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**BURGOYNES HOUSE, BURGOYNES ROAD, IMPINGTON,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB24 9NB**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

CHER: ECB 4446

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NGR: TL 4472 6324	Report No: 4857
District: South Cambs	Site Code: ECB 4446
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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	Burgoynes House, Bugoynes Road, Impington, Cambridgeshire.		
<p><i>In May 2015 Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out an archaeological evaluation at Burgoynes House, Burgoynes Road, Impington, Cambridgeshire CB24 9NB. The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the proposed construction a dwelling following the demolition of an existing coach house.</i></p> <p><i>The site was considered to have good archaeological potential, particularly relating to the medieval and post-medieval core of Impington. Evidence of late Iron Age and Romano-British occupation is also known to the north-west of the site.</i></p> <p><i>In the event the evaluation encountered two early modern/ modern (late 18th/ early 19th to 20th century) ditches (F1008 and F1010) and a 20th century wall foundation. The latter was interpreted as the base of a garden or yard wall, while Ditches F1008 and F1010 appeared to represent a recut boundary alignment mirroring the existing north-western and south-eastern site boundaries. The datable finds assemblage includes transfer printed wares of late 18th century+/- early 19th century+ date and Victorian and later peg tile fragments.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	18 to 19 May 2015		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work	TBC
P. number	6211	Site code	ECB4446
Type of project	Archaeological Evaluation		
Site status	None		
Current land use	Garden		
Planned development	Dwelling		
Main features (+dates)	Two modern ditches, modern brick wall foundation		
Significant finds (+dates)	None		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	Cambridgeshire	South Cambs	Impington
HER/ SMR for area	Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CCC HER)		
Post code (if known)	CB24 9NB		
Area of site	2200 m ²		
NGR	TL 4472 6324		
Height AOD (max/ min)	c. 15m		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Gareth Barlow		
Funded by	Mr & Mrs Ewbank		
Full title	Burgoynes House, Bugoynes Road, Impington, Cambridgeshire CB24 9NB. An Archaeological Evaluation		
Authors	Barlow, G.		
Report no.	4857		
Date (of report)	May 2015 (Revised 15/06/2015)		

**BURGOYNES HOUSE, BURGOYNES ROAD, IMPINGTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE
CB24 9NB**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In May 2015 Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out an archaeological evaluation at Burgoynes House, Burgoynes Road, Impington, Cambridgeshire CB24 9NB. The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the proposed construction a dwelling following the demolition of an existing coach house.

The site lies within the historic core of Impington, adjacent to the 14th century church of St Andrew (CHER MCB 6643). Although the archaeological potential of the site relates chiefly to the medieval and post-medieval development of the village, evidence of late Iron Age and Romano-British occupation is also recorded in the near vicinity. The latter includes field boundaries, locally produced Roman pottery and roundhouses recorded at the former Unwins Nursery site, some 475m to the north-west (Fairbairn 2009; CHERs ECB 3186 and 19427). The site of 16th century Impington Hall and its park lies directly to the south (CHERs 05287 and 12129); the park included two fishponds, a small lake and 'canals'.

In the event the evaluation recorded two early modern/ modern (late 18th/ early 19th to 20th century) ditches and a 20th century wall foundation. Although close to the extant coach house, the latter was on a slightly different alignment and was thought to represent an earlier garden/ yard wall in this part of the site. The datable finds assemblage includes transfer printed wares of late 18th century+/ early 19th century+ date and Victorian and later peg tile fragments.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In May 2015 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Burgoynes House, Burgoynes Road, Impington, Cambridgeshire CB24 9NB (NGR TL 4472 6324; Figs. 1-2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the proposed construction a dwelling following the demolition of an existing coach house (South Cambs Council Ref. S/2740/14/FL). The evaluation was undertaken based on advice from Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET) requiring a programme of archaeological work.

1.2 The project was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by CCC HET (Gemma Stewart; dated 17/03/2015) and a specification compiled by AS (20/04/2015) and approved by CCC HET. It followed the procedures outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014). It also adhered to relevant sections of Gurney's (2003) *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*.

1.3 The aim of the evaluation was to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development.

Planning policy context

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF 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. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 The site is located within the historic core of Impington adjacent to the 14th century church of St Andrews (to the east) and Impington Village College (to the south). It comprises a roughly sub-rectangular plot (2200 m²) – currently part of a private garden – to the south of Burgoynes House, and encompasses an extant coach house.

3 TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

3.1 The site is located within a relatively flat agricultural landscape, at approximately 15m AOD. The River Great Ouse flows on an east/west alignment c. 9km to the north of the site.

3.2 The site's soils comprise lime-rich loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage. The underlying geology is of the Gault Formation, a sedimentary mudstone formed in the Cretaceous Period (British Geological Survey 1991).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric and Romano-British

4.1 There are two distinct areas of prehistoric occupation to the east and south-west of the site, respectively. Excavations at Milton Landfill site, some 2km to the east, recorded Bronze Age archaeology including a waterhole and a pit. This site also included a regionally significant middle Bronze Age structure (CHER CB15707). Extensive evidence of Iron Age occupation, including beam slots, postholes, field boundaries and pits was also encountered (CHER CB15708). An excavation at Park Farm, c. 1.4km to the south-west of the current site revealed two probable late Bronze Age structures represented by postholes and pits (CHER MCB18077).

