Witham Archaeology

A Report to Emmanuel Church, Parson Drove

October 2013

EMMANUEL CHURCH, PARSON DROVE, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

G Trimble

WA Report No.: 51 ♦ Event No. ECB3970 ♦ OASIS ID: withamar1- 161720

EMMANUEL CHURCH, PARSON DROVE, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

CHER Event No.: ECB 3970

Planning Application No.: F/YR13/0186/F

NGR: TF 3728 0857

OASIS ID: withamar1-161720

Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

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EMMANUEL CHURCH, PARSON DROVE, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

SUMMARY

A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken by Witham Archaeology during groundworks relating to the construction of a new extension and associated services at Emmanuel Church, Main Road, Parson Drove, in the Fenland District of Cambridgeshire. The work was commissioned by Morton and Hall Consulting Ltd on behalf of Emmanuel church to satisfy the requirements of a condition of planning permission imposed by Cambridgeshire County Council.

Several undated pits were recorded in the extension footings and the adjacent part of the associated services trench. Numerous pottery sherds ranging in date between the 15th and 17th centuries were recovered from subsoil deposits in the same area, along with an assemblage of animal bone. Taken together, the evidence suggests activity of a probable domestic nature dating to the late medieval/early post-medieval period.

A probable paleochannel was recorded in the extension footings. The channel would have been associated with the wider dendritic system of Flandrian river and stream channels which characterised the fenland landscape.

No human remains were encountered during the watching brief.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken by Witham Archaeology during groundworks relating to the construction of a single storey extension and the installation of related services at Emmanuel Church, Main Road, Parson Drove, Cambridgeshire.

The new extension, containing a lobby area and WC, is located on the west side of the church and measures 6 x 2m in area; a boiler house was demolished to make way for the structure. A new sewer, together with a gas supply to the extension was installed in a trench extending 8m west, to meet with a new manhole, and 54m north to meet with an existing cess pool. A trench to contain a new bulk gas storage tank, measuring 3.6m x 2.6m in area x 1.30m deep, was excavated to the north of the existing stable block. Attendance on site was provided on 17th and 18th July and 4th, 16th and 19th August 2013.

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2.0 SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY (see Figs. 1&2)

The village of Parson Drove in the parish of Parson Drove is situated 11km west of Wisbech in the administrative district of Fenland, Cambridgeshire, at NGR TF 3728 0857.

Parson Drove is located in the Cambridgeshire silt fen, in a landscape once characterised by a dendritic pattern of Flandrian river and stream channels or roddons. The modern village aligns at right angles to the pattern of ancient watercourses.

The church is located on flat ground on the north side of Main Street, set within a large graveyard extending mainly south and north of the church. Some graves occur in the narrow strips of land east and west of the church. The new extension abuts the west side of the church, with the associated

gas/sewer trench leading from the extension westward through a narrow area of the graveyard before turning north along a trackway which divides the churchyard from a property to the west.

The solid geology of the area is West Walton Formation and Ampthill Clay Formation (undifferentiated) Mudstone, formed approximately 156 to 161 million years ago in the Jurassic Period, in a local environment dominated by shallow seas. Superficial geology comprises Tidal Flat deposits of sand and silt formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period, in a local environment dominated by shorelines (British Geological Survey, Solid and Drift, Sheet 158).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The local dendritic pattern of Flandrian river and stream channels is interspersed with cropmarks indicative of Romano-British and medieval settlement in the area (Hall 1996). The site, along with most of Parson Drove, is situated slightly elevated ground following a roddon resulting from a major tributary of a mid Holocene precursor to the River Nene, the former course of which lies close by at Guyhirn. The linear plan of Parson Drove demonstrates a connection with the post reclamation planned landscape (Hall 1996).

Excavations conducted approximately 1km to the east of the current development revealed evidence for three phases of Roman rural settlement associated with salt production and livestock farming (Andrews 2006). Following a period of flooding, settlement in the area was re-established in the 12-14th century, and is represented by a system of field enclosures and features associated with a resumption of salt making. An archaeological evaluation in 2010, located close to the site excavated in 2006, uncovered further evidence of medieval field boundary ditches (Atkins 2010).

Emmanuel Church was built in 1872 in the Early English style. It is built of red brick with horizontal lines of black brick at varying levels in the elevations. It has a steeply pitched slate roof, a small sanctus bell turret, and a timber porch on the south side.

4.0 AIMS & OBJECTIVES

The principal objectives of the project, as set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation dated 10th May 2013, were to:

- *allow the preservation by record of any surviving archaeological deposits and artefacts exposed by the development groundwork within the constraints imposed by the contractor's working methods, programme and development design.*
- *produce a project archive for deposition with the appropriate museum together with a client report.*
- *provide information for accession to the County Historic Environment Record*.

5.0 METHODOLOGY

Excavations for the building foundations and services, carried out by 360° tracked excavator, were intensively monitored for archaeological features, deposits and artefacts. Five separate site visits were made, each timed to coincide with groundwork operations.

A photographic record in digital colour and 35mm black and white film details the subsurface geological horizons as well as the progress of groundwork operations. Section drawings were produced at scale 1:10, while written context descriptions were made for each unit of stratigraphy.

6.0 RESULTS

For ease of reference, the following account is presented on an area by area basis. The footprint of the new extension is designated Area A, the east-west element of the combined service trench Area B, the north-south extent of the service trench Area C and the trench for the new gas storage tank Area D.

6.1 Area A (see Figs. 3&4, Plates 1-6)

Trenches for the foundations of the new extension were excavated to depths of 1m and widths of 0.70m.

Natural mid orange and yellow sands (118) were recorded at a depth of 0.60m below the existing ground level.

Probable paleochannel [101]
A broad linear feature aligned southwest to northeast, probably a palaeochannel [101], had an approximate width of 5.70m and depth of at least 0.50m (extending below the base of the foundation trench). Although the complete width of the channel was visible in plan much of the northern side had been truncated by later pits and only the southern side was recorded in section. The part of the cut observed in section displayed a gentle slope, reflecting the oblique angle of the channel in relation to the section wall. In reality the side of the feature was probably steeper than seen in the section.

Seven deposits were recorded filling [101]. Fills (102), (103) and (104) on the south side of the feature probably correlate with (134), (135) and (136) on the north side but this could not be verified as the full extents of the deposits were not revealed in the excavations.

