



Land off 2 Church Lane, Ellington, Cambridgeshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Client: Mr Nigel Fovargue

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Land off 2 Church Lane, Ellington, Cambridgeshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

Between the 12th and 14th of April 2021 Oxford Archaeology East conducted a trial trench evaluation on land off 2 Church Lane, Ellington (TL15993 71794). This followed the removal of a Nissen hut that was subject to a building recording exercise, reported on separately (Fairbairn and Abrehart 2020).

The two-trench evaluation identified evidence of medieval structures represented by post holes and beam slots. Later activity on the site included two animal burials (a dog burial and a pit containing the skeletal remains of a pig and a chicken that were possibly diseased) that appear to date to the 19th to early 20th century. Small quantities of pottery spanning the mid 9th to the end of the 19th century, ceramic building material, metal objects, glass and animal bone were recovered during the evaluation, while environmental samples show some potential for the preservation of plant remains including cereals, weeds and bramble and/or elder seeds.

The low levels of finds and other remains suggest that this area was not a focus of activity and the structural remains may represent ancillary buildings located to the rear of domestic properties fronting the High Street to the north or (more likely) Church Lane to the south.

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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Aileen Connor. The fieldwork was directed by James Fairbairn, who was supported by David Browne. Survey and digitising were carried out by Thomas Houghton, with additional digitising by Daria Adamson who also produced the plates. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the supervision of Natasha Dodwell, processed the environmental remains under the supervision of Rachel Fosberry and prepared the archive under the supervision of Katherine Hamilton.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Mr Nigel Fovargue to undertake a trial trench evaluation at land off 2 Church Lane, Ellington. The work was undertaken in advance of the construction of a new dwelling and the site is located within the historic core of the village, adjacent to the medieval Church of All Saints (Fig. 1).
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission (planning ref. 17/01466/FUL), the specification was set by CHET and a written scheme of investigation was produced by OA (Connor 2020) detailing the local authority's requirements for work necessary to discharge the planning condition and establish the scope of work required. This document outlines how OA implemented the specified requirements.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The site lies within the centre of the village to the rear of the Mermaid public house, between 2 Church Lane and the Church of All Saints (Figs 1 and 3).
- 1.2.2 The area of proposed development lies at 28m OD and consists of 0.05ha of undeveloped ground previously occupied by a Nissen hut and a greenhouse.
- 1.2.3 The geology of the area is mapped as Oadby member diamicton deposits, overlying Oxford Clay Formation – Mudstone (British Geological Survey online map viewer <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>, accessed 07/05/21).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The following section is taken from the WSI (Connor 2020) and is based on a 1km search of the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER Licence No. 19-4232), with pertinent records shown on Fig. 2.
- 1.3.2 The site is located within the core of the historic village of Ellington. Although it now lies within the curtilage of the Grade II listed Mermaid public house (National Heritage List for England ref 1165237, CHER ref DCB2837), it is shown as a separate plot on maps prior to 1978. A building is shown on this site in the 1887 Ordnance Survey (Fig. 3).
- 1.3.3 The Mermaid public house is located to the immediate north-east of the proposed site, fronting onto the High Street. It is an early 17th-century timber framed and plastered building originally jettied to the street. It has a later 17th century painted brick extension to the west with tumbled parapet gable and end stack. Its rear wing is timber framed and plastered and may be medieval (RCHM for Huntingdonshire monument no. 15).
- 1.3.4 The site lies immediately adjacent (west of) of the graveyard belonging to the Parish Church of All Saints, which is a Grade I listed building of mainly 14th and 15th century

construction but with some 13th century elements surviving and some later (15th and 16th century) additions and alterations (NHLE ref 165216, CHER ref DCB2836; 00767).

- 1.3.5 On the site itself was a Nissen hut which was documented by OA East as part of this mitigation works (Fairbairn and Abrehart 2020). Nissen huts were first designed for military use during World War 1 and continued to be used for military and other purposes during World War 2.
- 1.3.6 Other heritage assets of note in the vicinity include those found by archaeological investigation along the High Street to the north of the application site that have revealed evidence for medieval and later occupation (CHER ECB 3607; MCB19524). Cropmarks of an Iron Age square enclosure lie to the north (CHER MCB18436), while an Iron Age to Roman site has been identified further to the north and north-west (CHER MCB19374; ECB 3450). Investigation at Thrapston Road to the north-west of the application site revealed evidence for a significant Roman period occupation site (CHER ECB4659) that extends to the north (CHER 10803). Undated enclosures also lie to the north-west and south-west of the village (CHER MCBs 12700 and 21258). Further away, approximately 245m to the north-east of the application site, is a moated site (Manor Farm CHER 03712). The land around the village is also noted for evidence for ridge and furrow surviving as cropmarks and occasional earthworks (CHER MCBs 15778; 12706; 19375; 19376; 20026; 26980), including evidence for medieval field systems and cultivation terraces identified to the north-east of the village (CHER ECB1468).

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives were as follows (Connor 2020):

- Establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains on the site, characterise where they are found (location, depth and extent), and establish the quality of preservation of any archaeology and environmental remains
- Provide sufficient coverage to establish the character, condition, date and purpose of any archaeological deposits
- Provide sufficient coverage to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking deposits
- Set results in the local, regional, and national archaeological context – and, in particular, its wider cultural landscape and past environmental conditions
- 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.
- To make the record publicly accessible through a report (a public document) and a project archive deposited with a public institution.
- To determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of any remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence.
- To disseminate the results through the production of a site archive for deposition with an appropriate museum and to provide information for accession to the Cambridgeshire HER.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 Service plans were consulted before any work was undertaken and the area was scanned by a qualified operator using a CAT and Genny with a valid calibration certificate.

2.2.2 Two c.10m x 1.8m trenches were opened using a mini digger excavator fitted with a toothless bucket. A further section was opened by hand on the western side of Trench 2 in order to investigate a possible burial. Initially this was only visible for approximately 0.15m of its length but due to the presence of what appeared to be articulated bone (subsequently identified as a dog) and a copper alloy object (later identified as a probable ceramic fuse), a decision was made to extend the trench.

2.2.3 All machine excavation was supervised by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

2.2.4 Spoil was stored to the sides of the trenches with topsoil and subsoil stored separately to enable sequential backfilling.

2.2.5 Bucket samples of up to 90L of the excavated soil was taken from each end of the trenches, in order to characterise artefactual remains in the topsoil and other soil horizons above the archaeological level. Each sample was hand-sorted to retrieve artefacts.

- 2.2.6 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.
- 2.2.7 Surveying was undertaken using a survey-grade differential GPS (Leica GS08) fitted with "Smartnet" technology with an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical.
- 2.2.8 All archaeological features were hand-excavated. All archaeological features and deposits as well as trenches were recorded using OA East's pro-forma sheets. Digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits. All finds were retained for inspection.
- 2.2.9 Four environmental bulk samples were taken to investigate the preservation of charred plant and other remains; these were processed at OA East's environmental processing facility at Bourn.
- 2.2.10 Conditions were somewhat unexpected for the time of year, with heavy ground frosts and snow on the ground, and bright sunlight.

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. The details of both trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits can be found in Appendix A. Finds and environmental reports are presented in Appendices B and C, including tabulated data. The trench plan is included as Fig. 4 with associated sections on Fig. 5.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence in the trenches was fairly uniform. The natural geology of mixed clays and gravels was overlain by a 0.15m-thick mid light brown silty sandy clay subsoil (102), which in turn was overlain by a 0.3m-thick grey sandy silty clay topsoil (101). Feature fills generally comprised mid to dark grey or brown clay with varying amounts of silt and sand and occasional to frequent small stones, gravel, small chalk pieces and charcoal.

3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good (although see Section 2.2.10 above) and the site 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. Trenches 1 and 2 formed an inverted T-shape in plan, with Trench 1 to the south and Trench 2 to the north (Fig. 4).

3.4 Trench 1 (Figs 4 and 5, Plates 1 and 2)

3.4.1 Trench 1 measured 10.5m long, 1.8m wide and was aligned east-west. This trench revealed undated and medieval features.

3.4.2 At the western end of the trench was a partially-exposed narrow linear gully or beam slot (**103**) that measured 0.3m wide and 0.12m deep with moderately steep sides and a flat base (Fig. 5, S. 1). It was aligned north-west to south-east and may have been associated with a similar feature (**123/128**) in Trench 2, although any relationship was masked or removed by a large area of modern disturbance where the trenches intersected, possibly associated with the demolition of the nearby Nissen hut. The probable beam slot **103** contained two 0.06m-thick fills (104 and 105) which produced a single sherd of Developed St Neots ware (AD1050-1200; 0.004kg). A sample <3> from this feature produced small quantities of molluscs and charcoal, alongside elder and bramble seeds.