4.2 To the north-west of the site, a series of ditches were encountered representing two phases of activity: Late Iron Age and mid 1st to mid 2nd century AD. Ditches at the southern end of this complex were re-established during the later phase and contained locally produced pottery, suggesting nearby settlement activity (CHER MCB 18457). Elements of this settlement were later identified at the former Unwins Nursery site and comprised boundary ditches, roundhouses and enclosures. This settlement extended into the Romano-British period with finds including coins, brooches and amphora (CHER 19427).

Medieval

4.3 In 1066, the site formed part of the property of the Abbey of Ely and there is some evidence for a small pre-Conquest settlement at Impington (www.opendomesday.org). The original focus of the village was located c. 100m to the east and is thought to have extended to the area of St Andrews Church and the current site (CHER 11246). The earliest church fabric dates from the 14th century (CHER 05448) and an excavation ahead of development in 1994 revealed 10 burials (ECB638). During this period the village of Histon to the north-west was the more extensive of the two settlements (www.opendomesday.org).

Post-Medieval and Modern

4.4 In 1574 Impington Hall was built (CHER 10308). It was altered in 1725 and again in 1862, and is now demolished (CHER 05287). It stood to the south of the church within extensive parkland which included canals, fishponds, ornamental lakes and formal gardens. In the 1930s the estate was sold off for the building of the Village College. At this time the current site was within the boundary of Manor Farm, a post-medieval and later farm complex (CHER 12130).

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Two trenches, each measuring 10m x 1.6m, and two one-metre square test pits were excavated (Fig. 3). The trenches were positioned in the area of the proposed development and were laid out to avoid existing trees. The test pits targeted the positions of proposed soakaways. Topsoil/ overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision and control using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. All subsequent excavation was undertaken by hand

5.2 Exposed sections were cleaned and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. Open trenches and excavated spoil were manually/ visually searched and scanned by metal detector to enhance the recovery of archaeological finds.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

6.1 The individual trench descriptions are presented below:

Trench 1 (Figs. 3-4)

Sample Section 1 0.00 = 15.24m AOD		
0.00 – 0.12m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark grey brown, firm, sandy silt with sparse small and medium angular and sub-angular flints.
0.12 – 0.40m	L1001	Dark - mid grey brown, firm, sandy silt with frequent CBM.
0.28 – 0.49m	L1002	Mixed patches of pale brown yellow, firm, clay and mid brown grey, firm, silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded flint. Included areas of redeposited natural
0.40 – 1.20m+	L1003	Mixed patches of mid grey brown sandy silt and very dark brown sandy silt with moderate modern (19 th to 20 th century) CBM rubble, concrete fragments and plastic.

Description: Modern Service F1004 was recorded in Trench 1.

Modern Service F1004 was linear in plan (5.5m+ x 0.50m x 0.30m) (DP5). It had vertical sides and a flat base. F1004 was visible in section only. Its fill, L1005, comprised dark grey brown, friable, sandy silt with frequent medium sub-rounded flint gravel. It contained a modern ceramic pipe.

F1004 had been cut into Soil L1003 and its fill (L1005) was sealed by Soil L1001. Both L1001 and L1003 contained modern finds including concrete and plastic in the case of the stratigraphically earlier deposit. The base of L1003 was not reached (see Section 8.2, below).

Trench 2 (Figs. 3-5)

Sample Section 2A 0.00 = 15.37m AOD		
0.00 – 0.08m	L1017	Gravel Driveway. Light reddish yellow, compact, coarse grit and concrete with frequent small stones.
0.08 – 0.18m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark grey brown, firm, sandy silt with sparse small and medium angular and sub-angular flints.
0.18 – 0.26m	L1019	Tarmac. Dark grey black, compact.
0.26 – 0.38m	L1012	Pale orange brown, compact, coarse sand and grit with frequent flint.
0.38 – 0.82m	L1018	Subsoil. Mid reddish brown, compact, silty clay with occasional angular stone.
0.82m+	L1006	Natural. Patches of firm, very pale yellow brown clay and very pale yellow grey silty sand with frequent small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint

Sample Section 2B 0.00 = 15.42m AOD		
0.00 – 0.18m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark grey brown, firm, sandy silt with sparse small and medium angular and sub angular flints.
0.18 – 0.22m	L1001	Dark - mid grey brown, firm, sandy silt with frequent CBM.
0.22 – 0.36m	L1012	Pale orange brown, compact, coarse sand and grit with frequent flint.
0.36 – 0.80m	L1018	Subsoil. Mid reddish brown, compact, silty clay with occasional angular stone.
0.80m+	L1006	Natural. Patches of firm, very pale yellow brown clay and very pale yellow grey silty sand with frequent small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint

Description: Early modern/ modern Ditches F1008 and F1010, and modern Brick Wall Foundation M1020 were recorded in the base of Trench 2. A modern drain was also partially revealed.

Ditch F1008 was linear in plan (2.15+ x 2.31+ x 0.17m). It had shallow sides and an irregular base. Its fill, L1009, was a grey brown, compact, silty clay with occasional stone and flint. It contained early modern/ modern (19th to 20th century) CBM (938g) and animal bone (272g). Ditch F1008 was cut by Ditch F1010.