Light brown 'dirty' sands, (102) and (134) were the lowest deposits in the sequence. The visible part of (102) was 0.21m in depth, while (134), which was only seen in plan, measured 0.70m in width. Above (102) on the southern side of the feature was a layer of reddish brown fibrous peat material (103), 0.18m in depth, which probably corresponded to peaty layer (135) on the north side. The latter was 0.15m wide.

The peat (103) was overlain by light cream brown sandy silt (104), 0.12m thick. Although the extents of (104) were discernible in plan its limits were not clearly defined section. Deposit (104) can be correlated with (136), which was visible in plan on the north side of the feature, with a recorded width of 0.15m.

The uppermost fill (105), a light grey silt, measured approximately 3.25m wide and at least 0.50m deep (not revealed to full depth). Seven pottery sherds recovered from the higher levels of (105) have been dated to between the mid to late 16th century, which suggests that the channel survived as a shallow depression until this time.

Subsoil (119)
Subsoil (119) extended throughout Areas A, immediately overlying the natural sand (118). It measured an average of 0.30m in depth and was comprised of light to mid greyish brown fine sand. A total of 27 pottery sherds with a date range spanning the 16th and 17th centuries was recovered from the deposit, together with ten fragments of animal bone, two fragments of Roman Tegula and part of a Roman millstone grit quernstone. Most of the finds were concentrated in the northwest corner of Area A and may have derived from two pits, [110] and [111], discussed in more detail below.

Pits [110] and [111]
Two pits [110] and [111] were partially revealed, cut into natural at the northwest corner of the extension footings. The edges of the pits, which survived to shallow depths in the base of the foundation trench, were diffuse and difficult to define. Although further extents could not be defined in the overlying subsoil, the concentration of finds in the area suggests that they were present at a higher level but were not visible owing to the homogenising effects of faunal activity and root disturbance for which there was plentiful evidence. The artefact distribution might therefore reflect the original limits of the pits.

Cut [110] was circular in plan shape, its visible extent measuring 0.75m north-to-south and 0.30m east-to-west. It was filled by a single deposit of light brownish grey sandy silt (109), which produced no artefacts. The adjacent service trench increased in depth from east to west and was not therefore excavated to sufficient depth in the area of [110] to expose the western side of the cut.

Pit [111], located immediately northeast of Pit [110] measured 0.50m in maximum extent east to west and 0.35m in extent north to south. It was truncated on its east side by the construction trench [114] for church buttress (133) and (134). In section [111] had a depth of 0.26m. It was filled by a single deposit of light brownish grey silt (112).

Church wall foundation (127)
The foundations of the west wall of the church were partially exposed in the trench for footings on the south side of the extension. The construction trench [125] was at least 0.73m deep and 1.05m wide as measured from the face of the wall. The visible part of the foundations consisted of three stepped out courses of brick (127), standing 0.27m high and projecting by 0.15m from the main face of the wall, surmounted by brick foundations flush with the wall. The construction trench was filled by dark grey silty sand at least 0.11m deep (126), overlain by light yellowish grey sand 0.61m deep (128).

Buttress foundation (133)
The brick foundation of a buttress revealed on the north side of the extension was recorded in both section and plan. The stepped brick foundation (133) projected west from the church wall by a distance of 1.47m and south from the limit of excavation by 0.30m. Five courses of (133) were recorded but the full depth was not revealed. The foundation was built within cut [114] which extended a distance of 1.15m from the face of the buttress (134). The cut was filled by light creamy brown sand (115).

Electricity cable (132)
A live electricity cable (132) crossed the area of the new extension from north to south, running approximately parallel with the church wall. The cable was contained in a cut [130] which measured an average of 0.60m in depth and 0.40m in width.

6.2 Area B (Figs 5&6, Plates 7&8)

Area B represents the east-west section of the service trench, extending between the new extension and a turn to the north. The trench was excavated to a depth of 1.00m and a width of 0.45m.

Within Area B natural mid yellow and orange sands (118) were encountered at a depth of 0.80m below the present ground level.

Subsoil (119)
The subsoil (119) in Area B was considerable deeper than in Area A, having a maximum depth of 0.58.

Pit [123]
The only feature identified in Area B was a probable pit [123] recorded in both plan and section. Much of the feature was destroyed during excavations for a manhole to house the sewer settling tank and pump, carried out to an approximate depth of 2.50m. Owing to the risk of loose sands collapsing into the trench no attempt was made to excavate the surviving portion of the feature, which measured 0.45m north to south and 0.65m east to west, with a depth of at least 0.27m. The cut was faintly visible in the lower part of the subsoil, which suggests that it might originally have been cut from a higher level. The pit was filled by mid brown silty sand (124).

6.3 Area C (Figs 3&6, Plates 9-12)

Area C represents the south-to-north section of the service trench, extending between Area B and the trench for the new gas tank (see Fig. 3). The soil profile was identical to that recorded in Areas A and B with natural sands (118) encountered at an average depth of 0.70m below the present ground surface (Fig. 6, Sections 5, 6 & 7). The sands were overlain by subsoil (119) averaging 0.50m in depth.

Above (119) the modern trackway was represented in the southern part of Area C by two layers of gravel (120) and (122), separated by (121), a layer of broken up tarmac (see Fig. 6, Section 5). Each

deposit measured around 0.05m – 0.10m in depth. The surfaces in the central (Fig. 6 Section 6) and northern (Fig. 6 Section 7) parts of Area C were represented by a lower layer of orange brown sand and gravel (133) which measured 0.10m in depth and an upper layer of gravel (134) which measured 0.10m in depth.

6.4 Area D (Figs 3&7, Plates 13-14)

The trench to house the new gas storage tank, located immediately north of the now disused stable block, was designated Area D. It measured 3.6m in length north-to-south and 2.6m in width east-to-west and was excavated to a depth of 1.25m. Although the soil profile recorded in Area D was similar to that encountered elsewhere on the site there was a greater depth of subsoil (119). Natural sands (118) were recorded at a depth of 0.90m below the present ground surface whilst the overlying subsoil (119) had a depth averaging around 0.63m. The subsoil was overlain by topsoil (106) which had a depth of 0.27m. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were recorded in the trench.

7.0 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION

As a result of the watching brief three pits were recorded, two in Area A, at the northwest corner of the extension, [110] and [111], and one, [123], in the east-west section of the service trench (Area B). Owing to an absence of datable artefacts from the fills it was not possible to date the pits. However, a considerable quantity of pottery, together with animal bone, recovered from subsoil (119) in the same areas suggests domestic activity during the 16th to 17th century. In the early post-medieval period properties may have fronted onto the line of Main Road, with the pits in Areas A and B resulting from refuse disposal in areas to the rear.

