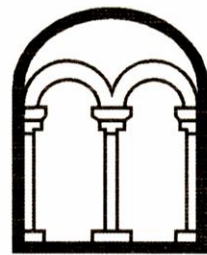


MANOR FARM
BRINGTON ROAD
OLD WESTON
CAMBRIDGESHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Albion
archaeology



**MANOR FARM
BRINGTON ROAD
OLD WESTON
CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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Preface

All statements and opinions in this document are offered in good faith. This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and was prepared solely for the benefit of the client. The material contained in this report does not necessarily stand on its own and should not be relied upon by any third party. This document should not be used for any other purpose without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and the prior written authority of Albion Archaeology (a trading unit of Central Bedfordshire Council). Any person/party relying on the document for such other purposes agrees and will by such use or reliance be taken to confirm their agreement to indemnify Albion Archaeology for all loss or damage resulting therefrom. Albion Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for this document to any party other than the persons/party by whom it was commissioned. This document is limited by the state of knowledge at the time it was written.

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The project was commissioned by Aragon Homes and was monitored on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by Gemma Stewart and Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Ben Barker (Project Officer). This report was prepared by Ben Barker, with contributions from Joan Lightning (CAD Technician).

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Key Terms

The following abbreviations are used throughout this report:

CBM	Ceramic building material
CHER	Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record
CIfA	Chartered Institute <i>for</i> Archaeologists
Client	Aragon Homes
HET	Historic Environment Team of Cambridgeshire County Council
LPA	Local Planning Authority
PDA	Proposed development area



Non-Technical Summary

Huntingdonshire District Council granted planning permission (16/01927/FUL) for the erection of two dwelling at Manor Farm, Brington Road, Old Weston, Huntingdon.

Because of the high archaeological potential of the proposed development area (PDA), the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (HET) Archaeologist advised that a programme of archaeological investigation should be secured through the inclusion of a negative condition. The HET issued a Design Brief for a programme of archaeological works, specifying an initial evaluation through trial trenching. The evaluation was carried out by Albion Archaeology in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation.

The evaluation was undertaken between 31st October and 2nd November 2017 and comprised the excavation of two trial trenches across the footprint of the proposed buildings. No archaeological remains pre-dating the medieval period were revealed. The features identified comprised three linear features, a large quarry pit and a possible limestone wall foundation. Two of the linear features were heavily root-disturbed and contained post-medieval pottery; however, the westernmost one contained pottery dating to the 13th–14th centuries. All three features may have originated as agricultural furrows. The quarry pit also produced 12th–13th-century pottery from its lower fill; it was not fully excavated due to its excessive depth (>1.2m BGL). The wall foundation was only present in the trench section and could not be dated.

The evaluation showed that in the medieval period the area around Manor Farm was most likely within open fields, with the arable strips arranged at right angles to Brington Road. There was no evidence of any earlier land-use. By the later medieval period the PDA is likely to have been incorporated into the grounds of Manor Farm with the resulting deposition of domestic refuse and the possible extraction of clay for building purposes. The land is likely to have been built up as part of its conversion to a garden in the 19th century. The development is likely to have a spatially limited impact on the survival and preservation of archaeological remains that may be of local, and possibly regional, significance.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 **Project Background**

Huntingdonshire District Council granted planning permission (16/01927/FUL) for the erection of two dwellings at Manor Farm, Brington Road, Old Weston, Huntingdon.

Because of the high archaeological potential of the proposed development area (PDA), the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (HET) Archaeologist advised that a programme of archaeological investigation should be secured through the inclusion of a negative condition, stating that:

No demolition/development shall take place until a written scheme of investigation (WSI) has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. For land that is included within the WSI, no demolition/development shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed WSI which shall include:

- *the statement of significance and research objectives;*
- *the programme and methodology of site investigation and recording and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works*
- *the programme for post-excavation assessment and subsequent analysis, publication & dissemination, and deposition of resulting material. This part of the condition shall not be discharged until these elements have been fulfilled in accordance with the programme set out in the WSI.*

This is in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework – Section 12: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment* (March 2012) and has been incorporated as condition number 5 of the LPA planning consent.

