Medieval Occupation and Furrows The Paddock Great Raveley

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Archaeological Evaluation Report

Medieval Occupation and Furrows, The Paddock, Great Raveley

Archaeological Evaluation

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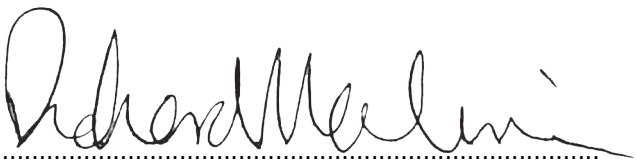

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Summary

Four c.30m long evaluation trenches were excavated at Raveley Road, Great Raveley in November 2015. Three ditches and four post-holes all of likely Medieval date were excavated close to the frontage with Raveley Road. Raveley Road sits within a sunken way 1.5m lower than the field indicating an uncertain degree of truncation at the frontage.

Medieval furrows were recorded further to the west, parallel with Raveley Road.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted at The Paddock, Raveley Road, Great Raveley, Cambridgeshire.

1.1.2 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Gemma Stewart of Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC; Planning Application 1401890FUL), supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East (Nicholls & Mortimer 2015).

1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by CCC, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 This site sits on Oxford Clay formation with no superficial deposits (BGS 2015). Excavation revealed Oxford Clay with flints, to the northeast of site, siltier clay deposits were present.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 HER points are shown on the LIDAR data in Figure 2. Much of the background below comes from the WSI (Nicholls & Mortimer 2015):

Roman

1.3.2 Approximately 250m south west of the site lies a potential Roman settlement (CHER 02884). A number of Roman pottery sherds along with a bronze coin depicting Hadrian have been recovered from this area. In 1885 a single urn was recovered approximately 500m south of the development area (CHER 02809).

Medieval

1.3.3 The parish of Raveley was given, with Upwood, to Ailwin, who granted it to Ramsey Abbey in 974 (Page 1932). It remained with the Abbey until dissolution in 1542 (*ibid*).

1.3.4 The moated site of The Manor of Moyne is recorded 700m to the north west of the development area with a number of earthworks surviving, including a substantial homestead moat with associated fish ponds and a possible windmill mound (CHER 01030, SAM 29706). This has its origins in the 11th Century (Page 1932).

1.3.5 According to the Victoria County History, there is a tradition of a church in Great Raveley, but it is only mentioned as being destroyed in the King's Book of Henry VIII but the village was probably always served by the chapelry of Upwood (Page 1932).

1.3.6 Three evaluation trenches were excavated on land at the sewage treatment works approximately 1km north of the site (ECB1797) in addition to an aerial photographic survey (ECB1803). During that evaluation, two drainage/boundary ditches of probable

medieval date were recorded. Possible ridge and furrow features have been recorded approximately 700m south east of the proposed development area (CHER 09196A), further ridge and furrow has also been recorded 450m to the south east (CHER 06077). Evidence for a medieval field boundary was recorded approximately 750m to the south east of the site (CHER 05646).

1.3.7 Raveley Road sits within a sunken way through much of the village, being 1-1.5m lower than the field as it passes to the northeast of site (Plate 1). As such it probably represents the line of a medieval sunken/hollow way.

Post-medieval

1.3.8 Manor House is a mostly modern house which is located approximately 500m south east of the development area, it however has elements which originate from the 17th century including an original chimney stack (CHER 02842). Another listed building is located just 100m south east of the site, Three Horseshoe Cottage (DCB 3361), parts of which originate from the 17th century.

1.3.9 The parish was inclosed around 1786 (Page 1932).

Undated

1.3.10 A number of cropmarks are recorded in the area, believed to indicate enclosures of an unknown date (CHER 09195, 09196 and 09197). All three of these recorded enclosures are rectilinear in shape and are located between 450m to the east and 700m south east of the development area.

LIDAR

1.3.11 The Environment Agency's LIDAR data cover the site and the DSM has been included on Figure 2 (i.e. it has not been processed to remove buildings). The village is clearly surrounded by patterns of ridge and furrow outfields as well as furlongs parallel to the Huntingdon-Upwood road. The moated site at Moyne Manor is clearly visible. The undated crop marks are not obviously visible on the LIDAR plot.

1.3.12 The site itself is on a slightly raised promontory with little visible earthwork evidence, except possible ridge and furrow in the field immediately to the south.

1.4 Acknowledgements

1.4.1 Andy Greef assisted with excavation on site. Gemma Stewart of CCC HET monitored the evaluation, which was managed by Richard Mortimer. Machine excavation was undertaken by Ivan of Philip Hall Plant Hire Ltd.

2 Aims and Methodology

2.1 Aims

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

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a tracked 360 type mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket.

2.2.2 The site survey was carried out using a Leica GS08 RTK GPS.

2.2.3 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. Only obviously modern finds were recovered, these were discarded.

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

2.2.5 The Brief required that soils were bucket sampled at either ends of the trenches for finds.

2.2.6 Site conditions were windy, cloudy but dry throughout the three days on site.

3 Results

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 Results are discussed in order of trench number, with the earliest deposits described first.

3.2 Trench 1

3.2.1 Apart from furrows, the majority of features lay within Trench 1, close to the frontage of Raveley Road. The geology here was a clayey silt, in contrast to the clay of the other trenches.

3.2.2 The southeastern end of the trench uncovered one side of a ditch (**30**) at least 1.4m wide and 1.1m deep (below subsoil). It was aligned perpendicularly to the line of Raveley Road and contained medieval pottery, leading to its interpretation as a plot boundary relating to the former medieval high street. Against the corner of the trench, its funnelling shape dropped steeply to a sharp break of slope and a flat base (Plate 2; Section 10). The full width lay beyond the baulk. Its basal fill (33) was a soft mid-light brown silt with occasional charcoal fragments but no finds. In contrast, the secondary fill (31) contained a number of medieval pottery sherds (as well as a residual flint tool, a heavily retouched and notched fabricator) and despite similar appearance consisted of a very firm clayey silt. The top fill (32) was a darker brown clayey silt, containing a similar range of medieval pottery, but also one late medieval/post-medieval rim. This tertiary fill was difficult to distinguish from the sub-soil.