Two sherds of Roman tegula and a fragment of quernstone occurring residually in later features testify to Roman activity in the locality and it is feasible that some of the undated features date to this period. However, the low density of artefacts suggests that the area lay at the periphery of settlement. Previous archaeological interventions in Parson Drove have demonstrated intensive Roman domestic and agricultural activity in the area around The Butchers Arms located around 1km east of the present site.

In view of the density of finds in Areas A and B, the complete absence of features and finds from the north-south section of the service trench (Area C) is striking and might reflect long standing use of the track, which may have run between neighbouring properties to provide access to land at the rear as it still does today. A similar absence of features and artefacts in the trench for the gas tank (Area D) might indicate that the area lay beyond the focus of domestic activity concentrated along Main Road.

The probable palaeochannel in Area A is consistent with the pattern of pre-reclamation dendritic stream channels and roddens which characterised the fenland landscape around Parson Drove.

8.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author of this report would like to thank Mr Christopher Cox, Emmanuel Church for his interest and support in ensuring the successful, completion of the project. Thanks are also due to the groundwork contractor Mr Sam Pegg for cooperation extended during fieldwork.

9.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Atkins, R., 2010	*Roman and medieval remains to the south of the Butchers Arms, Main Road, Parson Drove, near Wisbech, Cambridgeshire*. Oxford Archaeology East, Unpublished Report No 1168.
Hall, D., 1996	*The Fenland Project Number 10: Cambridgeshire Survey, Isle of Ely and Wisbech*, E. Anglian Archaeol. 79

10.0 PROJECT/ ARCHIVE DETAILS

10.1 Project Details

CHER EVENT NO.: ECB 3970

PLANNING APPLICATION NO.: F/YR13/0186/F

FIELD OFFICER: Gary Trimble

NGR: TF 3728 0857

CIVIL PARISH: Parson Drove

DATE OF INTERVENTION: 17th and 18th July 2013 and 4th, 16th and 19th August 2013.

TYPE OF INTERVENTION: Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

UNDERTAKEN FOR: Emmanuel Church, Parson Drove

10.2 Archive Details

PRESENT LOCATION: Witham Archaeology, Unit 6, Sleaford Station Business Centre, Station Road, Sleaford, Lincolnshire, NG34 7RG

FINAL LOCATION: Cambridgeshire Archaeological Store

MUSEUM ACCESSION No.: TBC

ACCESSION DATE: January 2014

The Site Archive Comprises:

Context Records	37
Section Drawings at Scale 1:10	8
Plan Drawings	2
Site Report	1
Day sheet	5

It is intended that transfer of the archive in accordance with current published requirements will be undertaken following completion of this project.

COLOUR PLATES

Plate 1: View showing excavation of Area A extension footings, facing east.

Plate 2: View showing excavation of Area A extension footings, facing southeast.

Plate 3: View of Area A as excavated, foundation and paleochannel [101], facing north.

Plate 4: View of Section 3, facing north with 2 x 1m scales.

Plate 5: View of Section 2, facing north with 1m scale.

Plate 6: View showing buttress foundation [133],. facing northeast.

Plate 7: View showing Area B, gas/sewer trench as excavated, facing east.

Plate 8. View showing Pit [123]. Scale 1m.

Plate 9: View showing Area C, gas/sewer trench, as excavated, facing north.

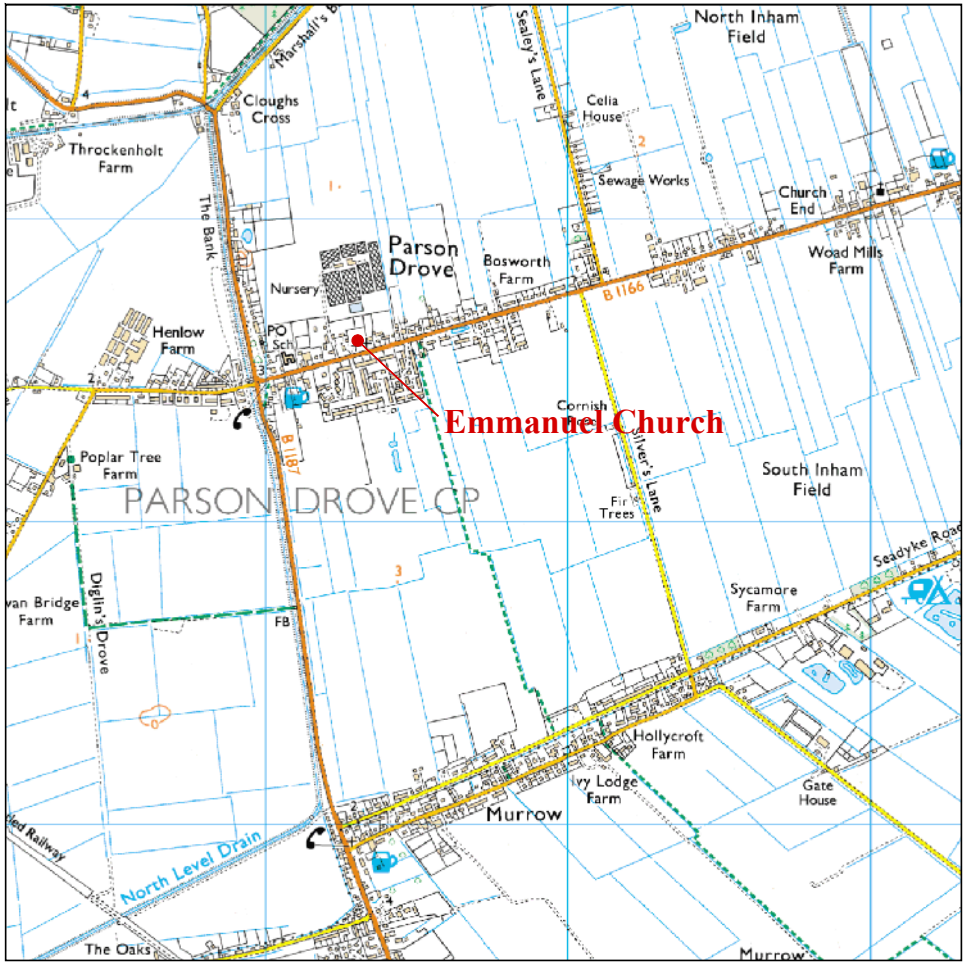
Plate 10: View showing Area C as excavated, facing south.