3.4.3 Immediately adjacent to the probable beam slot was a small sub-circular post hole (**106**) which measured 0.2m in diameter and was 0.2m deep with steep sides and a flat base (Fig. 5, S. 2). No finds were recovered from its single fill (107).

3.4.4 Located to the north-east of this was a more substantial post hole (**108**) which was 0.5m in diameter and 0.3m deep, with a U-shaped profile (Fig. 5, S. 3). The single fill (109) contained a sherd of Medieval Sandy Greyware (AD1150-1500; 0.023kg), while

sample <4> produced wheat grains as well as weed seeds, charcoal and elder and bramble seeds.

- 3.4.5 A further post hole (**110**) lay in the eastern part of the trench and measured 0.3m wide and 0.3m deep with a U-shaped profile (Fig. 5, S. 4). Its single fill (111) produced a sherd of Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware (AD1175-1300; 0.007kg). A sample <5> from this fill produced more frequent charcoal, wheat and weed seeds than that from post hole **108**.
- 3.4.6 Positioned to the immediate south was an east-west aligned oval pit (**112**) that was 1m long by 0.7m wide and 0.2m deep with steep sides and a flat base (Fig. 5, S. 5). No finds were recovered from the single fill (113) of this pit.
- 3.4.7 Post hole **114**, which appeared to cut pit **112**, although the relationship was not clear, measured 0.3m in diameter and 0.4m deep with vertical sides and a flat base (Fig. 5, S. 5). The single fill (115) produced a sherd of Developed St Neots ware (AD1050-1200; 0.001kg) and a sherd of Lyvedon A type Shelly ware (AD1150-1400; 0.009kg) as well as a tibia from a medium-sized mammal.

3.5 Trench 2 (Figs 4 and 5, Plates 3 and 4)

- 3.5.1 Trench 2 extended northwards from Trench 1 for 11.3m and was 1.8m wide, with a 1.1m by 0.55m extension hand-excavated on the western side of the trench to investigate a possible burial (**119**). This trench revealed a number of undated, medieval and post-medieval features.
- 3.5.2 Extending along most of the length of the trench was a north-south aligned linear ditch or beam slot/wall trench, which became less distinct towards its northern end. This feature was excavated in two places (**123** and **128**), with the more northerly section (**123**) revealing that it cut a possible post hole (**121**) that was 0.3m in diameter and 0.3m deep with a slightly irregular profile (Fig. 5, S. 6). Its single fill (122) produced no finds.
- 3.5.3 Linear feature **123/128** was 0.6m wide and 0.1m deep with an irregular and truncated profile (Fig. 5, S. 6). The fill (124) of this possible beam slot or wall trench produced a quantity of medieval pottery (10 sherds from at least nine vessels (weighing 0.047kg)), a fragment of mandible from a medium-sized mammal as well as a worked stone object, possibly a stone pot lid or a Roman cosmetic palette reused as a whetstone (App. B.5), as well as a residual worked flint. The pottery comprises four sherds of Lyvedon A-type Shelly ware representing three vessels (AD1150-1400), and sherds of Developed St Neots ware (Q) (AD1075-1200 AD), Stamford ware (AD875-1200), Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware (AD1175-1300), Medieval Sandy Greyware (1150-1500AD) and Huntingdon Thetford type ware (AD840-1150). An environmental sample <1> produced charcoal, wheat grains, elder/bramble seeds and molluscs. This feature was cut on its eastern side by a shallow undated post hole or small pit (**125**) that measured 0.4m in diameter and was 0.1m deep (Fig. 5, S. 7).
- 3.5.4 Three features in Trench 2 provide evidence of a later phase of occupation on the site, comprising a post hole and two animal burials.

- 3.5.5 Circular post hole **116** positioned to the east of linear feature **123/128** was 0.35m in diameter and 0.35m deep with a U-shaped profile (Fig. 5, S. 9). This contained packing material deriving from post-medieval rubble including a piece of basalt and several fragments of tile and brick (six pieces (1.7kg)) and a piece of cattle humerus.
- 3.5.6 The burial of a dog (**119**) was investigated in a westward extension of the trench and was found to comprise a 0.7m by 0.4m and 0.2m-deep sub-rectangular pit cutting the subsoil (Plate 4). The skeleton was of a large, probably older, dog that appears to have been buried with some antler fragments and a small mammal bone. Finds from the backfill (120) include a base shard of a late 19th or early 20th century bottle (0.014kg) as well as several iron objects (two nails and a latch hook) and a probable ceramic fuse, all of post-medieval to modern date.
- 3.5.7 Located to the south of this was a deep sub-circular pit (**127**) that was in excess of 0.5m deep and contained at least three fills: 129-131. It was 0.7m long and 0.6m wide and had steep sides (Fig. 5, S.8). The lowest exposed fill (131) contained two relatively complete animal skeletons: a large mammal identified in the field as a pig, and a domestic fowl (probably a chicken). As the pit was lined with lime, indicating that the animals were diseased and potentially posing a risk of contamination, they were not further investigated and left *in-situ*. Overlying the burials was fill 130, a layer of redeposited natural. The upper fill (129) contained post-medieval finds including clay tobacco pipe (not retained) and pottery (0.118kg), cattle and sheep/goat teeth, in addition to a fragment of window glass (0.002kg) and a shard of late 19th century amber bottle glass (0.015kg). The pottery includes Iron-glazed blackwares (three sherds); single pieces of Post-medieval Redware which date from the 16th-18th century; 19th century White earthenware (some with slip and some without) and stoneware also dating from the 19th century. A single small piece of residual unidentified medieval pottery was also recovered, alongside five fragments of ceramic building material, mostly tile, all dating to the 18th-19th century (0.136kg) and a single handmade iron nail.

3.6 Finds and environmental summary

- 3.6.1 Six features produced a small assemblage of pottery (23 sherds, 0.209kg) spanning the mid 9th to the end of the 19th century, much of which is moderately abraded and is likely to have been reworked. Other finds are largely of later post-medieval (18th-19th century) to modern date and include five metal objects (three heavily corroded iron nails, an iron latch hook and a possible ceramic fuse), a small assemblage of tile and brick (13 fragments weighing 1.840kg), and three shards of bottle and window glass. Other finds include a possible whetstone, a residual flint and animal bone; the latter largely comprising the skeleton of a dog of probable late 19th or early 20th century date.
- 3.6.2 The four bulk environmental samples produced small quantities of charcoal and occasional weed seeds and cereal grains that probably represent a background scatter of domestic refuse from the surrounding area. The small number of untransformed bramble and elder seeds were probably naturally incorporated into the features from nearby flora.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 The evaluation was conducted in generally good conditions and the results are deemed to be very reliable. Some truncation of deposits was evident at the southern end of Trench 2 and the middle of Trench 1, possibly associated with the demolition of the Nissen hut that previously stood on the site.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 The evaluation has established the presence of archaeological remains across the lengths of both trenches that span the medieval to post-medieval and modern periods. Medieval remains include at least one beam slot, a more substantial linear beam slot or wall trench and a number of postholes that appear to represent one or more structures of timber construction. These were relatively well-preserved, although some of the shallower features may have been truncated by past agricultural activities such as ploughing. Although not all of the features produced datable finds, the small collection of associated pottery suggests low-level domestic activity focused on the late 12th-14th century. The small quantity of charred plant remains from the environmental samples also points to a background scatter of domestic refuse, while the presence of elder and bramble seeds provides some indication of the local environment. Evidence for more recent use of the site was also found, comprising two pits cutting the subsoil that contained animal burials and a post hole: all probably of 19th or possibly early 20th century date.

4.3 Interpretation

4.3.1 Beam slot **103** and the scatter of nearby post holes in Trench 1 are likely to represent at least two phases of medieval structure on the site. To the north, in Trench 2, linear feature **123/128** lay on a different orientation and may be the remains of a substantial beam slot or wall trench. Its north-south alignment is at odds with the surrounding (later) boundaries and buildings but is consistent with that of the church to the immediate east (Fig. 1), which has 13th century origins.

