



Peck's Coppice, Hilton

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Peck's Coppice, Hilton

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

Between the 24th and 25th April 2018 Oxford Archaeology East undertook an archaeological evaluation at Peck's Coppice, Hilton, Cambridgeshire (centred TL 2926 6641). Two Trenches were excavated, one within the development footprint and one outside that of the existing building. The Trenches revealed a single medieval drainage ditch and a shallow, possibly medieval, pit.

The features, also the sealing layers of subsoil and topsoil, yielded a small assemblage of finds including medieval pottery, modern ceramic building material, clinker and some faunal skeletal remains.

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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology East by Nick Gilmour. The fieldwork was undertaken by Adele Lord, who was supported by Ryan Neal. Survey and digitizing was carried out by Sarita Louzolo. Thank you to the teams of OA staff that processed the finds and environmental remains under the management of Natasha Dodwell. The report was edited by Alice Lyons and prepared for archive by Kat Hamilton.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Mr C. Warboys to undertake a trial trench evaluation at the site of Peck's Coppice, Hilton, Cambridgeshire (Fig. 1).
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission (planning ref. 18/00561/FUL). A brief was set by Gemma Stewart of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCCHET, dated 22nd September 2017) outlining the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process. A Written Scheme of Investigation was produced by OA detailing the methods by which OA proposed to meet the requirements of the brief.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The site is located to the north of the high street in the village of Hilton, which is c.17km to the north-west of Cambridge.
- 1.2.2 The development site (of 535 sq.m), which sits at around 12m OD, is currently the location of a detached residential dwelling. The current detached dwelling will be demolished to make way for the erection of two new detached dwellings.
- 1.2.3 The site is bounded by the High Street to the south. To the east is Manor Farm a 17th or 18th-century Grade II listed building. A detached residential dwelling lies to the west, with open fields to the north until reaching Kings Willow House, also a Grade II building, dated to 1939.
- 1.2.4 The geology of the area is mapped as Oxford Clay, which is overlain by superficial river terrace deposits of sand and gravel (British Geological Survey 2014, online viewer <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> accessed 17th May 2018).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 This background is taken from the Written Scheme of Investigation (Gilmour 2018).
- 1.3.2 There is a significant amount of archaeology known in Hilton, the majority of which is of medieval date. Earlier occupation is known, however, as Iron Age activity was identified at Reeve House to the west of the current site.
- 1.3.3 Medieval Hilton appears to largely lie to the north-east of the Grade I listed parish church of St. Mary Magdalene, parts of which date from the 13th-century (CHER 05783; Fig. 1). Numerous other areas of medieval activity have been recorded throughout Hilton, including a noteworthy moated site (CHER 01042). Excavations 250m to the south-east of the site at Scotts Close, recorded both Late Saxon and medieval archaeology which included well-defined backyard plots (ECB2558).

2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The aim of this evaluation was to establish the character, date and state of preservation of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area. The Written Scheme of Investigation (Gilmour 2018) set out aims to:

- i. Establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains on the site.
- ii. Characterise any features found (location, depth and extent) and establish the quality and preservation of any environmental remains.
- iii. Provide sufficient coverage to establish the form, date and purpose of any archaeological deposits.
- iv. Provide sufficient coverage to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking deposits.
- v. 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 two trenches were opened, providing a 5% sample of the proposed development area. Trench 1 measured 7m long x 1.5m wide, Trench 2 measured 6.5m long by 1.6m wide. Trench 1 was moved further to the east due to a service running alongside the property whilst Trench 2 was shortened and orientation changed due to presence of a pond and patio (Fig. 2).
- 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 was hand sorted to characterise the artefact content.
- 2.2.4 All archaeological features were recorded using OA East 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 A register was kept of the trenches, feature and photographs. All features, layers and deposits have been issued with unique context numbers.
- 2.2.6 Sections of features were drawn at 1:10 and 1:20. All sections were tied in to Ordnance datum and the site plan is surveyed into the Ordnance Survey National Grid.
- 2.2.7 All site drawings include the following information: site code, scale, section numbers, orientation, date and initials of the archaeologist who prepared the drawing.
- 2.2.8 Site survey was carried out using a survey-grade differential GPS (Leica GS08) fitted with “Smartnet” technology with an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical.

