

**POND FARM, 23 THE GREEN,
ELTISLEY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE:**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING
AND RECORDING**

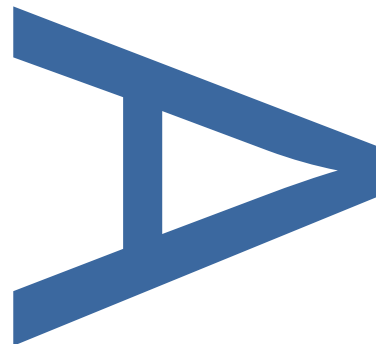
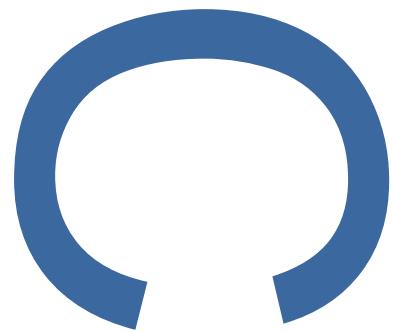
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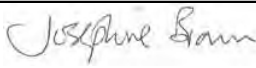

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

POND FARM, 23 THE GREEN, ELTISLEY,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

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Pond Farm, 23 The Green, Eltisley, Cambridgeshire

Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

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ABSTRACT

This report describes the results of archaeological monitoring and recording carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology at Pond Farm, 23 The Green, Eltisley, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 2727 5970) between the 24th and 25th July 2017. The archaeological work was commissioned by Heritage Conservatories on behalf of Mr and Mrs Couch in advance of the demolition of an existing single-storey rear extension and its replacement with a new single-storey kitchen-diner extension. The aims of the work were to record and characterise any archaeological deposits within the development area and to ensure that the conditions of Historic England Scheduled Monument Consent (ref: S00161921) were adhered to.

The site is located within a nationally important Scheduled moat of medieval date (Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) no. 01143; SAM 33273; National Heritage List for England reference 1019176). The existing Pond Farmhouse is of late-15th- to early-16th-century date and is a Grade II listed building (DCB5025).

Monitoring of the excavation of seven footings for the new extension identified a series of three 'made ground' deposits of post-medieval date. A residual but 'fresh' and non-abraded sherd of St Neots ware pottery indicates some late Saxon to early medieval (late-9th- to early-12th-century) occupation on the site. A possible medieval 'made ground' or occupation layer was also identified at a depth of c. 0.70m+ below existing ground level, though no datable material was present. The monitoring also provided an opportunity to record some of the Tudor brickwork of the main house.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on land at Pond Farm, 23 The Green, Eltisley, Cambridgeshire (centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 2727 5970) between the 24th and 25th July 2017 (Figures 1 and 2).
- 1.2 The archaeological work was commissioned by Alan Hooker of Heritage Conservatories on behalf of Mr and Mrs Couch, in advance of the demolition of a single-storey rear extension and its replacement with a larger single-storey kitchen-diner, attached to the rear of the existing late-15th- to early-16th-century farmhouse (Figure 2).
- 1.3 The monitoring was carried out in accordance with a Brief (Stewart 2017) and Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Woolhouse 2017). Due to the site's location within a Scheduled medieval moat (SAM 33273; National Heritage List for England reference 1019176; Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) no. 01143; Plate 4) and adjoining a Grade II Listed building (DCB5025; Plates 2 and 3), the monitoring also conformed to the requirements of a Historic England Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC reference S00161921) issued by Sarah Poppy, Assistant Inspector of Ancient Monuments at Historic England.
- 1.4 The aim of the monitoring and recording was to determine the location, date, extent, character, condition and quality of any archaeological remains on the site, to assess the significance of any such remains in a local, regional or national context, as appropriate, and to assess the impact of the development proposals on the site's archaeology. The monitoring also aimed to ensure that the groundworks were carried out in accordance with the Scheduled Monument Consent.
- 1.5 A total of seven footings for the new extension were monitored, as well as limited shallow ground reduction across the footprint of the new extension. Post-medieval 'made-ground' deposits and a possible medieval 'made-ground' or occupation layer were identified and recorded.

- 1.6 This report describes the results of the monitoring and recording. The site archive will be deposited at Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store and copies of the approved report will be deposited with the archive and at Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record, as well as uploaded to the Archaeology Data Service website.

2 LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 Location (Figures 1 and 2)

2.1.1 Pond Farm is located in the village of Eltisley, approximately 8km east of St Neots and 17km west of Cambridge, in the district of South Cambridgeshire. Pond Farm is on the east side of the village Green and 400m east of the parish church of St Pandionia and St John the Baptist, at Church End.

2.1.2 The site of the proposed extension adjoins the rear (east side) of the existing Grade II Listed Pond Farmhouse, a late-15th- or early-16th-century 'L'-shaped timber-framed jettied former farmhouse consisting of north and west ranges with a cross wing and some 19th-/ early-20th-century alterations (Plates 2 and 3). The house is located towards the west side of a roughly square medieval moated enclosure which measures approximately 50m north-south by up to 46m east-west, the northern, eastern (Plate 4) and southern arms of which remain extant. The western arm was filled-in in the late 19th century.