4.3.2 These features generally only produced occasional sherds of medieval pottery that do not provide reliable dating evidence, although beam slot/ wall trench **123/128** yielded the largest group of pottery (10 sherds) that is of mixed date but may broadly belong to the late 11th to 14th century. The paucity of other contemporary finds and environmental evidence suggests that this area was not a focus of activity and the structural remains may represent ancillary buildings located to the rear of domestic properties fronting the High Street to the north or (more likely) Church Lane to the south.

4.3.3 The single post-medieval post hole in Trench 2 may relate to a much later structure or fenceline, although none are shown in this location on the 1887 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 3), which shows a building adjacent to the western boundary of the plot. The animal burials (a pig and a chicken in one pit and a dog in a more formal grave) are likely to have been associated with the more recent agricultural use of the land, although it is possible that the dog was a family pet as well as a working animal.

4.4 Significance

- 4.4.1 The identification of fairly well-preserved medieval structural remains within the centre of Ellington and in close proximity to the church is perhaps not unexpected, although relatively few archaeological investigations have been carried out within the historic core of the settlement. Their presence can help to illuminate the origins and development of this part of the village in the medieval period and any changes in land use or building traditions. The artefact and ecofact assemblages are not in themselves significant, although the pottery provides a broad chronology for the structural remains and the environmental samples have demonstrated some potential for the survival of plant remains. The post-medieval remains are of little real interest unless the single post hole indicates the presence of another structure: this, together with the Nissen hut, perhaps providing a sequence of at least four ancillary structures on this site spanning the medieval to modern periods.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contained archaeology consisting of medieval structural remains and a pit cutting mixed clay natural					Length (m)	10
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
101	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
102	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
103	Cut	0.3	0.12	Beam slot	-	Med
104	Fill	0.3	0.06	F/O 103	-	Med
105	Fill	0.3	0.06	F/O 103	Med Pot	Med
106	Cut	0.2	0.2	Post hole	-	-
107	Fill	0.3	0.2	F/O 106	-	-
108	Cut	0.5	0.3	Post hole	-	Med
109	Fill	0.5	0.3	F/O 108	Med Pot	Med
110	Cut	0.3	0.3	Post hole	-	Med
111	Fill	0.3	0.3	F/O 110	Med Pot A. Bone	Med
112	Cut	1	0.2	Pit	-	-
113	Fill	1	0.2	F/O 112	-	-
114	Cut	0.3	0.4	Post hole	-	Med
115	Fill	0.3	0.4	F/O 114	Med Pot	Med

Trench 2						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contained archaeology consisting of medieval structural remains and post-medieval structural remains and animal burials cutting mixed clay and gravel natural and subsoil.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
101	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
102	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
116	Cut	0.35	0.35	Post Hole	-	Post Med
117	Fill	0.35	0.35	Post Packing within 116	Post Med CBM	Post Med
118	Fill	0.35	0.35	F/O 116	-	Post Med
119	Cut	0.4	0.2	Pit	-	Post Med
120	Fill	0.4	0.2	F/O 119	Dog Skeleton	Post Med
121	Cut	0.4	0.3	Post Hole	-	-
122	Fill	0.4	0.2	F/O 121	-	-
123	Cut	0.6	0.1	Linear feature	-	Med
124	Fill	0.6	0.1	F/O 123	Med Pot, A. Bone, Flint	Med
125	Cut	0.4	0.12	Post Hole	-	Med
126	Fill	0.4	0.12	F/O 125	-	Med
127	Cut	0.75	0.5+	Pit	-	Post Med

128	Cut	0.6	0.1	Linear feature	-	Med
129	Fill	0.7	0.2	F/O 127	- Victorian Pottery Clay Pipe	Post med
130	Fill	0.6	0.1	F/O 127	-	Post Med
131	Fill	0.7	?	F/O 127	A. Bone	Post Med
132	Fill	0.6	0.1	F/O 128	-	Med

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Post-Roman Pottery

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.1.1 Archaeological works produced a small assemblage of mostly moderately abraded pottery (23 sherds, 0.209kg), recovered from six features. The Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG), Study Group for Roman Pottery (SGRP), and The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG), 2016 *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* and the MPRG *A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms* (MPRG 1998) act as standards. A simplified method of recording has been undertaken, with fabric, basic description, weight, count and minimum number of vessels (MNV) recorded in a table within this report. Fabric classification has been carried out for all previously described post-medieval types, using Cambridgeshire fabric types where possible (Sperry 2016). The Museum of London fabric series (MoLA 2014) acts as a basis for post-1700 fabrics. The pottery and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition or dispersal.

Assemblage

- B.1.2 The bulk of the assemblage is moderately abraded and was recovered from a linear feature and a pit in Trench 2 and three post holes and a beam slot in Trench 1. The pottery recovered spans the mid 9th to the end of the 19th century, with some of the earliest material being abraded, indicating significant reworking. The pottery is very probably domestic in origin.
- B.1.3 Beam slot **103** produced only a small sherd of Developed St Neots ware (c.1050-1250), which does not provide reliable dating for the feature.
- B.1.4 Linear feature **123** produced 10 sherds, representing a minimum of nine vessels, including early medieval Developed St Neots (Q) (c.1050-1250) and a sherd from a Stamford ware vessel (c.875-1200). These were recovered alongside later fabrics, including Lyveden A-type Shelly ware (c.1150-1400) and Huntingdon Fen Sandy ware (c.1175-1300) sherds.
- B.1.5 Pit **127** (an animal burial) produced eight sherds of pottery, the bulk of which are post-medieval (16th-18th century), however, the pit is dated by the presence of later pottery, including the presence of a large sherd from a 19th century stoneware jar or flagon.
- B.1.6 Three post holes, **108**, **110** and **114**, each produced medieval pottery. The earliest sherd was recovered from post hole **114**, a sherd of Developed St Neots, alongside a later sherd of Lyveden A-type Shelly ware. Post holes **108** and **110** both produced medieval sherds.

Discussion

- B.1.7 Medieval pottery was recovered from a limited number of features, and although the sherds are, on the whole, moderately abraded, all but the large stoneware sherd from pit **127** have undergone reworking, with early medieval and medieval pottery having undergone considerable reworking. The distribution of medieval material suggests some medieval occupation or activity in the vicinity of Trench 2.
- B.1.8 The overall paucity of material across the evaluated area suggests that the medieval pottery became incorporated into the features by ploughing of manuring scatters, or by animal foraging. The presence of 19th pottery in pit **127** suggests a more deliberate infilling of the feature.

Retention, dispersal or display

- B.1.9 The assemblage is fragmentary and indicates a low level of medieval, post-medieval and later pottery. Should further work be undertaken, more pottery may be recovered, although only in low numbers, and this pottery report should be incorporated into any later archive. If no further work is undertaken, this statement acts as a full record. The medieval pottery may be retained for educational purposes or dispersed. The post-medieval and later material may be dispersed.

Context	Cut	Fabric	Form and Description	Count	MNV	Weight	Pottery Date
105	103	Developed St Neots	Moderately abraded-abraded flat base sherd fragments	1	1	0.004	1050-1250
109	108	Medieval Sandy Greyware	Moderately abraded body sherd	1	1	0.023	1150-1500
111	110	Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware	Small moderately abraded base sherd, with a small surviving amount of vessel wall surviving. The base sherd is slightly convex and obtuse	1	1	0.007	1175-1300
115	114	Developed St Neots	Abraded body sherd	1	1	0.001	1050-1250
		Lyveden A-type Shelly ware	Moderately abraded body sherd	1	1	0.009	1150-1400
124	123	Lyveden A-type Shelly ware	Moderately abraded base sherd, slightly convex, obtuse, externally lightly sooted	1	1	0.010	1150-1400
		Lyveden A-type Shelly ware	Abraded body sherds	3	2	0.006	1150-1400
		Developed St Neots (Q)	Moderately abraded body sherd	1	1	0.004	1075-1250
		Stamford ware	Moderately abraded base angle, slightly externally sooted	1	1	0.004	875-1200
		Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware	Moderately abraded, slightly convex base sherd, base angle obtuse	1	1	0.009	1175-1300
		Medieval Sandy Greyware	Moderately abraded body sherd	2	2	0.011	1150-1500
		Huntingdon Thetford-type ware	Small, abraded body sherd	1	1	0.003	840-1150
129	127	Unidentified	Heavily abraded rim sherd, too small to establish diameter, everted externally thickened rim. Quartz-tempered reduced surfaces, dull red-brown margins, mid grey core. Could be Huntingdon Thetford-type ware	1	1	0.004	1150-1500
		Iron-glazed blackwares	Moderately abraded body sherd, internally glazed (black)	3	1	0.012	16th-18th century
		Post-medieval redware	Abraded body sherd, internally and externally glazed (clear)	1	1	0.002	16th-18th century

Context	Cut	Fabric	Form and Description	Count	MNV	Weight	Pottery Date
		Refined white earthenware with slip decoration	Moderately abraded, everted, simple rounded rim sherd (the sherd is too small to establish a diameter). External blue slip covered with clear glaze, internal clear glaze.	1	1	0.008	1805-1900
		Stoneware	Larger unabraded fragment from a Bristol-type glazed jar or flagon	1	1	0.091	1830-1900
		Refined white earthenware	Small, moderately abraded fragment	1	1	0.001	1805-1900
Total				23	20	0.209	

Table 1: Pottery by context and cut

B.2 Metalwork

By James Fairbairn

Introduction

B.2.1 A total of five metal objects were retained from the evaluation. These objects consisted of three heavily corroded iron nails, an iron latch hook, and a small unidentified object with a copper alloy terminal. All the metal objects are post-medieval or modern in date.

