

**VINE ROW, ELLINGTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION**

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NGR: TL 1594 7183	Report No. 3846
District: Huntingdon	Site Code: AS1422
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No. 4421
Signed:	Date: June 2011

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<b>OASIS SUMMARY SHEET</b>			
Project name	<i>Vine Row, Ellington, Cambridgeshire: Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation</i>		
<p><i>In June 2011, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation at Vine Row, Ellington, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 1594 7183). The evaluation was commissioned by Mr David Hopkins and was undertaken in advance of proposals to erect four new residential dwellings.</i></p> <p><i>The site is located in an area of archaeological potential within the medieval and post-medieval core of the village of Ellington, fronting the south western side of the High Street, and bounded to the north by Grafham Road. The medieval parish church of All Saints lies close by to the south east (Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record HER 00767). The principal potential of the site was for remains of early street frontage structures, and for 'back-yard' deposits to the rear, such as property boundaries, refuse pits, industrial features and other structures. In the event numerous modern features, some undated features, and a possible medieval pit were recorded. The medieval pit contained a single sherd of pottery.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	23 – 28 June 2011		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>TBC</i>
P. number	<i>4421</i>	Site code	<i>AS1422</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>None</i>		
Current land use	<i>In use as building</i>		
Planned development	<i>2 semi detached dwellings with garages and gardens to rear</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Pits</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>Single sherd of medieval (10<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> C)</i>		
<b>Project location</b>			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Cambridgeshire</i>	<i>Huntingdon</i>	<i>Ellington</i>
HER for area	<i>Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (HCC HER)</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>-</i>		
Area of site	<i>c.440m<sup>2</sup></i>		
NGR	<i>TL 1594 7183</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>c.45.3/46.8m AOD</i>		
<b>Project creators</b>			
Brief issued by	<i>Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>		
Funded by	<i>Mr D Hopkins</i>		
Full title	<i>Vine Row, Ellington, Cambridgeshire: Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation</i>		
Authors	<i>Gareth Barlow &amp; Andrew Peachey</i>		
Report no.	<i>3846</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>June 2011</i>		

# VINE ROW, ELLINGTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

## **SUMMARY**

*In June 2011, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation at Vine Row, Ellington, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 1594 7183). The evaluation was commissioned by Mr Hopkins and was undertaken in advance of proposals to erect four new residential dwellings.*

*The site is located in an area of archaeological potential within the medieval and post-medieval core of the village of Ellington, fronting the south western side of the High Street, and bounded to the north by Grafham Road. The medieval parish church of All Saints lies close by to the south east (Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record HER 00767). The principal potential of the site was for remains of early street frontage structures, and for 'back-yard' deposits to the rear, such as property boundaries, refuse pits, industrial features and other structures. In the event numerous 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century features, some undated features, and a possible medieval pit (Tr.1 F1036) were recorded. The medieval pit contained a single sherd of pottery.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 In June 2011, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation at Vine Row, Ellington, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 1594 7183; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was commissioned by Mr David Hopkins and was undertaken in as a planning condition on approval for 4 new dwellings (Plannign Ref. 1001985FUL).

1.2 It was conducted according to a brief issued by the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (HET; dated May 10<sup>th</sup> 2011) and a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by AS (dated 26<sup>th</sup> May 2011) and approved by HET. It complied with the Institute for Archaeologists' (IfA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations* (revised 2008). It also adhered to Gurney (2003) *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*.

1.3 The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to determine, as far as was possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. In addition it was hoped to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and hence assess the degree of survival of buried deposits and surviving structures of archaeological significance.

## *Planning Context*

1.4 PPS5 states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The Planning Policy Statement aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. It aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. It states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment and to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past, and to make this publicly available, should be taken, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

## **2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs.1-2)**

2.1 The site is located in the centre of Ellington, a village c.4km to the west of Brampton and c.9km to the west of Huntingdon. Grafham Water (reservoir) is situated c.3km to the south. Vine Row is situated within the historic core of the village, on the southern corner of the junction of the High Street with Grafham Road. Vine Row previously comprised two residential dwellings with garages and gardens to the rear, and gardens fronting onto the High Street and Grafham Road, but these buildings have now been demolished. The village had expanded slightly south along Grafham Road, but remains largely confined to the extent of the historic core.

## **3 METHODOLOGY (DESK-BASED RESEARCH)**

Information was sought from a variety of available sources in order to meet the objectives of the assessment.

### **3.1 Archaeological databases**

The standard collation of all known archaeological sites and find spots within Cambridgeshire comes from the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CCC HER). Significant entries within a 1km radius of the site are listed in Appendix 1 and plotted in Fig.3. Where relevant, these sites and finds have been discussed in Section 4.2.

### **3.2 Historical and cartographic sources**

The principal sources for this type of evidence were the Huntingdonshire Archives and Local Studies (HALS; Huntingdon Library). Relevant documents are listed in Appendix 2 and reproduced in Figs. 4 - 7.

### **3.3 Secondary sources**

The principal sources of secondary material were Huntingdonshire Archives and Local Studies (Huntingdon Library), as well as AS's own in-house library. Unpublished sources regarding the assessment area, such as previous field evaluation reports and desk-based assessments, have also been consulted. All sources are listed in the bibliography.

### **3.4 Geological/geotechnical information**

A description of the superficial and solid geology of the local and surrounding area was compiled in order to assess the likely presence and potential condition of any archaeological remains on the site. This information was drawn from appropriate maps published by the Geological Survey of Great Britain (BGS 1978) and the Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW 1983).

## **4 THE EVIDENCE (DESK-BASED RESEARCH)**

### **4.1 Topography, Geology & Soils**

4.1.1 The village of Ellington is located on a small area of raised ground on the floor of an east-west aligned valley to the north of Grafham Water. Vine Row is located towards the crest of this area, with the land rising from c.43.4m AOD in the east to c.46.5m AOD in the west. The village is entirely situated on land above 20m AOD, while the surrounding landscape falls to c.17m AOD within 0.5km of the village before rising to the north and south to c.50m AOD.

4.1.2 The underlying geology of the area comprises the undifferentiated mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Jurassic Oxford Clay and Kellaways formations, above the Great Oolite series. Overlying soils tend to be light and slightly calcareous.

### **4.2 Archaeological & Historical Background** Fig.3

4.2.1 Archaeological evidence for pre-dating the medieval period in the vicinity of Ellington is limited to an Iron Age square enclosure (HER MCB18436) c.400m to the north of the site, and a diffuse area of Iron Age and Roman settlement features, including ditches and pottery further to the north on the valley slope (HER MCB19374).

4.2.2 Records of Ramsey Abbey document that Ellington was granted to the abbey by Alfwold, the brother of the founder of the abbey, by his wife Alfiled. This was confirmed by King Edgar, and in 1086 the Domesday Survey recorded the manor of Ellington at 10 hides. The manor, probably sited c.250m to the east of the site (HER 03712, Tebbutt *et al* 1971) remained held by the abbey until the Dissolution. It appears likely that the medieval manor and village were deliberately located on the raised ground overlooking the Huntingdon to Thrapston Road (the A14), which continues to be occupied by the modern village. The principal remnant of the medieval village comprises All Saints Church (HER 00767/54581) c.100m to the south-west of the site, which includes some 13<sup>th</sup> century architectural components. The village also once had a medieval windmill c.200m to the east of the site (HER 00758). Aerial photography and archaeological trial-trench investigations have demonstrated that the medieval landscape surrounding Ellington was dominated by ridge and furrow agriculture (HER 10809, MCB15778, MCB19375 and ECB1476), although further settlement was present at the now deserted medieval village of Ellington Thorpe c.1km to the south (HER 00764).