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 trenches which contained archaeological remains. The full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits for the content of Appendix A. Finds data and spot dates are tabulated 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 of the two trenches was different. In Trench 1 the natural geology of bright reddish yellow clay was overlain by a mid brown grey silty clay subsoil (101), which in turn was overlain by topsoil (100). In Trench 2 at the eastern end the bright reddish yellow clay was overlain by a mid grey brown subsoil (207), overlain by topsoil (208); at the western end however the geology was overlain by a small amount of the subsoil, overlain by a sandy levelling layer (209) which in turn is overlain by the topsoil.
- 3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, and the trenches remained dry throughout. 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 both trenches.

3.4 Trench 1

- 3.4.1 Trench 1 (Figs 2 & 3; Plate 1), located to the west of the development area. Measured 7m in length and 1.5m wide on a north-south alignment. A single ditch was uncovered at the northern end.
- 3.4.2 An east to west orientated ditch (**103**; Figs 2 & 3; Plate 3) was located at the northern end of Trench 1. The full extent of the ditch was not seen as its northern edge was under the baulk section. It measured 1.3m wide and 0.46m deep with steep but stepped sides and a concave base. A single deposit of dark brown grey silty clay was excavated (104), which yielded 7 sherds of Developed St Neots (*c.1050-1250*) and 1 sherd of Grimstone ware (*c.1200-1500*) pottery, also 1 fragment of oyster shell.

3.5 Trench 2

- 3.5.1 Trench 2 (Figs 2 & 3; Plate 2) was located at the east side of the development area and aligned south-east to north-west. It measured 6.5m in length and 1.6m wide and revealed an east-west ditch and a shallow pit.
- 3.5.2 Sub-circular pit **203** (Figs 2 & 3; Plate 4) located at the south-west end of Trench 2, was 2.3m long by 0.8m wide and 0.16m deep. It extended under the baulk section to the south. A single mid grey brown deposit (204) was excavated from which 1 sherd of shelly ware pottery (*c. 1150-1500*) and 0.011Kg of clinker was recovered.

- 3.5.3 An east to west orientated ditch (**205**; Figs 2 & 3; Plate 5) was located at the north-west end of Trench 2. It measured 2.4m long, 0.6m wide and 0.4m deep with stepped steep sides and a concave base. A single deposit of mid brown grey silty clay was excavated from which no finds were recovered (206).

3.6 Finds summary

- 3.6.1 The evaluation yielded a small mixed assemblage of finds including modern concrete pantile (1.378Kg) from the topsoil of Trench 1 (100), 8 sherds (0.178Kg) of medieval pottery from ditch **103** and a total of 3 oyster shell fragments from Trench 1, from both (100) and ditch **103**. Trench 2 produced 0.011kg of clinker believed to be from a domestic setting, a single sherd (0.007Kg) of abraded medieval pottery and a single fragment of undiagnostic flint.
- 3.6.2 No finds were recovered through metal detecting.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 4.1.1 Archaeological features were clearly visible, distinguished by their mid-dark grey colours, within the evaluated trench areas. The soil horizons and modern levelling layers were also clearly set apart from the natural geology which was characterised by its bright reddish yellow colour. Both the archaeological and natural deposits were free draining and therefore remaining clear of standing water.
- 4.1.2 Due to the clear nature of the archaeology 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 development area as described within the Written Scheme of Investigation (Gilmour 2018).
- 4.2.2 The trenches revealed a small number of archaeological features. Trench 1 contained a single ditch on an east-west alignment, within Trench 2 another segment of the east-west ditch was also found, also a pit.

4.3 Interpretation

- 4.3.1 Ditch **103** is likely to be the eastern continuation of ditch **205**. The ditch is thought to be a drainage ditch, running parallel to the High Street to the south although apparently earlier than nearby standing buildings. It is probable that this ditch is the remnant of an early drainage ditch for a field boundary that has since been moved due to the establishment of Hilton Hall estate and Manor Farm in the 17th century.
- 4.3.2 Pit **203** contains evidence for nearby domestic activity in the form of hearth waste. The single sherd of abraded pottery recovered from this feature, although dating from the early medieval period (c. AD1150-1500), is believed to be intrusive and not accurately reflect the date of the feature.

