



Manor House, 2 Main Street, Coveney

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Manor House, 2 Main Street, Coveney

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

On 18th September 2017 Oxford Archaeology East undertook a pre-demolition archaeological evaluation at Manor House, 2 Main Street, Coveney (centered TL 4860 8168). Three trenches were excavated in the existing farmyard and adjacent field. The trenches exposed a series of small, partially truncated 19th century drainage ditches aligned perpendicular to Main Road, two of which contained intact clay field drain pipes. The trenches also exposed a hollow area of rooting, two modern post-holes and three later field drains. The drainage ditches yielded the stem of a 19th century clay tobacco pipe, a single fragment of white earthenware pottery, and an assortment of post-medieval to modern tile and brick fragments.

Acknowledgements

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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Dr. Matt Brudenell. The fieldwork was directed by James Fairbairn, who was supported by Adele Lord. Survey and digitizing was carried out by Neal Mason. Thanks is also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the management of Natasha Dodwell, and prepared the archive under the management of Kat Hamilton.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by E. Palmer and Sons Limited to undertake a trial trench evaluation at the site of Manor House, 2 Main Street, Coveney.
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission (16/00965/FUL) in accordance with a Brief issued by Gemma Stewart of the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET; Stewart 2017), and an approved Written Scheme of Investigation produced by OA (Brudenell 2017). This document outlines how OA implemented the Local Planning Authority's requirements in line with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The site is located in the farmyard of Manor Farm, at the south-west end of Coveney, Cambridgeshire (centered TL 4860 8168; Fig. 1). The site is 0.3ha in area and is bordered by Main Street to the west, agricultural land to the south and east, and Manor Farm and farmhouse to the north.
- 1.2.2 The northern area of the site is currently occupied by a series of interconnected barns. The southern and western area of the site consists of a yard, largely paved in concrete, and part of an adjacent agricultural field. The eastern area is unpaved, but the ground has been raised by approximately 1m using spoil created by the construction of an adjacent barn.
- 1.2.3 The development area is located at roughly 10.5m OD on Kimmeridge Clay of the Oadby Member formation.
(<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The following provides a summary of the archaeological background for the area surrounding the site, based on information provided by the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) under license number 17_3071 (Fig. 2), and information contained within a Heritage Statement submitted with the application (Selby 2016).

Prehistoric

- 1.3.2 With the exception of a Neolithic greenstone axe from the north of Coveney (01720), c. 650m to the north-east of the site, all the evidence for prehistoric activity is found in the west of the parish around the eastern fringes of Wardy Hill. Stray finds in this area, located c. 700-950 west of the site, include three Neolithic stone and flint axes (05848; 05855; 11825) and Iron Age pottery (05851). It is also the location of the Wardy Hill Iron Age ringwork which was subject to excavation between 1991-1992 (CHER 09497; ECB751).
- 1.3.3 The Wardy Hill excavations revealed a background of late Mesolithic to Bronze Age flintwork, a burnt mound, and small assemblage of Bronze Age pottery. The main phase of activity dated to the later Iron Age, with the construction of the defended ringwork enclosure, encircling six roundhouses. The site commanded the northern

approach into The Cove, a large marsh embayment on the north side of the Isle of Ely. Geophysical survey (ECB2225) on Wardy Hill field in 1993 also identified an associated series of linear boundaries probably relating to fields or enclosures linked to the ringwork.

Medieval and post-medieval

- 1.3.4 Coveney is first mentioned in c. 1060, though the village is not mentioned in Domesday Book or the *Inquisitio Eliensis*. The manor of Coveney was held originally by the prior and convent of Ely, but unlike other manors held by the monastery, it was occupied by a long-standing tenure by the Lisle family and their successors, the Lords Scrope of Bolton Castle in Yorkshire.
- 1.3.5 The medieval church of Saint Peter-ad-Vincular, located c. 550m north-east of the site (CHER10339; DCB1340) is the earliest extant structure in the village, and has its origins in the 13th century. It is thought that Coveney Mansion (MCB22038; DCB794), dating to late 16th century (and associated with a listed stable (DCB1131)) and located close to the church, is the successor of the medieval manor house. The date suggests it was built by the Steward family who acquired the manor from Lord Scrope in 1563.
- 1.3.6 Of direct significance is the Grade II listed Manor Farmhouse (MCB22040; DCB1339), immediately north of the site. The core of house dates to the 16th century with later alterations and additions. The detached house is set back from the road, with several outbuildings in the curtilage. The name suggests a connection with the manor of Coveney, and the date of the farmhouse suggests that it may also have been built by the Stewards.
- 1.3.7 By the late 19th century Manor Farmhouse had acquired much of its farm setting with groups of farm buildings to the south and west; some of which fall within the development site. This remained unchanged on subsequent editions of the Ordnance Survey mapping until the mid-late 20th century when large agricultural sheds and surrounding concrete yards were constructed.
- 1.3.8 Opposite the site, on land immediately north of Short Lane, are a series of earthworks have been recorded from aerial photography (CHER 05849). These comprise medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow, two rectangular mounds, a long narrow fish pond, and other substantial banks and hollows. Cropmarks of possible post-medieval marl pits have been also recorded from Google Earth images (MCB22712), c. 600m west of the site, whilst a possible moat has been recorded c. 850m to the north-east (CHER 1061).
- 1.3.9 The other heritage assets of post-medieval date in Coveney relate to 19th century buildings – most of which are still standing. These are primarily located along the frontage of Main Street. These include a Methodist church established 1847 (MCB17172), Fen House (MCB22036), Sallycroft House (MCB22037), Hill House (MCB22039), the Cross Keys public house (MCB22041), The Bell public house (MCB22042) a former Baptist Chapel (MCB22043) and school (MCB22045), and a now demolished backsmiths workshop (MCB22044). Other listed buildings include a 19th century pound and Lockup, c. 100m north of the site (DCB792), and two 18th century cottages at numbers 24 and 43 Main Street (DCB793; DCB1341).