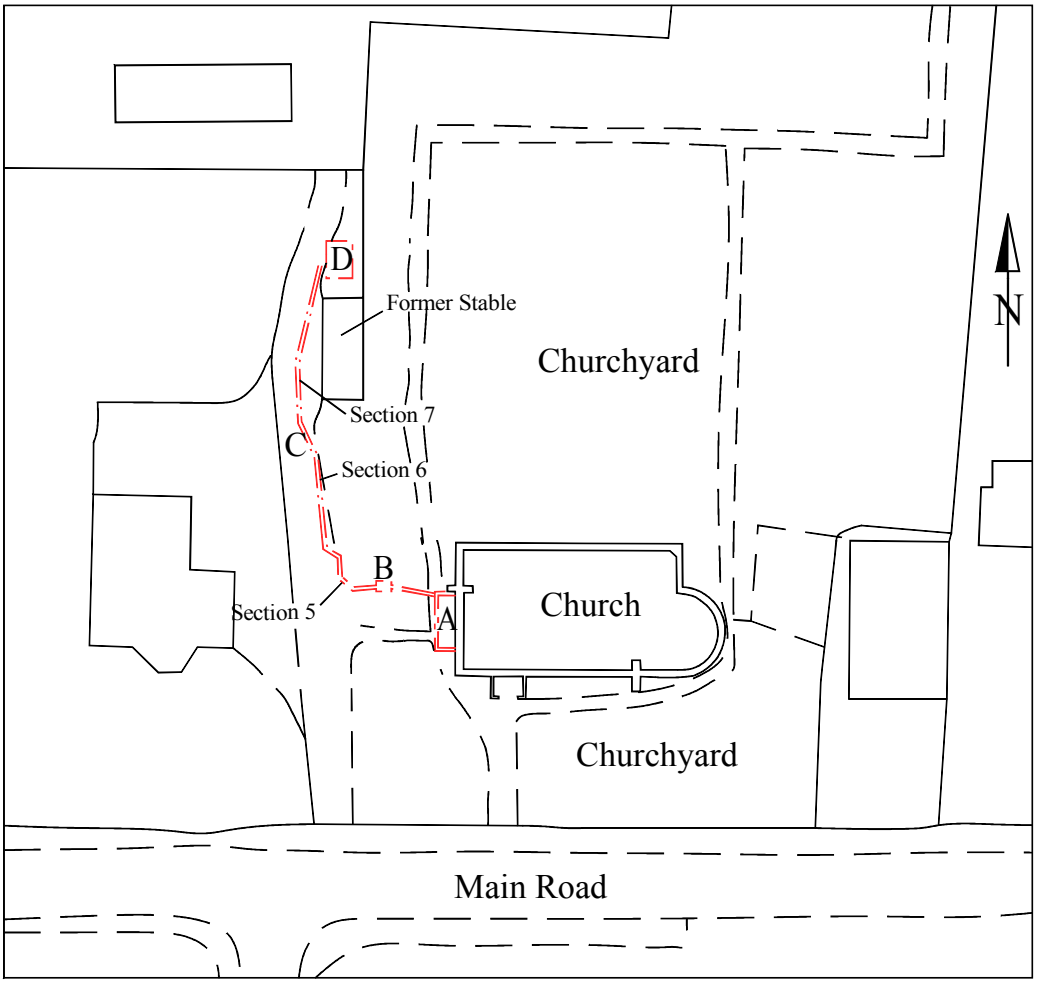
Plate 11: View of Section 6 in Area C, gas/sewer trench, facing east with 1m scale.

Plate 12: View of Section 7 in Area C, gas/sewer trench, facing east with 1m scale.

Plate 13: View showing excavation of Area D, gas tank holding trench, facing northeast.

Plate 14: View of Section 8 in Area D, gas tank holding trench, facing west with 1m scale.