The HET Archaeologist issued a Design Brief for the archaeological works, specifying an initial archaeological evaluation through trial trenching (HET 2017). The evaluation was carried out by Albion Archaeology in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (Albion 2017).

1.2 **Site Location, Topography and Geology**

Old Weston is a linear village, located c. 13 miles to the west of Huntingdon, strung out along the B660 (Figure 1). Manor Farm itself is situated at the south-west end of the village with the farm itself being accessed from Main Street (B660). The PDA comprises part of the former garden of Manor Farm, which fronts onto Brington Road, to the north-west of Main Street.

The underlying geological deposits primarily comprise Gault formation and Oadby Member (HET 2017). The site lies at an approximate height of 57m OD and is centred on grid reference TL 09735 77325.



The proposed development will comprise two detached new dwellings that will be accessed from Brington Road. The majority of the potential archaeological impact will be confined to a 30m by 35m area in the north-eastern part of the PDA, with the southern and north-western parts of the site being retained as garden.

1.3 **Archaeological Background**

Data recorded on the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (HER) within a 1 km radius of the PDA was supplied by the HET as an appendix to the Design Brief.

There are no known designated or undesignated heritage assets within the boundaries of the PDA. It is located within the former grounds of Manor Farm, the farmhouse of which appears to be of 19th-century construction. Historic Ordnance Survey mapping indicates that the PDA has most likely been in use as a garden, associated with the farmhouse, since at least 1885¹. The Design Brief, however, indicates that the PDA is situated in the medieval core of Old Weston, and within the centre of a shrunken medieval village (HER00348).

The village of Old Weston is mentioned in Domesday and is believed to have extended south of the 13th-century Church of St Swithin (NHLE 1130116 / CB15036), which is located c. 350m to the south-west of the PDA. Extensive fieldwalking (ECB1704) in this area recovered a large number of early to mid-Anglo-Saxon pottery sherds in the field immediately south of the church (HER 00348b). A single sherd of early to mid-Anglo-Saxon pottery and a single sherd of Roman pottery (HER 00348b) were found in the large field to the east of the church, less than 200m to the south-west of the PDA.

In the wider area around the PDA, five sherds of Roman pottery (HER 07877) were recovered from the field to the south of Main Road, c. 275m to the south of the PDA. An archaeological watching brief on the Luton to Huntingdon Gas Pipeline (ECB14664) (c. 1km to the south-east of the PDA) recorded further Roman remains in the form of linear features, the corner of an enclosure, the lower footing of a wall and pottery dating to a single phase of activity between the 3rd and 4th centuries.

A medieval trackway and possible building remains (HER 00349) are recorded north of Brington Road, c. 200m to the north-west of the PDA. Other medieval remains in the wider area include a tanged-and-socketed, broad-bladed arrowhead and horseshoe and nails (HER 00367), recovered from the likely location of a former deer park (MCB17504), c. 850m to the west of the PDA, and the remains of ridge and furrow cultivation (MCB23908), c. 650m to the north-east.

A post-medieval Model Farm (HER 00363) is located less than 100m to the east of the PDA; it was built at the beginning of the 17th century and it is suggested that the farm is probably on the site of the original manor house.

¹ <http://maps.nls.uk/view/100890491>



The current farmhouse is Grade II listed (NHLE 1222957 / DCB3090). An archaeological evaluation in 2002 (ECB879) found no evidence of earlier land-use.

The next nearest listed building is a Grade II 17th-century thatched cottage (NHLE 1222997 / DCB3091), dated to 1622 and located on the south-east side of Main Street, c. 250m to the north-east of the PDA. Other undesignated buildings of historical note include the site of the former school (MCB23909), now demolished, 75m to the north-east of the PDA on the north side of Brington Road, and the site of the former village pound (MCB23911), c. 100m to the north-east.