Modern

- 1.3.10 A WWII search light site (CHER CB15194) was located c. 980m west of the site on Wardy Hill. Aerial photographs have revealed double parallel ditches running parallel to Long Causeway in the south of Coveney, c. 1km south of the site (CHER 06280).

2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives were as follows:

- i. To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains on the site, characterize where they are found (location, depth and extent), and establish the quality of preservation of any archaeology and environmental remains
- ii. Provide sufficient coverage to establish the character, condition, date and purpose of any archaeological deposits
- iii. Provide sufficient coverage to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking deposits
- iv. Provide – in the event that archaeological remains are found – sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables, and orders of cost.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 A total of three trenches were excavated at the site, provided a 5% sample of the proposed development area. These comprised 1 40m long by 1.8m wide trench; 1 25m long by 1.8m wide trench and 1 15m long by 1.8m wide trench.

2.2.2 Machine Excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a tracked excavator using a toothless ditching bucket.

2.2.3 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. A bucket-sampling exercise was also undertaken whereby 90 litres of spoil from each soil horizon at the trench ends was hand sorted to characterise the artefact content.

2.2.4 All archaeological features were recorded using OA East's pro-forma sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits

2.2.5 Site conditions were good, with bright sunshine for the majority of the duration and the occasional overcast spell.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

- 3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below, and include a stratigraphic description of the archaeological deposits in each trench. The full details of the trench, with dimensions and depths of all deposits, can be found in Appendix A. Finds reports are presented in Appendix B.
- 3.1.2 Context numbers reflect the trench numbers unless otherwise stated e.g. pit **102** is a feature within Trench 1, while ditch **304** is a feature within Trench 3.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

- 3.2.1 The soil sequence between Trenches 1 and 2 was fairly uniform. The natural geology of blueish grey clay with frequent chalky inclusions was overlain by patchy, silty clay subsoil (0.15-0.30m thick), and a truncated topsoil (0.15-0.16m thick). This was overlain by hardcore (0.3m thick) and a surface of concrete (0.15m thick). In Trench 3, however, this was different as it was outside the yard area and the natural geology was overlain by subsoil (0.25m thick) and then topsoil (0.31m thick).
- 3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good. Trenches 1 and 3 remained dry, whilst Trench 2 had some standing groundwater. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

- 3.3.1 Archaeological features were present in Trenches 1 and 2 (Fig. 3); these are described below. Trench 3 (Plate 3) was devoid of any archaeological features and had a single north-west to south-east aligned modern field drain at the eastern end.

3.4 Trench 1

- 3.4.1 Trench 1 (Plate 1) was located in the west of the site, in the yard area of the Farm parallel to the Main Street. This trench revealed five distinct features, all of which were sealed by made ground deposits and the patchy subsoil.
- 3.4.2 Ditch **106** was the southernmost feature in the trench. The ditch was aligned north-west to south-east, perpendicular to Main Street. It measured 0.45m wide and 0.34m deep, and had steeply sloping sides with a concave base (Fig. 4, Section 101; Plate 4). The ditch was filled with a single deposit (107) of mid grey silty clay that contained four fragments of broken field drain (884g) and six pieces of post-medieval to modern tile (199g). The ditch is a continuation of ditch **207** in Trench 2.
- 3.4.3 Ditch **108** was located toward the centre of the trench, and shared the same alignment as ditch **106**. This ditch had shallow, steeply sloping sides with a concave base, and measured 0.3m wide and 0.17m deep. It was filled by a single deposit (109) of mid grey silty clay that yielded two fragments of post-medieval to modern tile (52g). The ditch is a continuation of ditch **203** in Trench 2.
- 3.4.4 Ditch **110** was located to the north of ditch **108**, and shared the same alignment as ditches **108** and **106**. The ditch measured 0.75m wide, 0.50m deep and had steep sides

and a concave base (Plate 5). The ditch held an intact 0.10m diameter (4 inch) clay field drain at the base of the cut, and was filled with mid grey silty clay. Five fragments of post-medieval to modern tile and brick were recovered from the fill of the ditch (160g).