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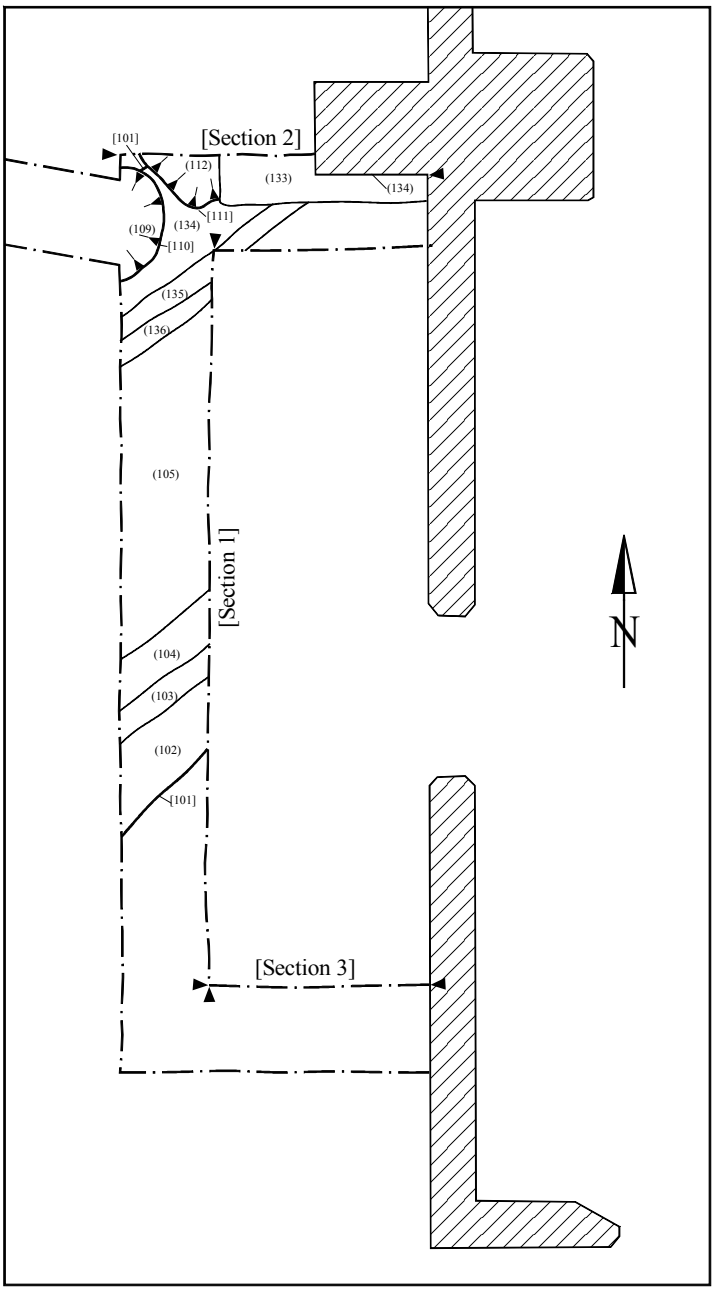
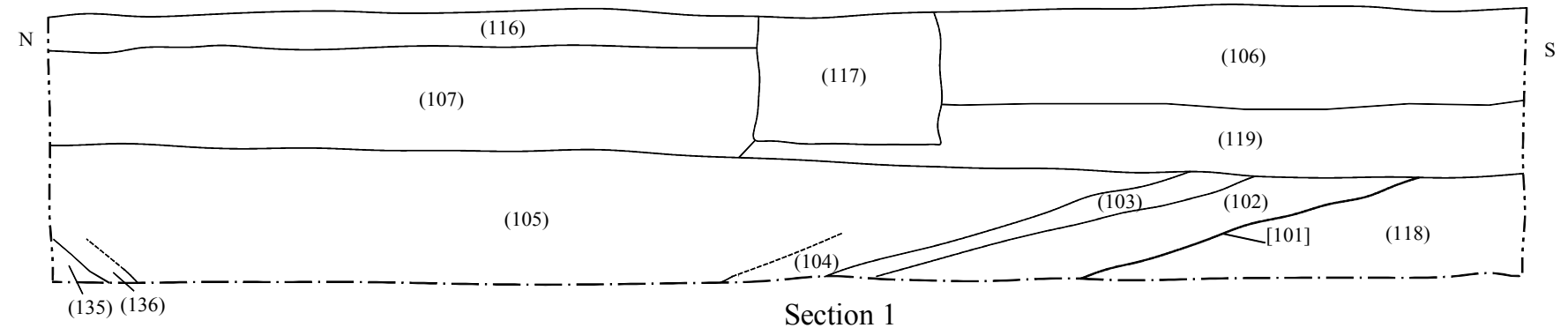
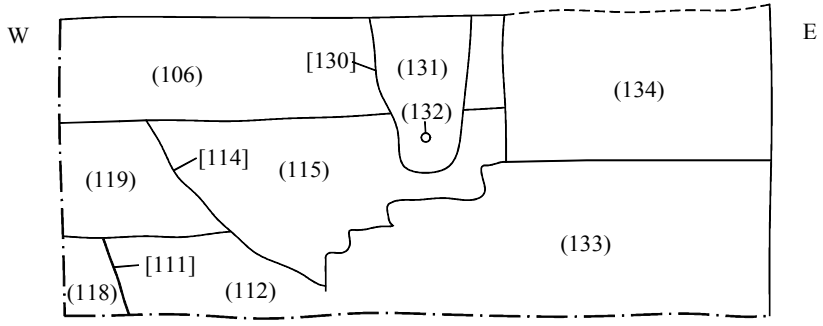
Witham Archaeology Site Location Plan Scale 1: 750 Fig. 2



Witham Archaeology Plan Showing Features in Area A Scale 1: 50 Fig. 3



Section 1



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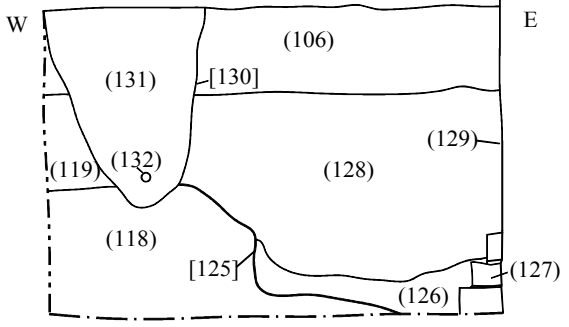

Section 3

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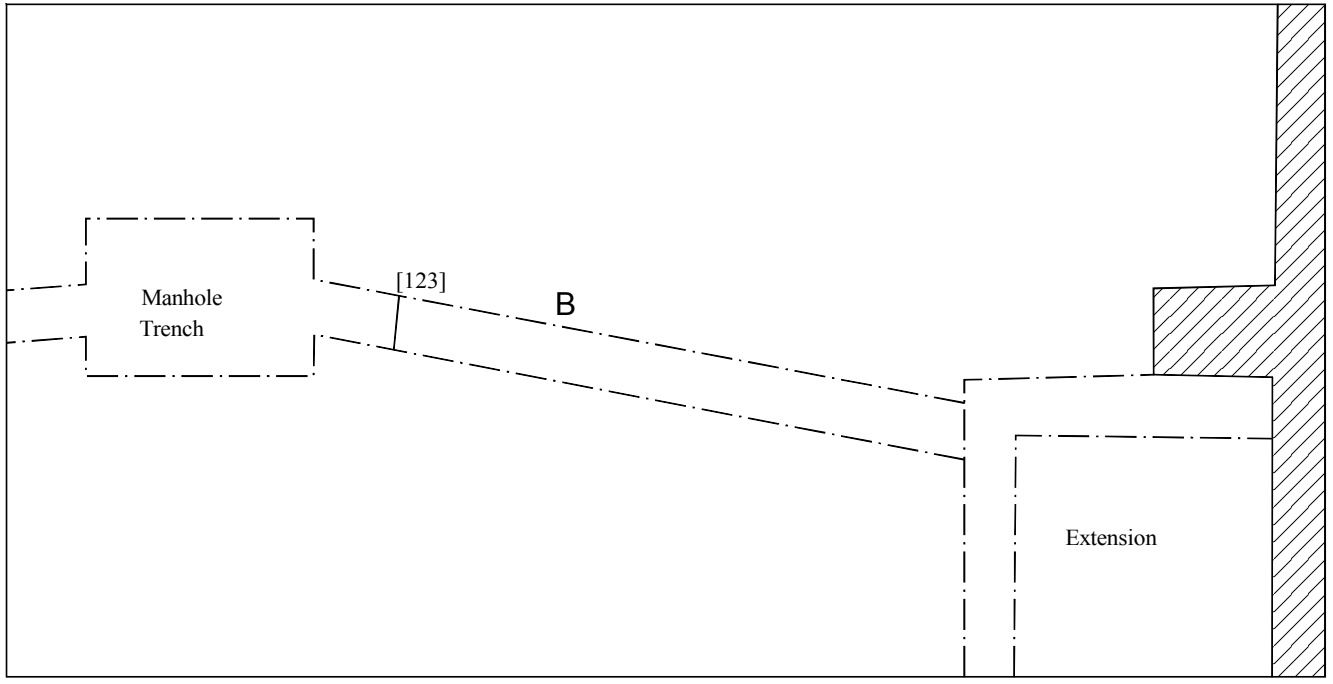
Area A Section Drawings Scale 1: 25