4.4 Significance

- 4.4.1 The evaluation revealed a single drainage ditch aligned parallel to the high street, and perpendicular to that of existing field boundaries. It is likely that this network of ditches drained water into the nearby pond located south of the high street.
- 4.4.2 The presence of the ditch and pit suggest agricultural use until at least the mid-17th century, when a change in land use may have occurred. On the 1988 Ordnance survey map the area is shown as orchards rather than ploughed fields, and the proximity to the Manor Farm estate would have made it an ideal location to dispose of a small amount of domestic waste.
- 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	N-S
Trench 1 contained a single ditch, which is stratigraphically overlain by subsoil and topsoil respectively and overlies natural geology of a reddish yellow clay.					Length (m)	7
					Width (m)	1.6
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
100	Layer	1.6	0.3	Topsoil	Building Material	Modern
101	Layer	1.6	0.35	Subsoil	-	-
102	Layer	1.6	-	Natural	-	-
103	cut	1.3	0.46	Ditch	-	-
104	fill	1.3	0.46	Ditch	Pottery (Grimston, Developed St Neots) and oyster	Medieval

Trench 2						
General description					Orientation	SE-NW
Trench 2 contained a single ditch and pit. Both stratigraphically overlie the natural geology of bright reddish yellow clay and are in turn overlain by a mid grey brown silty clay subsoil. At the western end of this trench this is overlain by a sandy build up layer and then a darker rubble filled topsoil whereas the eastern end garden topsoil overlies the subsoil directly.					Length (m)	6
					Width (m)	1.6
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
200	Layer	1.6	0.15	Topsoil	-	-
201	Layer	1.6	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
202	Layer	1.6	-	Natural	-	-
203	cut	0.8	0.16	Pit	Flint, pottery (Shelly ware)	Medieval
204	fill	0.8	0.16	Pit		
205	cut	0.6	0.4	Ditch		
206	fill	0.6	0.4	Ditch	None	Undated
207	layer	1.6	0.2	Subsoil		
208	layer	1.6	0.32	Levelling layer		
209	layer	1.6	0.1	Build up		

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Flint

- B.1.1 Archaeological works produced a single worked flint (4g), from pit **203** in Trench 2. It was described by Lawrence Billington (pers. comm.) as a squat flake, struck from an unprepared cortical platform, and not chronologically diagnostic.

B.2 Pottery

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

- B.2.1 Archaeological works produced a small assemblage of pottery, 9 sherds weighing 0.185kg, spanning the medieval period, recovered from features in Trenches 1 and 2. The condition of the overall assemblage is moderately abraded.

Methodology

- B.2.2 *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* (Barclay *et al* 2016) and *A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms* (MPRG 1998) act as standards.
- B.2.3 Rapid recording was carried out using the OA East in-house system. Fabric classification has been carried out for all previously described post-medieval types, using Cambridgeshire fabric types where possible (Spoerry 2016). The Museum of London fabric series 2014) acts as a basis for post-1700 fabrics. All sherds have been counted, classified, minimum number of vessels (MNV) established, and weighed on a context-by-context basis. The assemblage is recorded in the catalogue at the end of this report. The pottery and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition or dispersal.

Assemblage

- B.2.4 The assemblage was recovered from single features in Trenches 1 and 2. Ditch **103** in Trench 1 produced the bulk of the assemblage, eight sherds from two vessels, consisting of an abraded handle from a glazed Grimston ware jug (c.1200-1500) and seven sherds from a Developed St Neots jug (c.1050-1250). Pit **203** in Trench 2 produced a single, undiagnostic, abraded sherd of medieval Shelly ware, c.1150-1500.

Discussion

- B.2.5 The small and fragmentary assemblage of pottery appears to be domestic in origin, with dates ranging from the mid-12th to the end of the 15th century. The pottery may relate to rubbish deposition from nearby occupation. The Grimston sherd is abraded, indicating some reworking before deposition; by comparison the Developed St Neots sherds may have been thrown directly into ditch **103**. The single sherd recovered from pit **203** is also abraded, indicating reworking, and does not definitively date the feature, as it may have become incorporated into the pit fill at a later date.