4.2.3 Shortly after the Dissolution the manor of Ellington was conveyed to Gabriel Throckmorton, and the manor remained in the Throckmorton family until 1775. The family resided at Manor Farmhouse c.300m to the east of the site (HER 54579), and several other 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> century buildings remain extant in Ellington. These include the Mermaid Inn c.25m to the east (HER 54583) of the site, a cottage incorporating three tenements c.50m to the north on Main Road (HER 00768), and 'the Stores' farmhouse c.100m to the east (HER 54587). The village continued to prosper in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries with many formerly timber-framed buildings partially or completely rebuilt in gault brick, including Oakley Cottage c.100m to the east (HER 54586).

### **4.3 Cartographic Sources**

*Inclosure Map of the Parish of Ellington, 1774 (Fig.4)*

4.3.1 The 1774 Inclosure map depicts the evaluation site as part of a single plot on the eastern side of Grafham Road, which extends from the High Street to Church Lane. The boundaries of this plot remain extant in the modern village, but the plot has been sub-divided and is now occupied by Vine Row, Otterbourne, Hazelmere, 1 and 2 Grafham Road. The modern evaluation site, previously occupied by Vine Row, comprises the northern third of the historic plot and in 1774 was occupied by three buildings. The Inclosure Schedule (HALS ref. MB 10/1) identifies the plot (g) as the 'Home and Close' of Mr Isaac Willis.



*Ordnance Survey Map, 1888, Huntingdonshire Sheet XVII.14 (Fig.5)*

4.3.2 By the time of the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map in 1888 the first incarnation of Vine Row has been constructed, within the approximate boundaries of the modern plot (Fig.5). Vine Row comprises a row of four terraced houses, equating with the recently-cleared structures, each with a small outbuilding to the immediate rear with a single larger outbuilding further to the rear. A series of three small outbuildings are also situated in the southern boundary of the plot. The Mermaid Public House and All Saints Church are identified to the east, while the land adjacent to the south comprises woodland or orchard, possibly associated with the vicarage.

*Ordnance Survey Map, 1901, Huntingdonshire Sheet XVII.14 (Fig.6)*

4.3.3 The 1901 Ordnance Survey map depicts the main buildings of Vine Row as unchanged, but the outbuildings in the south-western corner of the plot have been added to (Fig.6). The surrounding area of the village of Ellington also remains largely unchanged since 1888.

*Ordnance Survey Map, 1977, Sheets TL1471-1571 & TL1671-1771 (Fig.7)*

4.3.4 The 1977 Ordnance Survey map depicts the site prior to the demolition of Vine Row (Fig.7). The four terraced houses depicted on earlier maps have been converted into two dwellings, but the original buildings remain. The outbuildings have been partially demolished and redeveloped to create modern garages. The land to the south and east has also been developed, incorporating Otterbourne, Haxelmere and council houses. The extent of the village has expanded slightly to the south-west (Windmill Close).

## **5 METHODOLOGY (TRIAL TRENCHING)**

5.1 Two trenches each 15m x 1.6m were excavated, and comprise a c.5% sample of the c.900m<sup>2</sup> site. They covered the area of the proposed new dwellings and access/parking (Fig. 2).

5.2 Undifferentiated overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision using a 180° back acting mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.60m wide toothless ditching bucket. Thereafter, all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed.

## 6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below:

### Trench 1 (Figs. 2 & 8)

<i>Sample section: Southwest end, southeast facing</i> <i>0.00 = 46.22m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.05m	L1000	Topsoil. Firm, dark grey brown, organic clay silt with occasional small and medium angular flints.
0.05 – 0.12m	L1001	Gravel layer. Small and medium rounded gravel in a matrix of friable, dark grey brown clay silt.
0.12 – 0.40m	L1002	Modern made ground. Very firm, dark grey brown clay silt with moderate small and medium angular and sub-angular flints, and occasional small and medium coal and charcoal fragments.
0.40 – 0.64m	L1003	Buried soil. Firm, dark reddish brown clay silt with occasional small and medium angular and sub-angular flints.
0.64m+	L1004	Natural deposits. Firm, pale yellow brown clay with occasional small and medium angular flints and occasional medium rounded pebbles.

<i>Sample section: Northeast end, southeast facing</i> <i>0.00 = 45.81m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.02m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.02 – 0.07m	L1001	Gravel layer. As above
0.07 – 0.32m	L1002	Modern made ground. As above
0.32 – 0.51m	L1035	Made ground. Firm, mid, very orangey brown, clay silt with frequent small sub-angular flints and occasional medium sub-rounded flints and rounded pebbles.
0.51m+	L1004	Natural deposits. As above.

*Description: Trench 1 contained a medieval pit (F1036) and an 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century gully (F1038) at its south western end. A large 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century pit (F1048) was located at the centre, and it had been cut by a modern wall footing and a post hole (F1040). Adjacent was a small 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century pit (F1042). Two small pits (F1044 and F1046) were present at the north eastern end of the trench. F1046 contained late 18<sup>th</sup> century + pottery. F1044 was undated, however, its proximity to F1046 and the similarity of their fills suggests they may be contemporary. Additionally, two modern linear features and a large modern pit were also present within this trench.*

F1036 was a sub-oval pit (0.63 x 0.42 x 0.08m) with moderately sloping sides rounding to a shallow concave base. Its fill (L1037) was a firm, dark grey brown clay silt with occasional small and medium angular flints. It contained medieval pottery (10<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> century; 2g).

Gully F1038 was linear (1.60+ x 0.24 x 0.05m), orientated east/west. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L1039) was a firm, dark grey brown clay silt with occasional small and medium angular flints. It contained 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery and two sherds of residual medieval pottery (68g), CBM (14g), animal bone (64g) and shell (4g).

Post Hole F1040 was sub-oval (0.25 x 0.20 x 0.10m), and cut modern Pit F1048. Its fill (L1041) was a firm dark grey brown silty clay with lenses of mid brownish orange clay and moderate small angular flints. It contained no finds.

Pit F1042 was oval (0.36 x 0.20 x 0.06m) with irregular sides. The base was flat. Its fill (L1043) consisted of mixed lenses of firm, dark grey brown clayey silt and pale yellow brown clay with occasional small and medium angular flints. It contained 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery (104g).

F1048 was a large pit (2.00+ x 1.60+ x 0.17m) cut by a modern wall footing. A test pit revealed it to have a flat base. Its fill (L1049) consisted of mixed lenses of firm, dark grey brown clayey silt and pale yellow brown clay with occasional small and medium angular flints and very occasional medium rounded pebbles. It contained 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery (158g), CBM (264g), a clay pipe stem (10g) and animal bone (88g).

F1044 was a sub-circular posthole base (0.20 x 0.18 x 0.05m) with moderately sloping sides and a flat base that sloped down from west to east. Its fill (L1045) was a firm, dark grey brown clay silt with occasional small angular flints. It contained no finds.

F1046 was an oval pit (0.36 x 0.24 x 0.14m) with irregular sides. The base was concave. Its fill (L1047) was a firm, dark grey brown clay silt with occasional small angular flints. It contained late 18<sup>th</sup> century plus pottery (24g).

## Trench 2 (Figs. 2 & 8)

<i>Sample section: Northwest end, southwest facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 45.98m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.21m	L1005	Demolition layer. Friable, pale-mid brownish grey clay silt and CBM/mortar dust with moderate small CBM fragments and occasional small and medium angular flints.
0.21 – 0.38m	L1006	Buried soil. Firm, mid orangey grey brown clay silt with occasional small and medium angular flints.
0.38m+	L1004	Natural deposits. As Trench 1

<i>Sample section: Southeast end, southwest facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 46.15m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.11m	L1005	Demolition layer. As above.
0.11m+	L1004	Natural deposits. As Trench 1

*Description: Trench 2 contained an undated gully (F1025) orientated northeast/southwest across the centre of the trench. To the southeast of F1025 and possibly forming a line perpendicular to it, lay Post Holes F1007, F1009, F1013, and F1022. Only F1013 contained any dating evidence (late medieval pottery), however, their alignment suggests they may be contemporary. Also to the southeast of Gully F1025 were three undated pits (F1011, F1016, and F1019). To the northwest of Gully F1025 were two 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century pits (F1031 and F1033), a small 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century pit (F1029) and a small undated pit (F1027). At the extreme north-western end of the trench was a modern wall footing.*

F1007 was a sub-square post hole (0.22 x 0.17 x 0.10m) with vertical sides and a flat base. Its fill (L1008) was a firm, dark brownish grey silty clay with occasional small sub-angular and rounded flints. It contained no finds.