3.2.3 At the opposite end of the trench was a narrow ditch (**9**) aligned northwest-southeast. This paralleled furrows to the southwest in Trench 2, but had a definite ditch-like form, 0.6m wide, 0.2m deep with moderately steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill (10) was alight greyish brown firm clayey silt. Due to the oblique angle with which it intersected the trench baulk, its relationship to the sub-soil was unclear.

3.2.4 The trench's subsoil (23) produced a small number of abraded medieval sherds and consisted of mid-brown silty clay. It was generally 0.1 to 0.15m thick.

3.2.5 A third ditch (**19**) lay further southeast, clearly cutting the sub-soil (Plate 4; Section 9). It contained a darker grey-brown upper fill (21), a mid-brownish grey clayey silt. The lower fill (20) was a lighter brown grey. The ditch was 0.8m wide in section, having been partially truncated by the machine during soil removal, with straight moderately steep sides gradually breaking to a concave base at a depth of 0.42m (below top soil). Despite its apparent lateness in the sequence, this only produced medieval sherds, though they were small and abraded. Its northeast-southwest alignment was perpendicular to Ditch **9** and the furrows, but did not precisely respect the road or Ditch **30**.

3.2.6 Two post-holes (**11** and **15**) in the centre of the trench remained undated, despite 100% excavation. Associated with them were two 'scoops' or possible bases of postholes (**13** and **17** respectively). Posthole **11** was 0.23m in diameter and 0.09m deep. Posthole **15** was 0.26m in diameter and 0.12m deep. The smaller postholes (**13** and **17**) were less than 0.1m in diameter and depth. The fills of all these features were of mid-brownish grey clayey silt. As a whole (Plate 5) they were not substantial enough to be confidently related to a particular structural form, although the larger postholes may form a line perpendicular to Ditch **19** and so they could relate to that.

3.3 Trench 2

3.3.1 Four parallel furrows (**1**, **3**, **5**, **7**) crossed Trench 2 (Plate 6) at intervals of 6-8m. They were filled (2, 4, 6, 8 respectively) with mid brownish grey silty clay. This fill was indistinguishable from the subsoil (25; Section 1). They were 1-1.8m in width at the base of the trench and 0.08-0.12m deep. Small abraded sherds of pottery were retrieved from Furrows **1** and **3**.

3.3.2 A single sherd of abraded medieval pottery was recovered from the subsoil (25) on the spoil heap. Subsoil in section was 0.2m thick. The topsoil included a layer of clay and occasional brick that had been deposited across the centre of the field in modern times. The buried top soil, clay and more recent grass roots made up a thickness of 0.65m.

3.4 Trench 3

3.4.1 Trench 3 revealed no archaeological features (Plate 7). At its northeastern end was the terminus of a modern soakaway spur, so this portion was not excavated down to natural clay.

3.4.2 Subsoil (27) was 0.15m thick with up to 0.4m of topsoil at its northeastern end (including the modern clay dump seen in Trench 2). It produced a few medieval sherds.

3.5 Trench 4

3.5.1 Trench 4 revealed no archaeological features (Plate 8). Subsoil (29) did produce a small number of medieval pot sherds and a piece of clay tobacco pipe. The sub-soil was 0.15m thick and top soil 0.2-0.4m thick.

3.6 Bucket Sampling

3.6.1 Bucket sampling at the ends of each trench did not produce any finds. The finds ascribed to subsoil contexts (23, 25, 27 & 29, Trenches 1-4 respectively) were recovered by investigating the spoil heap around chance finds and hence probably represent multiple fragments of a small number of vessels. Those for Trenches 3 and 4 (Subsoil 27 and 29) may be discarded items resulting from activity at the frontage, given the lack of features away from the front – rather than evidence for background activity near these trenches.

3.7 Finds Summary

3.7.1 In total 0.339kg of pottery, 0.002kg of ceramic building material and 0.004kg of struck flint (a single piece) were recovered.

3.8 Environmental Summary

3.8.1 A total weight of 0.48kg of animal bone was recovered. Four environmental samples were taken from Trench 1. In general the samples were poor in terms of identifiable material but the recovery of charred plant remains is probably indicative that there is the potential for the preservation of plant remains on this site.

4 Discussion and Conclusions

4.1 Prehistoric and Roman

4.1.1 A single residual flint tool was recovered from Ditch **30**, a heavily retouched and notched fabricator, 40mm long, 16mm wide, made from an earlier, lightly recorticated flake (R. Mortimer pers. comm.).

4.1.2 A single Roman sherd of 2nd to 4th-century date was found in a furrow (**2**) in Trench 2.

4.2 Medieval

4.2.1 All pottery recovered was abraded to some degree, suggesting reworking and only allowing approximate dating.

4.2.2 The most substantial feature, and conceivably the earliest in stratigraphic terms (being sealed by the subsoil), was Ditch **30**. This appeared to form a boundary perpendicular to the sunken way of Raveley Road, probably a major plot boundary. Although likely of medieval date, its lowest fill of washed-in silt was almost devoid of finds. The upper two fills contained medieval and potentially 17th-century pottery, with its last fill being essentially subsided subsoil.

4.2.3 The rest of the medieval features seem to share a common alignment (slightly different from Ditch **30**), though again based on the alignment of Raveley Road. A series of furrows in Trench 2 parallel ditch **9** in Trench 1. This ditch likely marked the back of the frontage plots at some date, separating them from the ploughed field to the southwest. Ditch **19** is perpendicular to these features.

4.2.4 The undated post-holes are probably of medieval date, relating to structures on the line of Raveley Road, but cannot currently be phased or related to the other alignments.

4.3 Raveley Road

4.3.1 Plate 1 illustrates the scarp at the edge of the field as the level drops down to a road-side ditch and then rises slightly to Raveley Road. Clearly the road has resulted in truncation of the field. A degree of this must have happened in modern times through landscaping for the road, but longer term erosion may have been occurring during the medieval period and later centuries. As such, it is unclear how much of the medieval frontage has been truncated and what the postholes in Trench 1 represent.

4.4 Recommendations

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

APPENDIX A.

