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APPLEGATE LODGE, LYNN ROAD, ELY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

CHER Ref: ECB 4552

Authors:	Julie Walker (Field work and report) Lauren Wilson (Background research) Antony R.R. Mustchin (Editor)	
Illustrations:	Thomas Light	
NGR: TL 5459 8199		Report No: 4953
District: East Cambs		Site Code: ECB 4552
Approved: Claire Halpin MCIfA		Project No: 6398
Signed:		Date: 30 September 2015 Revised: 26/10/2015

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APPENDIX 1 SPECIALIST REPORT

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	Applegate Lodge, Lynn Road, Ely, Cambridgeshire		
<p><i>In September 2015 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation at Applegate Lodge, Lynn Road, Ely, Cambridgeshire (NGR: TL 5459 8199). The evaluation was commissioned by Mr Glyn Evans and was undertaken in advance of the proposed construction of two new dwellings. It was required to provide for a planning condition (East Cambs Council Ref. 15/00378/OUT & 15/00374/FUL), based on advice from Cambridgeshire County Council requiring a programme of archaeological work.</i></p> <p><i>The site fronts Lynn Road to the east, on the edge of settlement to the north of the historic centre of Ely. It lies within an area of archaeological potential recorded on the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (HER), where Iron Age, Roman, Saxon and post-medieval activity has been recorded.</i></p> <p><i>No archaeological features or finds were present excepting a modern drain and late post-medieval pottery from the topsoil. The site was not truncated or disturbed and therefore the result is a genuine indicator of the lack of archaeological remains in the area of the two proposed house plots.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	September 2014		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work	N
P. number	6398	Site code	ECB 4552
Type of project	Archaeological trial trench evaluation		
Site status	-		
Current land use	Single dwelling		
Planned development	Two new dwellings		
Main features (+dates)	None		
Significant finds (+dates)	None		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	Cambridgeshire	East Cambs	Ely
HER/ SMR for area	Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CCC HER)		
Post code (if known)	CB6 1SD		
Area of site	c.2164m ²		
NGR	TL 5459 8199		
Height AOD (max/ min)	20-30m AOD		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Julie Walker		
Funded by	Mr G Evans		
Full title	Applegate Lodge, Lynn Road, Ely, Cambridgeshire. An Archaeological trial trench evaluation		
Authors	Walker, J. and Wilson, L.		
Report no.	4953		
Date (of report)	September 2015 (Revised 26/10/2015)		

APPLEGATE LODGE, LYNN ROAD, ELY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In September 2015 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation at Applegate Lodge, Lynn Road, Ely, Cambridgeshire (NGR: TL 5459 8199). The evaluation was commissioned by Mr Glyn Evans and was undertaken in advance of the proposed construction of two new dwellings. It was required to provide for a planning condition (East Cambs Council Ref. 15/00378/OUT & 15/00374/FUL), based on advice from Cambridgeshire County Council requiring a programme of archaeological work.

The site fronts Lynn Road to the east, on the edge of settlement to the north of the historic centre of Ely. It lies within an area of archaeological potential recorded on the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (HER), where Iron Age, Roman, Saxon and post-medieval activity has been recorded.

No archaeological features or finds were present excepting a modern drain and late post-medieval pottery from the topsoil. The site was not truncated or disturbed and therefore the result is a genuine indicator of the lack of archaeological remains in the area of the two proposed house plots.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In September 2015 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation at Applegate Lodge, Lynn Road, Ely, Cambridgeshire (NGR: TL 5459 8199; Figs. 1 and 2). The evaluation was commissioned by Mr Glyn Evans and was undertaken in advance of the proposed construction of two new dwellings. It was required to provide for a planning condition (East Cambs Council Ref. 15/00378/OUT & 15/00374/FUL) and based on advice from Cambridgeshire County Council requiring a programme of archaeological work.