F1009 was a circular post hole (0.20 x 0.20 x 0.16m) with vertical sides and a concave base. Its fill (L1010) was a firm, dark brownish grey mottled with mid brownish orange silty clay with occasional small sub-angular flints. It contained animal bone (6g).

F1011 was a sub-circular pit (1.02 x 0.52+ x 0.07m), extending beyond the northeast baulk, with shallow sides and a flat base. Its fill (L1012) was a firm, mid orangey brown silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flints. It contained no finds.

F1013 was a sub-circular post hole (0.25 x 0.20 x 0.30m) with vertical sides and a concave base. It contained two fills. L1014 was a backfill/packing deposit on the southwest side of the post pipe only. It consisted of a firm, mid orangey brown silty clay with occasional small flints. It contained no finds. The post pipe had in filled with (L1015) a firm, dark brownish grey silty clay with occasional small angular flints and sparse chalk. It contained a single late medieval pottery sherd (late 14<sup>th</sup> – mid 16<sup>th</sup> century; 8g).

F1016 was a sub-circular pit (0.49 x 0.23+ x 0.07), extending beyond the southeast baulk, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Its lower fill (L1017) was a firm, mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional small angular flints and charcoal flecks. The upper fill (L1018) was a firm, pale yellow brown clay. Neither fill contained any finds.

F1019 was an oval pit (0.86 x 0.65 x 0.31m) with very steep sides rounding to a concave base. Its lower fill (L1020) consisted of mixed lenses of dark grey brown and mid yellow brown, firm, silty clay with occasional small angular flints and sparse small rounded chalk. It contained Fe fragments (162g). The upper fill (L1021) was a firm, dark brownish grey clayey silt with occasional small angular flints and rounded chalk. It contained Fe fragments (222g).

F1022 was a sub-rectangular post hole (0.30 x 0.26 x 0.17m) with vertical sides and a flat base. It contained two fills. F1023 represents the backfill/packing around the post and consisted of a firm, mid orangey brown silty clay with occasional small angular flints. F1024 was the infill of the, circular, post pipe and consisted of a firm, dark grey brown clayey silt with occasional small angular flints. Neither fill contained any finds.

F1025 was a gully (1.60+ x 0.62 x 0.11m), orientated northeast-southwest, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L1026) was a firm, mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional small and medium angular flints and sparse medium rounded pebbles. It contained Fe fragments (34g) and slag (148g).

F1033 was an oval pit (0.53+ x 1.32 x 0.27m), extending beyond the north-eastern baulk, with moderately steep sides and a flat base. Its fill (L1034) was a firm, mid orangey grey silty clay with occasional small angular flints. It contained 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century CBM (208g), and a bone knife handle (30g).

F1027 was an oval pit (0.36 x 0.26 x 0.12m) with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill (L1028) was a firm, dark-mid orangey brown silty clay with occasional small angular flints. It contained animal bone (1g).

F1029 was a sub-circular pit (0.32 x 0.31 x 0.10m) with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L1030) was a dark-mid orangey grey silty clay with occasional small angular flints. It contained 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery (2g) and CBM (10g).

F1031 was a sub-oval pit (1.06 x 0.42+ x 0.23m), extending beyond the north-eastern baulk, with a irregular sides. The base was flat. Its fill (L1032) was a dark, orangey brown silty clay with occasional small rounded chalk and chalk flecks. It contained 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century CBM (684g).

## **7 CONFIDENCE RATING**

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds present.

## **8 DEPOSIT MODEL**

8.1 The stratigraphy differed between the two halves of Trench 1 and differed again in Trench 2.

8.2 In Trench 1 south east of the modern wall footing which traversed the centre of the trench the uppermost layer was Topsoil L1000 a firm, dark grey

brown, organic clay silt with occasional small and medium angular flints (0.05m thick). L1000 overlay L1001 which comprised small and medium rounded gravel in a matrix of friable, dark grey brown clay silt (0.07m thick). L1001 overlay modern made ground L1002, a very firm, dark grey brown clay silt with moderate small and medium angular and sub-angular flints, and occasional small and medium coal (0.28m thick). Below L1002 was buried soil L1003, a firm, dark reddish brown clay silt with occasional small and medium angular and sub-angular flints (0.24m thick). At the base of the sequence, at a depth of 0.64m, was the natural deposits (L1004), comprising a firm, pale yellow brown clay with occasional small and medium angular flints and occasional medium rounded pebbles.

8.3 To the northeast of the wall footing which traversed the centre of Trench 1 Topsoil L1000 was 0.02m thick and overlay a 0.05m thick gravel layer (L1001). The modern made ground layer (L1002) was 0.25m thick. In this end of the trench L1002 overlay another made ground layer (L1035), a 0.19m thick layer of firm, mid, very orange brown, clay silt with frequent small sub-angular flints and occasional medium sub-rounded flints and rounded pebbles. Finally, at a depth of 0.51m, lay the natural deposits L1004.

8.4 In Trench 2 a 0.11m thick demolition layer (L1005) consisting of a friable, pale-mid brownish grey clay silt and CBM/mortar dust with moderate small CBM fragments and occasional small and medium angular flints, directly overlay the natural deposits (L1004) in the south eastern half of the trench. Whilst in the north-western half of the trench this demolition layer was 0.21m thick overlying a 0.17m thick layer of buried soil (L1006). The latter was a firm, mid orange grey brown clay silt with occasional small and medium angular flints. The natural deposits (L1004) were encountered at depths varying from 0.11m in the southeast to 0.38m in the northwest.



## 9 DISCUSSION

### 9.1 Features were recorded in each trench:

Trench	Context	Description	Date
1	F1036	Pit	10 <sup>th</sup> – 12 <sup>th</sup> C
	F1038	Gully	18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> C
	F1040	Post Hole	
	F1042	Pit	18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> C
	F1044	Pit	? 18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> C
	F1046	Pit	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> C +
	F1048	Pit	18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> C
	2	F1007	Post Hole
F1009		Post Hole	?Late 14 <sup>th</sup> – mid 16 <sup>th</sup> C
F1011		Pit	Undated
F1013		Post Hole	Late 14 <sup>th</sup> – mid 16 <sup>th</sup> C
F1016		Pit	Undated
F1019		Pit	Undated
F1022		Post Hole	?Late 14 <sup>th</sup> – mid 16 <sup>th</sup> C
F1025		Gully	Undated
F1027		Pit	Undated
F1029		Pit	18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> C
F1031		Pit	18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> C
F1033		Pit	18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> C

9.2 Numerous features were recorded in each trench (seven in Trench 1; 12 in Trench 2). The majority of features were 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century, and in addition to those listed modern wall foundations, ditches and pits were recorded in both trenches. Post Holes F1007, F1009, F1013 and F1022 (Tr.2) may have been broadly contemporary but this is uncertain as it is based on their alignment within a narrow trench, and the dating evidence comprises one late 14<sup>th</sup> – mid 16<sup>th</sup> century sherd from F1013. Gully F1038 (Tr.1) contained two residual early medieval sherds. Pit F1036 is the earliest feature (10<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> century) but its dating evidence is insecure, being based on one sherd. A few features, all located within Trench 2, are undated Pits F1011, F1016, F1019 and F1027, and Gully (F1015).