- 3.4.5 To the north of ditch **110** was the base of a modern truncated north-east to south-west aligned field drain (**112**), measuring 0.08m wide and 0.06m deep. The field drain appeared to cut hollow/rooting area **114/116** (see below). The drain was parallel to a similar drain recorded in Trench 2, and perpendicular to the field drain recorded in Trench 3.
- 3.4.6 At the north end of the trench was large irregular hollow/area of rooting, measuring 8.5m long and up 0.95m wide. Two slots were excavated through the hollow (**114** and **116**), which measured 0.30-0.35m deep and was filled with a green grey clay silt yielding three fragments of post-medieval to modern tile (143g). Drain **112** appear to cut the hollow.

3.5 Trench 2

- 3.5.1 Trench 2 (Plate 2) was located to the east of Trench1, and was aligned north-east to south-west through the existing concrete yard surface (Fig. 3). The trench revealed two ditches, two postholes and a field drain.
- 3.5.2 Ditch **203** was located at the eastern end of the trench and was aligned north-west to south-east, perpendicular to Main Street. The measured 0.58m wide, 0.30m deep and had steep sides and a flat base (Fig.4, Section 10; Plate 6). The ditch was filled with a single deposit of mid grey silty clay (204) which yielded a stem fragment of 19th century clay tobacco pipe (2g) and a single sherd of 19th century white refined earthenware pottery (4g). The ditch is a continuation of ditch **108** in Trench 1.
- 3.5.3 Immediately south of ditch **203** was posthole **205**. The posthole measured 0.4m in diameter, and had steep but shallow sides with a generally flat base. It was 0.1m deep, and was filled by a single deposit of dark grey silty clay containing fragments of degraded wood.
- 3.5.4 Toward the centre of the trench was ditch **207**. The ditch was 0.5m wide, 0.2m deep and had moderately steep sides and a V-shaped base (Plate 7). The ditch held an intact 0.05m diameter (2 inch) clay field drain, and was filled with mid grey silty clay (208). The ditch is a continuation of ditch **106** in Trench 1.
- 3.5.5 At the western end of the trench was posthole **210**. The posthole measured 0.3m in diameter, and had steep but shallow sides with an uneven base. It was 0.15m deep, and was filled by a single deposit of dark grey silty clay containing fragments of degraded wood.

3.6 Finds summary

- 3.6.1 A stem of a 19th century clay tobacco pipe (2g), a single fragment of 19th century white refined earthenware pottery (4g), and small assemblages of ceramic building material (CBM; 20 fragments, 1438g) comprising pieces of tile, brick and field drain were the only finds recovered from the evaluation. The CBM is of post-medieval to modern in date is like to be contemporary with the tobacco pipe and earthenware pottery.

3.6.2 No artefacts were recovered from the bucket-sampling exercise or from metal detecting.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 Archaeological features, distinguished by their mid to dark grey colours, were clearly visible within the evaluated trench areas. The soil horizons and modern levelling layers were clearly set apart from the natural geology, characterized by its bright yellowy grey colour and frequency of chalky inclusions. Both the archaeological and natural deposits were free draining in Trenches 1 and 3. In Trench 2, standing water began to accumulate, but not before all features were excavated and recorded.

4.1.2 For the reasons stated above the results of the evaluation are believed to have a good level of reliability.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 The aim of the evaluation was to establish the character, date and state of preservation of any archaeological remains within the proposed area of development as described in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Brudenell 2017).

4.2.2 The trenches revealed a small number of archaeological features. Trench 1 revealed three parallel ditches on a north-west to south-east alignment and a hollow/area of rooting. Trench 2 revealed the continuation of two of the ditches from Trench 1, in addition to two postholes. Three modern field drain were also exposed in Trenches 1-3.

4.3 Interpretation

4.3.1 The five parallel ditches exposed across Trenches 1 and 2 (**106, 108, 110, 203** and **207**) were of similar character, displaying relatively narrow cuts with moderately steep sides, concave bases and fills of grey silty clay. All were aligned north-west to south-east, perpendicular to the axis of Main Street. Ditches **106** and **207** are like to be the same features, as are ditches **108** and **203**. All are thought to be drainage ditches, with 19th clay field drain pipes surviving intact in the bases of **207** and **110**. Fragments of field drain were also recovered from the fill of **106**, whilst a stem of a 19th century clay tobacco pipe (2g) and a fragment of 19th century pottery were found within ditch **203**. Ditches **106, 108** and **110** also contained assorted fragments of post-medieval to modern tile and brick.