2.1.3 The footprint of the proposed extension measures 8.8m long (north to south) by 4.3m wide (Plate 1), with an overall area of 38m², which includes the footprint of the current 20th-century study and boiler cupboard, which are to be demolished as part of the development.

2.2 Geology

2.2.1 The area has a solid geology of West Walton and Ampthill Clay formation, overlain by Oadby Member till (mixed clay, silt, sand, gravel and glacial erratics) deposited during the Anglian glaciation.

2.3 Topography

2.3.1 The site is on fairly level ground at an elevation of approximately 64m OD. The interior of the moated 'island' is raised by approximately 1.5m above the level of the surrounding ground (National Heritage List for England reference 1019176).

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The archaeological background has been taken from the WSI (Woolhouse 2017).
- 3.2 Owing to the site's location within a medieval moated enclosure, this focuses on the medieval and post-medieval archaeological background.
- 3.3 Eltisley is recorded in Domesday Book. The '-ley' element of the place-name implies a settlement in woodland. Before the Norman Conquest, the manor had been held by Earl Algar. By AD 1086, it was held by the Canons of Bayeux in Normandy. There was land for nine ploughs. One and a half hides were held directly by the lords of the manor; the remainder was held by six villagers and ten smallholders. The Domesday listing mentions arable, meadow, and woodland sufficient to provide pannage for twenty pigs. It was valued at £13 (Williams and Martin 2002).
- 3.4 The village is located at the junction of two ancient roads running between Cambridge and St Neots, and from St Ives to Potton. A large village green lies at the meeting point of these roads and the parish church, dedicated to St Pandionia and St John the Baptist, stands west of The Green at Church End. Several buildings of 16th-, 17th- and 18th-century date stand along the green edge, suggesting that the green has been at the centre of the village for some time. Until 1868, when it was turned into allotments, another green was sited to the east, and in 1456, villagers were distinguished as living in either 'le Estende' or 'le Upende'. This suggests that the medieval village was a polyfocal settlement with a complex developmental history.
- 3.5 The moat at Pond Farm is medieval in origin (CHER 01143; SAM 33273; National Heritage List for England reference 1019176). The moated site includes a roughly square 'island' which measures 50m north-south by up to 46m east-west and which is raised by approximately 1.5m above the level of the ground in the surrounding area. The island is defined on three sides by a variably dry/ water-filled moat, measuring up to 8m wide and at least 2m in depth (Plate 4). A shallow linear depression indicates the position of the west arm of the moat, which was partly infilled in the late 19th century and

- now survives as a buried feature. It is believed that the island was originally approached by a causeway across the western arm of the moat.
- 3.6 The present house, which is located towards the west side of the island, dates from the late 15th or early 16th century and is believed to represent a successor to an earlier house, evidence for which is likely to survive within the moated enclosure. The moated site at Pond Farm represents one of two medieval manorial centres in the village and was known in 1456 as 'le Upende' and in 1851 as 'Great Green'. The other manorial centre, at Manor Farm, located 400m to the south, is the subject of a separate Scheduling (SAM 33274).
- 3.7 Despite the infilling of the western arm, the moated site at Pond Farm survives well. The island remains relatively undisturbed and there is a high likelihood that it retains buried evidence for earlier structures and other features relating to the development and character of the site throughout its occupation.
- 3.8 The extant Pond Farmhouse is Grade II Listed and of late-15th- to early-16th-century date with some 19th- and 20th-century alterations (CHER 01143a; DCB5025; Plates 3 and 4). The building is two storeys, on an 'L'-shaped plan consisting of north and west ranges and a north cross wing. The long west side facing The Green is continuously jettied. The low-pitched slate roofs, some brick underbuilding on the ground floor, the external chimneys, and a lean-to are modern. Peculiarities of planning and the size of the two principal ground-floor rooms may imply a special-purpose building, although, according to local folklore, two brothers who lived here around 100 years ago loathed each other so much that they made an awkward longitudinal division in the house to separate themselves from each other.
- 3.9 The house has the carved beams of a timber frame and wattle and daub walls beneath the cladding. The roof is old but not original. A granary and barn had to be demolished in the late 20th century on account of their decayed condition. Both were appurtenances of the house. The granary was a raised structure. The barn was brick, thatched and had a threshing

floor in the middle on which Dr Pugh found an old-fashioned flail and reaping hook.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Excavation and Sampling

- 4.1.1 Ground reduction was carried out by the ground-workers using hand tools, under archaeological supervision. Deposits were removed in spits down to the level as determined by a building inspector for structural integrity of the proposed extension. The monitoring archaeologist was able to stop the ground reduction as necessary in order to allow closer inspection of potential archaeological deposits.
- 4.1.2 Metal-detecting was carried out during stripping and throughout the excavation process. Spoilheaps were scanned by metal-detector as they were created. The metal-detector was not set to discriminate against iron.
- 4.1.3 Field excavation techniques and recording methods are detailed in the PCA Fieldwork Induction Manual (Operations Manual I) by Joanna Taylor and Gary Brown (2009).