Retention, dispersal or display

- B.2.6 Due to the fragmentary nature of the assemblage, it is of little significance, beyond indicating low levels of rubbish deposition across the medieval period.
- B.2.7 Should further work be undertaken, the pottery should be incorporated into any later archive. If no further work on the site is undertaken, the following catalogue acts as a full record and the pottery may be deselected prior to archival deposition.

Pottery Catalogue

Trench	Context	Cut	Fabric and form	MNV	No. of Sherds	Weight (kg)	Pottery Date
1	104	103	Grimston ware, abraded, glazed jug handle, with deep thumbed impressions where the handle joined the vessel body.	1	1	0.050	c.1200-1500
			Developed St Neots, moderately abraded, jug rim-handle and body sherds. The handle springs directly from the rim and thus the rim type is undefined but was likely externally thickened and everted. The strap handle is undecorated and is a shallow C-shape in section, the left-hand edge being simply curved, the right slightly thickened and bevelled.	1	7	0.128	c.1050-1250
2	204	203	Shelly ware, abraded undiagnostic body sherd	1	1	0.007	c.1150-1500
Total				3	9	0.185	

Table 1: Pottery

B.3 Building Material

By Carole Fletcher

- B.3.1 A fragmentary assemblage of building material (BM), weighing 1.378kg, was recovered from the topsoil context 100. The BM assemblage is composed of a partial, single red concrete pantile marked [ES]SEX. The pantile was recovered as a sample of the modern material present in the topsoil.

Retention, dispersal or display

- B.3.2 Should further work be undertaken, additional modern BM would certainly be recovered from the topsoil. This statement acts as a full record, and the BM has been deselected.

B.4 Fuel and Fuel by-products

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

- B.4.1 A total of 0.011kg of clinker was recovered from pit **203** in Trench 2. Simplified recording only has been undertaken, with material type, basic description and weight recorded in the text.

Assemblage and Discussion

- B.4.2 Pit **203** produced six small, irregular fragments (0.011kg) of clinker. The material has been thoroughly burnt, and cannot be closely dated, although it was recovered with medieval pottery.

Retention, dispersal or display

- B.4.3 The clinker is a fuel residue, most likely from a domestic hearth. The fragments alone are of little significance and may be deselected prior to archival deposition.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental Samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

- C.1.1 Two bulk samples were taken during the evaluation of the site. The purpose of this assessment is to determine whether plant remains are present, their mode of preservation and whether they are of interpretable value with regard to domestic, agricultural and industrial activities, diet, economy and rubbish disposal.

Methodology

- C.1.2 The samples were processed by tank flotation using modified Siraff-type equipment for the recovery of preserved 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. The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60.

Results

- C.1.3 Preservation of plant remains is by carbonisation. Charcoal is present in both samples and fill 204 of pit **203** also contains coal/clinker. Flot volumes are small (less than 5ml) and modern roots and seeds are present. A single charred wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grain was recovered from fill 104 of ditch **103**. Both residues are devoid of any finds.

Discussion

- C.1.4 The environmental samples from this site indicate that plant remains and charcoal have been preserved but they are largely uninformative.
- C.1.5 If further excavation is planned for this area, it is recommended that environmental sampling is carried out in accordance with Historic England guidelines (Campbell *et al* 2011).

C.2 Faunal Remains

By Zoë Uí Choileáin

Introduction and Methodology

- C.2.1 The faunal remains consist of 23 countable bone fragments (156g) from the subsoil (101) and ditch **103** in Trench 1. Three fragments are identifiable to species: context 101 contains a sheep metatarsal, while a dog pelvis and cattle scapula were identified in context 104. All bone was identified using Schmid (1972). Preservation condition was evaluated using the 0-5 scale devised by Brickley and McKinley (2004, 14-15).