4.3.2 The remaining features in Trenches 1 and 2 comprised a large shallow hollow/area of rooting and two modern postholes (**205** and **210**) with degraded wood in them. All the features were sealed beneath the concrete yard area, and had been truncated to varying extents by the construction of this surface. Three further field drains were also recorded in Trenches 1-3. These were aligned north-east to south west and north-west to south east. The example in Trench 1 (**122**) appear to cut the surface of the hollow/area rooting (**114/116**).

4.4 Significance

4.4.1 The evaluation revealed a series of small 19th century drainage ditches aligned perpendicular to Main Street. All the ditches may once have held clay field drain pipes,

though these only survived intact in ditches **110** and **207**. The alignment of the ditches mirrors that of adjacent field boundaries depicted on Ordnance Survey maps between 1887-1950. The ditches and pipes probably drained water into an agricultural pond to the west of the site (infilled between 1950-1970).

4.4.2 The presence of the ditches suggest the land was in agricultural use until it became developed as storage and yard area for Manor House farm to the north during the 1960s-1970s.

4.4.3 Given the low significance of the finds recovered, it is not recommended that they are retained and deposited as part of the project archive.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contained 3 ditches on parallel alignments, 1 large natural feature and a field drain. Consists of concrete, build up material, and subsoil overlying natural geology					Length (m)	40
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
101	Layer	-	0.15	Concrete	-	-
102	Layer	-	0.3	Build up	-	-
103	Layer	-	0.16	Topsoil	-	-
104	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil	-	-
105	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
106	Cut	0.45	0.34	Cut of Ditch 106	-	-
107	Fill	0.45	0.34	Fill of Ditch 106	CBM	-
108	Cut	0.33	0.17	Cut of Ditch 108	-	-
109	Fill	0.33	0.17	Fill of Ditch 108	CBM	-
110	Cut	0.78	0.5	Cut of Ditch 110	-	-
111	Fill	0.78	0.5	Fill of Ditch 110	CBM	-
112	Cut	0.08	0.06	Cut of Field Drain 112	-	-
113	Fill	0.08	0.06	Fill of Field Drain 112	-	-
114	Cut	0.7	0.3	Cut of Hollow 114	-	-
115	Fill	0.7	0.3	Fill of Hollow 114	CBM	-
116	Cut	0.7	0.35	Cut of Hollow 116	-	-
117	fill	0.7	0.35	Fill of Hollow 116	-	-

Trench 2						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contained two ditches and two modern postholes. Stratigraphically consisted of concrete overlying a buildup layer, which is turn overlying subsoil directly on top of natural geology consisting of periglacial clay.					Length (m)	25
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
201	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil	-	-
202	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
203	Cut	0.58	0.3	Cut of ditch 203	-	-
204	Fill	0.58	0.3	Fill of ditch 203	Clay pipe, 1 sherd pottery	Post-medieval
205	Cut	0.4	0.1	Cut of posthole 205		
206	Fill	0.4	0.1	Fill of posthole 205		
207	Cut	0.5	0.2	Cut of ditch 207		
208	Fill	0.5	0.5	Fill of ditch 207		
209	Fill			Drain (209)		19 th century
210	Cut	0.3	0.15	Cut of posthole 210		
211	Fill	0.3	0.15	Fill of posthole 210		

Trench 3						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology; Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of Clay					Length (m)	15
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
301	Layer	1.8	0.31	Topsoil	n/a	-
302	Layer	1.8	0.25	Subsoil	n/a	-
303	Layer	1.8	-	Natural	n/a	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Pottery and clay pipe

By Carole Fletcher

- B.1.1 A small assemblage of pottery and white ball clay tobacco pipe was recovered from ditch **203** in Trench 2. The assemblage consists of a single sherd from a transfer-printed (external and internal decoration) Refined White Earthenware vessel, most likely a tea cup, and a fragment of undecorated and unmarked clay tobacco pipe stem. The pottery is 19th century and the pipe stem is likely to be of similar date.
- B.1.2 The pottery suggests low levels of 19th century rubbish deposition, or manuring and reworking of deposits, and the fragment of clay tobacco pipe does little other than to indicate the consumption of tobacco on or in the vicinity of the site.
- B.1.3 If no further work is undertaken, the following table acts as a full record and the finds may be deselected prior to archival deposition as they are unsuitable for retention.