Ditch F1010 was linear in plan (2.55+ x 0.72 x 0.37m+). It had vertical sides and its base was unseen due to the water table. Its fill, L1011, was a mid – dark grey brown, compact, silty clay with moderate stone and flint. It contained early modern (late 18th century+) pottery (10g), modern (20th century) CBM (866g) and slag (43g). F1010 cut Ditch F1008.

Modern Brick Wall Foundation M1020 was linear in plan (0.90m+ x 0.25m). Each of the constituent bricks (each measuring 220 x 110 x 70mm) were laid in ashlar coursing, stretcher bond. The single brick (2533g) sampled from M1020 comprised a machine-made Burwell white ‘stock’ brick with a narrow frog that would have been manufactured in the early to mid 20th century (see Appendix 2).

Test Pit 1 (Fig. 3)

Sample section 0.00 = 15.29m AOD		
0.00 – 0.13m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark grey brown, firm, sandy silt with sparse small and medium angular and sub-angular flints.
0.13 – 0.33m	L1001	Dark - mid grey brown, firm, sandy silt with frequent CBM.
0.33 – 0.50m	L1007	Pale brown, firm, clayey silt with moderate small and medium angular and sub-angular flint. It contained modern (19 th - 20 th century) CBM (118g)
0.50m+	L1006	Natural. Patches of firm, very pale yellow brown clay and very pale yellow grey silty sand with frequent small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint

Description: No archaeological features or finds were recorded in Test Pit 1.

Test Pit 2 (Figs. 3 and 5)

Sample section 0.00 = 15.45m AOD		
0.00 – 0.12m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark grey brown, firm, sandy silt with sparse small and medium angular and sub-angular flints.
0.12 – 0.20m	L1001	Dark - mid grey brown, firm, sandy silt with frequent CBM.
0.20 – 0.35m	L1012	Pale orange brown, compact, coarse sand and grit with frequent flint.
0.35 – 0.47m	L1013	Dark – mid grey brown, firm, sandy silt with occasional flint
0.47 – 0.72m	L1014	Made Ground. Mixed patches of firm, mid – dark grey brown sandy silt and pale orange brown coarse sand and grit. It contained modern (early 19 th century onwards) pottery (8g), modern (19 th - 20 th century) CBM (887g) and clay pipe stem fragments (5g)
0.72m+	L1006	Natural. Patches of firm, very pale yellow brown clay and very pale yellow grey silty sand with frequent small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint

Description: A modern service was recorded in base of Test Pit 2.

Modern Service F1015 was linear in plan (1m+ x 0.50m+ x 0.43m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1016, was a dark grey brown, firm, silty sand with moderate flint gravel. It contained a metal water pipe.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 With the exception of high groundwater which prevented the full excavation of Ditch F1010 (Trench 2), it is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 In Trench 2 a gravel driveway, L1017, overlay Topsoil L1000. Elsewhere the Topsoil was uppermost and comprised a dark grey brown, firm, sandy silt with sparse

small and medium angular and sub-angular flints (0.12-0.18m thick). Below Topsoil L1000 were soils containing modern finds (L1001, L1003, L1007, L1012-L1014 and L1019). These soils were up to 1.08m+ thick (Trench 1) and in Test Pits 1 and 2 they directly overlay the natural geology (L1006). Discrete patches of clay/ silty clay (L1002) overlay Soil L1003 in Trench 1. L1002 included areas of redeposited natural and appeared to constitute 'upcast' material from the immediate vicinity. The process(s) behind the deposition of L1002 remains uncertain.

8.2 Soil L1003 was encountered in Trench 1 only and was present across the entire base of the trench (DP4; Fig. 4). It contained modern CBM rubble (19th to 20th century), concrete fragments and plastic. This material was interpreted as constituting either made ground or, possibly, the fill of a large modern feature, the edges of which lay beyond the trench. This cannot be confirmed, however. For reasons of health and safety the excavation of Trench 1 did not exceed 1.20m; the natural substrate (L1006) was not revealed within this trench.

8.3 Subsoil L1018 was preserved in Trench 2 and comprised a mid reddish brown, compact, silty clay with occasional angular stones (0.44m thick).

8.4 The natural geology, L1006, was below the soils with modern finds (Test Pits 1 and 2) and Subsoil L1018 (Trench 2). It comprised patches of firm, very pale yellow brown clay and very pale yellow grey silty sand with frequent small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint (0.50m+ below the present day ground surface).

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The recorded features are tabulated:

Trench	Context	Description	Spot date
2	F1008	Ditch	Early modern/ modern (19 th to 20 th century)
	F1010	Ditch	Early modern/ modern (late 18 th to 20 th century)
	M1020	Brick Wall Foundation	Modern (early to mid 20 th century)

9.2 Based on recorded monuments and find spots in the vicinity, the site was deemed to have good archaeological potential, particularly relating to the medieval and post-medieval development of Impington. The 14th century church of St Andrew lies immediately east of the site, while the site of 16th century Impington Hall and its park is located a short distance to the south (CHERs 05287 and 12129). Evidence of late Iron Age and Romano-British occupation, including field boundaries, locally produced pottery and roundhouses has also been reported from the village (Fairbairn 2009; CHERs ECB 3186 and 19427).