A.1 Context Summary

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Width/breadth	Depth	Orientation
1	1	2	cut	furrow	1.85	0.12	NW-SE
2	1	2	fill	furrow			
3	3	2	cut	furrow	1.2	0.08	NW-SE
4	3	2	fill	furrow			
5	5	2	cut	furrow	1	0.1	NW-SE
6	5	2	fill	furrow			
7	7	2	cut	furrow	1.1	0.08	NW-SE
8	7	2	fill	furrow			
9	9	1	cut	ditch	0.6	0.2	NW-SE
10	9	1	fill	ditch			
11	11	1	cut	post hole	0.23	0.09	
12	11	1	fill	post hole			
13	13	1	cut	post hole	0.1	0.08	
14	13	1	fill	post hole			
15	15	1	cut	post hole	0.26	0.12	
16	15	1	fill	post hole			
17	17	1	cut	post hole	0.1	0.04	
18	17	1	fill	post hole			
19	19	1	cut	ditch	0.8	0.42	NE-SW
20	19	1	fill	ditch			
21	19	1	fill	ditch			
22		1	layer	topsoil		0.3	
23		1	layer	subsoil		0.15	
24		2	layer	topsoil		0.6	
25		2	layer	subsoil		0.2	
26		3	layer	topsoil		0.4	
27		3	layer	subsoil		0.15	
28		4	layer	topsoil		0.3	
29		4	layer	subsoil		0.15	
30	30	1	cut	ditch		1.1	NE-SW
31	30	1	fill	ditch			
32	30	1	fill	ditch			
33	30	1	fill	ditch			

Table 1: Contexts

Appendix B. Finds Reports

B.1 Pottery

by Carole Fletcher

Introduction

B.1.1 The evaluation produced a pottery assemblage of 69 sherds, weighing 0.339 kg. The assemblage spans the 2nd century AD to the early 17th century. The condition of the overall assemblage is abraded and the mean sherd weight is low at approximately 0.005kg.

Methodology

B.1.2 The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG) A *guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms* (MPRG, 1998) and *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics* (MPRG, 2001) act as a standard for the post-Roman pottery.

B.1.3 Recording was carried out using OA East's in-house system based on that previously used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all previously described Roman, medieval and post-medieval types. All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed on a context-by-context basis. The assemblage is recorded in the summary catalogue. The pottery and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition.

Assemblage

B.1.4 The assemblage is split between the material recovered from furrows and subsoil across all the trenches and that recovered from three ditches, all located in Trench 1. It is this latter material that will be discussed first.

B.1.5 Ditch **9** produced four abraded sherds, two of Developed St Neots-type ware and two of Shelly ware. The abraded nature of the sherds indicates that they have been much reworked and may have become incorporated into the fill after the ditch went out of use.

B.1.6 Two sherds of slightly sandy Shelly ware were recovered from Ditch **19**, one sherd of which is slightly sooted, suggesting it came from a jar used for the preparation of food. The moderately abraded to abraded nature of the sherds again indicates reworking and they may have become incorporated into the fill after the ditch went out of use.

B.1.7 Ditch **30** produced the largest feature assemblage, with pottery recovered from three contexts. The pottery recovered includes sherds from one or more Grimston glazed ware jugs, an unglazed Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy Ware jug and other Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy Ware vessels. A number of Developed St Neots-type ware and Shelly ware sherds were also recovered, alongside Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware. The latest pottery recovered was a moderately abraded rim sherd from a Bourn D jug or pitcher dating to the mid 15th-early 17th century. This sherd may indicate the latest phase of activity, the other material being abraded, as in Ditches **9** and **19**.

B.1.8 A small amount of material was recovered from the furrows in Trench 2. Furrow **1** produced an abraded medieval sherd, alongside a residual sherd of Roman Sandy Oxidised ware. Furrow **3** produced an abraded sherd of Developed St Neots-type ware. The furrows are medieval in date and the medieval pottery incorporated into their fills is

most likely due to nightsoiling or spreading of midden waste, and the Roman sherd is reworked from perhaps Roman manuring.

B.1.9 The subsoil in each trench produced a mix of pottery of various dates, with residual Roman material recovered from Trenches 1, 2 and 4. Stamford ware was recovered from Trench 1 and Early Medieval ware were recovered from Trenches 1 and 3. Glazed jug sherds from Grimston and Lyveden/Stanion vessels were recovered from Trench 3, alongside Shelly ware sherds.

B.1.10 Trench 4, alongside the residual Roman sherd and Shelly wares, also produced a large, moderately abraded, rim sherd from a Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware jar and a Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware body sherd that may be from a curfew, the thumbed strip along the shoulder or base angle being commonly found on Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware and the later Huntingdon Late Medieval Calcareous ware curfews. The pottery recovered from the subsoil represents rubbish disposal and manuring, with the material reworked over the centuries.

Conclusion

B.1.11 The assemblage is domestic in nature, the majority of the sherds are abraded and have been reworked. Several sherds are sooted, indicating their use in the preparation of food. The levels of pottery across the site are low to moderate and the medieval pottery is most likely to have been deposited as rubbish across the site. There are a small number of Roman fragments present, which are all heavily abraded and may relate to Roman occupation in the vicinity of the archaeological works. In this instance, they represent the equivalent of background noise.

Pottery Catalogue

Context	Cut	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Pottery Date Range
2	**1**	Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware/ Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware	Body sherd	1	0.002	
		Roman Sandy Oxidised ware (fine)	Body sherd	1	0.002	2nd-4th century
4	**3**	Developed St Neots-type	Body sherd	1	0.002	
10	**9**	Developed St Neots-type ware	Body sherd	2	0.001	
		Shelly ware	Body sherd	2	0.003	
21	**19**	Shelly ware	Body sherd	2	0.019	
23		Stamford ware	Jug body sherd	1	0.003	
		Early Medieval ware	Body sherd	1	0.003	1050-1200
		?Roman Shelly ware	Body sherd	1	0.002	2nd-4th century
25		Roman Calcareous temper and grog-tempered ware	Body sherd	2	0.002	2nd-4th century
27		Lyveden/Stanion glazed ware	Jug body and base sherd	4	0.040	
		Grimston glazed ware	Jug body sherd	2	0.006	
		Shelly ware	Jar body sherd	1	0.013	
		Shelly ware	Body sherd	3	0.010	
		Early Medieval ware	Jar body sherd	1	0.003	
29		Roman Sandy Oxidised ware (fine)	Body sherd	1	0.004	
		Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy Ware	Jar rim	1	0.042	