Trench	Context	Cut	Form, Fabric and Description	MNV	No. of Sherds or fragments	Weight (kg)	Ceramic Date
2	204	203	?Tea cup or tea bowl, Refined White Earthenware, externally and internally decorated with a blue transfer print (landscape)	1	1	0.004	19th century
			White ball clay tobacco pipe stem fragment. 34mm in length, slightly tapering, diameter c.6.6mm		1	0.002	19th century

Table 1: Pottery and clay tobacco pipe (MNV=minimum number of vessels)

B.2 Ceramic building material

By Ted Levermore

- B.2.1 The evaluation yielded a small assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM); 20 fragments weighing 1438g. The entire assemblage sits within a post-medieval to modern date range based on form and fabric observation

Methodology

- B.2.2 The assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Width, length and thickness were recorded where possible. Woodforde (1976) and McComish (2015) formed the basis of reference material for identification and dating. Fabrics were briefly described but were left unrecorded.
- B.2.3 The quantified data are presented on an Excel spreadsheet held with the site archive, a summary can be found in Table 2.

Results of Analysis

- B.2.4 The assemblage consists of moderately to severely abraded brick and tile fragments, made in yellow to orange silty clays. It is likely these clays were locally sourced or the CBM locally made and are reminiscent of the Burwell style. The majority of the assemblage was made up of half-inch flat tile. There was also a small collection of thicker (one inch) tile or field drain fragments. Any brick fragments were severely abraded and did not provide any meaningful information.

Context	Cut	Feature	Form	Descr	Frag No.	Weight (g)
107	106	Ditch	?Tile	?Field Drain	4	884
107	106	Ditch	Tile	Flat Tile	6	199
109	108	Ditch	Tile	Flat Tile	1	38
109	108	Ditch	Tile	Curve/Hip	1	14
111	110	Ditch	Tile	Flat Tile	3	77
111	110	Ditch	Brick	?	2	83
115	114	Natural	Tile	Flat Tile	3	143
Total					20	1438

Table 2. Summary CBM catalogue

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APPENDIX D OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	Oxfordar3-293687		
Project Name	Manor Farm, 2 Main Street, Coveney		
Start of Fieldwork	18/09/2017	End of Fieldwork	19/09/2017
Previous Work	None	Future Work	None

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	CVYMN17	Planning App. No.	16/00965/FUL
HER Number	ECB5204	Related Numbers	

Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority
Development Type	Residential
Place in Planning Process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <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 checked="" 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	Period	Object	Period
Posthole	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	CBM	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Ditches	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	Clay pipe	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
	Choose an item.	Blue and white transfer ware	Modern (1901 to present)

Insert more lines as appropriate.

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Address (including Postcode) Manor farm, 2 Main Street, Coveney, CB6 2DJ
District	East Cambridgeshire	
Parish	Coveney	
HER office	Cambridge	
Size of Study Area	0.3ha	
National Grid Ref	TL 4860 8168	

Project Originators

Organization	Oxford Archaeology East
--------------	-------------------------

Project Brief Originator	Gemma Stewart
Project Design Originator	Matt Brudenell
Project Manager	Matt Brudenell
Project Supervisor	James Fairbairn

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	n/a	n/a
Digital Archive	OAE	CVYMN17
Paper Archive	CCC Stores	ECB 5204

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input 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 Remains	<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 type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media

Database	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
GIS	<input type="checkbox"/>
Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/>
Images (Digital photos)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Text	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/>