Assemblage

Iron objects

B.2.2 Two nails were recovered from the backfill (120) of a small pit/dog burial **119**. SF1 is a dome-headed iron nail that weighs 0.011kg. It has a length of 80mm. The shank has a rectangular shape tapering to a point.

B.2.3 SF2, another nail also recovered from fill (120), weighs 0.029 and has a length of 100mm with a rectangular shank. The head of the nail is missing.

B.2.4 The rectangular shanks and domed head suggest that the nails were probably hand made locally. The context in which they were recovered suggest a post-medieval or modern date.

B.2.5 A latch hook (SF3) was also recovered from the backfill 120 of pit **119**. This has a weight of 0.055kg and a length of 145mm. The object has a rounded shank. The end is bent at a right angle and terminates in a rounded blunt point. The top has been hammered flat and probably has an eye for attachment beneath the corrosion. The hook is handmade and would have been used to secure a door or a gate. It is most likely to be post medieval or modern in date.

B.2.6 A single nail (SF4) was found within the backfill (129) of pit (animal burial) **127**. The object weighs 0.023kg and has a length of 100mm. The rectangular shank is tapered to a flat point. The nail is handmade and of a post-medieval or modern date.

Copper alloy objects

B.2.7 A single elongated round object (SF5) was found within the back fill (120) of pit/dog burial **119**. This is incomplete and made from composite materials. It has a weight of

0.002kg, a length of 20mm and a diameter of 5mm. The central portion of the object is made from a ceramic material. A single copper alloy cap exists on one end. It is possible that the broken end also had a similar cap. The object is modern and is possibly a ceramic fuse.

B.3 Slag

By Carole Fletcher

- B.3.1 Two fragments of slag (0.002kg) were identified during the evaluation, recovered from pit **127** in Trench 2. The fragments are highly magnetic and closer examination suggests they may be flakes of rusting metal from an unidentified and unlocated object. The pit also produced 19th-20th century bottle glass and similarly dated pottery.
- B.3.2 The material is fragmentary and very probably of 19th-20th century date, is not slag, is of little significance, and may be deselected.

B.4 Ceramic Building Material and Fired Clay

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

- B.4.1 A small assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM), 13 fragments weighing 1.840kg, was recovered, mostly from a single post hole and two pits within Trench 2. The CBM assemblage is composed of tile and brick fragments, no complete examples were recovered. The bulk of the assemblage was produced by a single feature and the average fragment weight is 0.141kg. The CBM recovered, where it can be dated, is almost all 18th-19th century.
- B.4.2 The assemblage was quantified by context, counted, weighed, and form recorded where this was identifiable. Fabrics are described, and dated where possible, only complete dimensions were recorded, which was most commonly thickness. The Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group *Minimum Standards* (ACBMG 2002) forms the basis for recording, and Woodforde (1976) and McComish (2015) form the basis for identification. The assemblage is recorded in the table at the end of this report. The CBM archive is curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition or dispersal.

Assemblage

- B.4.3 The assemblage is mixed, with roof tile, floor tile and bricks and wall bricks present, alongside a few undiagnostic fragments of fired clay. No medieval CBM was recovered from any of the features. The earliest material recovered is 18th-19th century CBM, the latest 19th century.
- B.4.4 Post hole **116** produced the bulk of the assemblage (six pieces weighing 1.701kg). The CBM present includes a large fragment from an 18th-19th century unglazed floor tile,

the complete width of which is 225mm and it would probably have been square. Also present is part of a floor brick, fragments of roof tile and a Burwell white-type brick, which has been exposed to sufficient heat to melt one surface. This may well have happened during firing rather than post-firing. Regardless of this deformation, the brick has been used and retains traces of mortar.

- B.4.5 The remaining CBM was recovered from two pits: from **119**, described as a dog burial, a single fragment of undiagnostic CBM was recovered, and from pit **127**, two fragments of undiagnostic material, alongside three pieces of tile, all 18th-19th century.

Discussion

- B.4.6 The 18th-19th century floor brick and tile show some signs of wear, indicating usage, the presence of wall and floor bricks, alongside the roof tiles, indicate the existence of previous structures, the remains of which appear to have been used mostly as post packing in post hole **116**. The remaining CBM forms a low-level background noise of 18th-19th century material, across a limited number of features.

Retention, dispersal or display

- B.4.7 The assemblage is fragmentary, however, should further work be undertaken, additional CBM is likely to be recovered. The evaluation report should be incorporated into any future catalogue. If no further work on the site is undertaken, the following catalogue acts as a full record and the CBM may be deselected and dispersed prior to archival deposition.

Context	Cut	Form	CBM description	No. of fragments	Weight (kg)	Date
117	116	Floor tile (partial)	Floor tile. All surfaces are smooth, as are edges. The upper surface has some wear, the tile has been wire-cut, and wire drag marks can be seen on one edge. All the arisses are sharp. The surfaces show shadow marks from the stacking in the kiln. The fabric is hard fired, 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow, with an intermittent pale grey core, some off-white swirls and occasional calcareous inclusions and voids, mainly on the surfaces. The fabric is like Bourne D with paler, almost self-slipped surfaces. Surviving width 225mm (the tile would likely have been square). Thickness 34mm	1	1.056	18th-19th century
		Floor brick (partial)	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown with paler swirls, poorly mixed fabric. Fabric as for the floor tile, with sanded edges and slightly sanded on one surface, the other appears to have been wire cut or worn. 113mm wide, 27-31mm thick	1	0.373	18th-19th century
		Roof tile ?pan tile (partial)	5YR 7/4 pink, hard fired as for floor tile, with voids on the surface and throughout the fabric. Thickness 15-16mm	1	0.090	18th-19th century
		Roof tile (partial)	2.5Y 8/1 white with 2.5YR6/6 light red patches. Fabric otherwise as for the floor tile. Sanded lower surface. Small patch of white mortar (lime) on small surviving portion of edge. 15mm thick	1	0.032	18th-19th century
		Brick ?Air Brick (partial)	5YR 7/4 pink, hard fired as for floor tile, with voids on the surface and throughout the fabric. Round narrow hole (partial) through the brick. Poorly mixed fabric, as for floor tile/pan tile, surfaces are	1	0.216	18th-19th century

Context	Cut	Form	CBM description	No. of fragments	Weight (kg)	Date
			smooth, as if cut rather than molded. Only surviving dimension 65mm			
		Brick (partial)	2.5Y 8/3 pale yellow Burwell white-type, very low-quality brick, poorly mixed and with large inclusions. One face and part of stretcher is covered with white mortar (lime). One header and two partial stretchers survive. Surviving header has been exposed to tremendous heat and the brick surface has melted to the point of forming drips. This may have occurred in the kiln, as there are traces of mortar on this face, indicating it was used. 112mm wide, 69-72mm thick	1	0.990	18th-19th century
120	119	Undiagnostic CBM	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow, small fragment of hard fired, smooth fabric, with voids, as per tiles in post hole 116	1	0.003	18th-19th century
129	127	Undiagnostic fired clay	7.5YR 6/4 light brown, hard fired, slightly silty fabric, with voids left by burnt out organic material	1	0.008	Not closely datable (NCD)
		Undiagnostic fired clay	7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow, hard fired slightly silty fabric	1	0.002	Not closely datable (NCD)
		Flat tile (fragment)	5YR 7/6 pink with paler off-white swirls, hard fired, as for floor tile, with voids on the surface and throughout the fabric. 14mm thick	1	0.027	18th-19th century
		Curved tile. Uncertain if pan tile/ridge tile or field drain (fragment)	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow, small fragment of hard fired, smooth fabric, with voids, as per tiles in post hole 116 . 11mm thick	1	0.033	18th-19th century
		Flat tile (fragment)	Hard fired surfaces, 2.5Y 8/3 pale yellow. The body of the tile is 7.5YR 7/3 pink, hard fired, relatively smooth fabric, with many voids, 15-14mm thick	1	0.031	18th-19th century
		Brick (fragment)	Hard fired, quartz-tempered, 10R 4/6 red with some reduced areas and small yellow flecks, possibly an early Fletton-type brick	1	0.035	19th century
Total				13	1.840	

Table 2: CBM and Fired Clay

B.5 Non-Building Stone

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.5.1 A single fragment of worked stone was recovered from linear feature **123**. Post hole **116** and pit **127** each produced a piece of unworked stone. The stones were examined using a hand lens of x10 magnification. Simplified recording has been undertaken, with material type, basic description and weight recorded in the text. The functional category used for the worked stone assemblage is defined by Crummy in 1983 and 1988, Category 2: Toilet, surgical or pharmaceutical instruments.