Results

C.2.2 The surface condition of all bone is good; 1-2 on the scale devised by Brickley and McKinley (*ibid*). Weights and NISP (Number of identifiable specimens) per taxon are summarised for each context in the table below:

Trench	Cut	Context	feature	Taxon	Element	Side	Weight (g)	NISP
1	103	104	Ditch	Dog	Pelvis	R	6	1
1	103	104	Ditch	Cattle	Scapula	R	18	1
1	103	104	Ditch	Large mammal	Unidentified	U	91	18
1	-	101	subsoil	Sheep/goat	Metatarsal	R	7	1
1	-	101	subsoil	Large mammal	Mandible	U	28	1
1	-	101	subsoil	Medium mammal	Long bone	U	6	1

Table 2: Summary of weights and Number of Identifiable Specimens (NISP) per context

C.2.3 The MNI (minimum number of individuals) for all species present is 1.

C.2.4 This is a small assemblage and no further work is required. The subsoil material is recommended for dispersal.

C.3 Mollusca

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

C.3.1 A total of 0.059kg of shells were collected by hand during the evaluation. The shells recovered are all edible examples of oyster *Ostrea edulis*, from estuarine and shallow coastal waters. The shell is relatively moderately well preserved and does not appear to have been deliberately broken or crushed.

Methodology

C.3.2 The shells were weighed and recorded by species, with complete or near-complete right and left valves noted, where identification could be made, using Winder (2011) as a guide. Further shells may have been recovered from environmental samples, however, unless these were taken to recover and sample specifically for shell, the material was not examined.

Assemblage

C.3.3 The shells were recovered from subsoil 101 and ditch **103** in Trench 1, where they probably became incorporated into the fills as general rubbish deposition. No context produced enough Mollusca shells to indicate a single meal of, for example, oysters

alone, however, they may have been combined with other foods. The assemblage is too small a sample to draw any but the broadest conclusions, in that shellfish were reaching the site from the coastal regions, indicating trade with the wider area. A single shell from ditch **103** may have been shucked (opened with a knife), as it displays a small 'U' -shaped notch on the outer edge.

Discussion

C.3.4 The shells are near-complete or incomplete and of a moderate size. They probably represent part of a small number of meals, the oyster being eaten from the left valve, and the shells disposed of after eating. Shellfish are known to form part of the medieval diet. The shells represent general discarded food waste and, although not closely datable in themselves, the shells may be dated by their association with pottery or other material also recovered from the features.

Retention, dispersal and display

C.3.5 If further work is undertaken, this assemblage should be incorporated into any later catalogue. If no further work is undertaken, the catalogue acts as a full record and the shell may be dispersed or deselected prior to archive deposition.

Mollusca Catalogue

Trench	Context	Cut	Species	Comm on Name	Habitat	No. Shells or fragments	No. left valve	No. right valve	Description/Comment	Weight (kg)
1	101		<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1		1	Incomplete, relatively large right valve	0.025
1	104	103	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	2	2		Near-complete left valve from a moderately thick shelled specimen and an incomplete smaller shell, possibly shucked	0.034
Total						3	2	1		0.059

Table 3: Mollusca Table

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Winder, J.M., 2011. *Oyster Shells from Archaeological Sites. A Brief illustrated guide to basic processing*. Online publication at: <https://oystersetcetera.files.wordpress.com/2011/03/oystermethodsmanualversion11.pdf> (viewed 29/05/18)

APPENDIX B

OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-317083		
Project Name	Peck's Coppice, Hilton		
Start of Fieldwork	24/04/2018	End of Fieldwork	25/04/2018
Previous Work	n/a	Future Work	n/a

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	HTNPEC18	Planning App. No.	18/00561/FUL
HER Number	ECB 5400	Related Numbers	

Prompt	NPPF
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 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 checked="" 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
Ditch	Medieval (1066 to 1540)	pottery	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Pit	Medieval (1066 to 1540)	Flint	Uncertain
	Choose an item.	CBM	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
		Shell	Uncertain

Insert more lines as appropriate.