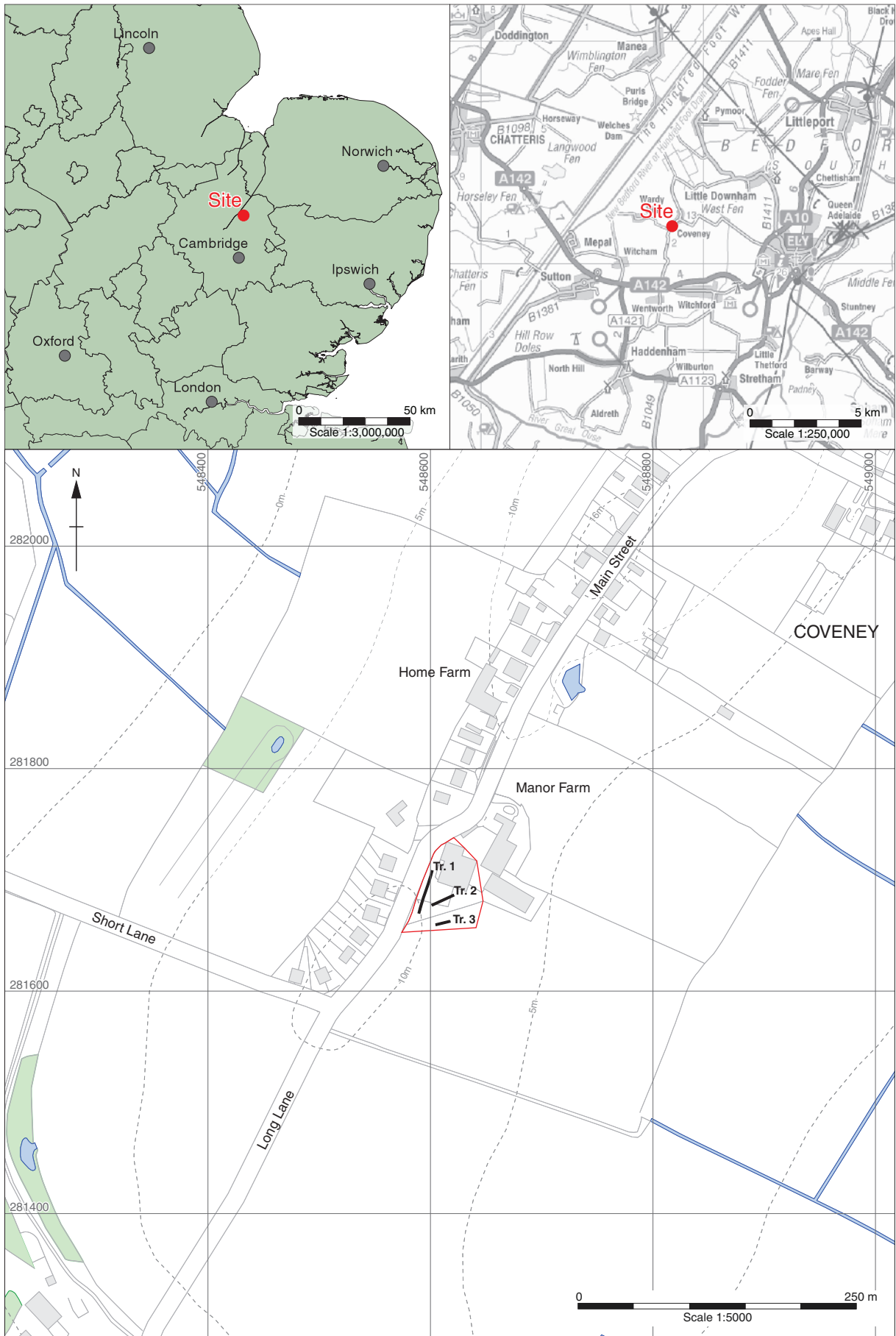
Paper Media

Aerial Photos	<input type="checkbox"/>
Context Sheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Correspondence	<input type="checkbox"/>
Diary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Drawing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Manuscript	<input type="checkbox"/>
Map	<input type="checkbox"/>
Matrices	<input type="checkbox"/>
Microfiche	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miscellaneous	<input type="checkbox"/>
Research/Notes	<input type="checkbox"/>
Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plans	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Report	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sections	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Survey