Assemblage

B.5.2 Category 2: Toilet, surgical or pharmaceutical instruments. Trench 2, linear feature **123** produced a worked stone object, an irregular-shaped piece of fine-grained sandstone with occasional mica flecks. The object is part of a larger item, the shape of which is

uncertain, but may originally have been rectangular. The item has been tentatively identified as a cosmetic pallet but could have been reused as a whetstone.

- B.5.3 The incomplete object is a moderately thin piece of stone, relatively flat on one side and with slight dishing to the centre of the other face, shaped like a baby's sock. Thin and slightly oval in section (it would make a good skimming stone), with the two more rounded edges ground and rounded rather than a flat chamfer, giving them an edge like a stone axe. One flat edge may be original, and the stone will stay upright if stood on this edge. Both surfaces of the stone feel relatively smooth and worn and there is a slight dishing at the centre of both surfaces, however, it is more pronounced on one surface. 84 x 43mm, thickness 7- 9.5mm, tapering to 1mm at the edge, 0.049kg.
- B.5.4 Two pieces of unworked stone were also recovered. In post hole **116**, an irregular but slightly rounded lump (0.388kg, 85 x 68 x 47mm) of what has provisionally been identified as basalt, was used for post packing.
- B.5.5 Pit **127** contained a lump of unworked stone, roughly triangular in shape, with a curved outer edge and surfaces that look bubbly (0.123kg, 78 x 53 x 30mm). The stone has been provisionally identified as travertine.

Discussion

- B.5.6 The assemblage is fragmentary, the worked stone object's identification as a Roman cosmetic palette is uncertain - it was perhaps a medieval pot lid, reused as a whetstone. Ditch **123**, from which it was recovered, also contained small, moderately abraded sherds of Developed St Neots ware, Developed St Neots-type ware (1050-1250) and Lyveden A-type Shelly ware (1150-1400). The presence of medieval pottery, alongside the worked stone object, indicates that there was medieval occupation in the vicinity of the site.
- B.5.7 The unworked ?basalt from post hole **116** was recovered alongside post-medieval brick and tile, including an 18th-19th century floor tile, and its usage is therefore probably 18th-19th century.
- B.5.8 The travertine from pit **127** was recovered alongside 19th-20th century bottle glass and similarly dated pottery, which would suggest that the stone became incorporated into the feature during this period.

Retention, dispersal or display

- B.5.9 Should further work be undertaken, more worked and unworked stone may be recovered. The unworked stone may be discarded - its recovery from 18th-19th century features suggests it is of little significance. The worked stone object should be retained.
- B.5.10 Should further work be undertaken, the stone report should be incorporated into any later archive. If no further work is undertaken, this statement acts as a full record.

B.6 Flint

By Rona Booth

- B.6.1 A single, worked flint, the distal end of a broken flake with no other obvious attributes, was recovered from ditch **123**.
- B.6.2 Unworked flint was used as post packing in post hole **116**, this unworked flint was discarded.

B.7 Glass

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

- B.7.1 Two fragments of vessel glass and a fragment of window glass were recovered from pit/dog grave **119** and pit **127**. The glass was scanned and recorded by form, colour, count and weight, dated where possible and recorded in the text.

Assemblage and Discussion

- B.7.2 Pit/dog grave **119** produced an incomplete blue green base shard (0.014kg) from a hexagonal (rectangular, with flat chamfers) ?pharmaceutical bottle. Part of the flat resting point survives, with a rectangular, flat chamfered, shallow, concave basal profile. This dates to the late 19th century to beginning of the 20th century (52 x 35mm, 3-5mm thick). It is unclear if the glass was already in the soil when the grave was excavated, and therefore predates the burial.
- B.7.3 Pit **127** produced an irregular long shard (0.015kg) from a dark amber, cylindrical glass bottle. The glass is late 19th century to early 20th century (78 x 24mm, 4.5-6mm thick) and allowing for the sharpness of the glass shard's edges, has not been reworked and may represent a casual loss. The pit also produced a small near-triangular shard of clear near-colourless window glass (0.002kg, 27 x 17mm, 2.6mm thick), both surfaces of which are slightly clouded. The glass cannot be closely dated, however, it is very probably of a similar date to the bottle glass.
- B.7.4 The glass assemblage is fragmentary and not significant.

Retention, dispersal or display

- B.7.5 Should further work be undertaken, additional glass may be recovered. If further work is undertaken, the glass report should be incorporated into any later archive. If no further work is undertaken, this statement acts as a full record and the glass may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental Remains

By Martha Craven

Introduction

- C.1.1 Four bulk samples were taken from 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. Samples were taken from a variety of features encountered within Trenches 1 and 2 from deposits that are generally medieval in date.
- C.1.2 The total volume (up to 20L) of each of the samples was processed by tank flotation using modified Sīraf-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.
- C.1.3 The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 1. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers et al. 2006) and OAE's reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (2010) for other plants. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Quantification

- C.1.4 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds and cereal grains have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:
- # = 1-5, ## = 6-25, ### = 26-100, #### = 100+ specimens
- C.1.5 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as molluscs have been scored for abundance
- + = occasional, ++ = moderate, +++ = frequent, ++++ = abundant

Results

- C.1.6 Preservation of plant remains from this site is through carbonisation and the material is in a moderate state of preservation.
- C.1.7 Occasional carbonised cereal grains and arable weed seeds are present in most samples from this site. The cereal grains consist of wheat (*Triticum sp.*) and those that were too poorly preserved to be identified. The weed seeds consist of medium-sized grasses (Poaceae), clovers/medicks (*Trifolium/Medicago sp.*) and cleavers (*Galium sp.*). A small quantity of untransformed elder (*Sambucus nigra*) and bramble (*Rubus sp.*) seeds were also recovered from samples from this site. These untransformed

seeds may be contemporary to the deposits from which they were recovered from as these plant taxa have a tough outer coating which make them resistant to decay. Charcoal is present in all of the samples in small quantities.

C.1.8 The samples from this site are either devoid of or contain occasional relatively well-preserved molluscs.

Trench No.	Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume Processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Weed Seeds	Tree/Shrub Macrofossils	Molluscs	Charcoal Volume (ml)
1	3	104	103	Beam Slot	8	5	0	0	#U	+	<1
1	4	109	108	Post-hole	7	15	#	#	#U	0	1
1	5	111	110	Post-hole	8	15	##	#	0	0	4
2	1	124	123	Beam Slot	20	50	#	0	##U	++	6

Table 3: Environmental samples

Discussion

C.1.9 The recovery of small quantities of charcoal and occasional weed seeds and cereal grains indicates that there is potential for the preservation of plant remains at this site.

C.1.1 The occasional cereal grains and weed seeds recovered from the features at this site are likely to be a background scatter of domestic refuse from the surrounding area. The untransformed bramble and elder seeds found within the samples are unlikely to be the result of deliberate collection, due to low concentrations recovered, and were probably incorporated into the features naturally from nearby flora.

C.1.2 If further excavation is planned for this area, it is recommended that environmental sampling is carried out in accordance with Historic England guidelines (2011).

C.2 Animal Bone

By Zoë Uì Choileàin

Introduction

C.2.1 One hundred and nineteen recordable bones were recovered from features at the site. Of these, 93 represent a single dog skeleton from pit **119**. The remaining material consists of antler from pit **119**, cattle, rabbit and sheep/goat bone.