1.2 The project was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET) (Gemma Stewart, dated 20th August 2015) and a specification compiled by AS (dated 9th September 2015). It followed the procedures outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*. It also adhered to the relevant sections of *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The principal objectives of the evaluation were:

- to establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*;
- to identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation;
- to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/ alluvial deposits, along with the potential for the survival of environmental evidence;
- to provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost; and
- to establish the potential for waterlogged organic deposits in the proposal area, their location, level and vulnerability to damage by 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 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 Applegate Lodge is located on the periphery of the City of Ely, Cambridgeshire. The site fronts Lynn Road to the east, on the edge of settlement to the north of the historic centre of Ely.

2.2 The site currently comprises a single dwelling within a rectangular plot with agricultural fields to the north and west, and Lily House (a residential care home) to the south. It is proposed to erect two new dwellings, one in existing garden land to the south of the existing house and one to the immediate north of the existing house, where an existing garden, drive and outbuilding are located

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site is located in an area of fenland; the surrounding landscape is largely reclaimed farmland with drainage channels and watercourses. The New Bedford River or Hundred Foot Drain is located c. 7.5km to the west of the site. The site is located at approximately 20m AOD with the land gently sloping down to the west.

3.2 The underlying geological formation of the area is the Kimmeridge Clay Formation, a mudstone formed in the Jurassic Period (British Geological Survey 1991). The overlying soil type is a lime-rich loamy and clayey soil with impeded drainage (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The site, whilst small, had a potential for further remains of prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval activity. Amongst the earliest archaeological remains to have been recorded in the vicinity of the site are lithic implements of unspecified prehistoric date found on the route of the Ely bypass (CHER 07168, 07263). A similarly-dated flint scraper (CHER 07186) has also been recorded in the vicinity of the site. A pit of Neolithic date has been recorded during a 2013 evaluation on land to the north-west of Ely (CHER MCB19985). A Bronze Age pit was recorded in 1998 during an evaluation of land off the A10 Ely bypass (CHER CB15536) and further evidence of this period has been recorded in the vicinity of the site in the form of a barrow and beaker burial (CHER 06136) and a flint scatter identified during the fenland survey (CHER 06137).

4.2 Archaeological evaluation close by in 2013 revealed Iron Age settlement features and post-medieval occupation (CHER ECB3853), with a series of cropmark enclosures and evidence of Iron Age and Saxon occupation to the west (CHER MCB8763; MCB8765). Investigations in 2011-2012 to the north identified Iron Age and Roman settlement evidence (CHER ECB3643). An Iron Age farmstead has been recorded during an evaluation on land north-west of Ely (CHER MCB19983). Iron Age and

Roman settlement remains have been identified at a site on Prickwillow Road (CHER CB14805) and an evaluation in 2010 recorded ditches representing a field system of these dates on land off Carey Close (CHER MCB19263). High Flyer Farm is also the location of an early Iron Age to late Roman possible settlement site (CHER MCB19588; MCB19589). Iron Age and Roman pottery has been recovered during an evaluation undertaken at High Barns, prior to house building at this location (CHER 10259). Fieldwalking on the route of the Ely bypass recorded 'settlement remains' (CHER 07167) and other material, mainly pottery, of Roman date (CHER 07263B). Further Roman pottery and pits have been recorded elsewhere on Prickwillow Road (CHER MCB19695). Early Romano-British settlement activity has been identified to the west of Ely (CHER MCB19984).

4.3 Saxon archaeology is also well attested in the area. An early to middle Saxon inhumation cemetery, located on the western side of Newbarns Road, was identified as the result of the excavation of foundation trenches for the new housing estate at High Barns in 1959 (CHER 02074). Saxon pottery was recovered during the fieldwalking of the Ely bypass route (CHER 07263C). Roman to late Saxon ditches were recorded during an evaluation in the Larkfield Road area (CHER 11906). A gold ring of 6th century date was recovered from a location at Orwell Pit Farm by metal detectorists (CHER CB14775).

4.4 Along with evidence for many other periods, the medieval period was represented by scatters of pottery sherds noted during the programme of fieldwalking along the Ely bypass route (CHER 07168A; 07263D). Finds of this date have also been recorded in the vicinity of Orwell Pit Farm (CHER CB14775). Post-medieval pottery was also recorded during the Ely bypass field walking exercise (CHER 07263E) and contemporary finds were recovered during metal detecting at Orwell Pit Farm (CHER CB14775).