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Address (including Postcode) Pecks Coppice, High Street, Hilton, Huntingdon PE28 9NE
District	Huntingdonshire	
Parish	Hilton	
HER office	Cambridge County Council	
Size of Study Area	535m ²	
National Grid Ref	TL 2926 6641	

Project Originators

Organisation	Oxford Archaeology East
Project Brief Originator	Gemma Stewart
Project Design Originator	Nick Gilmour
Project Manager	Nick Gilmour
Project Supervisor	Adele Lord

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	OAE	
Digital Archive	OAE	HTNPEC18
Paper Archive	CCC Stores	ECB5400

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Further Comments

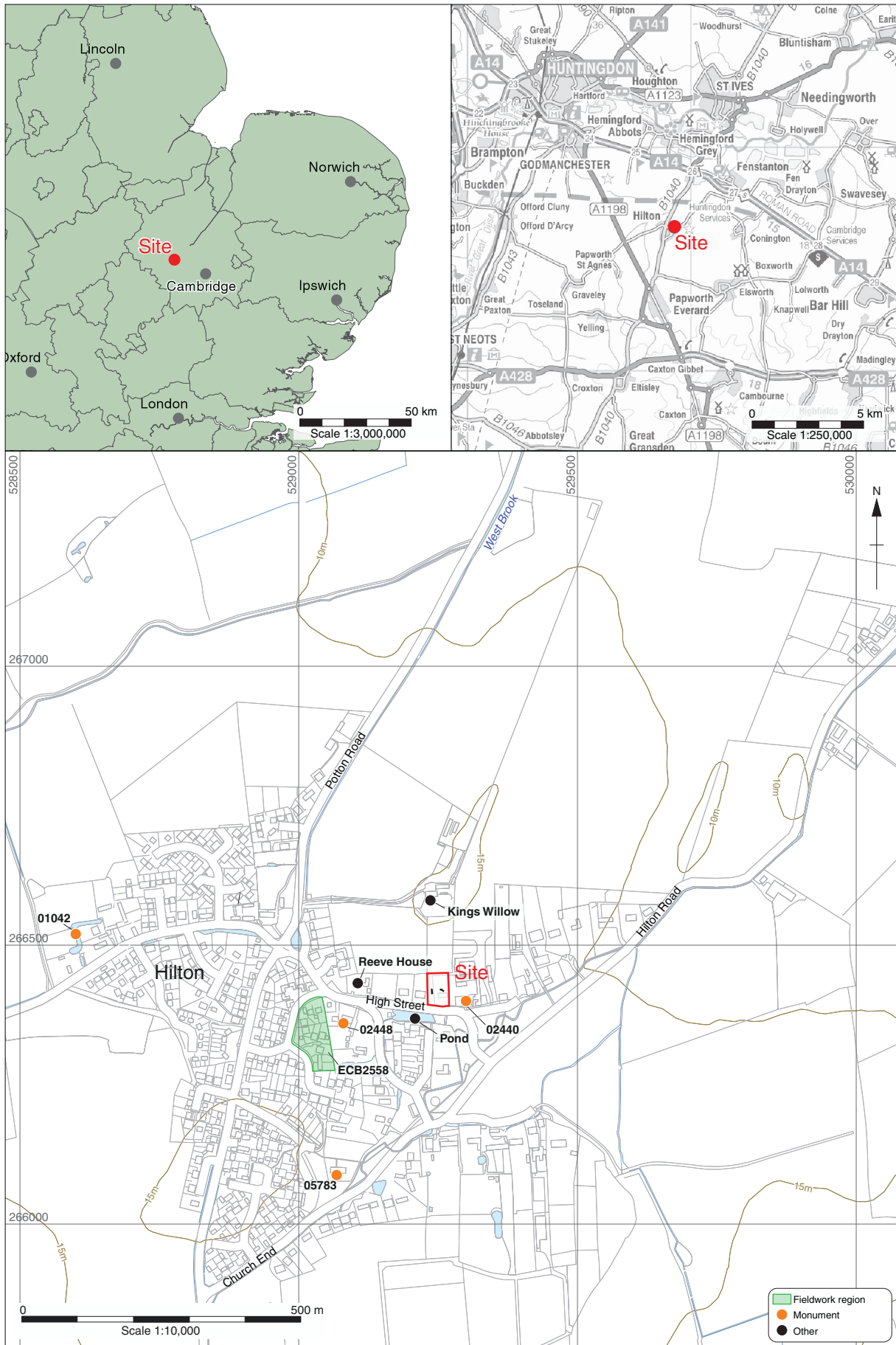
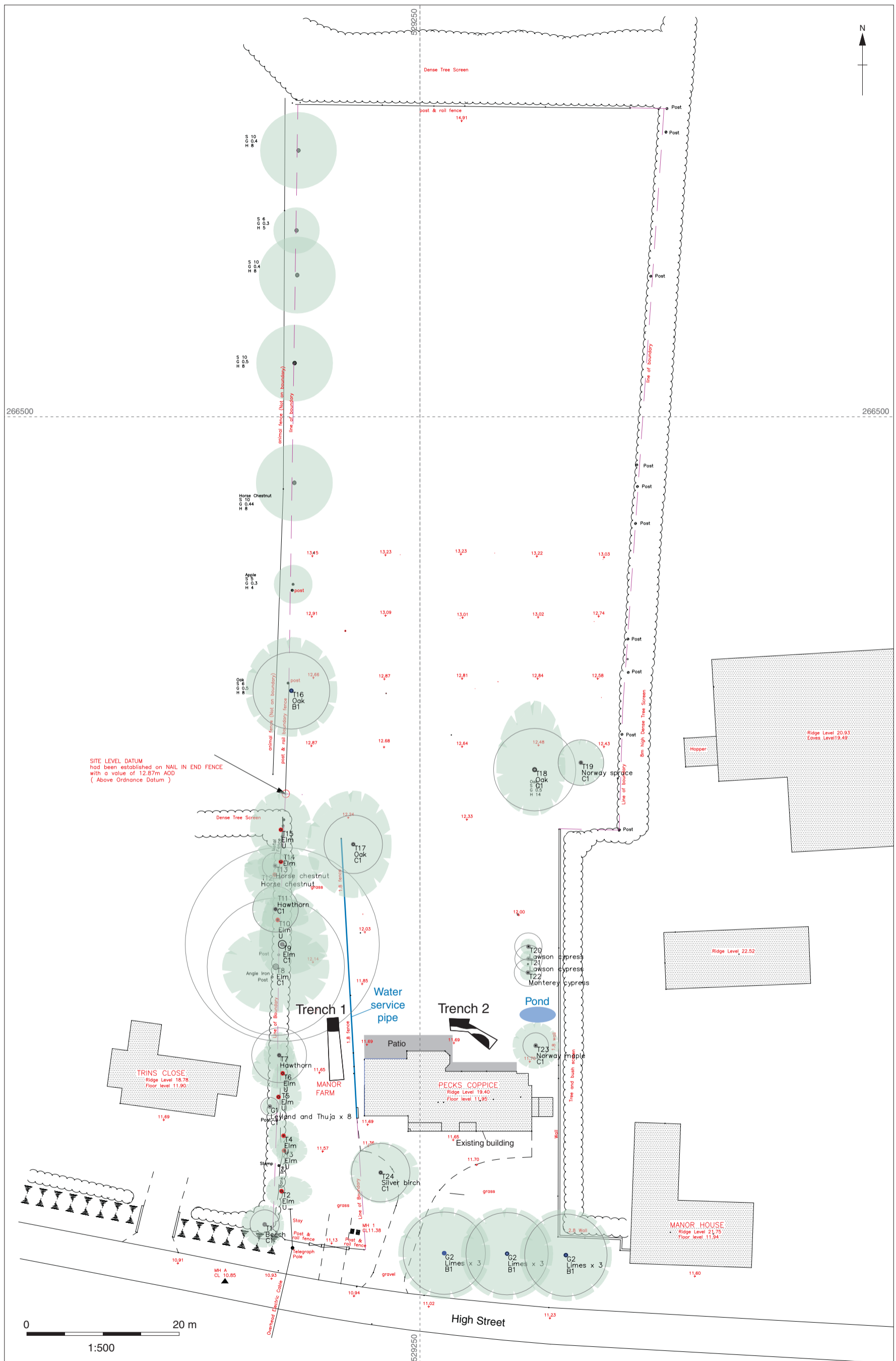


Figure 1: Site location map showing development area (red) and archaeological trenches (black), with CHER data mentioned in the text