4.2 Recording Methodology

- 4.2.1 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) and the locations of archaeological features and interventions were recorded, where possible, using a Leica 1200 GPS rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better. The footings were also scale-drawn on permatrace and located by triangulating off the existing buildings.
- 4.2.2 Section drawings of archaeological features and deposits were drawn at a scale of 1:20.
- 4.2.3 Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as 'context numbers') and recorded on individual pre-printed forms (Taylor and Brown 2009). Archaeological processes recognised by the deposition of material are signified in this report by round brackets (thus), while events constituting the removal of deposits are referred to here as 'cuts' and signified by square brackets [thus]. The

record numbers assigned to cuts and deposits are entirely arbitrary and in no way reflect the chronological order in which events took place. All features and deposits recorded during the monitoring are listed in Appendix 2. Artefacts recovered during excavation were assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved.

4.2.4 High-resolution digital photographs were taken at all stages of the monitoring process and of deposits.

4.2.5 Artefacts and ecofacts were collected by hand and assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved, receiving appropriate care prior to removal from the site (ClfA 2014; Walker 1990; Watkinson 1981).

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

5.1 Introduction (Figures 3 and 4)

5.1.1 The footings are described below in numerical order, with technical data tabulated.

5.1.2 The monitoring and recording identified three 'made-ground' deposits of post-medieval date and one 'made-ground' or occupation layer of possible medieval date.

5.2 Deposits

5.2.1 The deposits encountered in the footings are described from uppermost to the lowest encountered.

(100)

5.2.2 Context (100) is a made ground deposit of mixed material. The main component is a dark greyish-brown loose silty clay with very common sand and gravel inclusions throughout. Infrequent inclusions of degraded ceramic building material (CBM), brick and stone were also present. The context is a modern made ground deposit which appears to have been laid as a levelling deposit for paving stones to the east of the extant building; as such it was only seen in Footing 1. No archaeological finds were recovered from this context.

(101)

5.2.3 Context (101) is a made ground deposit of mid greyish-brown colour. The layer is a firm silty clay with frequent sand inclusions and was present in every footing. A small amount of late medieval/ early post-medieval peg roof tile (Hayward, see Section 6.3) and post-medieval pottery were found. The pottery, particularly the Sunderland-type ware and Yellow ware found in the deposit in Footing 2, date it to the 19th century (see Sudds, Section 6.1, Table 1).

(102)

5.2.4 Context (102) is a mid-yellowish grey layer of made ground formed of mixed deposits of silty clay with frequent sand, stone and gravel inclusions. The

layer was present in every footing. Finds from (102) include clay pipe and post-medieval pottery. Of particular interest is a residual but 'fresh' and non-abraded sherd of St Neots type ware, datable to between the late 9th and early 12th century AD (Sudds, Section 6.1), recovered from Footing 1. Otherwise, the finds from the layer date it to the late 18th or early 19th century, although the tobacco pipe bowl heel is slightly earlier (1680–1710; Jarrett, Section 6.2).

(103)

5.2.5 Context (103) is a layer of made ground or potentially an occupation layer, of unknown date. The context is a mid-yellowish brown firm gravelly clay with frequent sand and gravel inclusions. It was present in Footings 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, but did not appear in Footings 6 and 7, where the other made ground layers extended to a greater depth. This may be because these footings were located more centrally in the moated 'platform', where the ground is slightly higher. The layer was only partially exposed/ cut into by the footings and no associated finds were seen, though it had occasional flecks and small fragments of what appeared to be crushed oyster shell.

5.3 Footing 1

FOOTING 1	Fig. 3 and Fig. 4 Section 2	Plate 8
Alignment: N–S	Length: 6.3m	Level of Natural (m OD): n/a not reached
Deposit	Context No.	Max. depth below ground level (64.48m OD)
Paving	+	0.04m
Made ground	(100)	0.24m
Made ground	(101)	0.42m
Made ground	(102)	0.77m
Made ground/ occupation layer	(103)	0.94m+
Summary		
Footing 1 was located along the east side of the development area. The footing contained no archaeological features.		

5.4 Footing 2

FOOTING 2	Fig. 3 and Fig. 4 Section 8	Plate 9
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Alignment: E–W	Length: 3m	Level of Natural (m OD): n/a not reached
Deposit	Context No.	Max. depth below ground level (63.58m OD)
Paving	+	0.04m
Made ground	(101)	0.44m
Made ground	(102)	0.84m
Made ground/ occupation layer	(103)	1.00m+
<p>Summary</p> <p>Footing 2 was located along the southern edge of the development area. The foundations of the existing outbuilding containing the utility room were exposed and recorded at the east end of the footing. They consist of well-made thick bricks bonded with possible Portland cement and laid in modern English bond, indicating a late-19th- to early-20th-century date (see Hayward, Section 6.3).</p>		

5.5 Footing 3

FOOTING 3	Fig. 3	Plate 7
Alignment: n/a	Length: 0.8m	Level of Natural (m OD): n/a not reached
Deposit	Context No.	Max. depth below ground level (64.35m OD)
Wall of main house	+	0.38m (north side of trench)
Made ground	(101)	0.38m (south side of trench)
Made ground	(102)	0.78m
Made ground/ occupation layer	(103)	1.01m+
<p>Summary</p> <p>Footing 3 was located at the western edge of the development area, immediately north of Footing 2. The footings of the main house were exposed at the west side of the trench (see description in Footing 2, above).</p>		