9.3 In the event the evaluation recorded two early modern/ modern ditches (jointly spanning the late 18th/ 19th to 20th centuries) and an early to mid 20th century brick wall foundation. The latter did not exactly align with the extant coach house – located a short distance to the south-west – and was thought to represent the base of an earlier garden/ yard wall in this part of the site. The constituent bricks were machine-made Burwell white 'stock' bricks; no bonding agent survived. Modern Ditches F1008 and F1010 ran parallel to the north-western and south-eastern site

boundaries and were interpreted as a re-cut boundary, the stratigraphically latest demarcation of which (F1010) yielded late 18th century+ transfer printed pottery, peg tile and 20th century brick (see Appendix 2). The base of this feature was not excavated due to the high water table. The location/ alignments and dates of Ditches F1008 and F1010, and Wall Foundation M1020 strongly suggest that they formed part of the Manor Farm complex, dated between 1540 and 1900 (CHER 12130), and/ or the subsequent use of the site as a private garden.

9.4 A deep (0.80m+) deposit of modern ?made ground (L1003) was encountered across the base of Trench 1. It is possible that this material comprised the fill of a large feature, the edges of which were located beyond the confines of the trench. This cannot be proven, however. The total depth of L1003 could not be ascertained for reasons of health and safety (excavation ceased at 1.20m below the modern ground level).

9.5 The recovered CBM assemblage, totalling 40 fragments (8538g) and collectively spanning the Victorian period to mid 20th century, includes concentrations of peg tile fragments from modern Ditches F1008 and F1010. A significant concentration of undiagnostic tile fragments of potentially post-medieval date (17th century +) are present from the fill of Ditch F1008, although the occurrence of similar tile with 20th century brick within Ditch F1010 suggests a later date (see Appendix 2).

10 CONCLUSION

10.1 The excavated evidence relates to the early modern and modern use of the site, most probably related to the Manor Farm complex and/ or the later use of the site as a private garden. The alignments of the excavated ditches and modern wall foundation appeared to mirror/ respect the existing site boundaries. Wall M1020 did not align well with the extant coach house, a short distance to the south-west, and was thought to represent an earlier yard/ garden wall.

11 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

11.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited at the Cambridgeshire County Store. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Mr & Mrs Ewbank for funding the project and their architects Arch:Angel Ltd for their assistance (in particular Mr Dirk Visagie).

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Ms Gemma Stewart of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team.

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Web-based Resources

www.opendomesday.org (consulted May 2015)

www.old-maps.co.uk (consulted May 2015)

APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date (Pot Only)	Pot Qty	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	Animal Bone (g)	Other Material	Other Qty	Other (g)
-	1003		1	Layer				3196		Plastic	1	14
-	1007		Test Pit 1	Layer				118				
1008	1009		2	Fill of Ditch				938	272			
1010	1011		2	Fill of Ditch	Late 18th C+	2	10	866		Slag	1	43
-	1014		Test Pit 2	Layer	Early 19th C+	3	8	887		Clay pipe stem fragment	2	5
1020			2	Brick Wall Foundation				2533				

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Pottery

Peter Thompson

Introduction

The evaluation recovered 5 sherds of Transfer Printed Ware weighing 18g from one feature and one layer. The assemblage lies within a late 18th to 20th centuries date range.

Methodology

The pottery was examined visually, partly under a x35 binocular microscope, and recorded by context (Table 1). The recording was carried out in keeping with the Post-Roman Pottery Research Group Guidelines (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001), and fabric codes and dates followed those used by the Museum of London, which is also applicable to Cambridgeshire.

The Sherds

Transfer Printed Ware was first made in Staffordshire and other centres on a large scale from the late 18th century (Cotter 2000, 254), and has continued in production until the modern day. Ditch F1010 (L1011) contained two sherds (10g) of very lightly abraded blue TPW representing two separate vessels. One is a plate or shallow dish, the other a dish or bowl. Only the rims survive which have similar patterning to that used on Chinese willow pattern which has been in use for over 200 years (www.willowcollectors.org). The other three sherds (8g) came from Made Ground F1014 and are in quite good condition, and probably all derive from the same cup. The transfer printing is black, and according to the Museum of London dating framework is not likely to be earlier than c. 1810 when this colour began to become popular. There were no makers marks present to date the pottery, but the entire assemblage has the appearance of being comparatively late, and would probably best fit a mid 19th- to early 20th centuries in date.

Feature	Context	Quantity	Date	Comment
Ditch 1010	1011	2x10g TPW	Late 18 th +	TPW: x1 fragment of bowl/dish X1 part of rim of plate or shallow dish. Abstract border patterns only, but possibly from Chinese willow pattern
Made Ground	1014	3x8g TPW	Early 19 th +	TPW: probably all from the same cup with black transfer printing, Includes ring base and upright simple rim. Includes floral motifs and a horses head

Table 1: Quantification of pottery by Context

References

Cotter, J., 2000

Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester 1971-85, English Heritage, Colchester Archaeological Report No. 7

Slowikowski, A., Nenck, B. and Pearce, J., 2001
Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

Web-Based Resources

www.mola.org.uk MoLA medieval and post-medieval pottery codes and dates 2014 (consulted 09/06/2015)

www.willowcollectors.org Dating Transfer Printed Ware (consulted 09/06/2015)

The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

The evaluation recovered a total of 40 fragments (8538g) of Victorian to mid 20th century CBM (Table 2), including peg tile fragments contained in two ditches, with the remainder sampled from an extant structural wall or layers.

The assemblage was quantified by fragment count and weight per context, with fabric, dimensions and other diagnostic characteristics also recorded. All data was entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that will be deposited as part of the archive.