9.3 The site is located in an area of archaeological potential within the medieval and post-medieval core of the village of Ellington, fronting the south western side of the High Street, and bounded to the north by Grafham Road. The medieval parish church of All Saints lies close by to the south east (Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record HER 00767). The principal potential of the site was for remains of early street frontage structures, and for 'back-yard' deposits to the rear, such as property boundaries, refuse pits, industrial features and other structures. In the event numerous 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century features, some undated features, and a possible medieval pit (Tr.1 F1036) were recorded. The medieval pit contained a single sherd of pottery.

## 10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at the Cambridgeshire County Store. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

## 11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Limited would like to thank Mr David Hopkins for commissioning this evaluation and for his kind assistance.

AS is pleased to acknowledge the advice and input of Messrs Andy Thomas and Dan McConnell of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team

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## APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a 1km radius of the site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Record (CCC HER).

HER	NGR SP	Description
<b>Prehistoric</b>		
<i>Iron Age</i>		
MCB18436	TL 1614 7219	Iron Age square enclosure, Ellington. Rectilinear enclosure with a second rectilinear enclosure in the northwest corner, outside of which is a curvilinear enclosure, recorded during recent aerial photography. The features are possibly of Prehistoric or Roman date. Evaluation revealed a substantial ditch of middle Iron Age date that formed part of the southern arm of a square enclosure identified from aerial photography. Pottery, burnt stone and charcoal were found within the fill.
MCB19374	TL 1575 7301	Iron Age/ Roman settlement. Trial trench evaluation identified an area of different use mid- late Iron Age/ early Roman settlement activity comprising ditches, pottery, charcoal and burnt stone. Whilst it is possible that the Iron Age pottery was residual, it may nevertheless point to a long period of continuous occupation.
ECB3450	TL 1575 7301	Evaluation at Woolley Hill Wind Farm, Ellington. Nineteen trial trenches were excavated in advance of development. An Iron Age square enclosure and an area of Middle- late Iron Age/ Roman settlement was identified. Furrows from medieval cultivation were also noted.
<b>Saxon and Medieval</b>		
00758	TL 1578 7179	Windmill, Ellington. Destroyed by 1958
00764	TL 160 706	Deserted Medieval village, Ellington Thorpe. Deserted Medieval village, Ellington Thorpe. Ellington Thorpe is a scattered community extending along both sides of a N-S road. There is some evidence of shrinkage in the open spaces between the houses which date from the C16 but there are no surveyable remains. The Inclosure map of 1774 shows the hamlet much as it is today. Buildings shown in Ellington Thorpe - 1774 marked on OS map by red crosses; also a lane marked forms two sides of a triangle W of the road S through Ellington Thorpe with three houses marked along it.
00767	TL 1602 7178	All Saints' Church, Ellington. Parish Church of All Saints. The walls are of rubble with some pebble and have some plaster on the W tower and clearstorey; the dressings are of Barnack and Ketton stone. The chancel-arch, some re-used material of the chancel and the reset doorway of the north aisle are 13th century date, the main building, W of the chancel, was rebuilt in the late 14th –early 15th centuries. The south porch was added in the 16th century, and in 1863 the Chancel was rebuilt, the spire restored in 1899 and the nave roof in 1907-8. The church, W of the chancel, is a good example of the architecture of the period, and the roof, although restored, is noteworthy.
03712	TL 1627 7187	Manor Farm, Ellington. A water-filled homestead moat with

		some minor Mod alterations; there are no traces of a building on the island. Published survey (25in) revised. There are dead trees on the site, of some of which the trunks have been removed, for which the causeway was widened for a tractor; the ditch was dredged 4 or 5 years ago; the owner's father lived here (so the owner's information is presumably fairly complete). Manor House, 54ft OD, near stream, 250yds ENE of church near 'manor house', important road junction; 25m x 22m; probably manorial; diseased elms on perimeter, saplings on central area; not on Inclosure maps; 1852 Estate map, Lady Olivia Bernard Sparrow -shows causeway, referred to as moat and garden' in a field called 'Home Close'; 9.5m wide and 2m deep; platform of island projects.
10809	TL 158 723	Medieval hollowway and ridge and furrow, Ellington. Ridge and furrow, hollowway . Sketched in pencil on to AP overlay by R Desmond 25/02/1993.
MCB15778	TL 16343 72239	Ridge and furrow, N of Ellington. An AP assessment was carried out over some 5.45 hectares. No pre-Medieval features were located. Ridge and furrow was identified in many fields, which was evident as earthworks in pasture in 1945 but have since been levelled. It is noted that the clay soils in the development area respond poorly to sub surface features, which may also be masked by the ridge and furrow, so the air photo evidence may be incomplete for the area. No archaeological features were identified during the evaluation, and it thought the site may have been used exclusively for pasture in the past due to its susceptibility to flooding.
MCB19375	TL 1575 7301	Medieval ridge and furrow. Remnant furrows from an area of former medieval cultivation were noted during a trial trench evaluation.
ECB1476	TL 16128 71822	AP assessment at Grove Lane, Ellington, 2003. An AP assessment was carried out over some 5.45 hectares. No pre-Medieval features were identified. Ridge and furrow was identified in many fields, which was evident as earthworks in pasture in 1945 but have since been levelled. It is noted that the clay soils in the development area respond poorly to sub surface features, which may also be masked by the ridge and furrow, so the air photo evidence may be incomplete for the area.
54581	TL 16028 71782	Parish Church of All Saints. Largely late C14 and early C15. Of the earlier church the C13 chancel arch remains in situ with fragments of C13 stone window jambs rebuilt in chancel, and reset late C13 doorway in south wall; mid C13 doorway in north wall of north aisle. South aisle C14, tower c.1400 rebuilt at same time as the nave arcades, north aisle and south porch. South wall of south aisle rebuilt at end of C15 and clerestorey added. South porch C16. Roofs to nave and aisles contemporary with their rebuilding but restored in 1907-08. Chancel rebuilt in 1863 (Scott?). Spire restored in 1889. Walls of rubble and pebble rubble originally plastered with Barnack and Ketton limestone dressings. Roofs of lead, slate and tile. North facing elevation. Chancel rebuilt in C19 of three buttressed bays with steeply pitched roof, has two, two-light windows with geometric tracery, and a late C15 two-light window with transome and four-centred head. Late C15 clerestorey with embattled parapet and low pitch roof to nave

		<p>has four, three-light windows in four-centred arches and three gargoyles. North aisle, c.1400, has three, three-light windows with tracery in four-centred heads, an embattled parapet and angle buttresses at quoins and bays of two stages. North porch c.1400 has a two-centred outer arch of two continuous moulded orders with a square-label and spandrels carved with the wheat-ear. Above the arch is a small niche. Embattled parapets with remains of pinnacles and diagonal buttress. Inner north doorway reset C13 two-centred arch of two richly moulded orders resting on jambs with one detached, and two attached shafts with moulded capitals and bases. Late C14 west tower of three stages has a moulded plinth with an octagonal broach-spire rising from a moulded cornice. The buttresses set in from the angle rise to the full height of the tower, below the cornice is a band of quatre-foils. Belfrey windows of two transomed lights with a quatre-foil in each two-centred head. Three tiers of spire-lights, those of bottom and top tiers on the cardinal faces. Interior. Chancel, arch C13 two-centred of two chamfered orders, the inner order resting on semi-circular attached shafts with stiff-leaf capitals and moulded bases. Nave arcades of four bays with two-centred arches on columns of four semi-circular shafts with hollow mouldings between and moulded capitals and bases. The labels form a small ogee at the apex of each arch. Blocked doorway with four-centred arch to rood stair. Tower arch, two centred of two chamfered orders with attached semi-circular shafts and moulded capitals. Low side rebated window in chancel, restored C14 piscina in chancel, C14 piscina with ogee head in south aisle. Very fine early C15 and late C15 roofs to nave and aisles. Nave roof of four bays with moulded and carved braces forming two-centred arches below principal rafters, moulded with embattled collars, ridge and purlins also moulded. Intermediate principal rafters have a centred angel at their feet. At base of each wall-post is a small carved figure probably an apostle. The roofs of both north and south aisles are similar, of four bays of moulded principal rafters with braces and wall-posts with carved figures of saints; each bay is sub-divided by intermediate rafters each with a large carved angel at its foot. C15 font has an octagonal bowl with panelled sides. In south aisle C13 stone coffin found under floor in 1915. Wall tablet on south aisle wall to Mary Ladds 1811.</p>
<b>Post-medieval</b>		
00768	TL 160 719	C16th/C17th cottage, Main Road, Ellington. Cottage, three tenements, 80 yards N of the church, was built in C16 or early in C17, and is of L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the NW and NE.
03712a	TL 162 718	Post-medieval house, Ellington. Post Medieval house, for further information see: CCC Conservation Department.
54580	TL 16147 71784	The Cottage. Timber framed and plastered cottage parallel to the road, of two building periods. Two bays to east C16 and two bays to west of chimney late C17 replacing original hall. Thatched roof; C19 brick chimney stack in position of earlier stack. South wall partly raised to two storeys with three modern casement windows. Five ground floor windows of various sizes with glazing bars. Plank door in lobby entry