5.6 Footing 4

FOOTING 4	Fig. 3 and Fig. 4 Section 13	Plate n/a
Alignment: n/a	Length: 0.8m	Level of Natural (m OD): n/a not reached
Deposit	Context No.	Max. depth below ground level (64.33m OD)
Wall of outhouse	+	0.38m (E side of trench)
Made ground	(101)	0.60m

Made ground	(102)	0.88m
Made ground/ occupation layer	(103)	1.00m+
Summary		
<p>Footing 4 was located at the south-east side of the development area, immediately north of Footing 2 and to the east of Footing 3. The foundations of the outbuilding containing the utility room were revealed at the east side of the footing (see description in Footing 2, above).</p>		

5.7 Footing 5

FOOTING 5	Fig. 3	Plate n/a
Alignment: n/a	Length: 0.8m	Level of Natural (m OD): n/a not reached
Deposit	Context No.	Max. depth below ground level (64.35m OD)
Outhouse	+	0.34m
Made ground	(101)	0.48m
Made ground	(102)	0.85m
Made ground/ occupation layer	(103)	0.98m+
Summary		
<p>Footing 5 was located on the south-east side of the development area, immediately north of Footing 4. The footing contained no archaeological features.</p>		

5.8 Footing 6

FOOTING 6	Fig. 3 and Fig. 4 Section 17	Plate 10
Alignment: E-W	Length: 0.8m	Level of Natural (m OD): n/a not reached
Deposit	Context No.	Max. depth below ground level (64.36m OD)
Farmhouse chimney stack	+	0.46 (W side of trench)
Made ground	(101)	0.32m
Made ground	(102)	0.96m+
Summary		
<p>Footing 6 was located centrally along the west side of the development area, north of Footing 3. The foundations of the existing house were exposed at the west side of the footing, on the south side of a fireplace. They are constructed of frequently poorly-made, wide red bricks bonded with lime mortar; their appearance and dimensions fit a Tudor date (see Hayward, Section 6.3).</p>		

5.9 Footing 7

FOOTING 7	Fig. 3 and Fig. 4 Section 11	Plate n/a
Alignment: n/a	Length: 0.8m	Level of Natural (m OD): n/a not reached
Deposit	Context No.	Max. depth below ground level (64.30m OD)
Farmhouse chimney stack	+	0.46m (SW corner of trench)
Made ground	(101)	0.35m
Made ground	(102)	0.88m+
Summary		
<p>Footing 7 was located in the north-west corner of the development area, north of Footing 6 and on the north side of an existing fireplace and chimney stack, the foundations of which were partially exposed at the west side of the footing. The footing otherwise contained no archaeological features.</p>		

6 FINDS

6.1 Post-Roman pottery

Berni Sudds

- 6.1.1 A small assemblage of post-Roman pottery, amounting to 14 sherds, weighing 737g, was recovered during the evaluation. The pottery includes material of late-9th- to 12th-century and post-medieval date.
- 6.1.2 A single sherd of St Neots-type ware was recovered, a ubiquitous find on Late Saxon sites in the vicinity, with Eltisley located firmly within the tradition's core area of production (Hunter 1979). Although residual, the sherd is large and fresh. The post-medieval assemblage is comprised of commonly encountered local Glazed red earthenwares and regional mass-produced utilitarian kitchenwares and finewares. A single 18th-century Chinese porcelain tea bowl represents the only import.
- 6.1.3 The primary significance of the assemblage lies in providing dating evidence for the deposits on site and consequently contemporary activity in the vicinity. Given the small and fragmentary size of the assemblage, and well-paralleled composition, no further analysis is recommended.

Context	Fabric	Form	SC	W	Date range of the pottery		Spot date
(101)	Sunderland-type ware	Bowl, folded thickened rim	3	430	1800	1900	1820–1900
Tr.2	Yellow ware	Bowl?, footring base	1	65			
(101)	Transfer-printed ware	Plate, body sherd	1	1	1780	1900	1800–1900
Tr.4	Transfer-printed ware	Bowl rim?	1	2			
(101)	Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration	Plate rim.	1	4	1770	1840	1770–1840
Tr.5							
(102)	St Neots type ware	Jar rim, thickened with internal bevel	1	87	875	1870	1660–1870
Tr.1	Staffordshire-type combed slipware	Dish, body sherd	1	35			
	Glazed red earthenware	Body sherd, bowl or dish?	1	48			
(102)	Glazed red earthenware	Base sherd	1	46	1550	1900	1770–1900
Tr.2	Chinese blue and white porcelain	Tea bowl, simple rim, floral decoration	1	6			
	Pearlware	Base sherd	1	8			
(102)	Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration	Plate or serving dish rim	1	5	1770	1840	1770–1840
Tr.7							

Table 1: Catalogue of the post-Roman pottery

SC = Sherd count; W = Weight in grams

6.2 Clay tobacco pipe

Chris Jarrett

6.2.1 A total of three fragments of clay tobacco pipes were found in context (102). The material consists of two medium-thick stems with medium-sized bores and the unmarked heel of an Atkinson and Oswald (1969) type 22 or Oswald (1975) type 8 bowl, dated 1680–1710.