C.2.2 The method used to quantify this assemblage was a modified version of that devised by Albarella and Davis (1996). Identification of all bone was attempted but only those that could be clearly narrowed to species were used for NISP (Number of identifiable species) and MNI (minimum number of individuals) counts. Both epiphyses and shaft fragments were identified where possible. Fragmented elements are not counted multiple times which narrows down the assemblage and produces more accurate NISP and MNI results. MNI (minimum number of individuals) was calculated for all species present. MNI estimates the smallest number of animals that could be represented by

the elements recovered. Identification of the faunal remains was carried out at Oxford Archaeology East. References to Hillson (1992), Schmid (1972) were used where needed for identification purposes.

C.2.3 The surface condition of the bone was assessed using the 0-5 scale devised by McKinley where 0 represents no erosion and 5 represents the total erosion of the surface bone (2004, 16, fig. 6).

Results and Discussion

C.2.4 A summary of the NISP (number of identifiable specimens) and MNI (minimum number of individuals) can be seen in Table 4. A full catalogue of bone is tabulated at the end of this report.

Taxon	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Deer	22	18.49	1	20
Dog	93	78.15	1	20
Cattle	2	1.68	1	20
Rabbit	1	0.84	1	20
Sheep/goat	1	0.84	1	20
Totals	119	100	5	100

Table 4: Summary of NISP (Number of identifiable specimens) and MNI (minimum number of individuals).

C.2.5 The dog skeleton in pit **119** makes up the largest bulk of this assemblage. This represents a large dog. All teeth are worn flat, suggestive of an older animal. The burial is modern (late 19th to early 20th century) and no further work is required.

C.2.6 This is a tiny assemblage of primarily modern material and no further work is required.

Retention, Dispersal and Display

C.2.7 Material from modern features can be dispersed once the report has been approved.

Trench	Cut	Context	Taxon	Element	Count	Erosion
1	114	115	Medium mammal	Tibia	1	2
1	116	117	Cattle	Humerus	1	2
2	119	120	Dog	Skull	1	1
2	119	120	dog	Mandible	1	1
2	119	120	Dog	Mandible	1	1
2	119	120	Dog	Humerus	1	1
2	119	120	Dog	Humerus	1	1
2	119	120	Dog	Scapula	1	1
2	119	120	Dog	Scapula	1	1
2	119	120	Dog	Rib	25	1

Trench	Cut	Context	Taxon	Element	Count	Erosion
2	119	120	Dog	Vertebra	24	1
2	119	120	dog	Long bone	1	1
2	119	120	dog	Axis	1	1
2	119	120	dog	Atlas	1	1
2	119	120	dog	Tibia	1	1
2	119	120	dog	Tibia	1	1
2	119	120	dog	Femur	1	1
2	119	120	dog	Radius	1	1
2	119	120	dog	Ulna	1	1
2	119	120	dog	Fibula	1	1
2	119	120	dog	Fibula	1	1
2	119	120	dog	Tarsal	5	1
2	119	120	dog	Calcaneus	1	1
2	119	120	dog	Calcaneus	1	1
2	119	120	dog	PH1	8	1
2	119	120	dog	PH2	2	1
2	119	120	dog	Metapodial	1	1
2	119	120	dog	Metacarpus V	1	1
2	119	120	dog	Metatarsus IV	1	1
2	119	120	dog	Metatarsus IV	1	1
2	119	120	dog	Metatarsus III	1	1
2	119	120	dog	Metatarsus III	1	1
2	119	120	dog	Metatarsus II	1	1
2	119	120	dog	Metatarsus II	1	1
2	119	120	dog	Metatarsus V	1	1
2	119	120	dog	Metatarsus V	1	1
2	119	120	deer	Antler	12	4
2	119	120	small mammal	Clavicle	1	1
2	123	124	Medium mammal	Mandible	1	1
2	127	129	Cattle	PH2	1	1
2	127	129	Sheep/Goat	Loose max cheek tooth	1	1
Totals					119	

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APPENDIX E SITE SUMMARY DETAILS / OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	Oxfordar3-419509		
Project Name	Land off 2 Church Lane, Ellington.		
Start of Fieldwork	12/04/2021	End of Fieldwork	14/04/2021
Previous Work	Yes	Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	ELLCHU20	Planning App. No.	17/01466/FUL
HER Number	ECB6303	Related Numbers	ECB6302

Prompt	NPPF
Development Type	Rural residential
Place in Planning Process	After outline determination (eg. A a reserved matter)

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography – interpretation | <input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch | <input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning | <input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording of Fabric/Structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Augering | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey | <input checked="" 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
Structural Remains	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Pit	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
	Choose an item.

Object	Period
Pottery	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Animal bone	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Pottery	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Animal bone	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Metalwork	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)

Insert more lines as appropriate.

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Address (including Postcode) 2 Church Lane Ellington Cambridgeshire PE28 0AL
District	Huntingdonshire	
Parish	Ellington	
HER office	Cambridge	
Size of Study Area	0.05Ha	

National Grid Ref

TL15993 71794

Project Originators

Organisation
 Project Brief Originator
 Project Design Originator
 Project Manager
 Project Supervisor

OAE
Cambridgeshire County Council
OAE
Aileen Connor
James Fairbairn

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	CCC Stores	ECB6303
Digital Archive	OAE	ELLCHU20
Paper Archive	CCC Stores	ECB6303

Physical Contents

Present?

Digital files associated with Finds

Paperwork associated with Finds

Animal Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Human Remains	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

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Digital Media

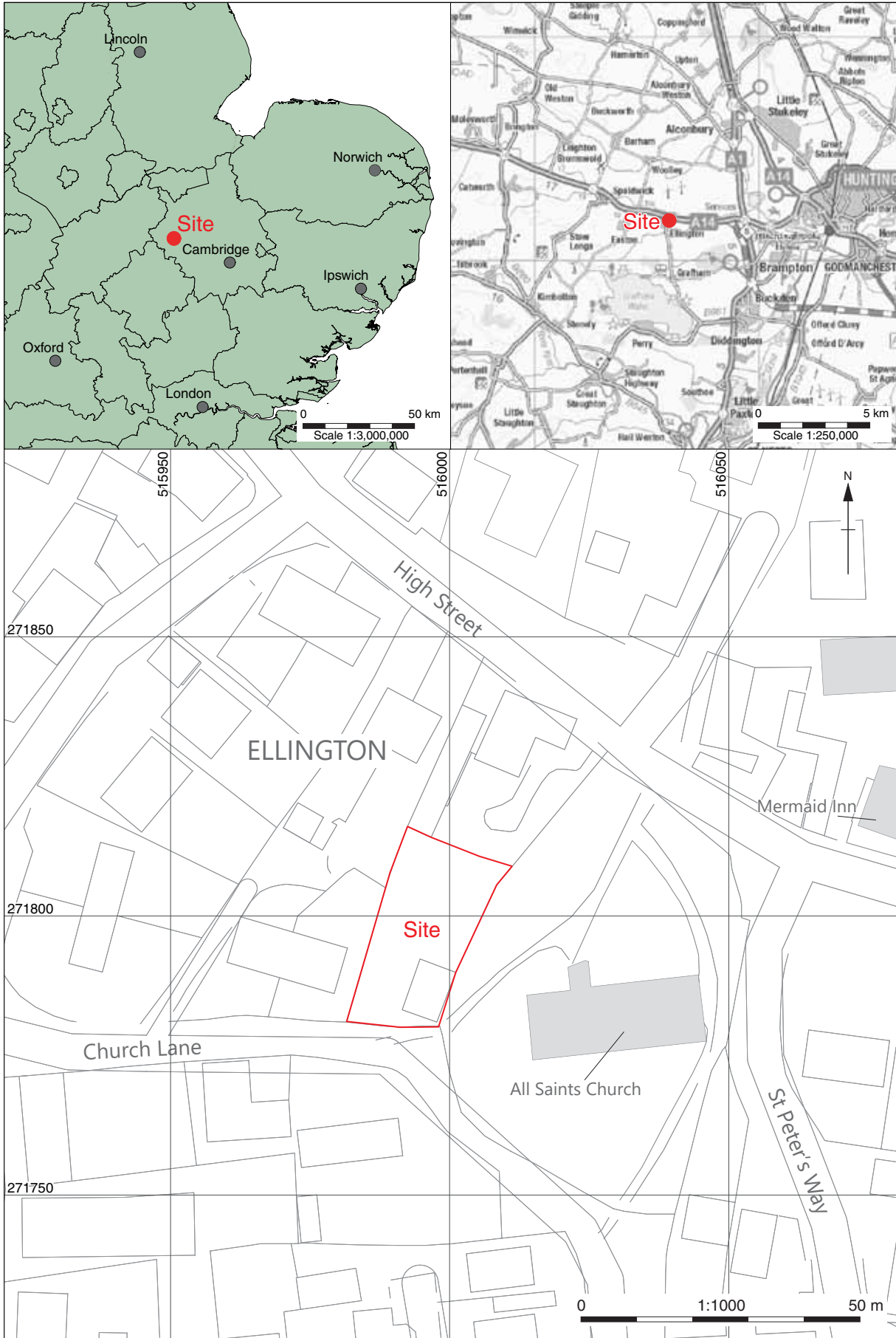
Database	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/>
Images (Digital photos)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Text	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Matrices	<input type="checkbox"/>
Microfiche	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miscellaneous	<input type="checkbox"/>
Research/Notes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