Context	Cut	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Pottery Date Range
		Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy Ware	Body sherd thumbed on shoulder possibly a curfew	1	0.010	
		Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy Ware	Body sherd	1	0.003	
		Shelly ware	Body sherd	1	0.003	
		Shelly ware	Jar rim sherd	1	0.009	
31	**30**	Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware	Body sherd	6	0.021	
		Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware	Body sherd abraded	3	0.009	
		St Neots-type ware-type abraded	Body sherd	1	0.010	
		Developed St Neots-type ware	Body sherd	2	0.004	
		Shelly ware	Body sherd	1	0.001	
32	**30**	Bourne D-type ware	Jug/pitcher rim sherd	1	0.025	1450-1630
		Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy Ware	Jug base sherd	1	0.017	1175-1300
		Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy Ware	Base sherd	2	0.018	1175-1300
		Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware	Body sherd	5	0.011	1175-1300
		Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware/ Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware	Body sherd	2	0.006	1050-1300
		Grimston Glazed ware	Jug body sherd	2	0.008	1200-1500
		Lyveden/Stanion glazed ware	Unglazed body sherd	1	0.005	
		St Neots-type ware	Body sherd	4	0.003	
		Developed St Neots-type ware	Body sherd	3	0.007	
		Sandy Shelly ware	Body sherd	1	0.004	
		Shelly ware	Base sherd	1	0.009	
		Shelly ware	Body sherd	1	0.001	
33	**30**	Shelly ware	Body sherd	1	0.002	
Total				**69**	**0.339**	

Table 2: Pottery

B.2 Clay Tobacco Pipe

by Carole Fletcher

B.2.1 A single fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem weighing 0.002kg was recovered from layer 29. Its presence within the subsoil suggests a casual loss sometime between the late 16th and 19th centuries.

B.3 Ceramic Building Material

by Carole Fletcher

B.3.1 Two small fragments of fired clay were recovered from subsoil layers, both are undiagnostic and not closely datable.

B.3.2 Ceramic Building Material Catalogue

B.3.3

Context	Cut	Form	Fabric	Description	Count	Weight (kg)	Date
23		Fired clay	Pink fabric with moderate sub-rounded voids, leached fabric.	Undiagnostic fragment	1	0.002	Not closely datable
27		Fired clay	Fine pink fabric with calcareous inclusions	Undiagnostic fragment	1	0.003	Not closely datable

Table 3: Ceramic building material.

B.4 Flint

by Richard Mortimer

Context 31

B.4.1 A single short Neolithic flake or fabricator (40mm x 16mm, 0.004kg) was recovered. It is lightly patinated and then heavily retouched along both long edges and at the end. There is also a small purpose-made notch in one side.

Appendix C. Environmental Reports

C.1 Faunal Remains

By Zoe Ui Choileain

Introduction

C.1.1 A total weight of 0.48kg of animal bone was recovered from the evaluation at Great Raveley. Sixteen fragments were recovered of which six were identifiable to species.

C.1.2 The preservation was on the whole good with moderate levels of fragmentation.

C.1.3 The material came from subsoil layers and from ditch slots **19** and **30** which are both of medieval date.

C.1.4 Methodology

C.1.5 All identifiable elements were recorded using a version of the criteria described in Davis (1992). Completeness was assessed in terms of percentage and zones present (Dobney and Reilly 1988). Identification of the assemblage was undertaken with the aid of Schmid (1972). No measurements were taken as no bones were complete. Taphonomic criteria including indications of butchery, pathology, gnawing activity and surface modifications as a result of weathering were also recorded where evident.

Results

C.1.6 The results are summarised in Table 4 below.

Feature	Context	Feature type	Unid	Sheep/goat	cow	dog	Medium mammal	No of individuals represented
19	21	Ditch	1					1
	23	subsoil				3		3
	27	subsoil				1		1
	29	subsoil	1					1
30	31	ditch				1		1
	32				1		7	2

Table 4: Identifiable fragments and no. of individuals represented

C.1.7 There were no repeated elements from any species in any context therefore a minimum number of one individual is assumed for each species in any given context.

C.1.8 Only the species of dog and cow were identified with some medium mammal bones. No butchery marks, burning or gnawing was found on any of the bone.

Discussion and conclusion

C.1.9 While bone preservation was good the small size of this assemblage and its context primarily in subsoil layers means that its potential for providing information is extremely limited and no more work is considered necessary.

C.2 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

C.2.1 Four bulk samples were taken from features within the excavated area at The Paddock, Great Raveley in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.

C.2.2 The samples were taken from medieval ditches **19** and **30** and undated post holes **11** and **15**.

Methodology

C.2.1 The total volume (up to 18 litres) of each bulk sample was processed by water flotation (using a modified Siraff three-tank system) for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.25mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve. Both flot and residues were allowed to air dry. A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and a complete 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* and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (1997) for other plants. Carbonized seeds and grains, by the process of burning and burial, become blackened and often distort and fragment leading to difficulty in identification. 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.2.1 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as cereal grains and artefacts have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories

= 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens #### = 100+ specimens

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

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

Results

C.2.2 Plant remains are preserved by carbonisation but density and diversity are low. Charred wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recovered from all of the samples except Sample 4 which did not contain any preserved remains. A fragment of charred bean (Fabaceae) is present in Sample 1, fill 31 of ditch 30 and there are also occasional seeds of stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*) and chickweed (*Stellaria media*). Two barley *(Hordeum vulgare*) grains are present in Sample 2, fill 21 of ditch 19.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Flot contents	Residue contents
1	21	30	Ditch	Charred grain #, charred legume #, charred seed #	Pottery #, bone #
2	21	19	Ditch	Charred grain #	Pottery #, bone #
3	16	15	Post hole	Charred grain #	No finds
4	12	11	Post hole	No preservation	No finds

Table 5: Environmental samples from UPRPAD15

Discussion

C.2.1 In general the samples were poor in terms of identifiable material but the recovery of charred plant remains is probably indicative that there is the potential for the preservation of plant remains on this site. The assemblages of charred grain, legumes and weed seeds suggests that burnt food refuse has been discarded in the ditch fills although it is always possible that such sparse remains are modern intrusions.