Fig. 4



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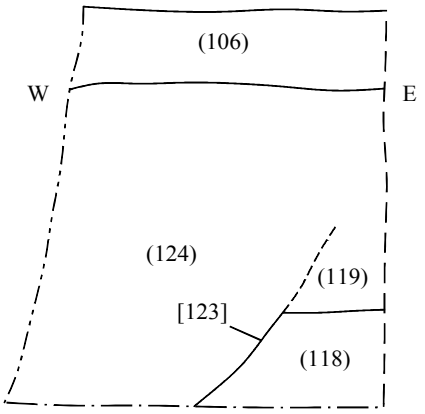
Plan Showing Area B Scale 1:50

Fig. 5



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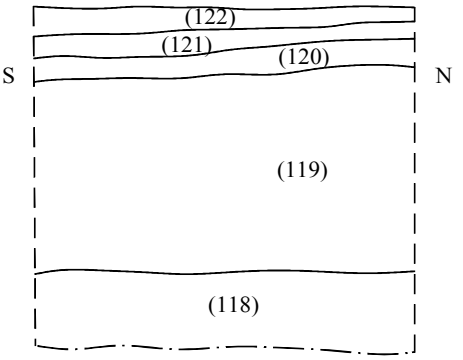

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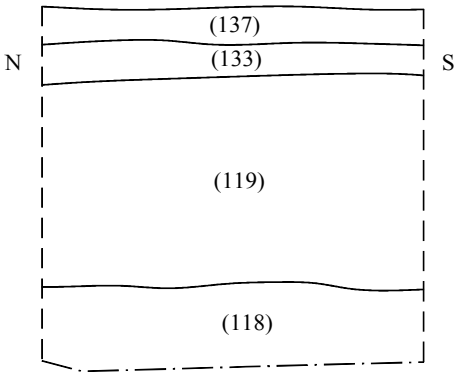

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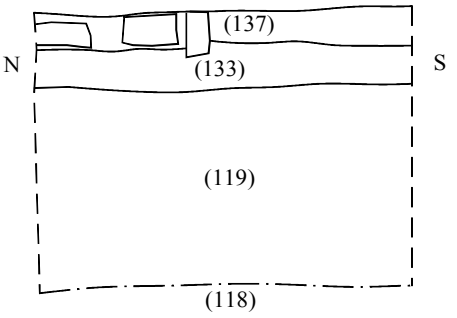

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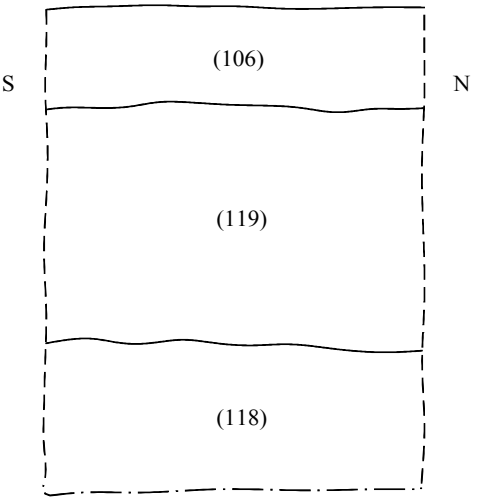

Section 8

APPENDIX A - CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context	*Interpretation*	*Description*
101	'Cut'	Relic stream channel
102	Fill of [101]	Light brown clean sand
103	Fill of [101]	Reddish brown fibrous peat
104	Fill of [101]	Light creamy brown sandy silt
105	Fill of [101]	Light grey silt
106	Topsoil	Mid grey silty sand
107	Make up deposit for concrete floor of demolished mower store	Mid grey sand with modern ceramic building material
108	Unstratified finds	
109	Fill of Pit [110]	light brownish grey sandy silt
110	Cut	Pit
111	Cut	Pit
112	Fill of Pit [111]	Light brownish grey sandy silt
113	Void Number	
114	Cut	Construction cut for church buttress
115	Fill of [114]	Light creamy brown sand
116	Concrete floor	Floor of now demolished mower store
117	Concrete foundation	Concrete foundation for demolished mower store
118	Natural deposits	Mid orange and yellow fine sand
119	Subsoil	light to mid greyish brown fine sand
120	Surface for trackway	Gravel
121	Levelling material for trackway	Crumbled and compacted lumps of tarmac
122	Surface for trackway	Gravel
123	Cut	Cut of pit
124	Fill of [123]	Mid brown silty sand
125	Cut	Construction cut for church
126	Primary fill of [125]	Dark grey silty sand
127	Church foundation	Brick built foundation for church
128	Upper fill of [125]	Light yellow grey sand
129	Church wall	Brick built church wall
130	Cut	Cut of electricity cable trench
131	Fill of [130]	Mid grey silty sand
132	Electricity cable	
133	Surface for trackway	gravel
134	Fill of [101]	Light brown clean sand
135	Fill of [101]	Reddish brown fibrous peat
136	Fill of [101]	Light creamy brown sandy silt
137	Surface for trackway	Brown sand and gravel

APPENDIX B – FINDS AND ARCHIVE CATALOGUES

POST ROMAN POTTERY
By Alex Beeby

Introduction
All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001). The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005), which can also be used to record material from surrounding counties. A total of 48 sherds from 33 vessels, weighing 1325 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology
The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Archive Catalogue 1, with a summary of pottery types shown in Table 1 below. The pottery ranges in date from the Medieval to the Post Medieval period.

Condition
The pottery is in a fresh condition and the assemblage includes a large number of substantially sized pieces and vessels represented by multiple sherds. The average sherd weight is high at 28 grams. A total of five vessels are classed as burnt or sooted, given the type of vessels represented here, these effects are probably from post use rubbish disposal rather than domestic usage over a hearth.