- Photos (negatives/prints/slides)
- Plans
- Report
- Sections
- Survey

Further Comments



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Figure 1: Site location

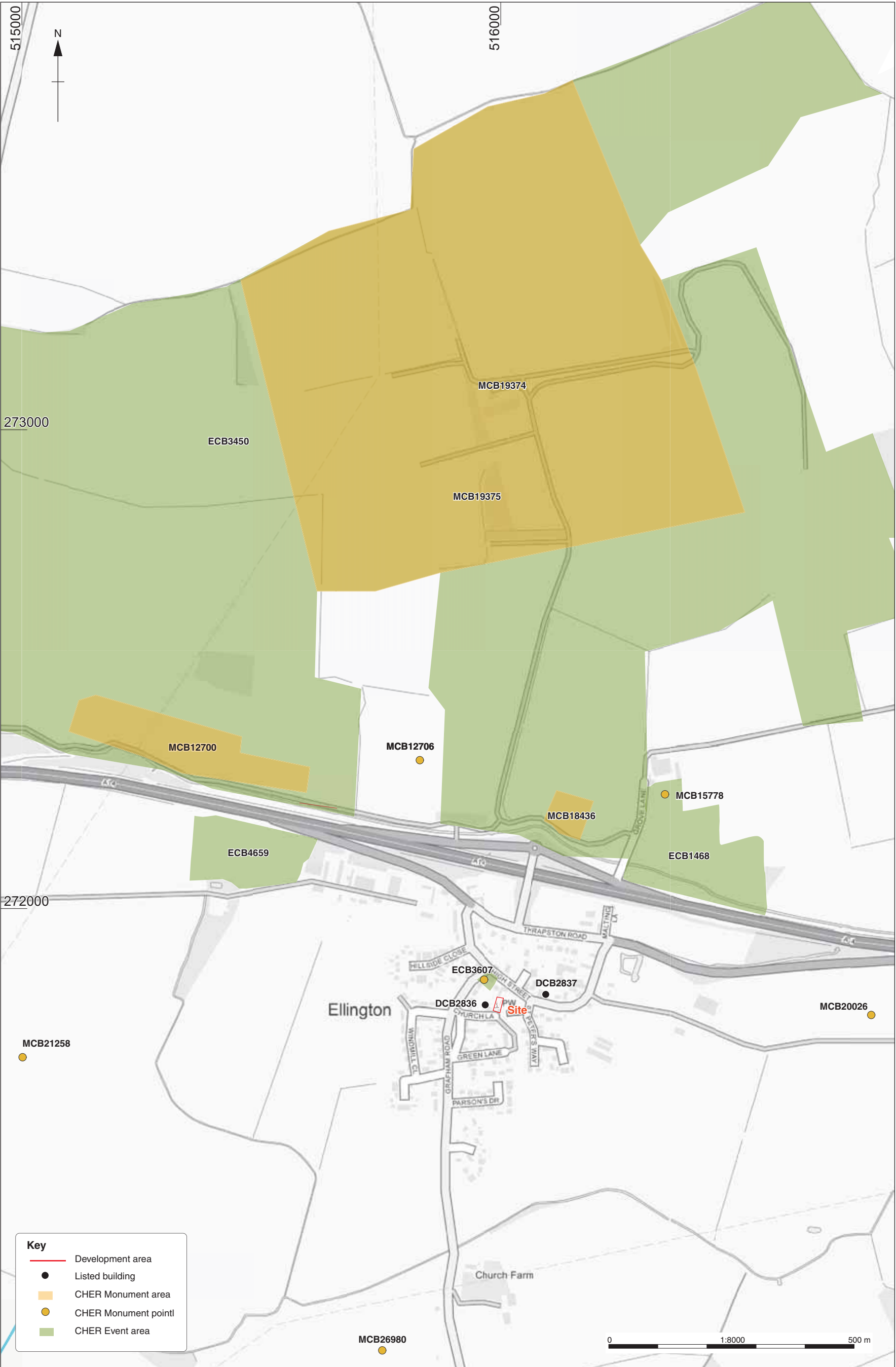


Figure 2: ChER entries mentioned in the text

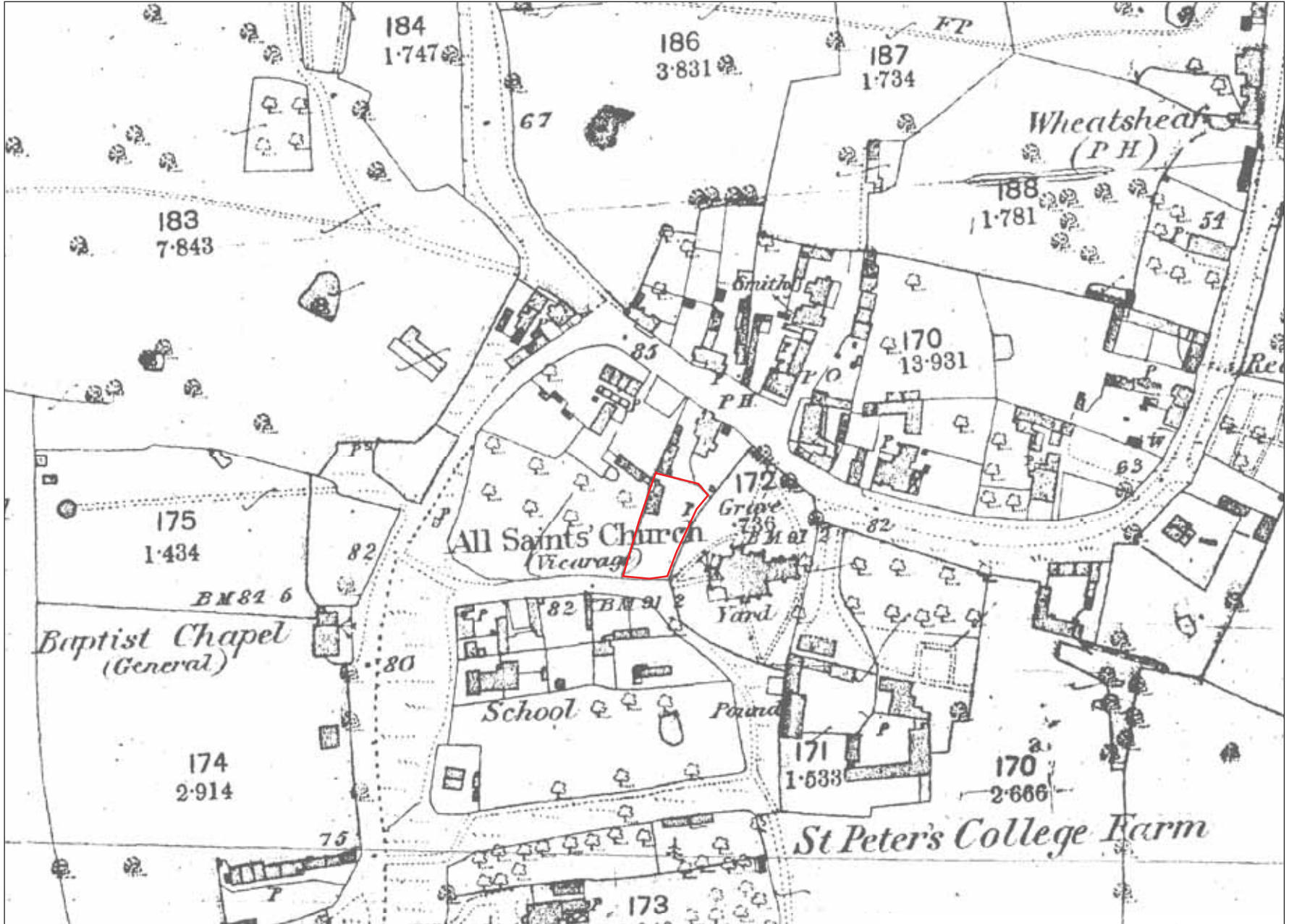


Figure 3: Extract from 1st edition OS map (1887) with site boundary (red) overlaid