Further Comments



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Figure 1: Site location

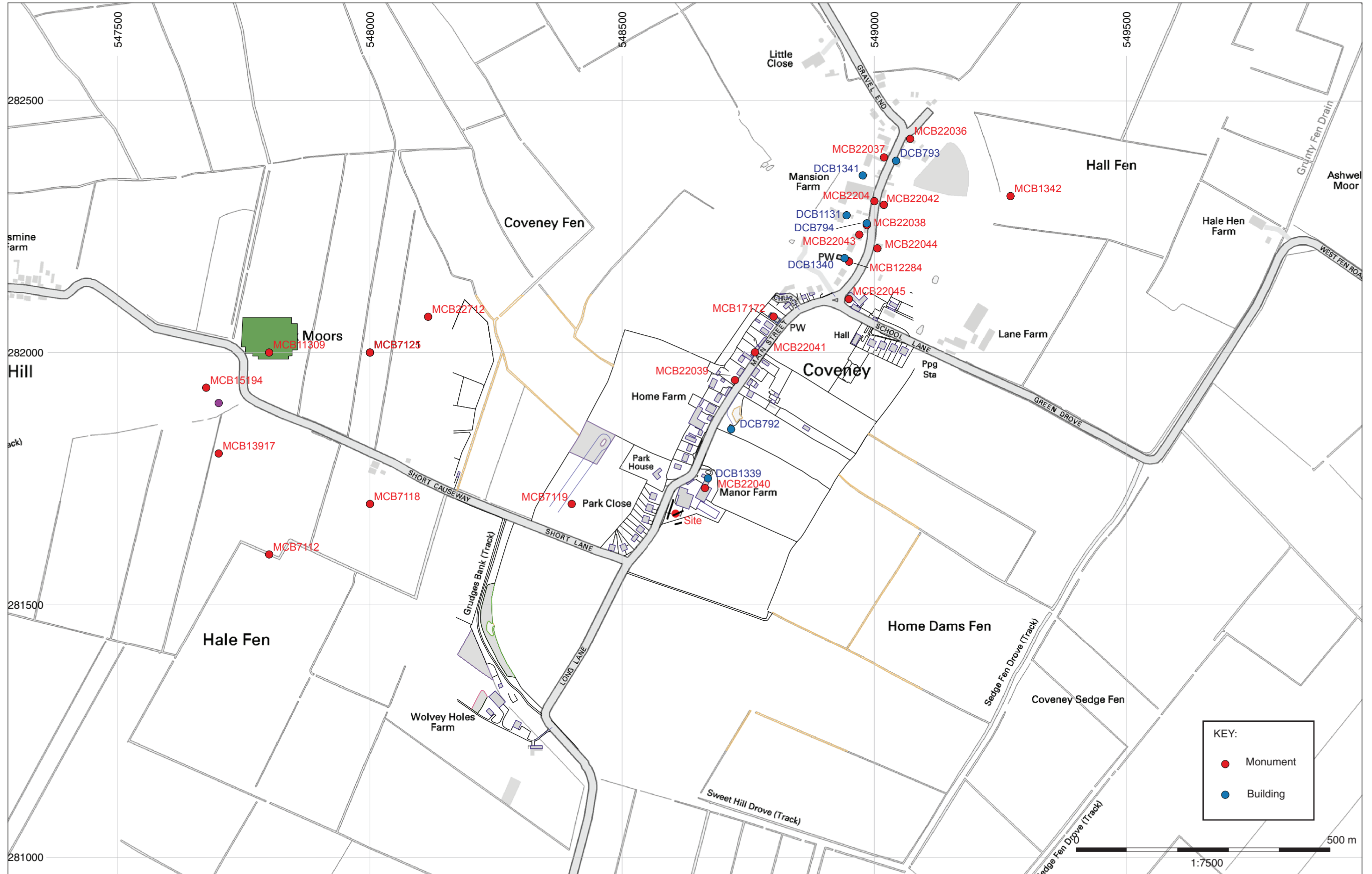
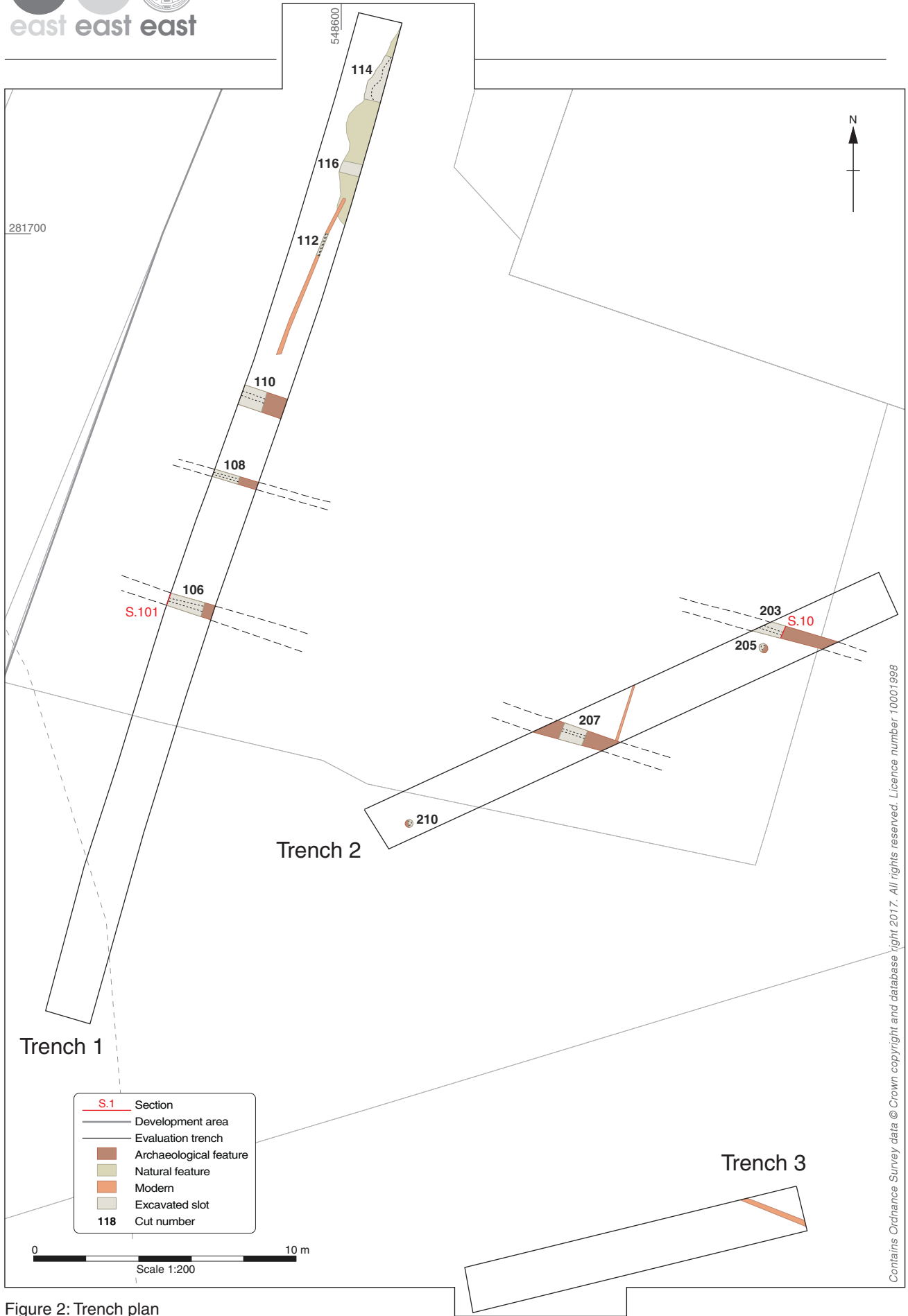