		position. Interior has a sealed inglenook hearth and stop-chamfered ceiling beams, and exposed timber frame.
54589	TL 15935 72042	College Farmhouse. C16 farmhouse with an original four unit plan including a two-bayed open hall with C17 inserted brick stack and chamber floor. Timber framed with roughcast render. C18 half-hipped plain tile roof with original rafters reused. Two storeys. Two brick stacks, plastered; coved eaves cornice. Modern fenestration of three first floor, and four ground floor, casement windows. Main entrance faces farmyard to east.
54584	TL 16191 71901	Yew Tree Farmhouse. Late C16 farmhouse, timber framed and plastered with modern brick nogging in east gable wall. C19 painted brick and pantiled lean-to to north. One storey and attic. Thatched, half-hipped roof; ridge stack with C19 brick. Two gabled dormer windows, three ground floor modern casement windows. Six paneled door in open, thatched porch.
54590	TL 15882 72031	Brookside. L-plan farmhouse of three building periods, the earliest a remnant two bays of an open hall, with original smoke blackened collar rafter roof, to rear of late C16 two storey timber framed and plastered addition, jettied to north-east with exposed frame and half-hipped roof. In late C17 rendered brick wing added to south-east, two storeys with shallow parapet gable and end stack. Inserted hall floor and chimney stack late C17. Plain tile roofs. North-east street facade has four windows with glazing bars, two in brick wing in segmental arches, half-glazed door. Interior has two inglenook hearths and stop chamfered ceiling beams.
54583	TL 16011 71832	The Mermaid. Inn, early C17 timber framed and plastered main range originally jettied to the street, with later C17 painted brick extension to the west with tumbled parapet gable and end stack. Rear wing, timber framed and plastered, may be mediaeval and similar to Brookside. Plain tile roofs, roof to main range half-hipped to north, with original red brick stack at junction with rear wing. Street facade; two storeys. Two, first floor, two-light horizontal sliding sash windows with glazing bars. One similar three-light window to left of door. Large projecting painted brick, and slate roofed, canted bay window, with three hung sash windows with glazing bars to brick extension.
54576	TL 15935 70951	The Crooked Billet. C17 cottage of two building periods, the bays to south possibly early. Timber framed and plastered with complete framed chimney with brick stack above collars. Lobby entry plan.
54587	TL 16050 71833	The Stores. Originally a C17 farmhouse, three unit plan, timber framed and plastered with continuous jetty underbuilt in painted brick. Thatched and partly plain tiled roof, half-hipped to south. Large, late C17 red brick stack with recessed panel; C19 stack to south. Three gabled dormer windows with casements, four ground floor windows including one three-light hung sash window with glazing bars. Two C19 doors with four panels and one plank door to north. Interior has sealed inglenook hearth and ceiling beams with ovolo-moulding. At one time the building was a tailor's shop and the first post office.
54588	TL 16230	Grove Cottage. C17 timber framed and plastered cottage with

	71995	one bay to north of an earlier building. Three unit plan. Thatched roof, half-hipped to south; end stack and rebuilt ridge stack. Three dormer windows with modern fixed lights with glazing bars, four larger ground floor windows and modern door. Interior has stop-chamfered ceiling beams, and renovated inglenook hearths.
54591	TL 15882 72031	Brook House Farmhouse. Original C17 three unit plan cottage, timber framed and plastered, with plain tile roof and large brick stack in west gable wall. Mid C19 two storey, gault brick addition built to the north with two projecting wings and plain tile roofs. Wing to west provided the dairy and small cellar with beer stall. North facing facade has four first floor hung sash windows with glazing bars in cambered gauged brick arches, two ground floor hung sash windows in wings and small sash windows flanking plain plastered brick portico and four panelled door with rectangular fanlight. Interior has large inglenook hearth to kitchen.
54575	TL 15906 71030	Tudor Cottage. Late C17 timber framed and plastered cottage, thatched roof, end brick stacks. One storey and attic. One dormer window and three modern casement windows, boarded door. Interior has exposed ceiling beams.
54579	TL 16232 71834	Manor Farmhouse. Late C17 farmhouse, timber framed and plastered with two parallel rear wings and stair turret. An earlier timber framed building on the site is incorporated into the present building up to first floor level. Plain tile, hipped, butt-purlin roofs. Three large red brick chimney stacks. Two storeys with attics. Moulded wooden eaves cornice. Three hipped dormer windows to north facade, and three large first floor C19 hung sash windows with five ground floor hung sash windows with glazing bars. Main entrance facing east has open porch with flat canopy, moulded doorcase flanked by plain pilasters, half-glazed C19 door. Interior has bolection moulded chimney pieces to corner fireplaces, large inglenook hearth to kitchen, moulded cornices and stop-chamfered ceiling beams, closed string pine staircase with turned balusters. The farmhouse was possibly built by the Throckmortons, Lords of the Manor. There is a moat in the grounds possibly the site of the earlier manor house. Large carved stone was used as mounting block beside main entrance.
54574	TL 15894 71017	Albion Cottage. Cottage of two building periods, C17 and C18 replacement to east of central stack. Lobby entry, two unit plan. Timber frame with modern brick nogging, thatched roof half-hipped to east. One gable dormer window, boarded door and five ground floor windows of various sizes. Interior has stop-chamfered ceiling beams and two restored inglenook hearths.
54582	TL 16031 71770	Table Tomb in Angle of Chancel and South Aisle. Table tomb 1802 to Thomas Ladds west end of south aisle.
54593	TL 16283 71928	Milestone. Milestone inscribed '12 Thrapston, 5 Huntingdon'. Early C19.
54585	TL 16083 71820	Hill House Residential Home. Mid C19 gault brick house, T plan, two storeys with gabled wing to east. Low-pitch slate roofs. Five first floor and five ground floor recessed hung sash windows with glazing bars in segmental arches. Shaped

		wooden brackets to eaves cornice, bargeboard with reduced finial to wing. Two tall stacks at east and west with saw-tooth brick cornices. Cast iron caps with acorn finial to brick piers of garden wall. Included for group value.
54586	TL 16055 71824	Oakley Cottage. Mid C19 painted brick cottage with shallow, low pitched slate roof and end stacks. Stack to west original to the single storey C17 cottage, timber framed and thatched, of which one bay remains to west and was the cobbler's shop. Two storey brick cottage has three first floor horizontal sliding sash windows with glazing bars in moulded wooden frames, and two replacement casement windows in segmental arches flanking original four panelled door with reeded wooden architrave.
ECB646	TL 16121 71905	Evaluation at Yew Tree Farm, Ellington, 1996. Trial trenching found a number of brick rubble layers and a modern pit.
<b>Undated</b>		
10803	TL 154 723	Cropmark enclosures, Ellington. Enclosures, ?settlement. Sketched on to CCC overlay in pencil by R Desmond 24/02/1993.
ECB1468	TL 16406 72128	Evaluation at Grove Lane, Ellington, 2004. Following on from desk based and AP assessment a total of 36 evaluation trenches were excavated. The aerial photographs revealed evidence of medieval field systems and cultivation terraces, associated with the village of Ellington to the S. No archaeological features were identified during the evaluation, and it thought the site may have been used exclusively for pasture in the past due to its susceptibility to flooding.