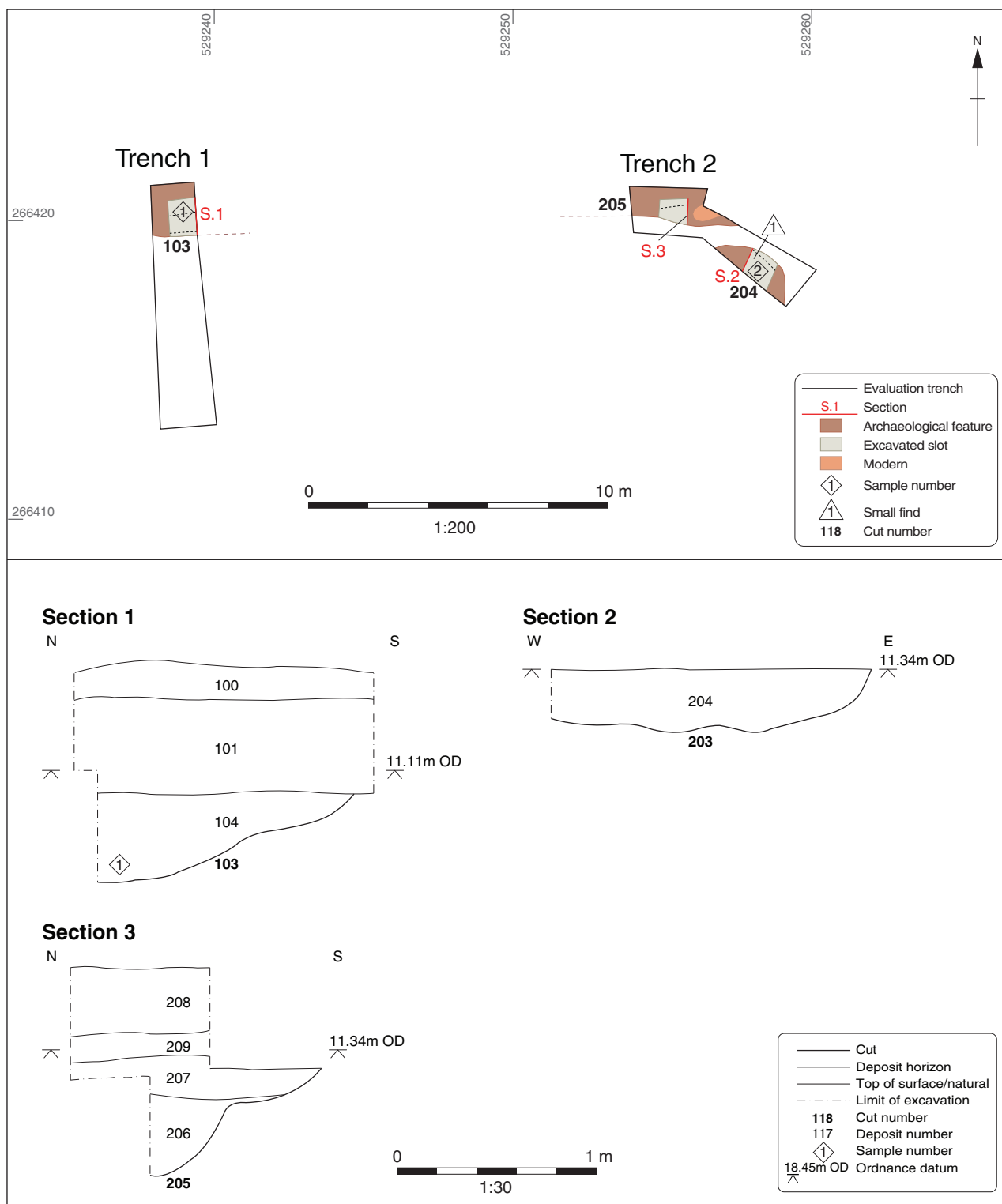


Figure 3: Detailed trench plan with all features and sections



Plate 1: Trench 1, view from the south



Plate 2: Trench 2, view from the south-east



Plate 3: Ditch **103**, viewed from the west



Plate 4: Pit **203**, viewed from the south-east



Plate 5: Ditch **205**, viewed from the west



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