CBM type	Date	Frequency	Weight (g)	Present in:
Peg tile (orange-red, sandy fabric)	17 th -20 th C	22	1149	L1007, F1008 & F1010
Peg tile (white, calcareous fabric)	19 th -20 th C	13	493	L1007, L1014, F1008 & F1010
Red Quarry tile	20 th C	1	282	L1003
White Flooring brick	19 th -20 th C	1	620	L1014
Burwell White 'Stock' brick	20 th C	3	5994	L1003, F1010 & M1020
<i>Total</i>		<i>40</i>	<i>8538</i>	

Table 2: Quantification of post-medieval to modern CBM types

The distribution of the peg tile in the assemblage, both the orange-red sandy and white calcareous fabrics, were concentrated in Ditches F1008 and F1010, with further fragments also recovered from Layers L1007 and L1014; however none represented high concentrations and were in a highly fragmented condition. Both types of peg tile were 12mm thick with sanded bases and were probably locally produced. The only contrasting trait was that the orange-red tiles exhibited tapering circular peg holes, while those on the white tiles were diamond shape (cut with knife). It remains possible that the peg tile in Ditch F1008, predominantly orange-red has an earlier, post-medieval date; however the presence of 20th century brick in Ditch F1010 in association with similar tile suggests a Victorian or later date may be more applicable.

A single complete brick (2533g) was sampled from Brick Wall M1020, and comprised a machine-made Burwell white 'stock' brick with a narrow frog that would have been manufactured in the early to mid 20th century. Fragments of this type of brick, with

(when complete) dimensions of 240x115x65mm were also contained in Ditch F1010 and Layer L1003. The fabric of the Burwell stock bricks was also comparable to the single fragment of white flooring brick contained in Layer L1014, suggesting a source within the same industry. The flooring brick is 40mm thick with an upper surface worn smooth, but is otherwise comparable to the larger wall bricks, and may have been produced in the 19th or 20th centuries.

The remaining CBM comprises a single fragment of vitrified red quarry tile contained in Layer L1003 in association with a Burwell white stock brick. This type of tile was manufactured in a mould from the Victorian period to mid 20th century, and the impressed base partially preserves lettering representing the Triton factory, the size (6x6x5/8") and 'Made in England'.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1

General view of site, showing coach house, from Trench 1 looking north



2

General view of site, looking east, across Trench 1 & TP S1 area, showing church.



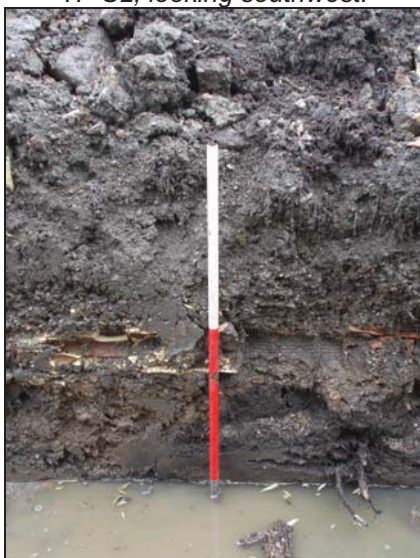
3

General view of site, showing coach house, from TP S2, looking southwest.



4

Trench 1 post exc. Looking north.



5

Sample section 1A. South end of Trench 1 looking east.



6

Sample section 1B. North end of Trench 1 looking east.