6.2.2 The clay tobacco pipes have no significance as they occur in such a small quantity and fragmentary state. The only potential of the clay tobacco pipes is to help date the contexts that they occur in and there are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage.

6.3 Building Materials

Kevin Hayward

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot-date with mortar
(101)	ELT1	Late medieval to early post-medieval peg tile, one with dog print	2	1180	1800	1180	1800	1400–1700	No mortar

Table 2: Ceramic building material distribution

Review of bricks

- 6.3.1 Based on a review of some brick dimensions recorded on site and photographs of the brick foundations in Footing 2 and Footing 6, it is possible to comment on the date of the existing main farmhouse at Pond Farm.

Footing 2

- 6.3.2 Well-made thick bricks 220x110x80mm with sharp arises bonded in a mid- to late-19th-century plus grey concretionary mortar (possible Portland cement). Modern English Bond (alternate stretcher and footer layers): suggested construction date 1850–1950.

Footing 6

- 6.3.3 Very wide red bricks 220mm (long) x 120mm (across) bonded in a lighter pale lime mortar found close to the fireplace. These appear to be older and could be Tudor in age as bricks with this width (4¾ inches) are often of this date in London. The upper course has especially wide bricks and these seem poorly made. Suggested construction date: 1450–1700.

Review and recommendations

- 6.3.4 The small building material assemblage (2 examples, 0.1kg) consists of medieval to early post-medieval peg tile from (101). Brick foundations recorded in-situ in Footing 2 and Footing 6 show two quite separate construction dates. Those from Footing 6, near the fireplace, could easily be Tudor given their great width 120mm (4 3/4 inches) and rather irregular construct. Those from Footing 2, on the other hand, must be at least mid-19th-century in date as the arises are sharp and they have Late English Bonding.
- 6.3.5 One example of peg tile has a paw print on, but other than that, the assemblage's principal value is to help date the archaeological sequence. The tile is late medieval to early post-medieval in date. This is in keeping with the late-15th-/early-16th-century date of Pond Farm and corroborates with the bricks from Footing 6, by the fireplace. Those from Footing 2 relate to the construction of an outbuilding in the 19th/20th century.

6.3.6 Based on this small sample, there appears to be some structural evidence for the 16th-century Pond Farm and roofing material and is consequently of interest.

7 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 The archaeological remains uncovered and recorded during the monitoring works, though not definitively contemporary with the construction of the moat, or the medieval manor, are important in helping to establish a picture of the development of the site.
- 7.2 The three upper made ground layers ((100), (101) and (102)) are clearly post-medieval in date, as evidenced by the pottery and clay pipe recovered from them. They are made-ground deposits which relate to various phases of construction on the site.
- 7.3 Layer (100), only present under the modern paving in the garden, relates to the levelling of the ground for this paving.
- 7.4 The presence of 19th-century pottery in Layer (101) demonstrates that this is likely to be associated with the construction of the demolished former rear extension to the existing house, previously thought to date to the 19th or early 20th century. Examination of the in-situ brickwork in the outhouse (utility room) also fits this date, giving a possible construction date of 1850 to 1950 (Hayward, Section 6.3).
- 7.5 Layer (102) can be dated to the late 18th or early 19th century based on the associated transfer-printed pearlware plate rim (Sudds, Section 6.1). It may relate to an earlier phase of construction, renovation or repair. Nineteenth- and twentieth-century alterations to the farmhouse are recorded in the listing description and can be seen in the extant fabric of the building (see Section 3.8). They include, for example, repairs to the dwarf walling and the existing external chimney stacks. Layer (102) might relate to one of these episodes.
- 7.6 The appearance and dimensions of the bricks used in the foundation of the east elevation of the main farmhouse, recorded in Footing 6, are in keeping with Tudor brickwork and fit the suggested late-15th-/ early-16th-century date of the building. Residual peg roof tile in (101) also fits a late medieval to early post-medieval date.

- 7.7 Though no finds were present in the exposed parts of context (103), it is possible that this is a layer relating to the medieval occupation of the site. It had a sterile appearance, with occasional flecks and small fragments of crushed oyster shell.
- 7.8 Of particular note is the recovery of a residual sherd from a late Saxon or early medieval (late-9th- to early-12th-century) St Neots-type jar. The sherd is large and non-abraded, suggesting that it had not moved far from where it was originally discarded or dumped. This provides slight but convincing evidence for occupation on the site in the late Saxon or early medieval period, a not unexpected finding considering its location within a medieval moat.
- 7.9 Although several of the footings were more than 1m deep, no natural geological deposits were encountered, attesting to the considerable depth of man-made soil build-up within the moated platform.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

8.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Heritage Conservatories for commissioning the work, particularly Alan Hooker for his kind assistance, and Mr and Mrs Couch for funding the project. The author would also like to thank Tom Woolhouse for managing the project, Heidi Hauser for her work processing the finds and Tilia Cammegh of PCA's CAD department for preparing the figures. The archaeological work was monitored on behalf of the planning authority by Gemma Stewart of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team, and for Historic England by Sarah Poppy.