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Two trial trenches each 15m x 1.6m were excavated by a 360 tracked excavator fitted with a wide toothless ditching bucket.

5.2 The subsoil was mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale, and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for finds and the trenches were scanned by a metal detector.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

6.1 The individual trench descriptions are presented below:

Trench 1 (Figs. 2-3)

<i>Sample section 1A</i> <i>West end, south facing</i> <i>0.00 = 21.05m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.17m	L1000	Tarmac
0.17 – 0.30m	L1001	Buried Topsoil. Firm, dark grey brown clay silt with occasional small sub-angular stones
0.30 – 0.42m	L1002	Subsoil. Firm, dark orange brown clay silt
0.42m+	L1003	Natural. Compact, light orange brown clay with frequent tree roots

<i>Sample section 1B</i> <i>East end, north facing</i> <i>0.00 = 21.31m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.10m	L1000	Tarmac. As above
0.10 – 0.18m	L1001	Buried Topsoil. As above
0.18 – 0.38m	L1002	Subsoil. As above
0.38m+	L1003	Natural. As above

Description: Trench 1 contained no archaeological features or finds excepting three sherds of late post-medieval (c. 19th-mid 20th century) pottery from Buried Topsoil L1001.

Trench 2 (Figs. 2-3)

<i>Sample section 2A</i> <i>West end, south facing.</i> <i>0.00 = 21.09m AOD</i>		
0.10 – 0.28m	L1004	Topsoil. Friable, dark grey brown sandy silt
0.28 – 0.44m	L1002	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.44m+	L1003	Natural. As above, Trench 1

<i>Sample section 2B</i> <i>East end, north facing</i> <i>0.00 = 21.44m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1004	Topsoil. As above.
0.30 – 0.51m	L1002	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.51m+	L1003	Natural. As above, Trench 1

Description: Trench 2 contained no archaeological features or finds excepting a modern land drain.

A modern land drain, F1005, was recorded in Trench 2. F1005 was linear in plan (2.10+ x 0.21 x 0.11+m), orientated north-east/ south-west. It had near vertical sides and its base was unseen due to an *in situ* ceramic pipe. Its single fill, L1006, was a firm, mid grey brown clay silt.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

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

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 Topsoil L1004 was present across much of this site and was excavated in Trial Trench 2. L1004 comprised friable, dark grey brown sandy silt (up to 0.30m thick) and sealed Subsoil L1002, a firm, dark orange brown clay silt (up to 0.21m thick). The underlying natural geology (L1003) comprised compact, light orange brown clay with frequent tree roots (encountered at 0.38m to 0.51m below the modern ground surface).

8.2 In Trial Trench 2, the uppermost deposits comprised a tarmac driveway (L1000) sealing a buried topsoil (L1001). L1001 comprised firm, dark grey brown clay silt with occasional small sub-angular stones (up to 0.13m thick), and sealed Subsoil L1002 in this part of the site.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The site fronts Lynn Road to the east, on the edge of settlement to the north of the historic centre of Ely. It lies within an area of archaeological potential recorded on the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER), where Iron Age, Roman, Saxon and post-medieval activity has been recorded.

9.2 The archaeological trial trench evaluation encountered no archaeological features or finds excepting a modern land drain (in Trench 2) and three sherds of late post-medieval (c. 19th-mid 20th century) pottery from Trench 1 (present within Buried Topsoil L1001).

10 CONCLUSION

10.1 No archaeological features or finds were present excepting a modern drain and late post-medieval pottery from the topsoil. The site was not truncated or disturbed and therefore the result is a genuine indicator of the lack of archaeological remains in the area of the two proposed house plots.

11 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

11.1 Archive records, with inventory, will be deposited at the Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Store in accordance with their requirements. 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.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) would like to thank Mr Glyn Evans for finding the evaluation and for his assistance.

