5	Ditch	1	11	40	+v	#	
3	15	16	Hollow way	1	12	10	+v	#	
4	35	36	Pit	2	8	30	+		#
5	37	38	Pit	2	9	40	+++	#	
6	91	90	Pit	4	7	1	++++		
7	59	58	Ditch	3	8	2	++		
8	101	56	Pit	3	7	10	+	#	

Table 5: Environmental samples

Quantification

C.1.3 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as pottery and bone have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories

= 1-5 fragments

Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal has been scored for abundance

+ = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant

Discussion

Preservation of plant remains is very poor and is limited to charcoal only. Vitrified charcoal was recovered from ditch **5** and hollow-way **16**. Pit **38** produced a charcoal-rich (35ml) flot. Pits **4**, **56** and **90** and ditch **58** contain sparse charcoal only.

C.2 Faunal Remains

By Angelos Hadjikoumis BA MSc PhD

Introduction

C.2.1 The evaluation of the faunal remains recovered from the site includes material recovered through hand-collection in the trench. The sample is relatively small but sufficient to be informative of its archaeological potential. It dates to the Iron Age and consists exclusively of the remains of medium and large mammals. The main aim of this study is to evaluate the preservation condition and overall potential of zooarchaeological remains at the site.

Methodology

C.2.2 Identification and basic recording was attempted on each specimen. Identification was carried out with the help of relevant osteological atlases for mammals (*e.g.* Barone 1976; Pales and Garcia 1981; Schmid 1972), as no other class of animal (e.g. bird, fish, amphibian or reptile) was recorded. Only fragments identified to species were recorded and their potential to yield age-at-death, biometric and butchery data was also recorded.

Quantification

C.2.3 The basic unit for the quantification of this sample is the Number of Identified Specimens (NISP).

Results

C.2.4 In total seven animal remains were identified. All recorded data are summarised in Table 6. Hand-collection in the trench produced six faunal remains and flotation of a single bulk sample produced another one. In addition, an unstratified cattle tibia that obviously was on or very near the ground surface (weathered and with algal growth) was not recorded and should be deselected and discarded.

C.2.5 The taxa present in the sample include cattle, horse and sheep/goat. The dearth in species diversity can be attributed to the small sample size. The presence of gnawing marks on a sheep/goat metacarpus suggests that dogs were also present at or near the site. Such a small sample cannot be used to support any inferences on the relative importance of each of the identified mammalian taxa.

C.2.6 Two specimens contain age-at-death data and two more were recorded with butchery marks, one of which was an equid humerus bearing evidence of dismembering marks.

Context	Weight (gr)	Element	Taxon	Preservation	Age	Butchery	Biometry	Gnawed	Comments
29	33	Scapula	Cattle	2		√		√	
	62	Scapula	Cattle	3		√		√	
	31	Scapula	Pig	1			√	√	
	100	Metacarpus	Cattle	2		√			
	95	Radius	Cattle	3		√			
39	10	Radius	Sheep/goat	1		√			
	10	Loose mandibular M1/2	Cattle	N/A	√				
43	67	Humerus	Cattle	3				√	
	33	Loose mandibular M3	Cattle	N/A	√				
57	5	Metatarsus III	Pig	1	√				
	341	Antler	Red deer	3					Shed
	105	Radius	Equid	3		√		√	
	145	Mandible	Cattle	3	√			√	

	117	Humerus	Cattle	3	√	√		√	
	50	Pelvis	Cattle	2					
	13	Pelvis	Sheep/goat	1		√			
	10	Radius	Sheep/goat	1	√				
	14	Tibia	Sheep/goat	2	√	√			
59	29	Mandible	Cattle	2					
65	75	Metacarpus	Cattle	3				√	
73	102	Humerus	Cattle	3	√	√		√	
96	11	Pelvis	Cattle	1		√			
101	43	Mandible	Dog	2	√				
	39	Femur	Pig	2	√				
	21	Radius	Pig	2	√		√		
	15	Ulna	Pig	2		√			
	9	Pelvis	Pig	1	√		√		
	79	Antler	Deer	2		√			Sawn tine
	445	Radius	Equid	2	√	√	√	√	
	266	Skull	Cattle	2					
	131	Horncore	Cattle	3					
	163	Scapula	Cattle	3					
	33	Loose mandibular M3	Cattle	N/A	√				
102	23	Pelvis	Cattle	2	√				
	13	Ulna	Pig	2	√	√			

Table 6: Summary table of recorded data.