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Woolhouse, T. 2017 Pond Farm, 23 The Green, Eltisley, Cambridgeshire:
Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Monitoring and
Recording (Pre-Construct Archaeology, unpublished)

9.2 Websites

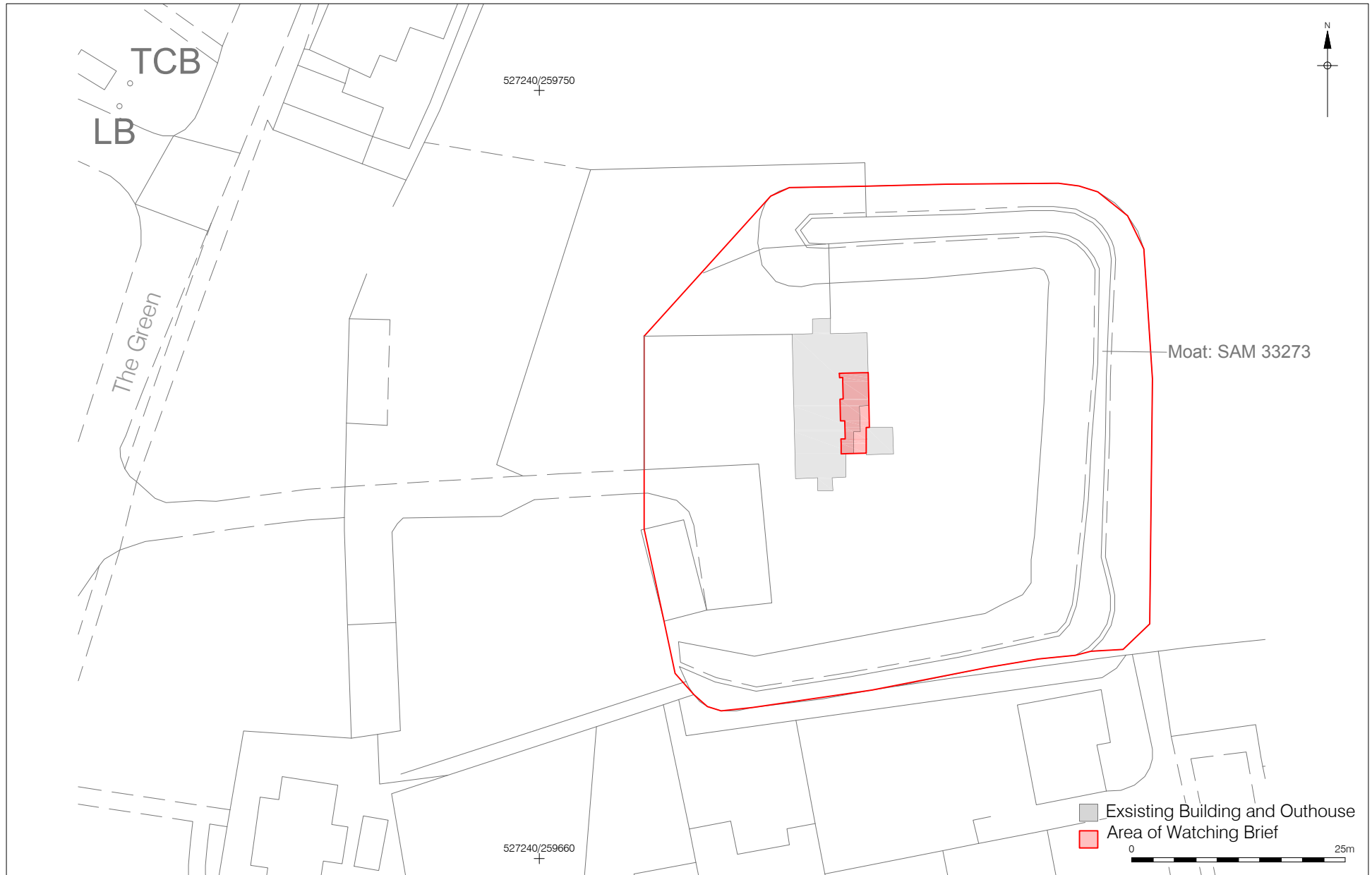
1) British Geological Survey (Date accessed 31/07/2017)

www.bgs.ac.uk



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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:2,000,000, 1:250,000 and 1:20,000 at A4