Appendix D. Bibliography

BGS	2015	British Geological Survey Online Map Viewer http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html
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Dobney, K. Reilly, K.	1988	'A method for recording archaeological animal bones: the use of diagnostic zones' *Circaea* 5 (2) 79-96
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Medieval Pottery Research Group	2001	*Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics* Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2
Nicholls, K Mortimer, R	2015	Land at the Paddock, Raveley Road, Great Raveley, OA East WSI for Archaeological Evaluation (Project 18756)
Page, W Proby, G Inskipp Ladds, S (eds.)	1932	'Parishes: Great Raveley', in A History of the County of Huntingdon: Volume 2, ed. William Page, Granville Proby and S Inskip Ladds (London, 1932), pp. 198-201 http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/hunts/vol2/pp198-201 [accessed 12 November 2015]
Schmid, E.	1972	*Atlas of Animal Bones*, Elsevier Publishing Company
Stewart, G	2015	Brief for Archaeological Evaluation: Land at the Paddock Raveley Road, Great Raveley, CCC HET

APPENDIX E. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-233675		
Project Name	Medieval Occupation and Furrows, The Paddock, Great Raveley, Archaeological Evaluation		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	09-11-2015	Finish	11-11-2015
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	UPRPAD15	Planning App. No.	1401890FUL
HER No.	ECB4596	Related HER/OASIS No.	

Type of Project/Techniques Used

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

Please select all techniques used:

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

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

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

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Ditch	Medieval 1066 to 1540	Flint	Late Prehistoric -4k to 43
Post holes	Medieval 1066 to 1540		Select period...
Furrows	Medieval 1066 to 1540		Select period...

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District		Land at the Paddock Raveley Road, Great Raveley	
Parish	Upwood with the Raveleys		
HER	Cambridgeshire		
Study Area	0.56ha	National Grid Reference	TL 2518 8137

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team
Project Design Originator	OA EAST
Project Manager	Richard Mortimer
Supervisor	Stuart Ladd

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
OA East	OA East	OA East
UPRPAD15	UPRPAD15	UPRPAD15

Archive Contents/Media

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

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

Notes:

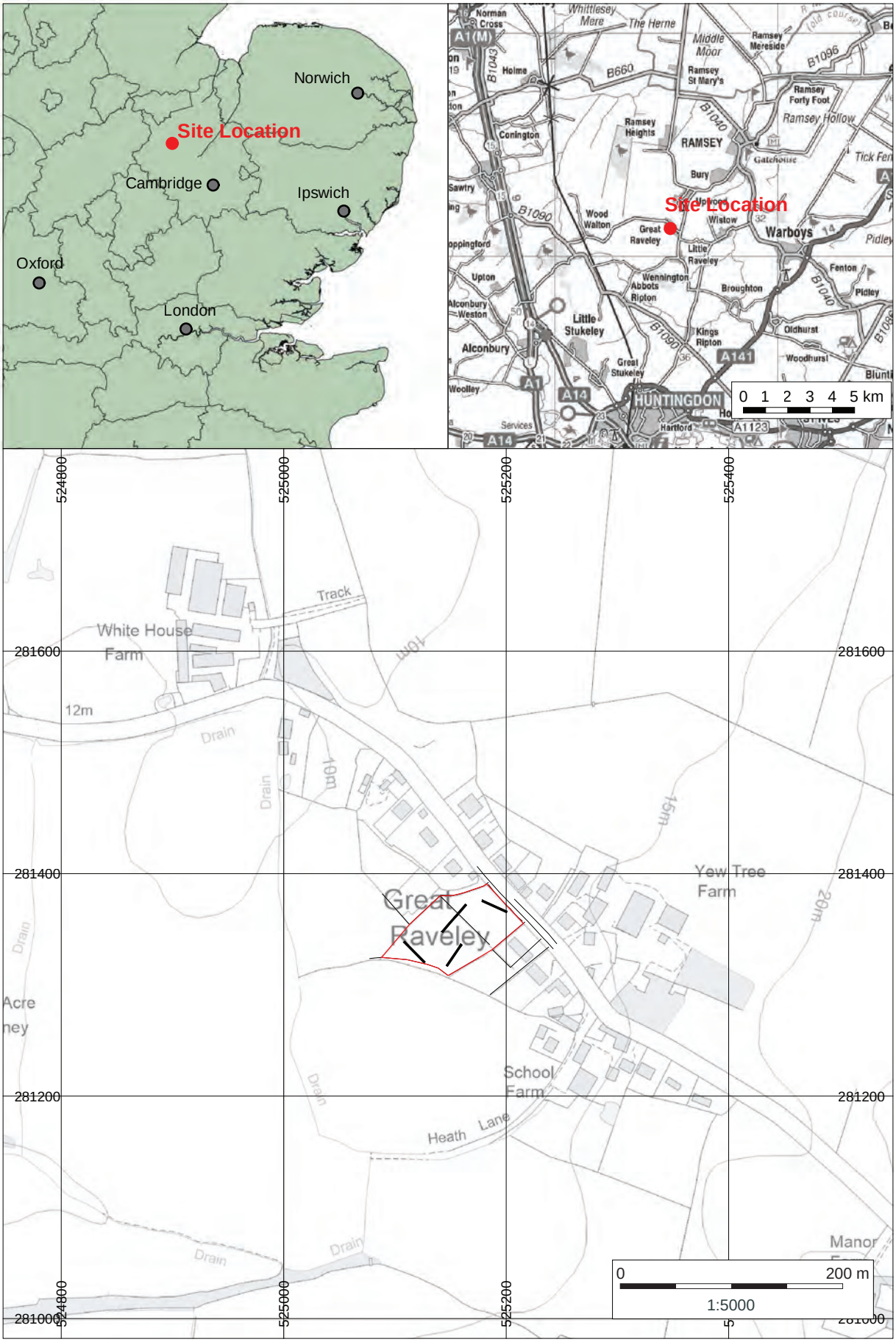

Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in evaluation area (red)