Results
Table 1, Summary of the Post Roman Pottery

Period	Cname	Full Name	Earliest Date	Latest Date	NoS	NoV	W(g)
Medieval	BOUA	Bourne-Type Fabrics A, B, C, E, F and G	1150	1400	1	1	13
Medieval	GRIMT	Grimston-Type ware	1200	1550	2	1	161
Medieval to Post Medieval	BOU	Bourne D ware	1350	1650	8	5	306
Medieval to Post Medieval	MP	Midlands Purple ware	1380	1600	1	1	16
Post Medieval	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	1500	1650	20	10	477
Post Medieval	PMED	Post-Medieval Red Earthenwares	1500	1800	1	1	18
Post Medieval	BERTH	Brown Glazed Earthenware	1550	1800	10	10	232
Post Medieval	MY	Midlands Yellow ware	1550	1650	2	1	26
Post Medieval	RGRE	Reduced Glazed Red Earthenware	1550	1750	1	1	59
Post Medieval	SLIP	Unidentified Slipware	1600	1750	1	1	10
Post Medieval	STSL	Staffordshire Type Slipware	1650	1780	1	1	7
				Total	**48**	**33**	**1325**

Provenance
Pottery was recovered from relic stream channel [101] and subsoil (119). Unstratified pieces from either the top or subsoil on the site were labelled with context number (108).

Range
There is a good range of broadly contemporary Post Medieval, domestic pottery types. Glazed Red Earthenwares (GRE) and Brown Earthenwares (BERTH) make up the bulk of the assemblage. These closely related ceramic types account for 60% of the total number of vessels, with 10 recorded in each fabric. Medieval types, including Bourne Medieval ware (BOU) and Grimston Ware (GRIMT) are either residual or unstratified.

Channel [101]
This feature produced seven sherds from five vessels. The presence of fragments of Midlands Yellow ware (MY), Midlands Purple ware (MP) and Bourne 'D' ware (BOU) strongly suggest a 16th to mid 17th century date for this feature, probably mid to late 16th.

Subsoil (119)
This layer yielded 27 sherds from 18 vessels. The group is almost exclusively comprised of Red Earthenware types including Glazed Red Earthenware (GRE) and Brown Earthenwares (BERTH). A single piece of Staffordshire Type Slipware (STSL) is the only exception. The BERTH vessels here have rich orange brown to amber glazes, rather than the treacly darker brown type often, although not exclusively, found on later 17th to 18th century vessels in this area. Form types recorded include a handled jar, a handled jar, bowl or curfew a jug or tankard and at least two bowls. Glazed Red Earthenware forms include a storage jar, with frilled decoration, a bowl with Copper Bichrome glazing and jug or tankard. The forms and decorative elements recorded are closely paralleled with 16th and 17th century vessels from Norwich (Jennings, 1981), and a Norfolk source from at least some of this material is likely.

Unstratified (108)
Further material of a similar type to that from [101] and (108) is unstratified.

Potential
The pottery should be retained as part of the site archive. The material is stable and should pose no problems for long term storage.

Summary
An interesting small, but fresh, pottery assemblage, most of which is 16th to 17th century in date, was recovered during the archaeological investigation on the site. The material is domestic in nature.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL
By Alex Beeby

Introduction
All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (2002). A total of two fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 197 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology
The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 2 below.

Condition
The material is fragmentary but not overly abraded.

Results
Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	NoF	W(g)	Description	Date
119	TEG	Roman Tegula	Oxidised; fine; mica	1	100	Unusual; thin 15mm; clear warp and weft marks; no bedding; flange Type 17	Roman
119	TEG	Roman Tegula	Oxidised; fine; mica	1	97	Unusual; 19mm thick; stone in impression in base but not sanded; knife trimmed; flange Type 17	Roman

Provenance
The ceramic building material was recovered from subsoil layer (119).
Range
There are two fragments from two separate Tegula roofing tiles of Roman date. These pieces are atypical of the type, they are unusually thin and the bases are unsanded. One piece has a clear warp and weft impression from the fabric use during the manufacture of the tile, imprinted on the basal surface.

Potential
The ceramic building material should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long term storage.

Summary
Two pieces of Roman tile were recovered from the subsoil (119).

FAUNAL REMAINS
By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction
A total of 16 (733g) fragments of animal bone were recovered from stratified contexts.

Methodology
The faunal remains were laid out in context order and reference made to published catalogues (e.g. Schmid 1972; Hillson 2003). All the animal remains were counted and weighed, and where possible identified to species, element and side. Also fusion data, butchery marks, gnawing, burning and pathological changes were noted when present. Ribs and vertebrae were only recorded to species when they were substantially complete and could accurately be identified. Undiagnostic bones were recorded as micro (mouse size), small (rabbit size), medium (sheep size) or large (cattle size).

The condition of the bone was graded using the criteria stipulated by Lyman (1996). Grade 0 being the best preserved bone and grade 5 indicating that the bone had suffered such structural and attritional damage as to make it unrecognisable.

Provenance
The bone was recovered from a subsoil (119), and as unstratified material.

Condition
The overall condition of the remains was good to moderate, averaging at grades 2-3 on the Lyman Criteria (1996).

Results
Table 3, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	No.	W (g)	Comments
108	cattle	mandible	L	1	245	incl. 1 molar
	cattle	femur	-	2 (join)	134	
	cattle	radius	-	1	72	
	cattle	ulna	-	1	15	2 knife marks
	large mammal	vertebra	-	1	83	
	large mammal	tibia	-	1	38	
119	horse	2nd phalange	-	1	40	
	large mammal	scapula	-	1	27	
	large mammal	rib	-	1	6	
	large mammal	long bone	-	2	34	
	large mammal	skull	-	1	7	
	pig	maxilla	-	1	19	incl. 2 molars
	medium mammal	radius	-	1	11	
	bird	tarsometatarsus	-	1	2	chicken

Summary
As a small assemblage it falls below the threshold of *c*. 300 bones needed for meaningful analysis, and also invites little comment. Cattle, horse, pig and chicken were identified suggesting the bone is butchery waste, further evidenced by 2 parallel cut marks on one bone. The cattle from (108) are large and may represent post-medieval improved livestock. The horse phalange shows some bone modification in keeping with use for traction.

The bone should be retained as part of the site archive and is suitable for that purpose.

CLAY PIPE
By Gary Taylor

Introduction
Analysis of the clay pipes followed the guidance published by Davey (1981) and the material is detailed in the accompanying table.

Condition
The clay pipe is in good condition and presents no problems for long-term archive storage.

Results
Table 4, Clay Pipes

Context no.	Bore diameter /64"					NoF	W(g)	Comments	Date
	8	7	6	5	4				
119			1			1	6	stem with part of heel attached, burnt	17th-18th century

Provenance
The clay pipe was recovered from the subsoil.