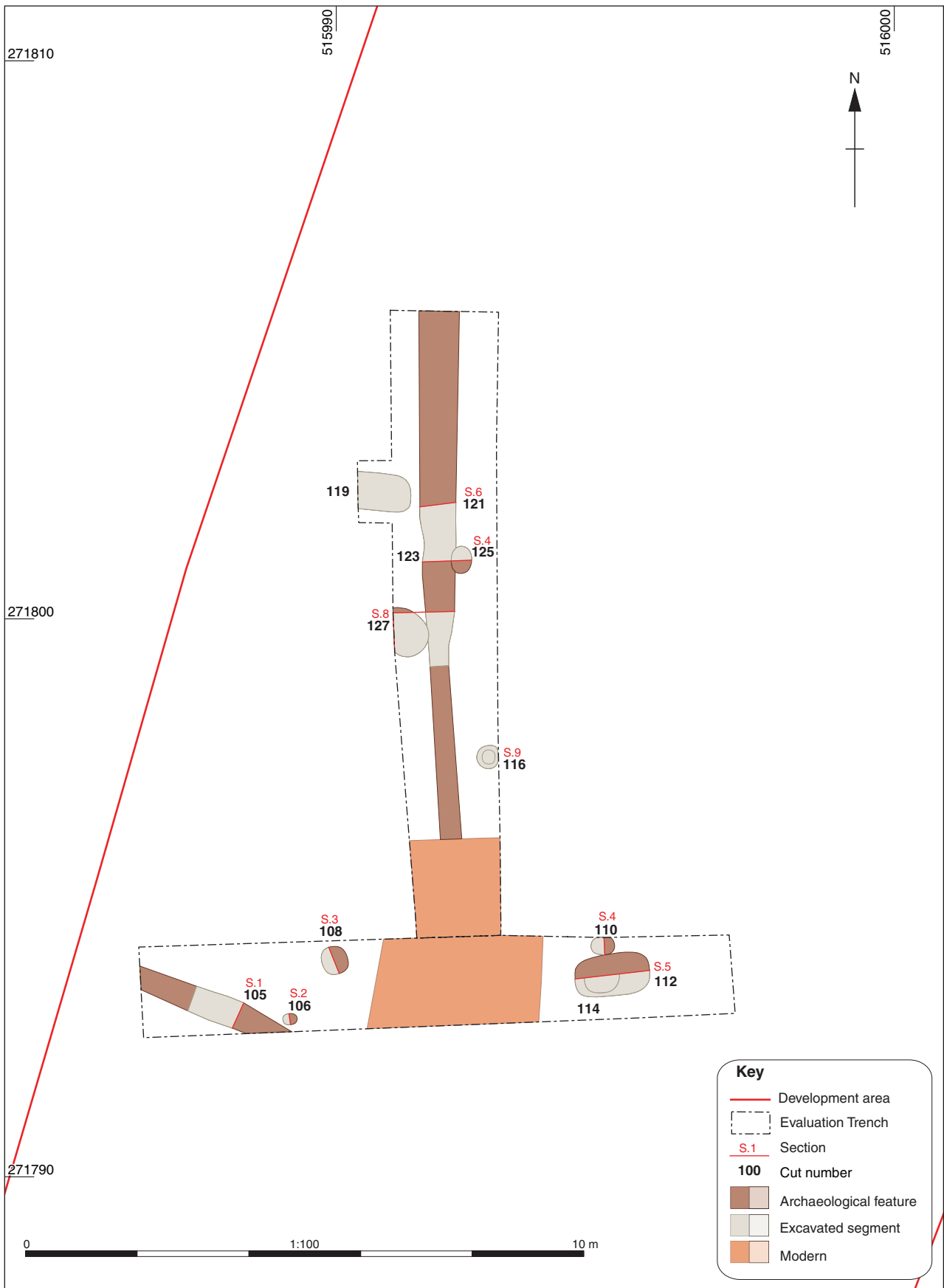


Figure 4: Trench plan

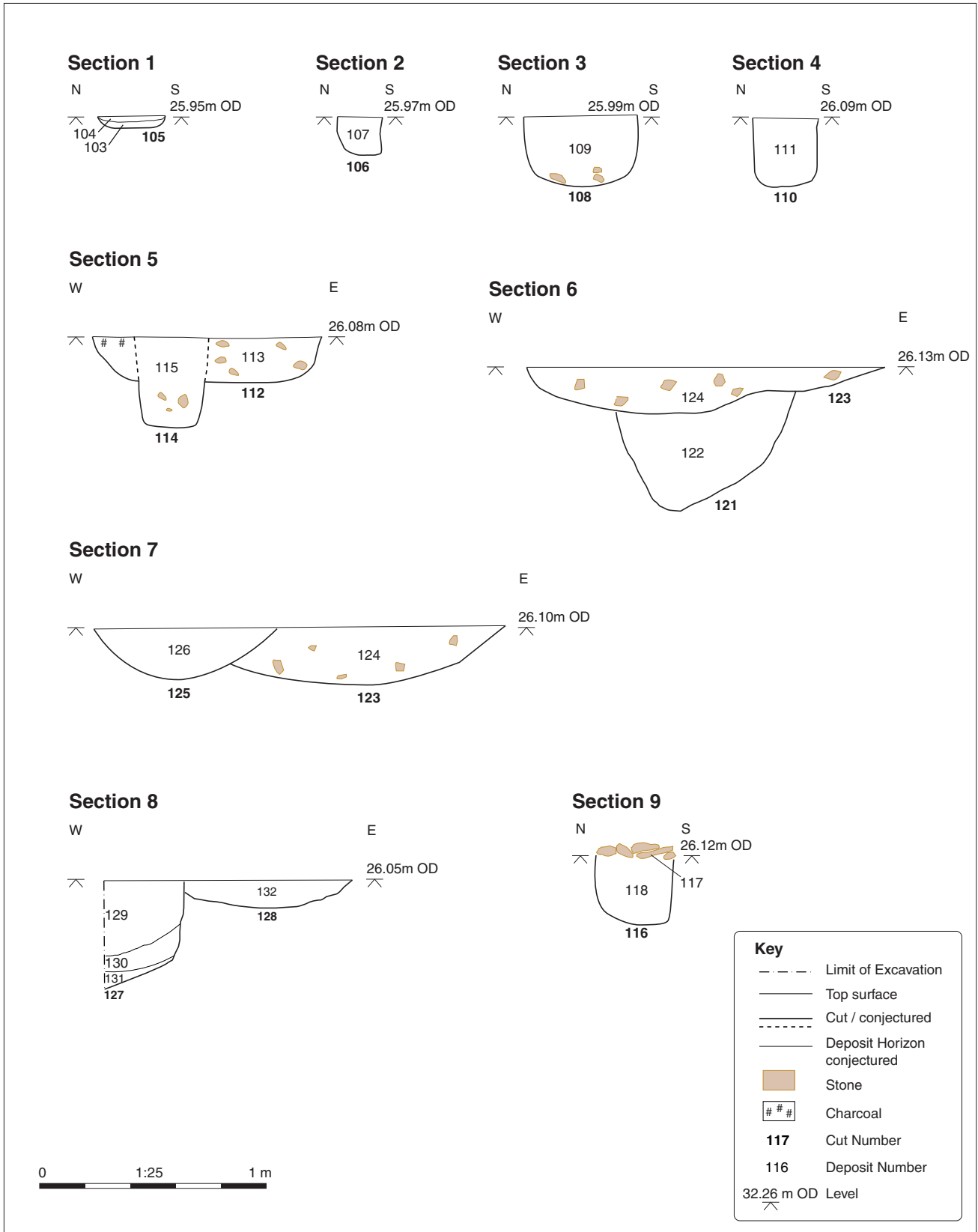


Figure 5: Selected section



Plate 1: Trench 1 looking from the west showing Beam slot **103** and post hole **106**



Plate 2: Trench 1 looking from the east showing pit **114** and post holes **112** & **116**



Plate 3: Trench 2 looking from the north showing beam slot 123 & 128 and pits 119 & 127



Plate 4: Dog Skull from pit 119



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