Preservation condition is evaluated in terms of visibility of bone surfaces (based on Brickley & McKinley 2004, 14-15).

Preservation grades key:

0 = surface morphology clearly visible, fresh appearance
1 = light and patchy surface erosion
2 = more extensive surface erosion than grade 1
3 = most of bone surface affected by some degree of erosion
4 = all of bone surface affected by erosive action
5 = heavy erosion across whole surface, completely masking normal surface morphology

Preservation

C.2.7 Overall, the preservation of the material is good with the majority of specimens classified as grade 2 (see column 'Preservation' in Table 1). Bone surfaces are well preserved in most cases and visibility is restricted more by carbonate crust rather than erosion.

Contamination

C.2.8 No obvious contamination was observed.

Sampling Bias

C.2.9 No obvious biases were identified in the assemblage but, given its small size and absence of wet-sieved samples, it would be difficult for biases to be identified.

Discussion

C.2.10 Cattle, equids (presumably mostly/exclusively horses), pig, sheep/goat, red deer and dog are the animal species identified in the assemblage. The importance of each is difficult to estimate based on a relatively small sample size but, as it is commonly the case in Iron Age assemblages in Cambridgeshire, cattle appears to have been the most common animal. In this small sample pig remains are also abundant, which is interesting due to the fact that in most Iron Age assemblages in Cambridgeshire pig is of secondary importance compared to cattle and sheep/goat.

C.2.11 The evaluation of this assemblage suggests that the potential of a more detailed study of animal remains from the site is high and depends on whether the final size of the excavated sample is large enough to support reliable analyses. As it is evident in Table 1, despite the small numbers involved, the faunal composition is relatively diverse. This highlights the need to define more specifically the abundance and significance of each taxon. For example, it would be very interesting to establish whether pig husbandry was indeed very important at the specific site and whether red deer was hunted or just shed antlers were collected.

C.2.12 Moreover, the relatively good preservation condition allows the extraction of more data from each specimen. Given a large sample size, mortality profiles and other analyses (e.g. sex ratios, biometry, butchery, taphonomy, etc.) could be conducted on this assemblage. The use of deer antler in the manufacture of bone tools is hinted by a sawn tine recovered in context 101 and this human activity at the site is worth exploring further with more material available.

C.2.13 Overall, an increase in the sample's volume would render further analyses statistically sound and, in addition, a possible refinement of the chronological resolution would allow the sub-division of a potentially larger sample into phases.

Appendix D. Bibliography

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Appendix E. OASIS Report Form

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-269784		
Project Name	Eastfield, East Chesterton		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	31-10-2016	Finish	23-11-2016
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	Yes

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	CAMEFC16	Planning App. No.	15/2321/FUL
HER No.	ECB4847	Related HER/OASIS No.	

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Planning condition
Development Type	Housing Estate

Please select all techniques used:

☐ Aerial Photography - interpretation	☐ Grab-Sampling	☐ Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
☐ Aerial Photography - new	☐ Gravity-Core	☒ Sample Trenches
☐ Annotated Sketch	☐ Laser Scanning	☐ Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure
☐ Augering	☐ Measured Survey	☐ Targeted Trenches
☐ Dendrochronological Survey	☐ Metal Detectors	☐ Test Pits
☐ Documentary Search	☐ Phosphate Survey	☐ Topographic Survey
☐ Environmental Sampling	☐ Photogrammetric Survey	☐ Vibro-core
☐ Fieldwalking	☐ Photographic Survey	☐ Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
☐ Geophysical Survey	☐ 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
metalled surface	Medieval 1066 to 1540	flint	Late Prehistoric -4k to 43
ditch, pit, posthole	Iron Age -800 to 43	ceramic, bone	Iron Age -800 to 43
ditch, pit	Uncertain		Select period...