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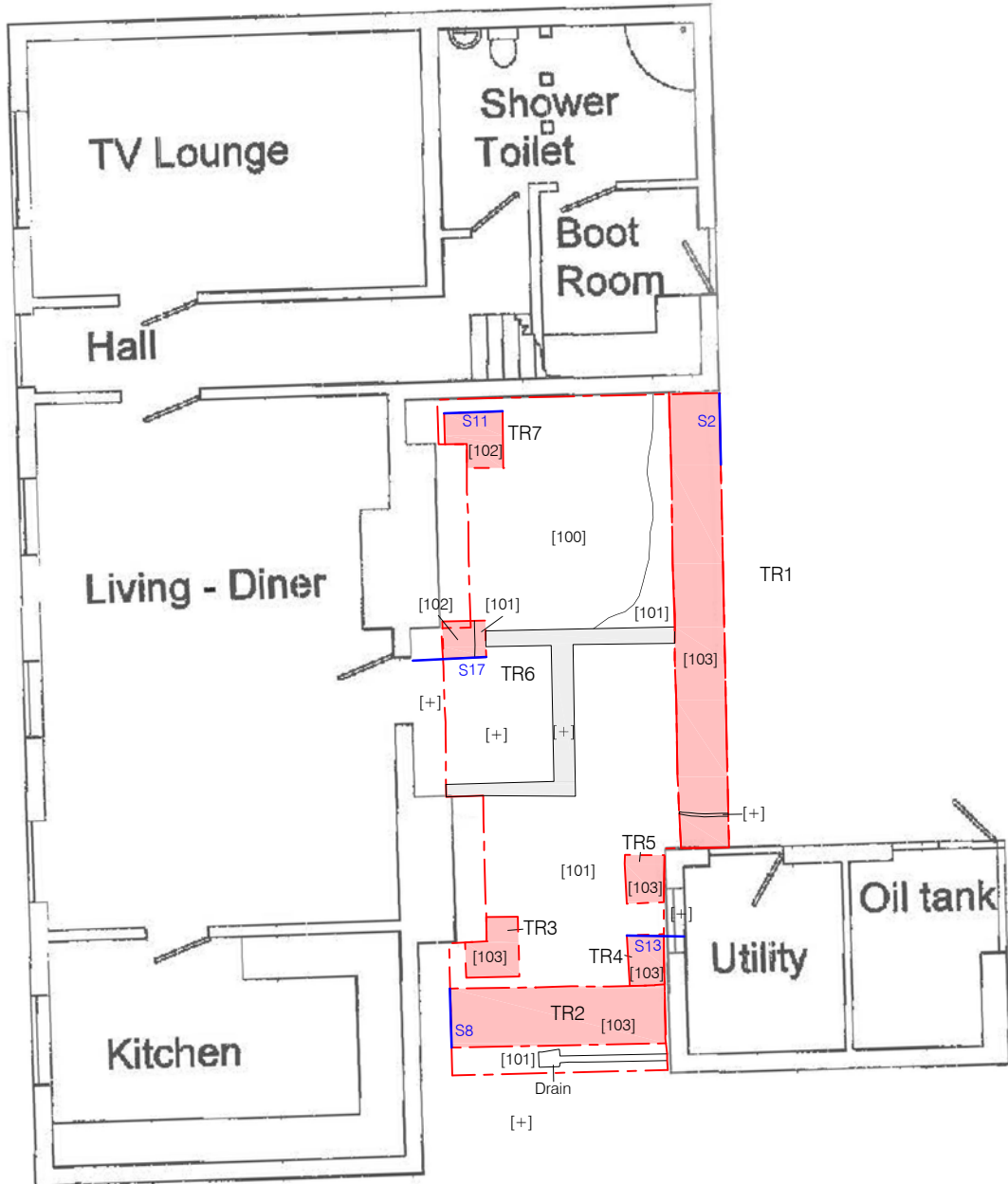
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Figure 2
Detailed Site Location
1:625 at A4