7
Test Pit S1 looking east.



8
Ditches F1008 and F1010. Trench 2 looking west.



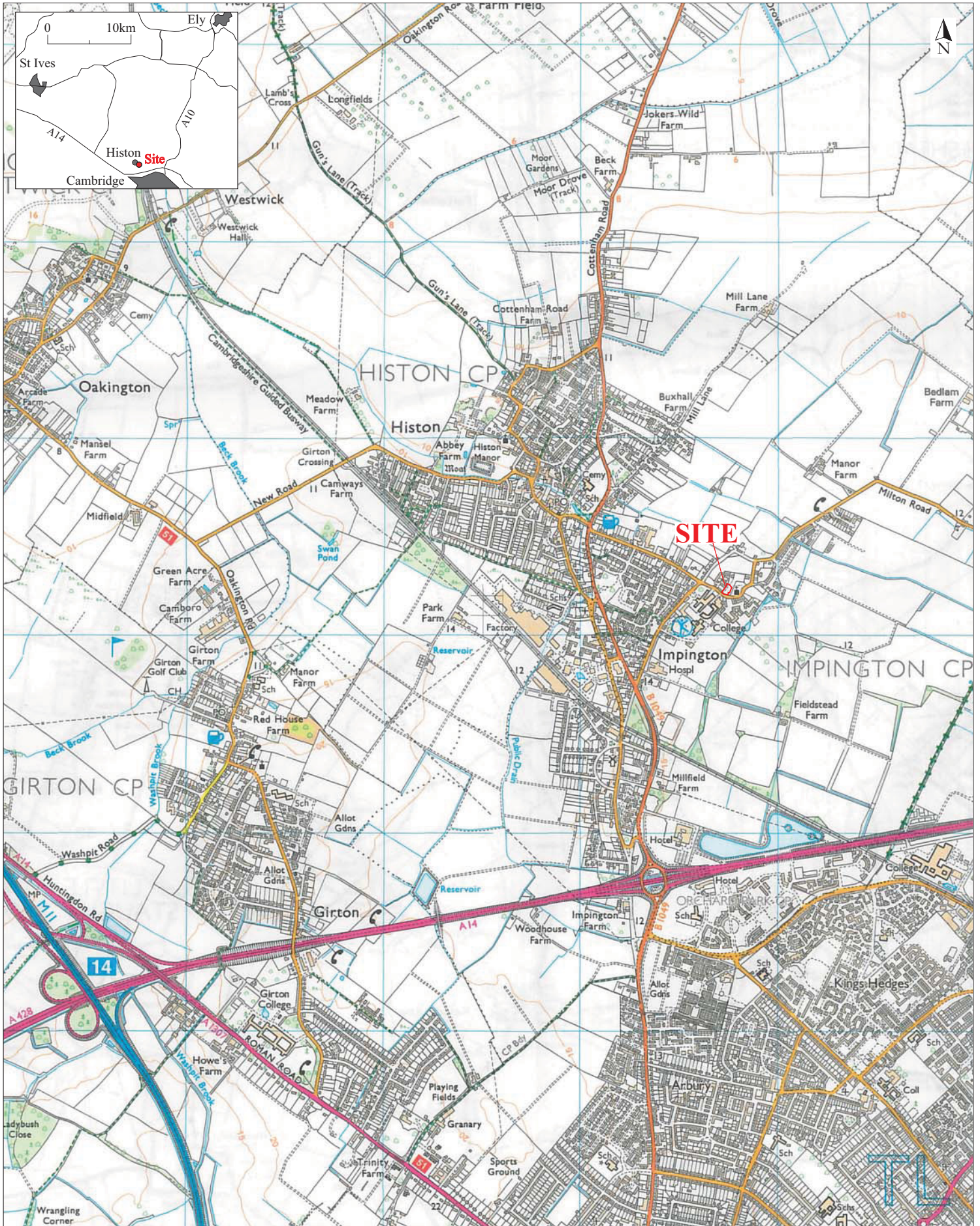
9
Sample section 2A. South end of Trench 2 looking west.



10
Sample section 2B. North end of Trench 2 looking east.

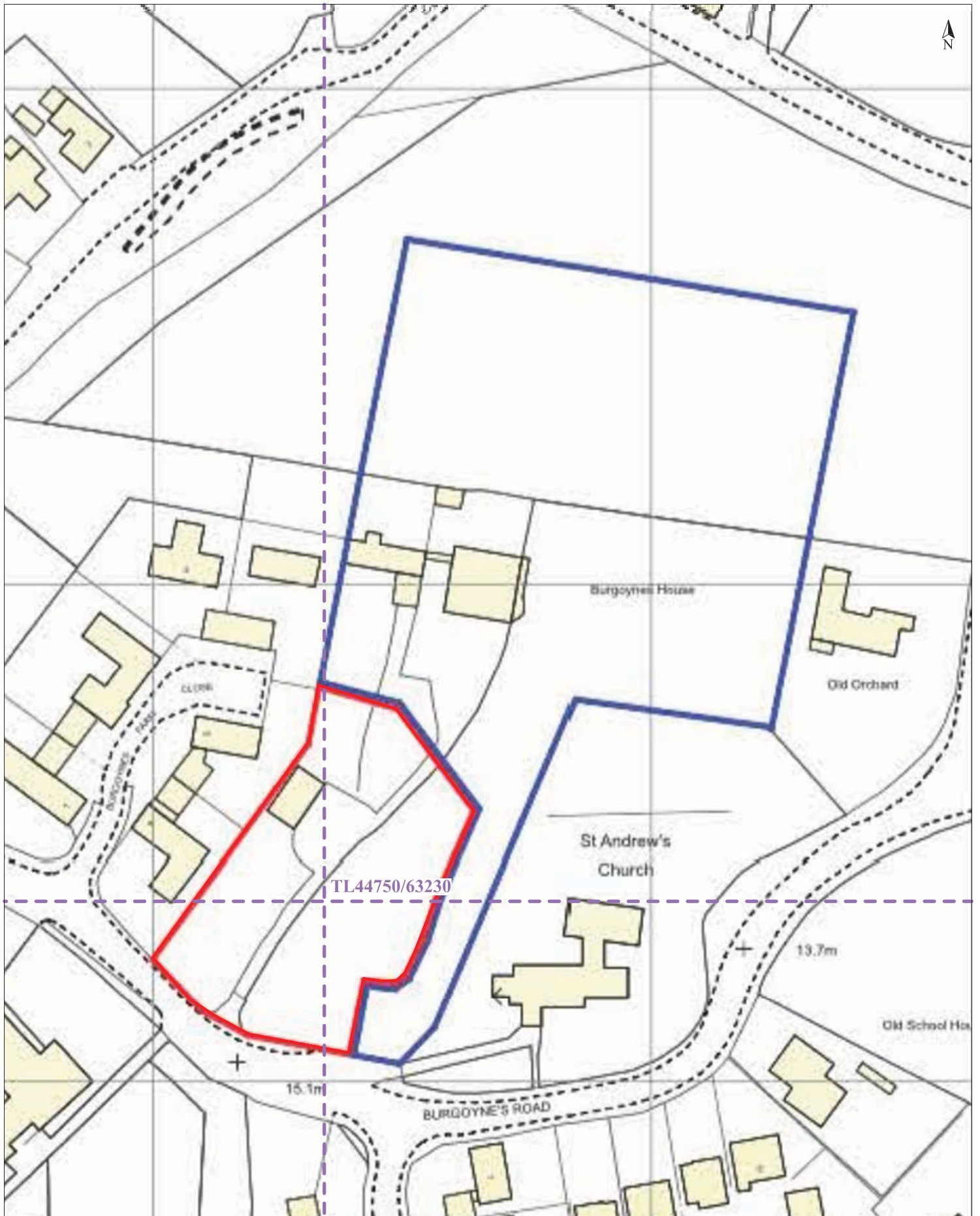


11
Test Pit S2 looking east.



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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 Burgoynes House, Impington, Cambridgeshire (P6211)