## APPENDIX 2      CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

Date	Description	Scale	Location
1774	Inclosure Map of Ellington (ref. P/M 2/4)	-	HALS
1888	Ordnance Survey Huntingdonshire Sheet XVII.14	25":1 mile	HALS
1901	Ordnance Survey Huntingdonshire Sheet XVII.14	25":1 mile	HALS
1977	Ordnance Survey Sheet TL 1471-1571	1:2500	HALS
1977	Ordnance Survey Sheet TL 1671-1771	1:2500	HALS

## APPENDIX 3 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

### AS1422: Vine Row, High Street, Ellington

Concordance of finds by feature

Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
1009	1010	2	Posthole				6	
1013	1015	2	Posthole	Late 14 <sup>th</sup> -mid 16 <sup>th</sup>	(1) 8g		2	
1019	1020 1021	2	Pit					Fe Fragments 162g Fe Fragments 222g
1025	1026	2	Gully					Fe fragments 34g Slag 148g
1027	1028	2	Pit				1	
1029	1030	2	Pit	18 <sup>th</sup> to 19 <sup>th</sup> C	(1) 2g	10		
1031	1032	2	Pit	18 <sup>th</sup> to 19 <sup>th</sup> C		684		
1033	1034	2	Pit	18 <sup>th</sup> to 19 <sup>th</sup> C		208		Bone handle 30g
1036	1037	1	Pit	10 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> C	(1) 2g			
1038	1039	1	Gully	18 <sup>th</sup> to 19 <sup>th</sup> C	(6) 68g	14	64	Shell 4g
1042	1043	1	Pit	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> C	(1) 104g			
1046	1047	1	Pit	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> +	(1) 24g			
1048	1049	1	Pit	18 <sup>th</sup> to 19 <sup>th</sup> C	(9) 158g	264	88	C.Pipe 10g



## APPENDIX 4 SPECIALIST REPORTS

### The Pottery

by Peter Thompson

The evaluation recovered 18 abraded medieval and post-medieval sherds weighing 314g. The potentially earliest pottery came from Pit 1036 comprising a small sherd of Saxo-Norman St Neots ware. Two early medieval sand tempered sherds were residual in Pit 1038. This feature contained base sherds of a late medieval or early post-medieval oxidised frill-based jug containing calcareous inclusions. Another late medieval oxidised sherd was in Post Hole 1013. Pit 1048 contained six sherds in a purple vitreous fabric similar to Cistercian ware. The sherds however, are thicker and the form possibly a jar, are different to usual Cistercian wares but a 17<sup>th</sup> century date is probable. The remaining sherds range between the late 17<sup>th</sup> century and modern periods.

Key:

SNEOT: St Neots ware late 9<sup>th</sup>-mid 12<sup>th</sup>

EMS: Early medieval sandy ware 11<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup>

LMO: Late medieval oxidised ware Late 15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup>

REFWE: Refined white earthenware

CIST-t: Cistercian-type ware late 15<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup>

TGE: Tin glazed earthenware late 16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup>

PMRE: Post-medieval red earthenware late 16<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup>

Feature	Context	Quantity	Date	Comment
Post-hole 1013	1015	1x8g LMO	Late 14 <sup>th</sup> -mid 16 <sup>th</sup>	
Pit 1029	1030	1x3g TGE	Mid 17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup>	
Pit 1036	1037	1x2g SNEOT	10 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup>	
Pit 1038	1039	4x65g LMO 2xEMS	15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup>	LMO: Calcareous inclusions, frilled base, probably a jug
Pit 1042	1043	1x104 GRE	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup>	Very large internally glazed fragment in coarse fabric
Pit 1046	1047	1x24g REFWE	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> +	Probably modern basin
Pit 1048	1049	1x20g PMRE 6x88g CIST-t	17 <sup>th</sup>	CIST-t; fabric similar to Cistercian ware but forms not.



## **The Ceramic Building Materials**

*Andrew Peachey*

The evaluation recovered a total of 35 fragments (1131g) of fragmented, abraded, late post-medieval CBM. The assemblage includes wall and floor bricks, peg tile and sewage pipe that may have been manufactured in the 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, probably in the Victorian period. This assemblage does not represent primary demolition deposits but may be associated with construction materials discarded from buildings the previously occupied the surrounding land.

The CBM was quantified by fragment count and weight (g) with fabric types and any extant dimensions or characteristics also recorded. All data was entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that forms part of the site archive.

The bulk of the assemblage: 31 fragments (899g) was comprised of 55mm thick wall brick in an oxidised orange-red fabric with inclusions of common moderately sorted quartz (<0.5mm), sparse iron ore/cinder/slag (0.5-5mm, occasionally to 10mm), sparse calcareous inclusions (0.5-5mm) and occasional flint (<10mm). This fabric would have been produced locally in the Huntingdonshire and north Cambridgeshire region in large quantities in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, notably by the London Brick Company. A small concentration of fragments of this type of brick was contained in Pit F1031 (L1032), while very low quantities were contained in Pits F1019 (L1021), F1029 (L1030) and F1048 (L1049). A single fragment (163g) of 35mm thick flooring brick in the same fabric was also contained in Pit F1033 (L1034).

Peg tile occurred in a locally-produced oxidised orange fabric with inclusions of common shell/voids (0.05-5mm) and sparse quartz (<0.5mm), but was limited to single fragments (in total 46g) contained in Pits F1033 (L1034) and F1048 (L1049).

Pit F1048 (L1049) also contained a single fragment (26g) of Victorian sewage pipe in characteristic cream earthenware fabric with a brown glaze.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1