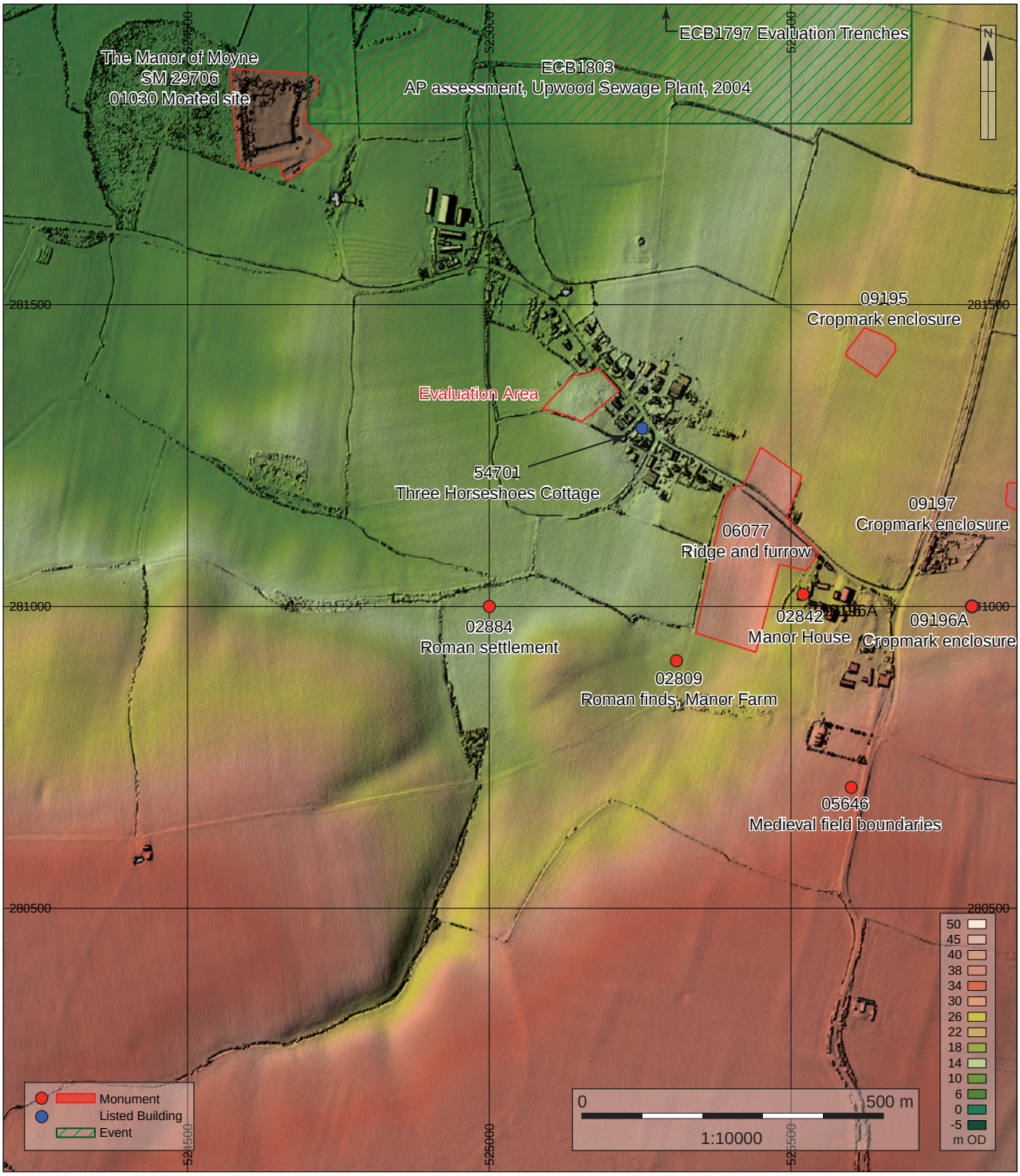

Figure 2: Cambridgeshire HER records on Environment Agency LIDAR data

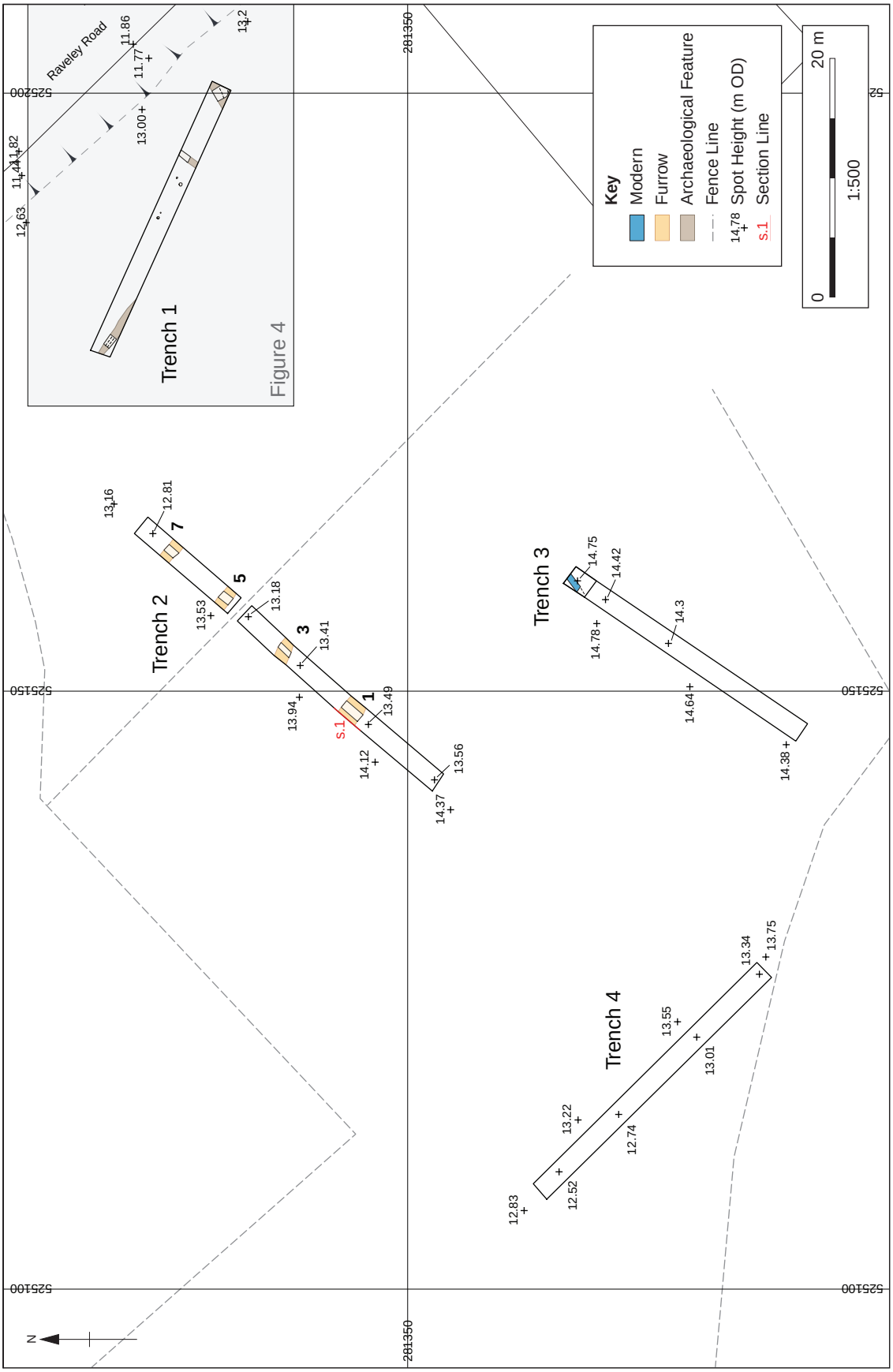

Figure 3: Trench layout and showing all features

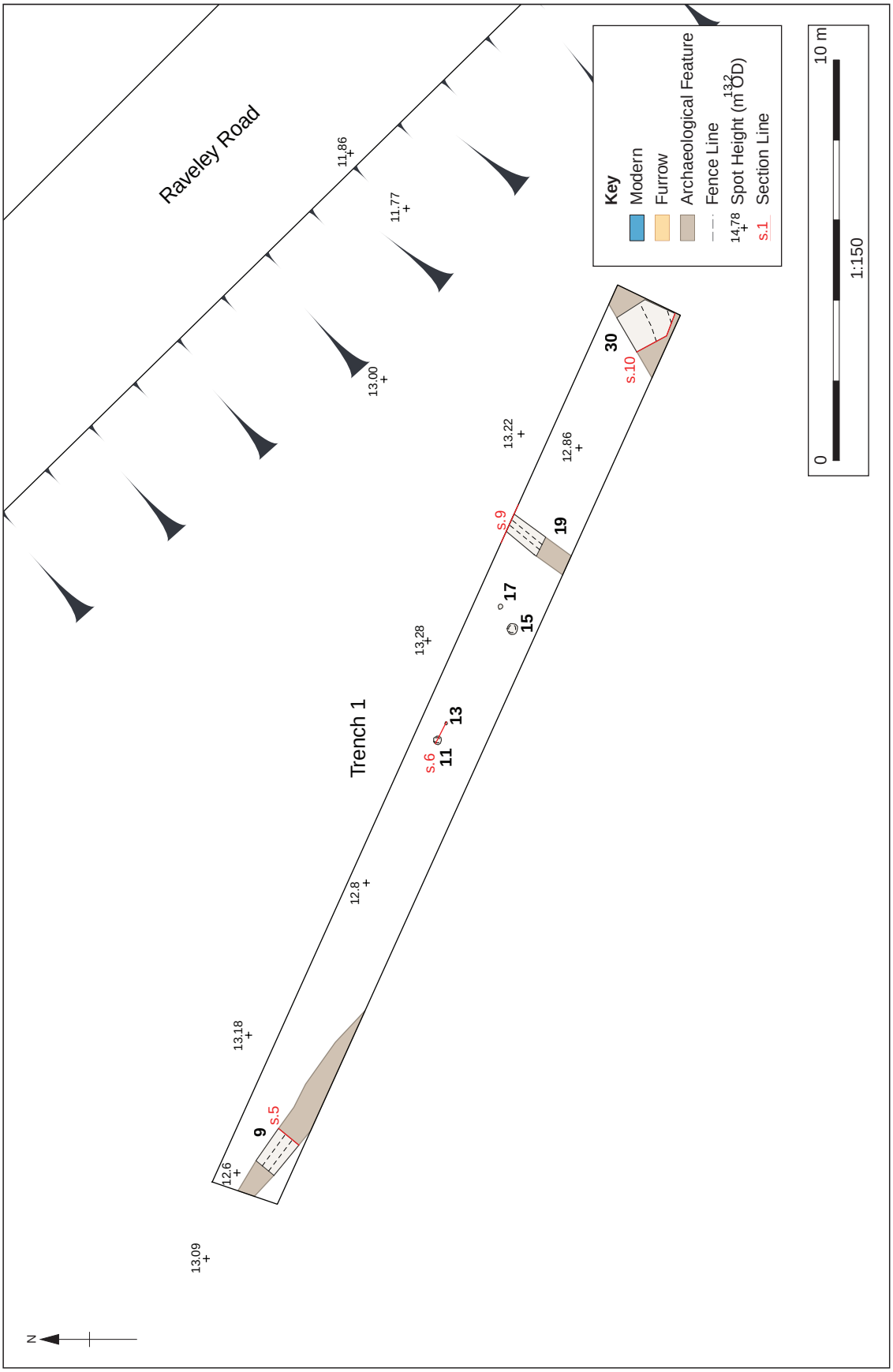

Figure 4: Trench 1

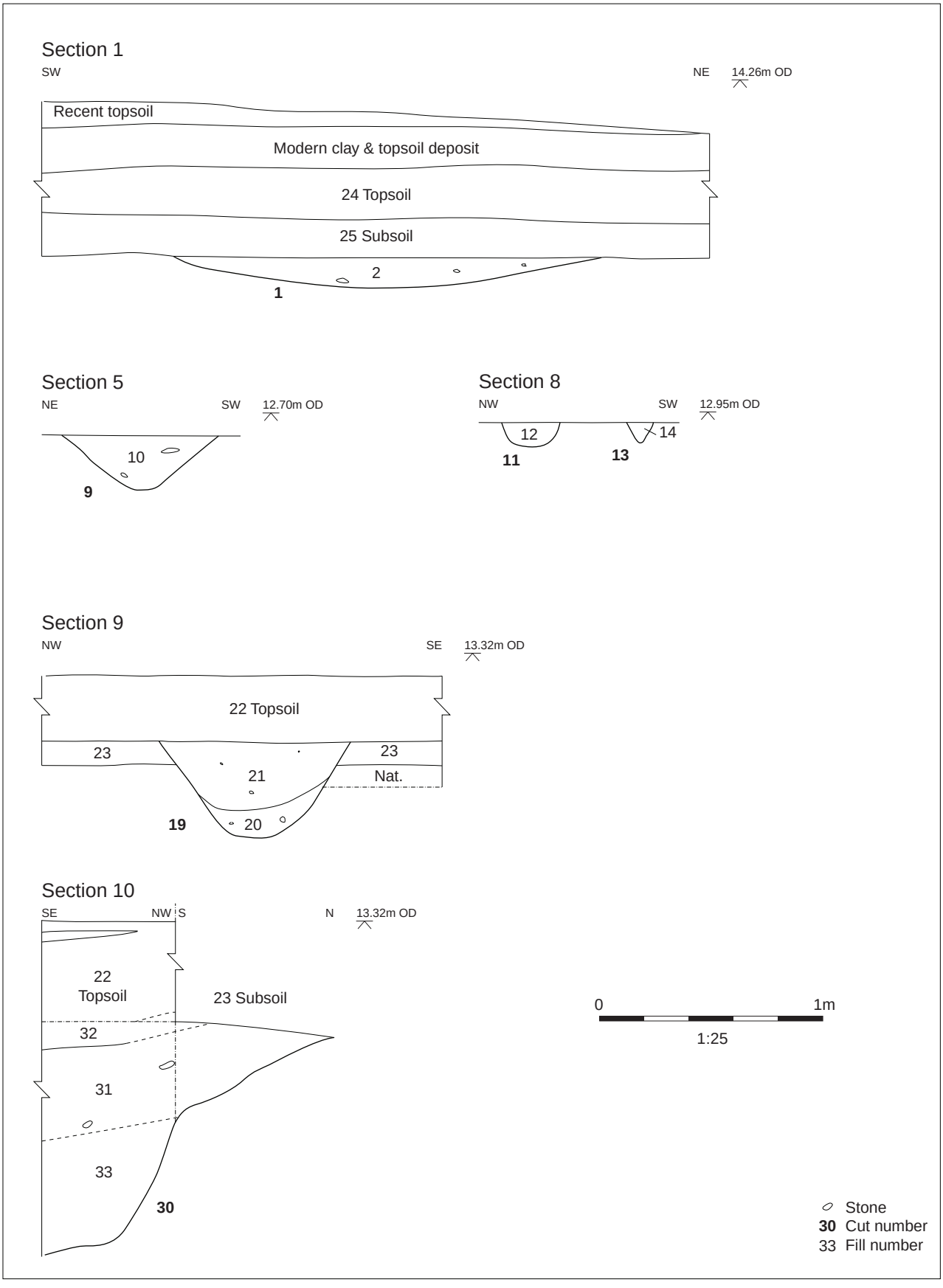