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	Cambridge City	45-86 Eastfield East Chesterton Cambridge	
Parish	Cambridge City		
HER	Cambridge		
Study Area	0.6ha	National Grid Reference	TL 4656 6037

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Andy Thomas
Project Design Originator	Matt Brudenell
Project Manager	Matt Brudenell
Supervisor	Andy Greef

Project Archives

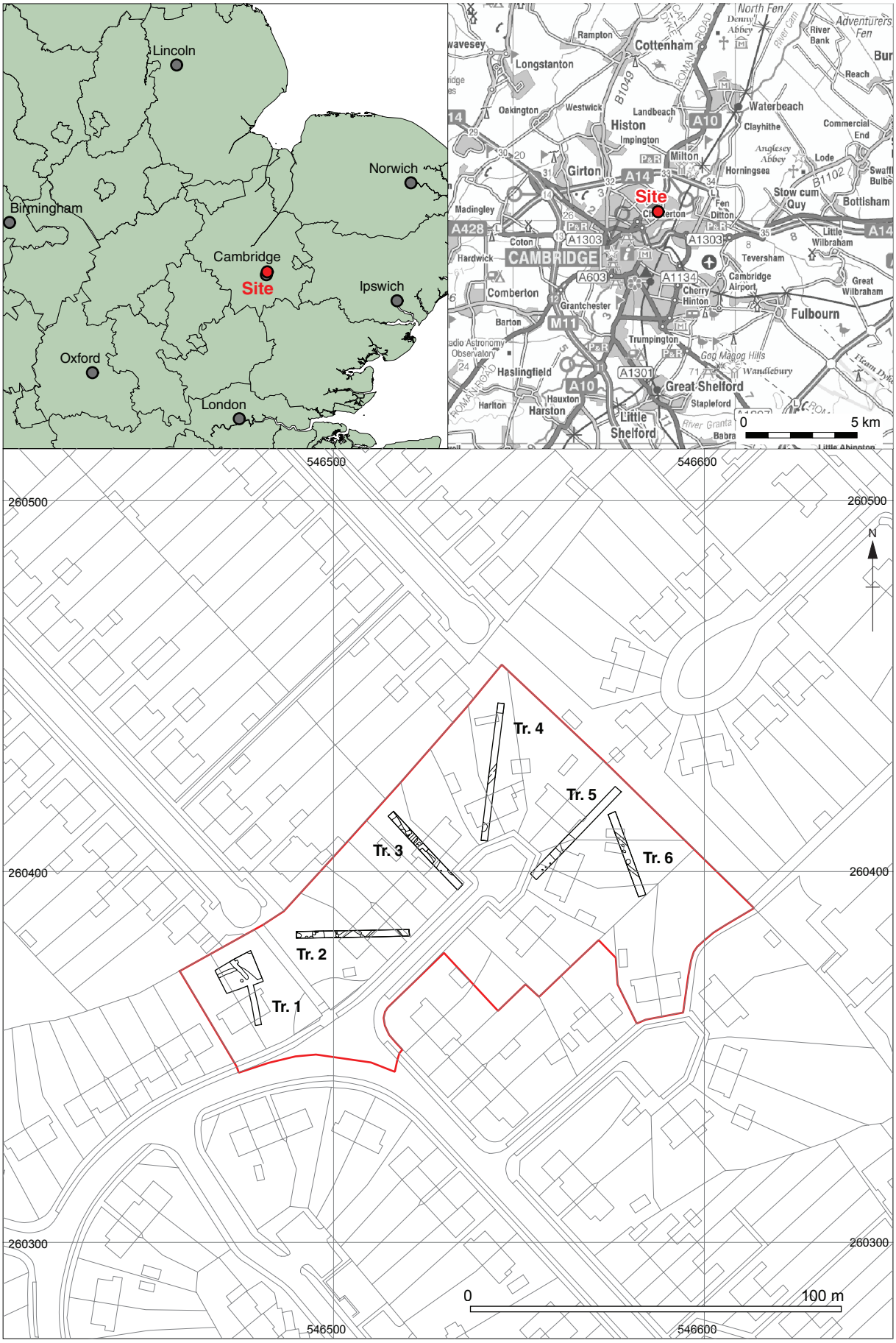
Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
CCC stores	OA East	CCC stores
ECB4847	CAMEFC16	ECB4847

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	☒	☐	☐
Ceramics	☒	☐	☐
Environmental	☐	☐	☐
Glass	☐	☐	☐
Human Bones	☐	☐	☐
Industrial	☐	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☐	☐	☐
Stratigraphic		☐	☐
Survey		☐	☐
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☐	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☒	☐	☐
None	☐	☒	☒
Other	☐	☐	☐

Digital Media	Paper Media
☒ Database	☐ Aerial Photos
☐ GIS	☒ Context Sheet
☐ Geophysics	☐ Correspondence
☒ Images	☐ Diary
☒ Illustrations	☐ Drawing
☐ Moving Image	☐ Manuscript
☐ Spreadsheets	☐ Map
☒ Survey	☐ Matrices
☒ Text	☐ Microfilm
☐ Virtual Reality	☐ Misc.
	☐ Research/Notes
	☐ Photos
	☒ Plans
	☒ Report
	☒ Sections
	☐ Survey

Notes:



Contains Ordnance Survey data, supplied by client.

Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in development area (red). Scale 1:1500

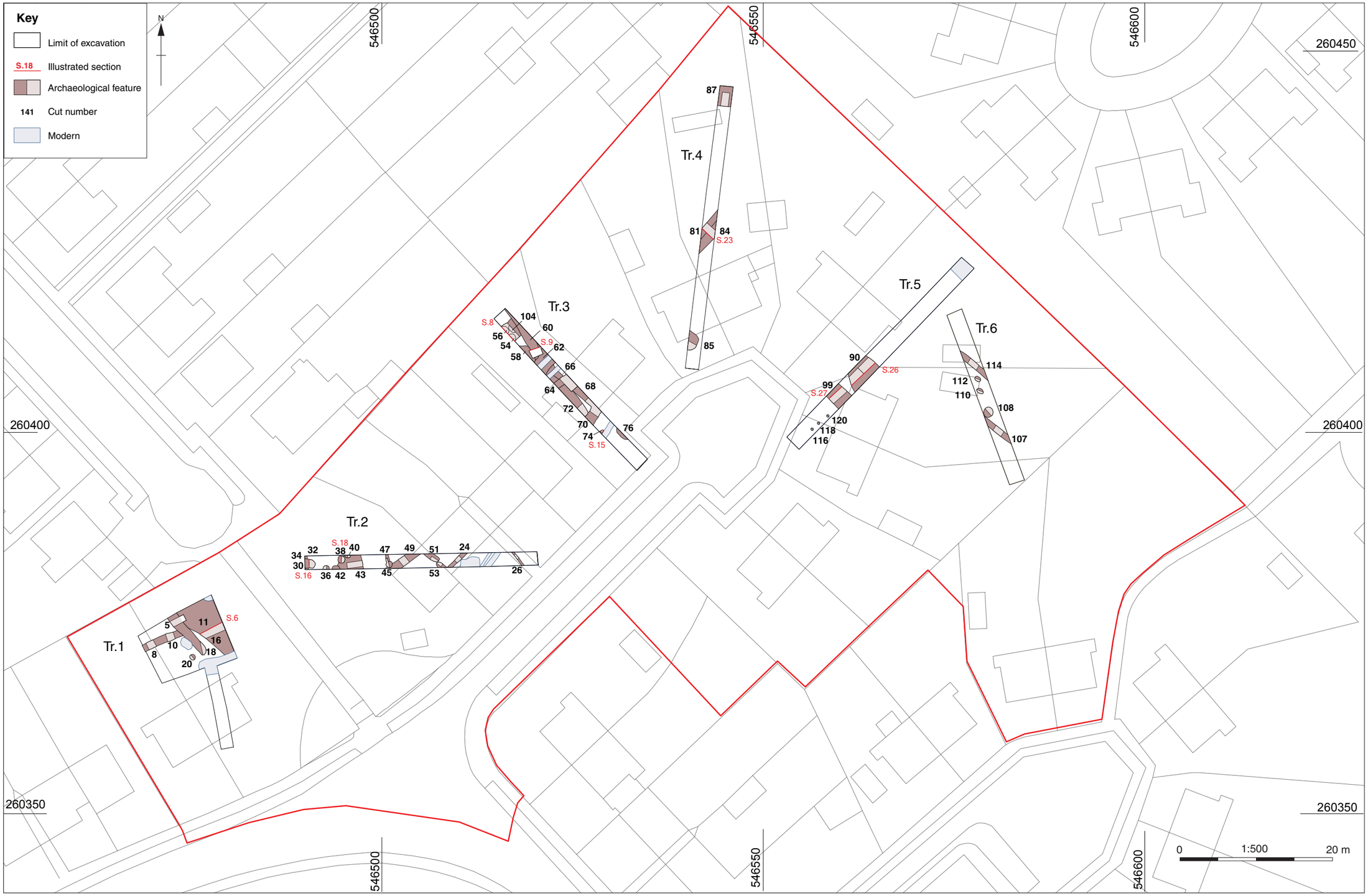


Figure 2: Plan of evaluation trenches. Scale 1:500

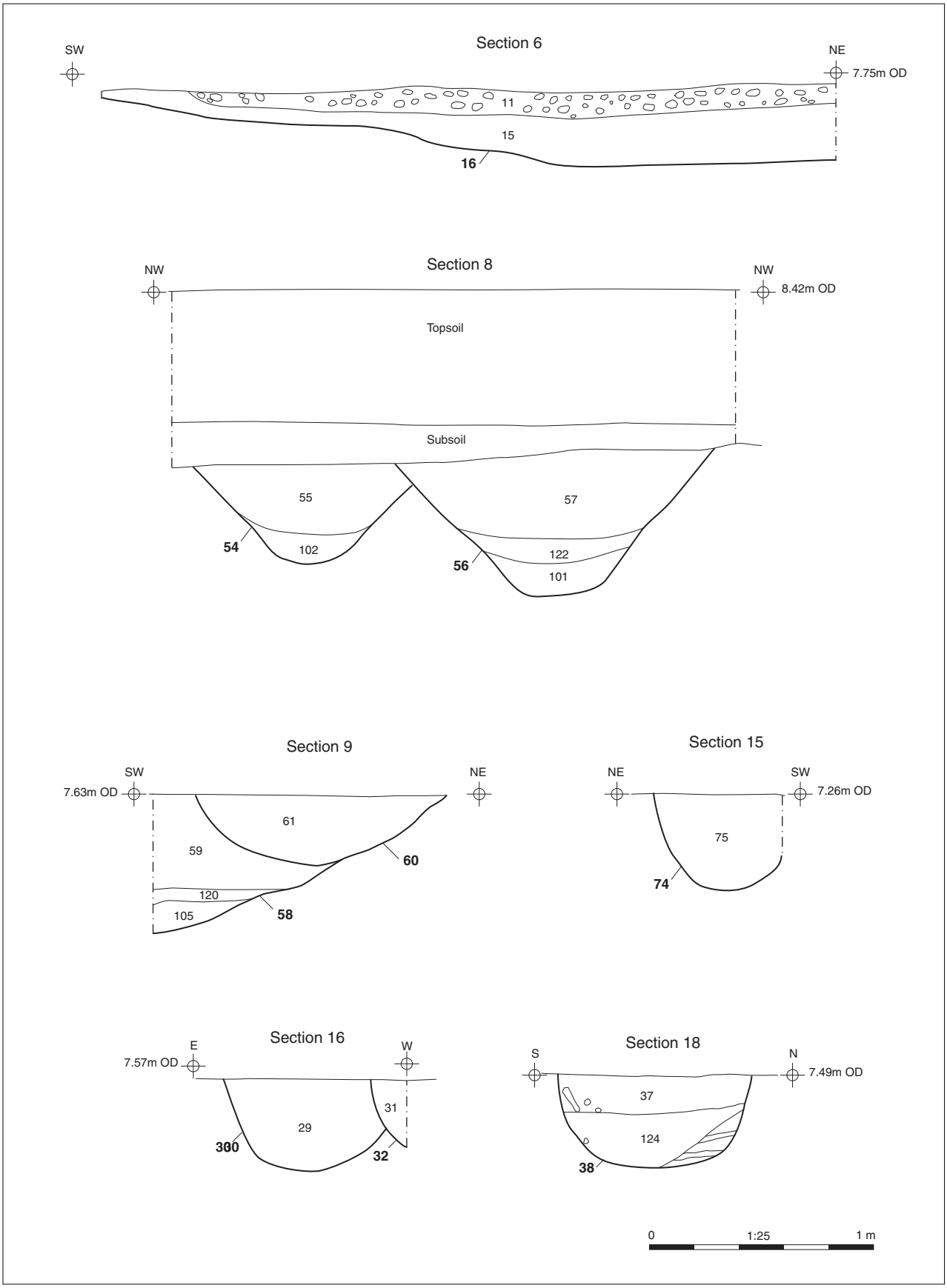


Figure 3: Sections 6, 8, 9, 15, 16 and 18. Scale 1:25

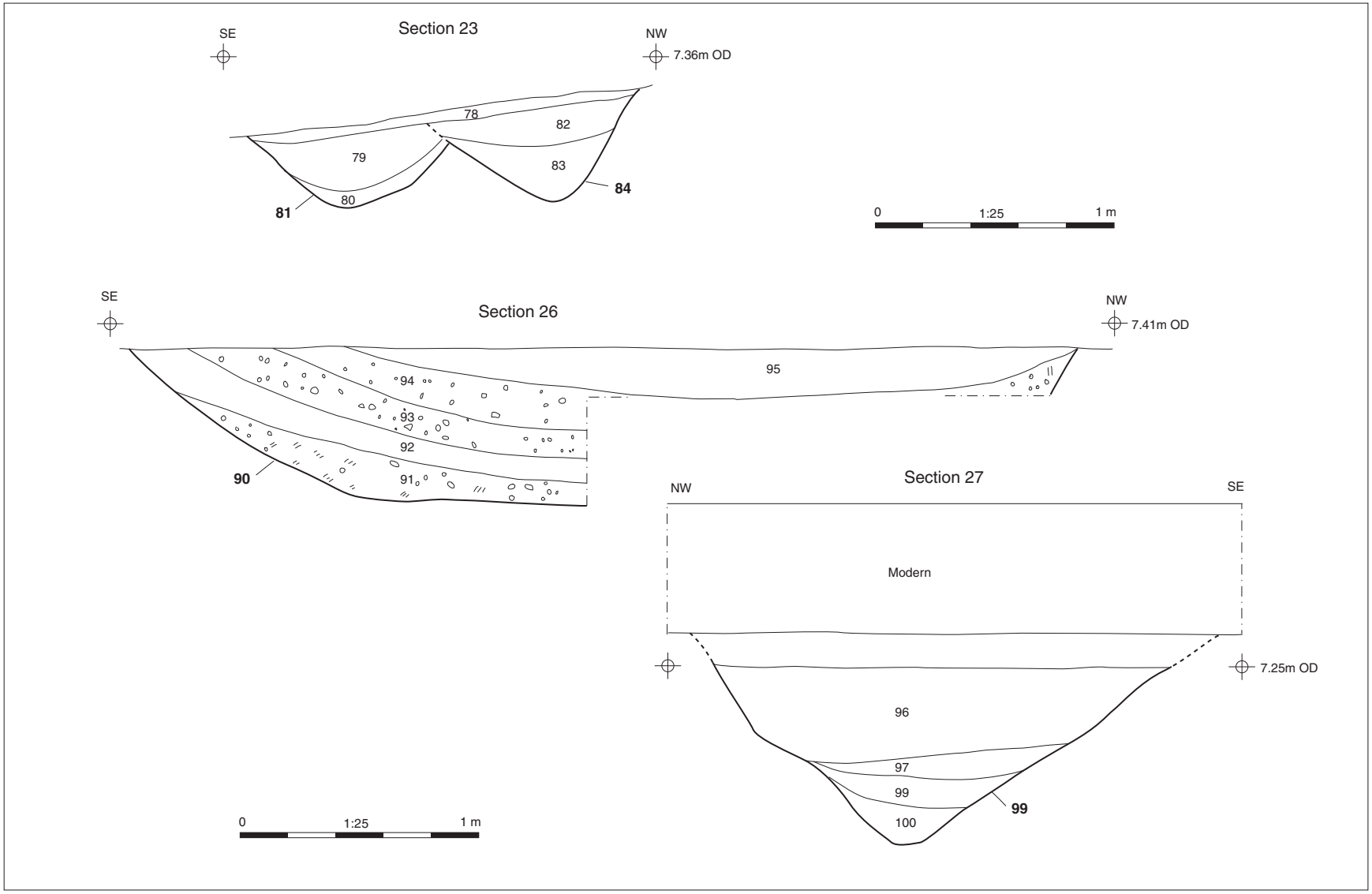


Figure 4: Sections 23, 25 and 26. Scale 1:25

Plate 1: View of Trench 1 from south

Plate 2: Metalled surface 11 (view from south-east)

Plate 3: Pits 36,38,42 (view from east)

Plate 4: Pits 38,40,42 (view from west)

Plate 5: Pits 38,40,42 (view from west)

Plate 6: Ditches 51 and 53 (view from south-east)

Plate 7: Trench 3 pre-excavation (view from north-west)

Plate 8: Pits 54 and 56 (view from north-east)

Plate 9: Pit 58 and ditch 60 (view from south-east)

Plate 10: Large pit 90 with burnt material (view from north)

Plate 11: Ditch 99 (view from south-east)

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