*Trench 1 post excavation. Looking northeast.*



2

*Pit F1036 and Gully F1038. Trench 1. Looking west.*



3

*Sample section SS1sw. Trench 1. Looking northwest.*



4

*Sample section SS1ne. Trench 1. Looking northwest.*



5

*Trench 2 post excavation. Looking northwest.*



6

*Post holes F1007 and F1009. Trench 2. Looking northwest.*





7

*Post hole F1013. Trench 2. Looking northwest.*



8

*Pit F1019. Trench 2. Looking northwest.*



9

*Gully F1025. Trench 2. Looking northeast.*



10

*Post holes F1027 and F1029, and pit F1031. Trench 2. Looking northeast.*



11

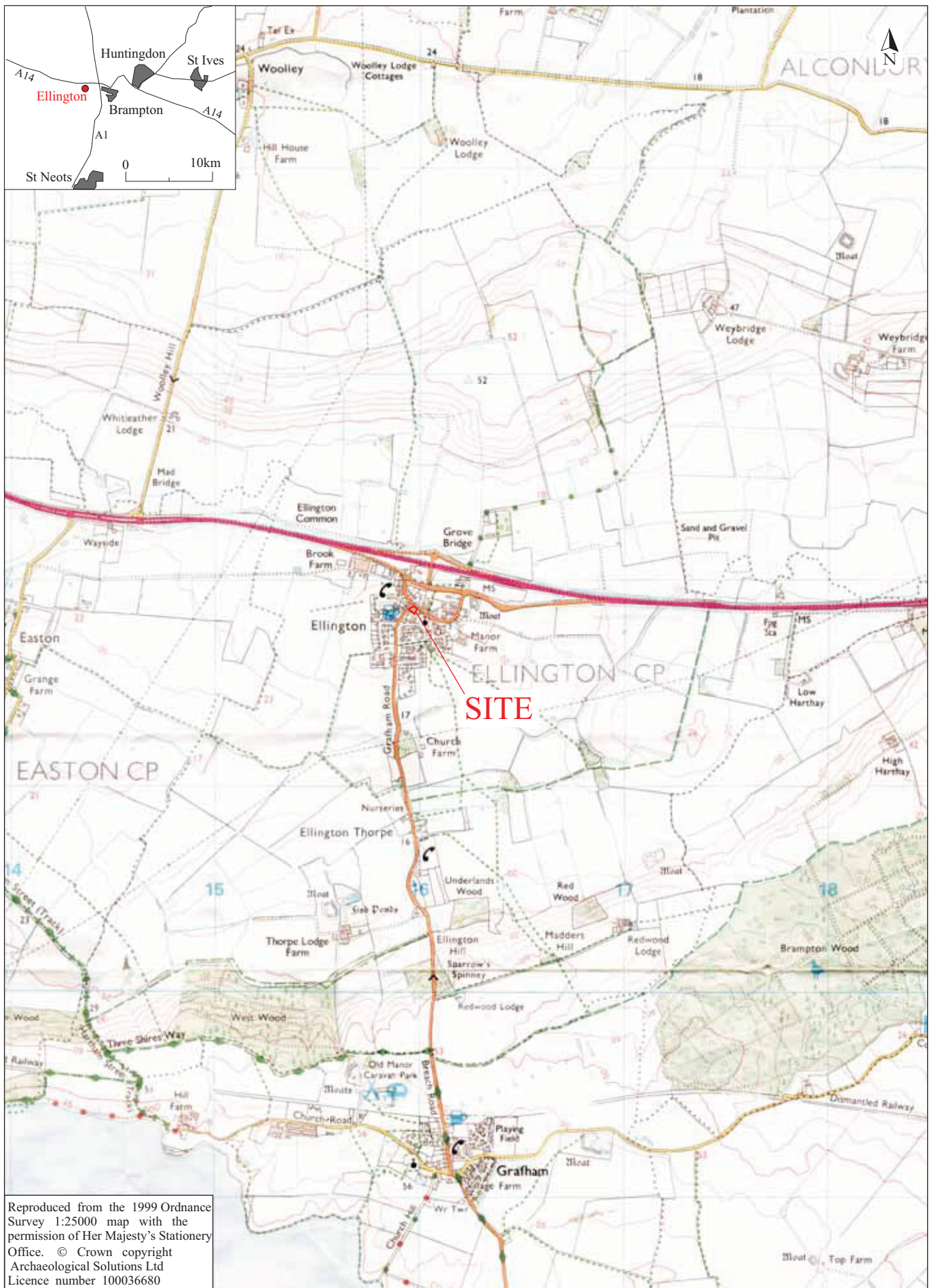
*Sample section SS2se. Trench 2. Looking southwest.*



12

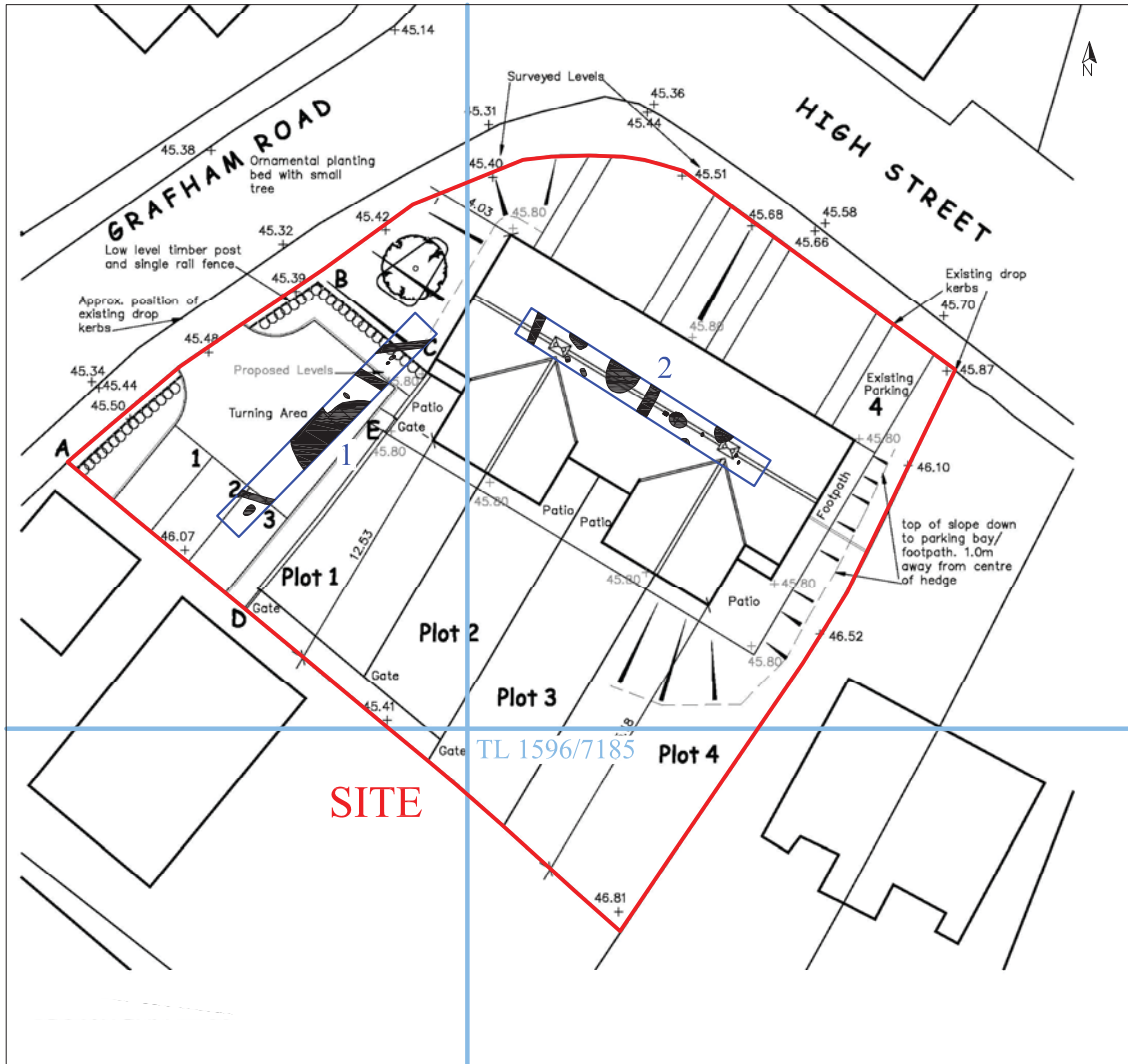
*Sample section SS2nw. Trench 2. Looking southwest.*





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*Archaeological Solutions Ltd*  
**Fig. 1 Site location plan**  
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



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**Fig. 2 Detailed Site Location Plan**  
 Scale 1:400 at A4





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**Fig. 3 HER Data**  
 Scale 1:10,000 at A4



Archaeological Solutions Ltd  
Fig. 4 Inclosure map of Ellington, 1774  
Not to scale