Range
A single clay pipe stem of probable late 17th-early 18th century date was recovered.

Potential
Other than providing dating evidence the clay pipe is of limited potential.

OTHER FINDS
By Gary Taylor

Introduction
A single other find weighing was recovered.

Condition
The other find is in good condition.

Results
Table 5, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
105	stone	millstone grit quern, upper stone	1	1972	Roman

Provenance
The other find was recovered from the upper fill of a palaeochannel.

Range
A single piece of stone was recovered. This is a little less than a quarter of a hand quern upper stone. It has a worn concave lower face and part of the central hopper hole survives. It is similar to other Roman-period millstone grit querns found at the Iron Age and Roman settlement of Baldock in Hertfordshire (Foster 1986, fig 79, nos. 801).

Potential
The other find is of moderate potential. It indicates food processing (grinding) in the vicinity. Perhaps more significantly, an item of this size, almost 2kg ($4^1/_2$ lbs), is unlikely to have moved far from the location of its final use in the Roman period, and hence suggests Roman-British settlement activity near to the site.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 6 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 6, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
105	16th-M17th	Mid to late 16th most likely
119	M17th-18th	17th-18th century based on 1 clay pipe

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
TR	Trench
UHJ	Upper Handle Join
W (g)	Weight (grams)

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ARCHIVE CATALOGUES

Archive catalogue 1, Post Roman Pottery

Cxt	Cname	Sub Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Decoration	Part	Description	Date

Cxt	Cname	Sub Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Decoration	Part	Description	Date
105	BOU	Smooth	Jug	1	1	42		BS	Misfired thick dark yellow glaze; oolite	
105	BOU	Smooth	Jug	2	1	1		BS	Cooper glaze; sooted base	15th-16th
105	BOUA	B/C	Bowl	1	1	13		Rim	'Ginger' jar type; residual	
105	MP		?	1	1	16	Scored wavy line	BS	Burnt	15th-16th
105	MY		Jug	2	1	26		BSS	Partially reduced over break; black internal deposit; misfired or burnt glaze	M16th-M17th
108	BOU	Slightly sandy +Ca	Jar	2	1	122		Rim ;base	Deep hollow everted rim; copper glaze	15th-16th
108	BERTH		?	1	1	2		BS		
108	BERTH		Drinking Vessel	1	1	13		Base		M16th-17th
108	BERTH		Jug or Drinking Vessel	1	1	17		BS		M16th-17th
108	BERTH		Jar or Bowl	1	1	22		Base	Sooted	
108	GRE		Bowl	2	1	41		Rim	Thick everted rim with groove along top; burnt	
108	RGRE		Closed	1	1	59		Base		
108	BOU	Slightly sandy +Ca	Jug or Jar	2	1	22		Rim	Rim; BS; thick white surface treatment; warped rim or pouring spout; rim everted with groove along top	15th-16th
108	BOU	Smooth	Jug	1	1	119		Rim with UHJ	Rim everted with groove along top; strap handle with double ridge	15th-16th
108	GRIMT		Jug	2	1	161		Handle; BS	Oval handle with slight central grooving; handle stabbed; misfired glaze	
119	BERTH		Bowl	1	1	13		BS	Abraded	
119	BERTH		Handled Jar	1	1	1		Handle	Oval handle; horizontal across rather than vertical	
119	SLIP	BERTH	Jar or Bowl	1	1	10	White slip on orange	BS		16th-17th
119	GRE	Cu Bichrome	Bowl	1	1	19		Rim	Long everted rim	
119	GRE		Bowl	1	1	25		Base		
119	BERTH	GRE	Jug or Tankard	1	1	35		Rim	Upright rim	16th-17th
119	GRE		Storage jar	1	1	26	Thick frilling below rim	BS	See Jennings, 1981; fig 174	
119	GRE		Closed	3	1	48		BSS	Crazed glaze	

Cxt	Cname	Sub Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Decoration	Part	Description	Date
119	GRE		Jug or Jar	1	1	28		Rim	Flanged rim	
119	BERTH		Bowl	1	1	99		BS		
119	BERTH		?	1	1	11		BS	Abraded	
119	BERTH		Handled Jar, Bowl or Curfew	1	1	19		Handle	Oval handle	
119	GRE		Bowl	1	1	24		Rim	Hammerhead rim	
119	GRE	BOU	Small Closed	1	1	4		Rim	Curved rim; salt wash	
119	PMED		Bowl	1	1	18		Rim	Flanged rim	
119	GRE		?	1	1	14		Base	Abraded; soot over break	
119	STSL		Press Moulded Dish	1	1	7	Trailed brown on yellow	Rim		M17th-18th
119	GRE		Jar	8	1	248		Rims; BSS; Base	Everted rim with groove along top; Cordon below rim; Fresh	

APPENDIX C

OASIS FORM

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

OASIS ID: withamar1-161720

Project details

Project name	A Watching Brief at Emmanuel Church, Parson Drove, Cambrideshire
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Witham Archaeology during groundworks relating to the construction of an extension comprising a new lobby area and WC at Emmanuel Church, Parson Drove, in the Fenland District of Cambridgeshire. Archaeological features recorded during the Watching Brief took the form of several undated pits. Numerous pottery sherds ranging in date between the 15th and 17th centuries were recovered from the subsoil deposits in the same areas along with an assemblage of animal bone. Taken together, the evidence suggests activity of a probable domestic nature in this location in the late medieval/early post- medieval period. Evidence for a paleochannel was recorded. The channel would have been associated with the wider dendritic system of Flandrian river and stream channels which characterised the fenland landscape at this time. No human remains were encountered during the watching brief.
Project dates	Start: 17-07-2013 End: 19-08-2013
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ECB3970 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 4 - Churchyard
Current Land use	Other 11 - Thoroughfare
Monument type	RUBBISH PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ROTARY QUERN Roman
Significant Finds	TEGULA Roman
Investigation type	"'Watching Brief'"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE FENLAND PARSON DROVE Emmanuel Church, Parson Drove, Cambridgeshire
Postcode	PE13 4PS
Study area	40.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TF 3728 0857 52 0 52 39 25 N 000 01 47 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Witham Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Russell Trimble
Project director/manager	Gary Trimble
Project supervisor	Gary Trimble
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Store
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Store
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Store
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Emmanuel Church, Parson Drove, Cambridgeshire
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Trimble, G.
Other bibliographic details	Report No. 51

Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	Witham Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Sleaford
Description	A4, Comb-bound

Entered by	Russell Trimble (russell.trimble@withamarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	31 October 2013

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