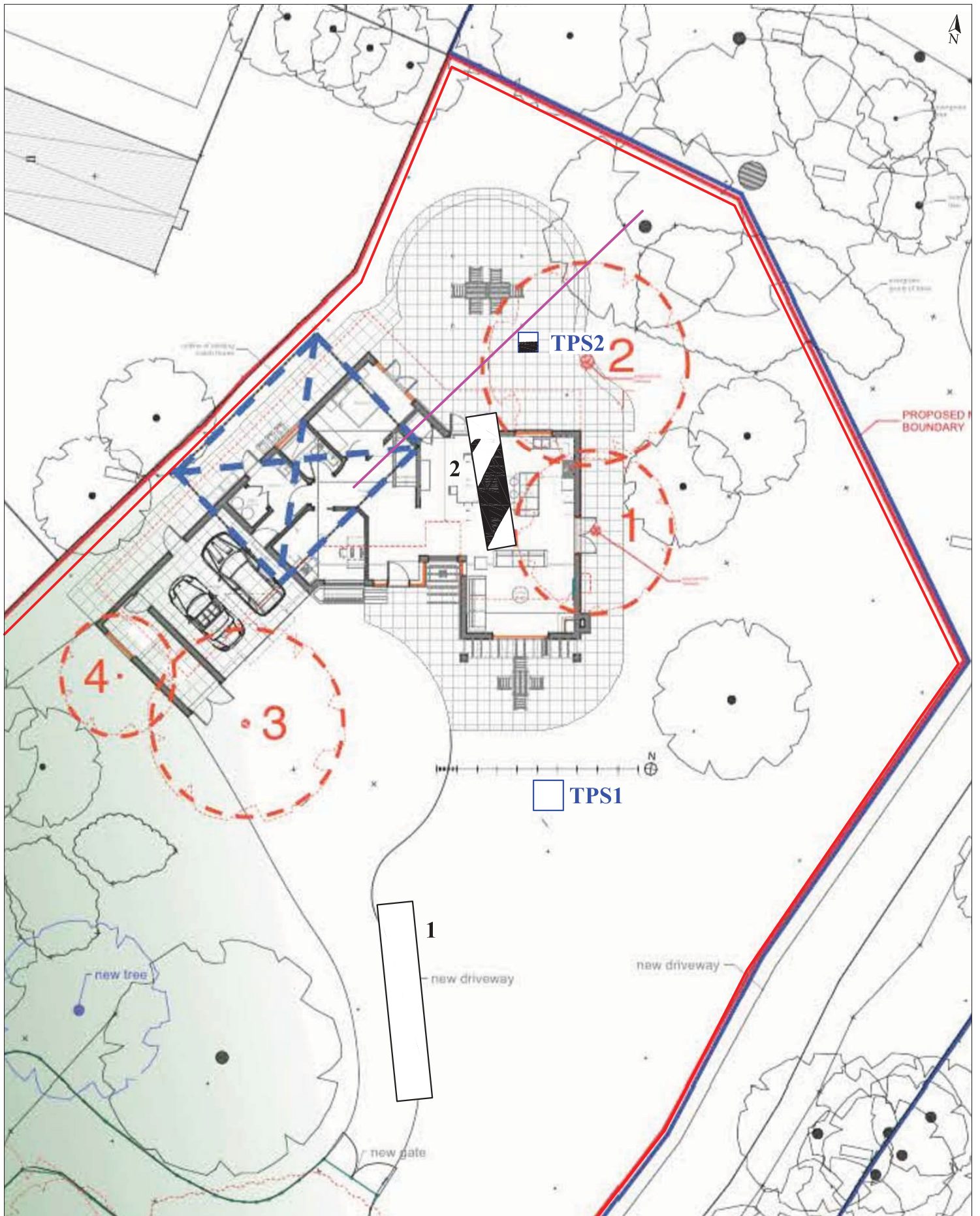


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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan

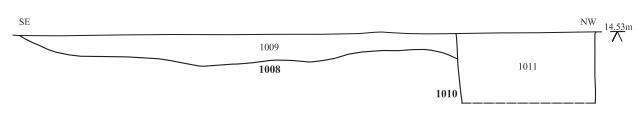
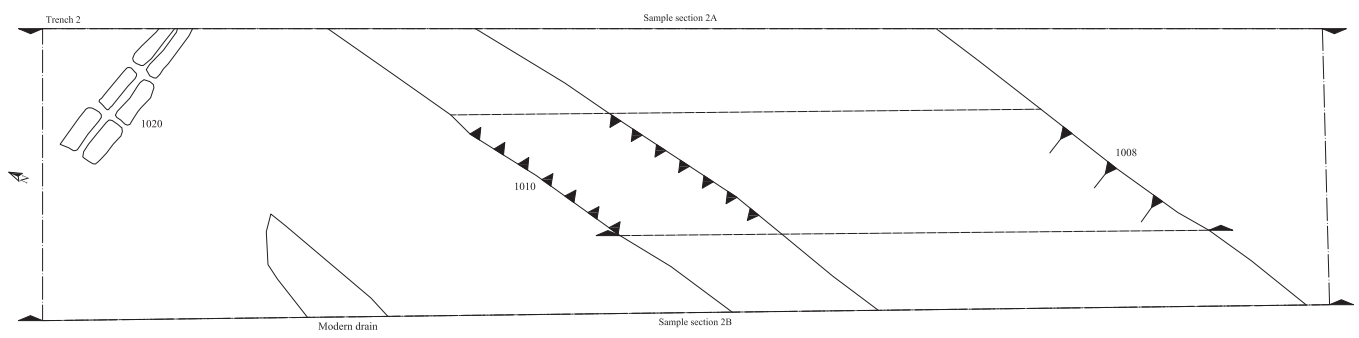
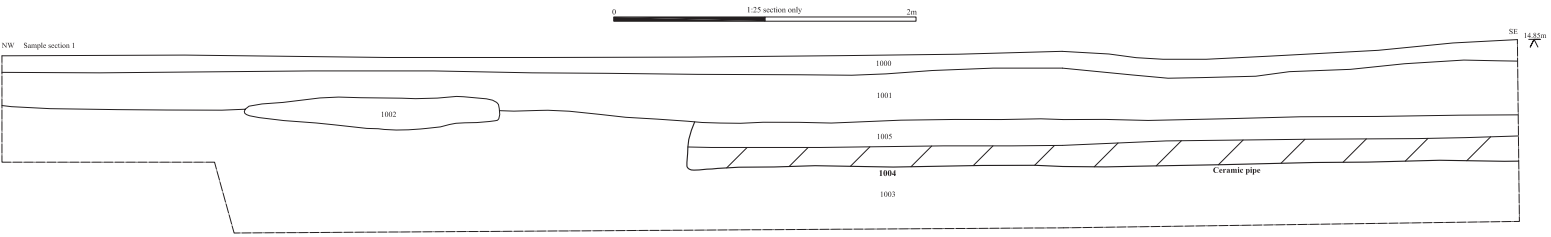
Scale 1:1000 at A4

Burgoyne's House, Impington, Cambridgeshire (P6211)

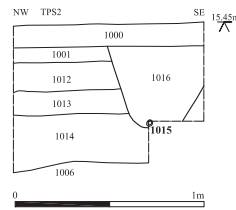
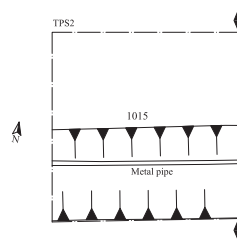
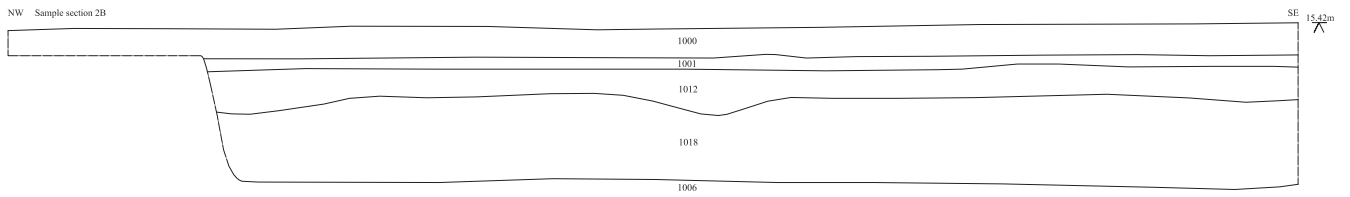
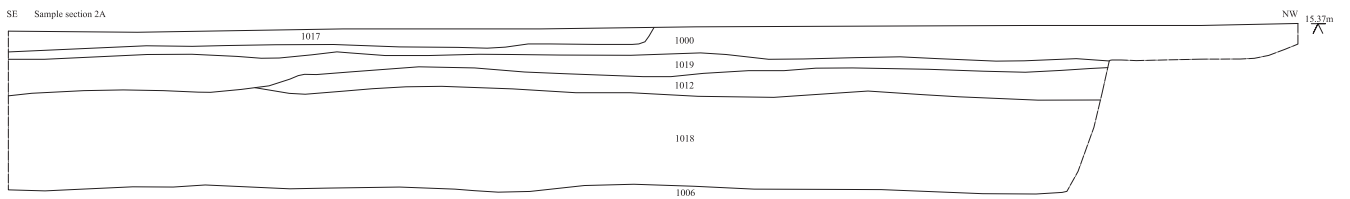


0 10m

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Fig. 3 Trench location plan
Scale 1:250 at A4
Burgoynes House, Impington, Cambridgeshire (P6211)



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Fig. 4 Plans and sections
1:25 and 1:20 at A3
Burgoynes House, Impington, Cambridgeshire (P6211)



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 5 Plans and sections
1:20 at A3
Burgovnes House, Impington, Cambridgeshire (P6211)