AS is also pleased to acknowledge the assistance of Mr Ben Pridgeon of Cheffins.

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

BIBLIOGRAPHY

British Geological Survey, 1991

East Anglia Sheet 52°N-00° 1:250,000 Series Quaternary Geology (Southampton, Ordnance Survey)

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014

Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation (Reading, CIfA)

Gurney, D., 2003

Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No. 14

Soil Survey of England and Wales, 1983

Soil Survey of England and Wales: Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales (Harpenden, Rothamsted Experimental Station/ Lawes Agricultural Trust)

Web-Based Resources

www.old-maps.co.uk (consulted 28/09/2015)

APPENDIX 1 SPECIALIST REPORT

The Pottery

Peter Thompson

Introduction

Buried Topsoil L1001 (Trial Trench 1) contained three fragments (109g) of unglazed late post-medieval red earthenware of early modern to modern date (c. 19th-mid 20th century).

Methodology

The sherds were examined under x35 binocular microscope and analysed in keeping with the Post-Roman Pottery Research Group Guidelines (Slowikowski 2001). Forms are identified according to the Medieval Pottery Research Group guidelines (MPRG 1998). Dating is consistent with that used on the Museum of London Database (MoLA 2014).

The Pottery

The sherds represent three different vessels and include a flat, thickened rim with wavy line decoration on top. A change in the rim curve indicates a spout or pouring lip was present on the vessel, but the coarseness of the fabric suggests an outdoor or industrial use. A second sherd in a micaceous fabric is from a large dish. The remaining sherd is an undiagnostic body sherd.

References

Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG), 1998

A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms, MPRG Occasional Paper No. 1

Slowikowski, A., Nenck, B. and Pearce, J., 2001

Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics, MPRG Occasional Paper No. 2

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OASIS ID: archaeol7-225517

Project details

Project name	APPLEGATE LODGE, LYNN ROAD, ELY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE
Short description of the project	In September 2015 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation at Applegate Lodge, Lynn Road, Ely, Cambridgeshire (NGR: TL 5459 8199). The evaluation was commissioned by Mr Glyn Evans and was undertaken in advance of the proposed construction of two new dwellings. It was required to provide for a planning condition (East Cambs Council Ref. 15/00378/OUT and 15/00374/FUL), based on advice from Cambridgeshire County Council requiring a programme of archaeological work. The site fronts Lynn Road to the east, on the edge of settlement to the north of the historic centre of Ely. It lies within an area of archaeological potential recorded on the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (HER), where Iron Age, Roman, Saxon and post-medieval activity has been recorded. No archaeological features or finds were present excepting a modern drain and late post-medieval pottery from the topsoil. The site was not truncated or disturbed and therefore the result is a genuine indicator of the lack of archaeological remains in the area of the two proposed house plots.
Project dates	Start: 01-09-2015 End: 30-09-2015
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ECB 4552 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	P6398 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	""Targeted Trenches""
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - Direction 4
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE EAST CAMBRIDGESHIRE ELY Applegate Lodge, Lynn Road, Ely, Cambridgeshire
Postcode	CB6 1SD
Study area	2164 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 5459 8199 52.413623082034 0.273220041502 52 24 49 N 000 16 23 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 20m Max: 30m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Project brief originator	Cambridgeshire County Council County Archaeology Office

Project design originator	Jon Murray
Project director/manager	Jon Murray
Project supervisor	Julie Walker
Name of sponsor/funding body	Mr G Evans

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridge County Archaeological Store
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridge County Archaeological Store
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	APPLEGATE LODGE, LYNN ROAD, ELY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Wilson L
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Bury St Edmunds
Entered by	Karen Cleary (info@ascontracts.co.uk)
Entered on	5 October 2015

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PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1: Sample section 1B, looking SW