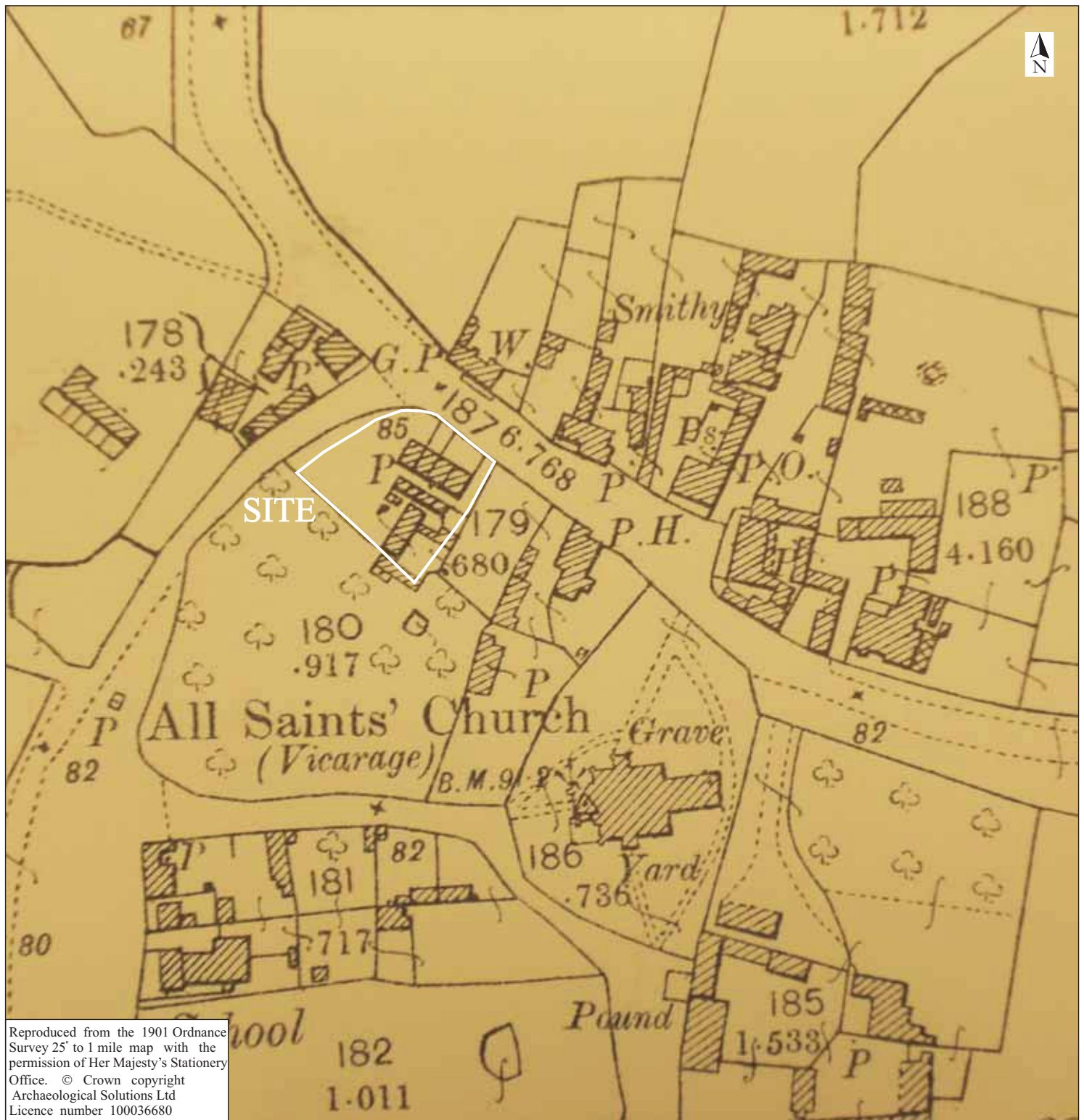




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<b>Fig. 5 OS map, 1888</b>
Not to scale





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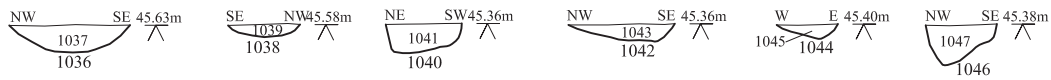
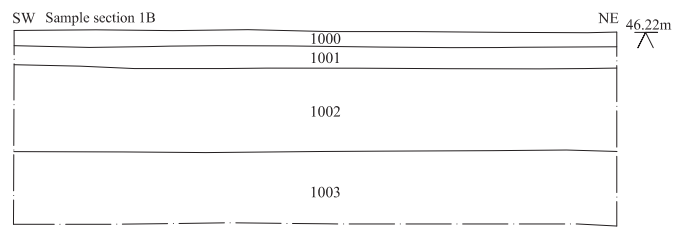
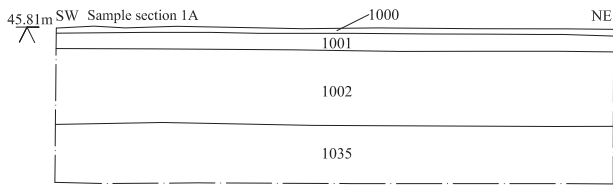
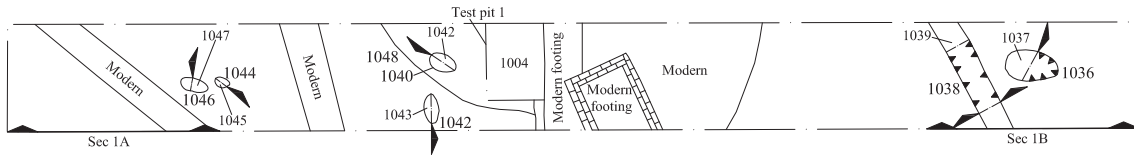
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 Fig. 6 OS map, 1901  
 Not to scale



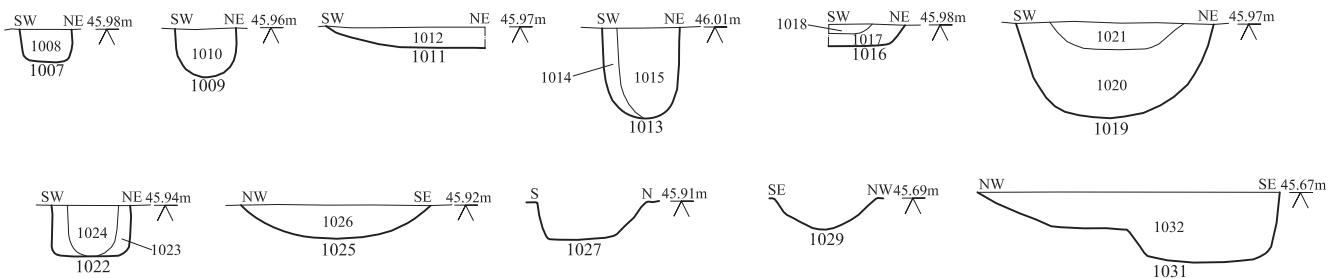
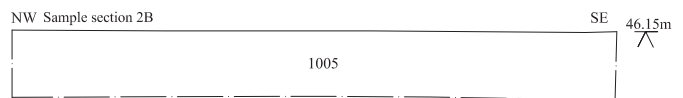
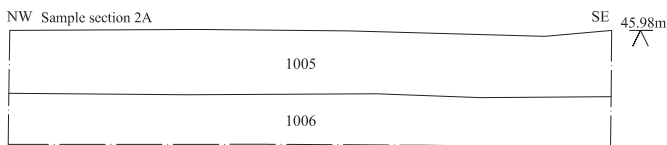
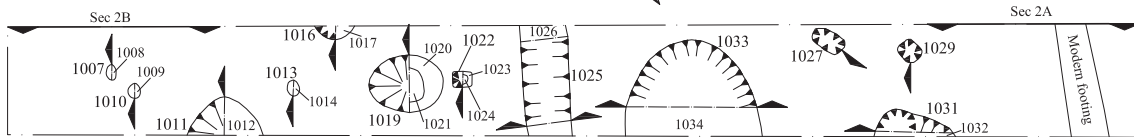
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**Fig. 7 OS map, 1977**  
 Not to scale

Trench 1



Trench 2



0 Plans only 5m

0 Sections only 2m

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**Fig. 8 Trench plans and sections**  
 Scale 1:100 and 1:25 at A4