527270/259725



Existing Gound Floorplan



527270/259703

- Remains of previous extension
- Foundation trenches

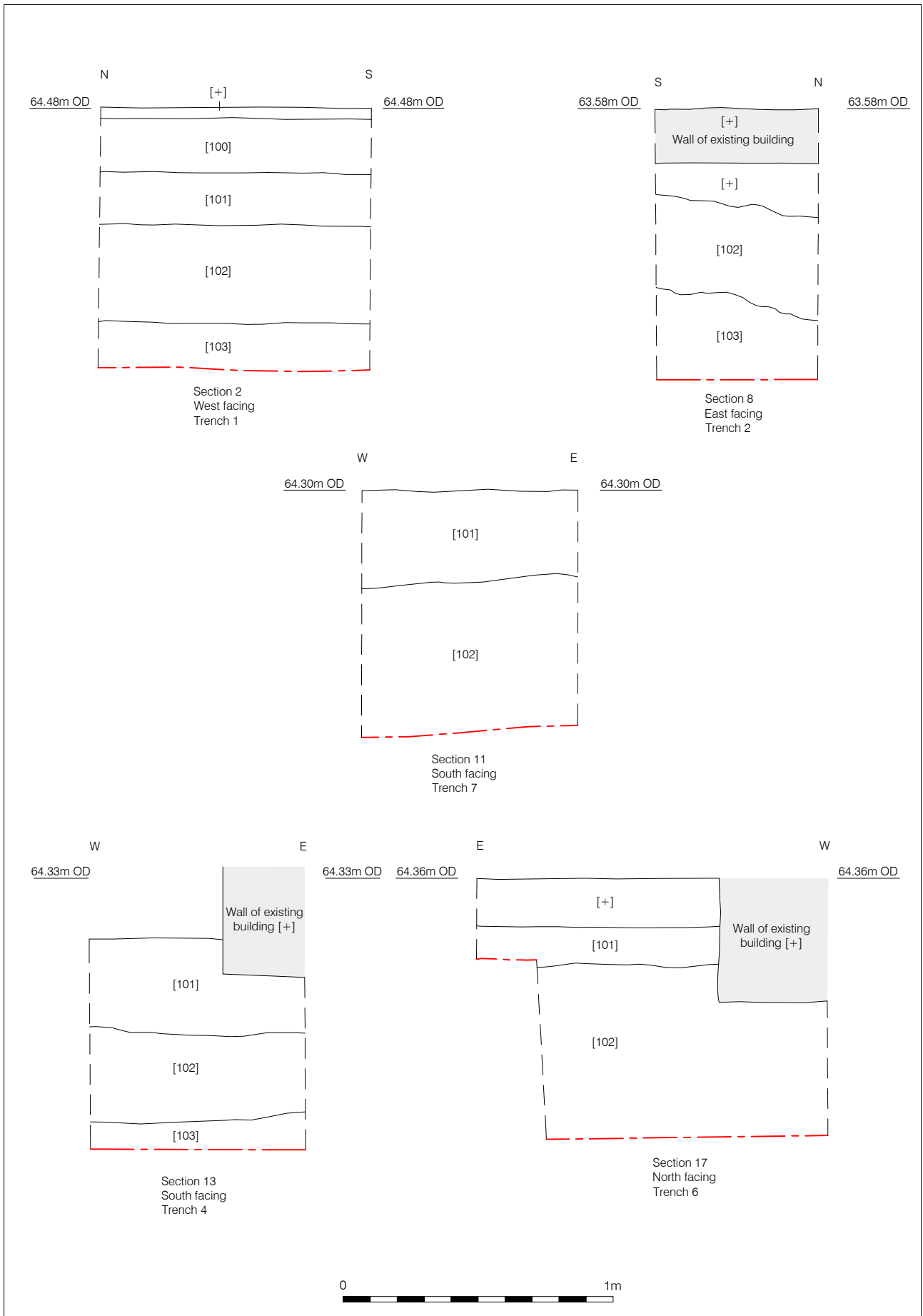
0 5m

Plan reproduced from a drawing by Heritage Conservatories 20/10/16

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Figure 3
Plan of monitored footings
1:100 at A4



10 APPENDIX 1: PLATES



Plate 1: Overview of site, view north



Plate 2: Timber-framed farmhouse, view east towards west elevation



Plate 3: Timber-framed farmhouse from rear (view west)



Plate 4: Eastern arm of moat, view north-east



Plate 5: Overview of Footings 1, 6 and 7, view west



Plate 6: Overview of Footings 2, 3, 4 and 5, view south



Plate 7: Footing 3, view west



Plate 8: West-facing section of Footing 1, north end



Plate 9: North-facing section of Footing 2



Plate 10: North-facing section of Footing 6

11 APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Context Number	Footing	Cut	Type	Category
+	0	0	Structure	Building/Paving
(100)	0	0	Layer	Made ground
(101)	0	0	Layer	Made ground
(102)	0	0	Layer	Made ground
(103)	0	0	Layer	Made ground/ occupation layer

12 APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-291608

Project details

Project name Pond Farm, 23 The Green, Eltisley, Cambridgeshire: Archaeological
Monitoring and Recording

Short description of The monitoring of the excavation of seven footings identified a series of
the project three 'made ground' deposits of post-medieval date. A single, residual,
sherd of early medieval pottery in the earliest post-medieval context
indicates medieval occupation at the site. Approximately a metre below
modern ground level, a possible medieval 'made-ground' or occupation
layer was also identified, though no datable material was recovered.

Project dates Start: 24-07-2017 End: 25-07-2017

Previous/future No / Not known
work

Any associated ECB5092 - HER event no.
project reference
codes

Any associated DCB5025 - LBS No.
project reference
codes

Any associated 1019176 - NHLE No.
project reference
codes

Any associated S00161921 - NMR No.
project reference
codes

Any associated S/2890/16/FL - Planning Application No.
project reference
codes

Any associated S/2891/16/LB - Planning Application No.
project reference

codes

Any associated 01143 - Related HER No.

project reference

codes

Any associated 33273 - SM No.

project reference

codes

Any associated ECB5092 - Sitecode

project reference

codes

Type of project Recording project

Site status Listed Building

Site status Scheduled Monument (SM)

Current Land use Residential 1 - General Residential

Monument type MOAT Medieval

Monument type TIMBER FRAMED BUILDING Medieval

Significant Finds POTTERY Medieval

Significant Finds POTTERY Post Medieval

Significant Finds CTP Post Medieval

Significant Finds CBM Post Medieval

Investigation type "Watching Brief"

Prompt Scheduled Monument Consent

Prompt Planning condition

Project location

Country England

Site location CAMBRIDGESHIRE SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE ELTISLEY Pond Farm, 23 The Green, Eltisley, Cambridgeshire

Postcode PE19 6TG

Study area 30 Square metres

Site coordinates TL 2717 5976 52.220931 -0.13819009 52 13 15 N 000 08 17 W Point

Lat/Long Datum NGR TL 2727 5970
(other)

Project creators

Name of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Organisation

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originator

Project design Tom Woolhouse
originator

Project Tom Woolhouse
director/manager

Project supervisor Sian O'Neill

Type of Householder
sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store
recipient

Physical Contents "Ceramics"

Digital Archive Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store
recipient

Digital Contents "Ceramics"

Digital Media "Database","Images raster / digital
available photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"

Paper Archive Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store
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available General Notes","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey
","Unpublished Text"

Project

bibliography 1

Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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