Figure 2 CHER sites Scale 1:7500



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Figure 2: Trench plan

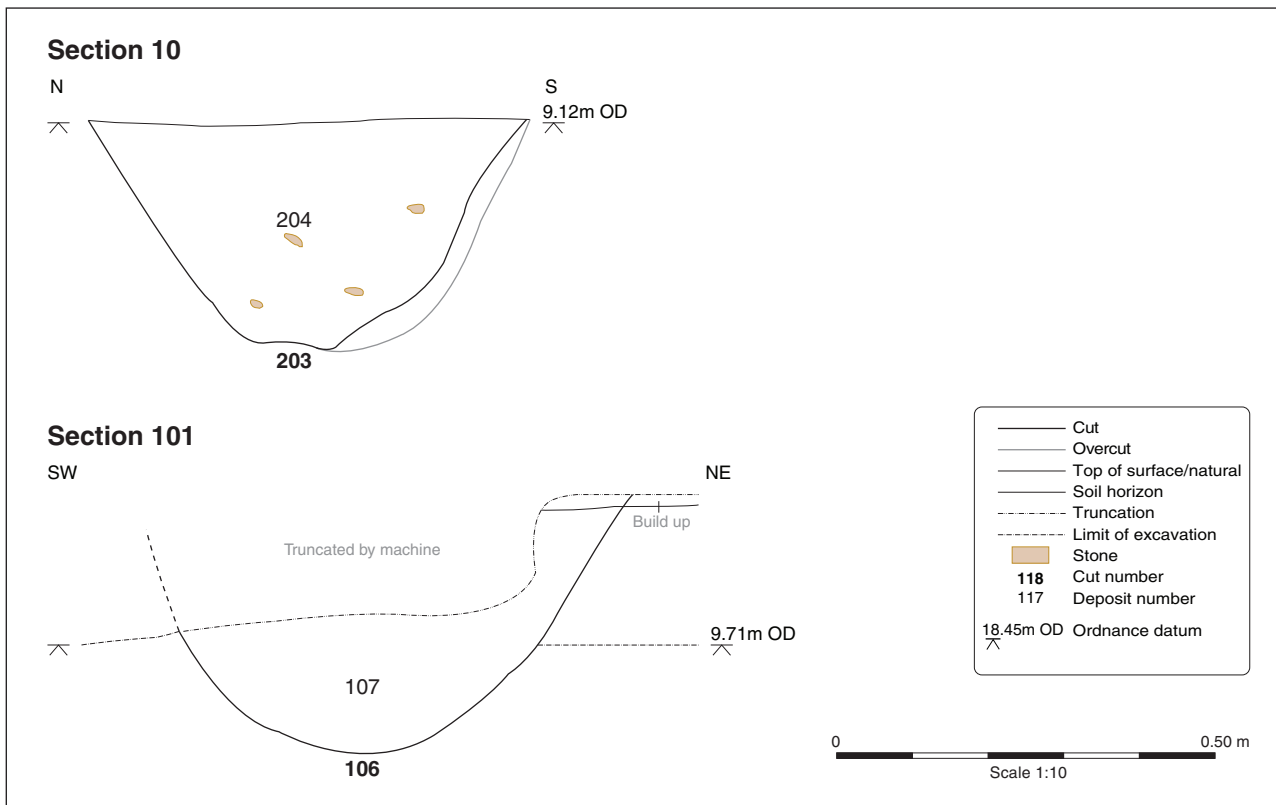


Figure 3: Selected sections



Plate 1: Trench 1, viewed from the north-east



Plate 2: Trench 2, viewed from the east



Plate 3: Trench 3, Viewed from the east



Plate 4: Feature 106, viewed from south-east



Plate 5: Feature 110, viewed from south-east



Plate 6: Feature 203, viewed from the north



Plate 7: Feature **207**, viewed from the north-west



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