2: Sample Section 2A, looking NE



3: Sample Section 2B, looking SW



4: F1005 (Trench 2), looking SW

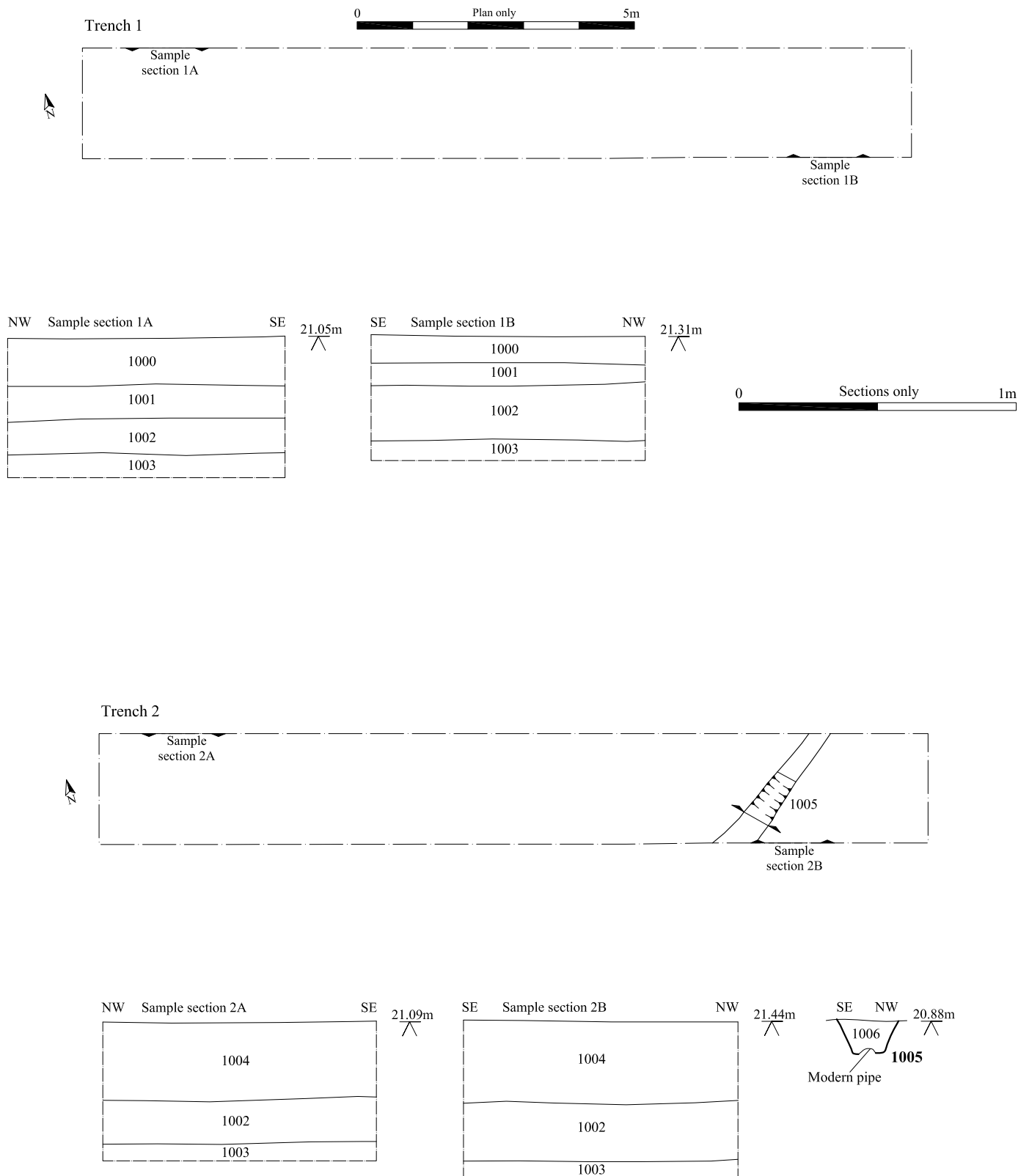


5: Trial Trench 1 (post-excavation), looking SE



6: Trial Trench 2 (post-excavation), looking SE





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Fig. 3 Trench plans and sections

Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A4

Applegate Lodge, Ely, Cambridgeshire (P6398)