Figure 5: Section drawings

Plate 1: Northeastern site boundary, showing sunken way of Raveley Road and Trench 1

Plate 2: Ditch **30**, Trench 1, view southwest

Plate 3: Ditch **9**, Trench 1, view southeast

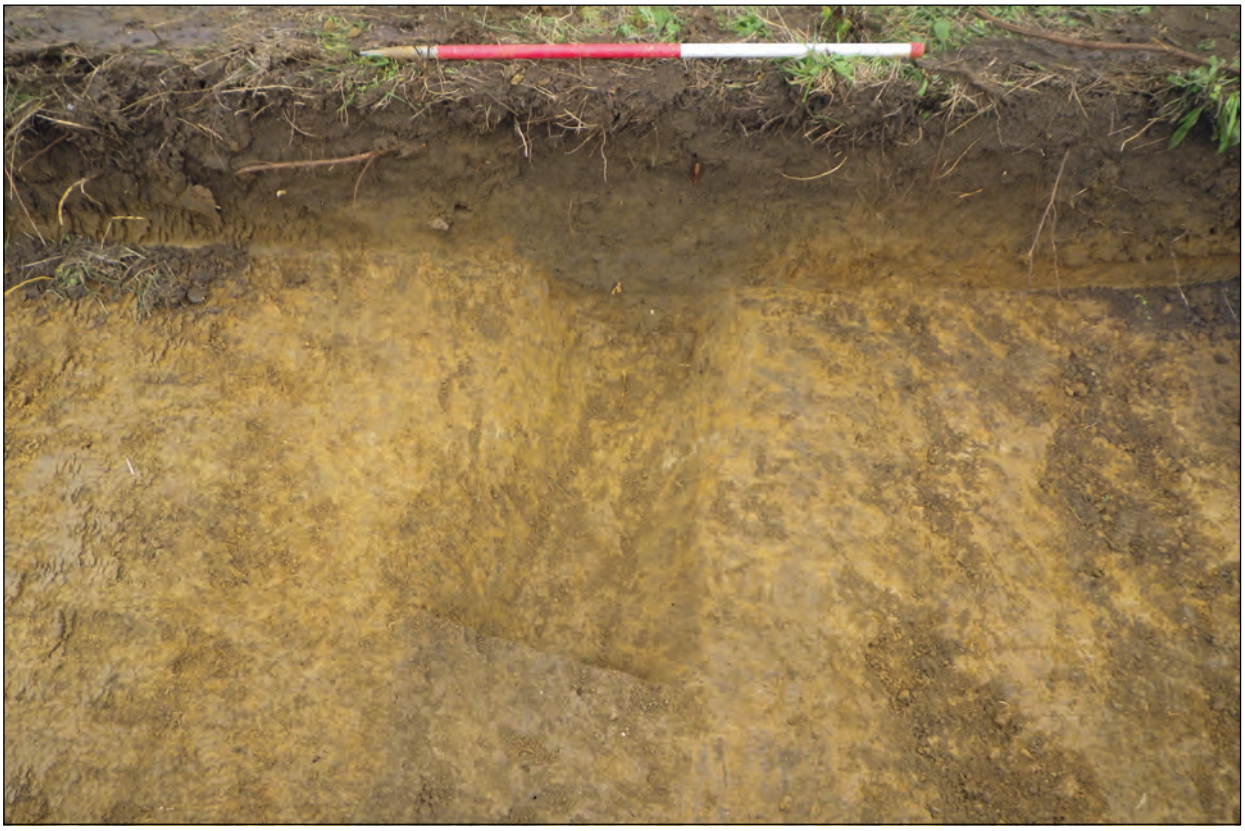

Plate 4: Ditch **19**, Trench 1, view northeast

Plate 5: Postholes (from left) **11**, **13**, **15** and **17**, Trench 1, view northeast

Plate 6: Trench 2, northeastern half, showing Furrows **7** (foreground) and **5** (against fence), view southwest

Plate 7: Trench 3, view northeast

Plate 8: Trench 4, view southeast

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