1.4 Project Objectives

Archaeological and historical evidence from the surrounding area indicated that there was the potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the PDA.

The objective of the evaluation was to provide information on any archaeological remains present and to enable an appropriate mitigation strategy to be formulated, if necessary.

Information on the following was required:

- The location, extent, nature, date and significance of any archaeological features or deposits that might be present;
- Determining the amount of truncation that might affect any remains, and whether palaeosols or 'B' horizons were present;
- General site formation processes.

The report would also examine the significance of the results with reference to regional research frameworks, which for this area are set out in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011).



2. METHODOLOGY

The trial trenching took place between 31st October and 2nd November 2017. Two trenches were excavated, as proposed in the WSI. Following the removal of a hedge line that originally constrained the proposed trench layout, Trench 1 was rotated through c. 25 degrees to better sample the footprint of the proposed westernmost house and garage (Figure 1).

The trenches were opened by a wheeled excavator fitted with a flat-edged bucket, operated by an experienced driver under close archaeological supervision. Overburden was removed down to the top of the archaeological deposits or undisturbed geological deposits, whichever were encountered first.

Any potential archaeological features were cleaned, excavated by hand and recorded using Albion Archaeology's pro forma sheets. All deposits were assigned a unique context number commencing at 101 for Trench 1, and 201 for Trench 2. Each trench was subsequently drawn and photographed as appropriate.

The project adhered throughout to the standards prescribed in the following documents:

- Albion Archaeology *Procedures Manual: Volume 1 Fieldwork* (2nd edn, 2001).
- ALGAO (East) *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003). Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers.
- Cambridgeshire County Council *Deposition of archaeological archives in Cambridgeshire* (2014).
Brief for Archaeological Evaluation, Manor Farm, Brington Road, Old Weston. 22 September 2017.
- ClfA²
 - *Charter and By-law; Code of Conduct* (2014).
 - *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (2014).
 - *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2014).
- Historic England *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) Project Managers' Guide* (2015).
- English Heritage (now Historic England) *Animal Bones and Archaeology: Guidelines for Best Practice* (2014).

² All ClfA codes, standards and guidelines are available at: <http://www.archaeologists.net/codes/ifa>.



Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (2011).

Geoarchaeology: Using earth sciences to understand the archaeological Record (2015).

Human Bones from Archaeological Sites: A guideline for best practice for producing human osteological assessments and analytical reports (2004).

The archive of finds and records generated during the project will be deposited with the County Archive Facility under event number ECB5248.

Details of the project and its findings have been submitted to the Archaeology Data Service's OASIS database under reference number: albionar1-297584 (Appendix 2).



3. RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

All features and deposits found during the investigations are described below and shown in Figure 2. Detailed information on all features and deposits can be found in Appendix 1. Photographs of the trenches are presented in Figure 3.

3.2 Overburden and Undisturbed Geological Deposits

Both trenches were situated within the former gardens of Manor Farm farmhouse. There was evidence of disturbance associated with garden planting and the removal of various trees and shrubs. Neighbours confirmed that the plot had previously contained fruit trees and might have formerly been a small garden-orchard associated with the farmhouse.

A metal detector survey of the trenches and spoil was undertaken but did not produce any significant finds other than fragments of window lead. Bucket sampling of the soils from each trench, in line with the WSI, also failed to produce any artefacts dating to earlier than the late post-medieval period; those recovered were assigned to the appropriate context.

3.2.1 Overburden

The topsoil (101)/(201) comprised dark greyish brown humic clayey silt that was 0.3m thick on average. The deposit was highly root-disturbed and contained a reasonable quantity of modern domestic refuse.

The eastern end of Trench 2 contained a well-defined, 0.1m-thick layer of red sandy material (202) that is likely to have originated as crushed soft-red bricks, similar to those that used in the construction of the northern boundary wall of the site. No larger brick fragments were visible, so it is likely that this layer represents the debris from a demolition deposit, from which all the useable hard core had been removed.

The subsoil (102)/(203) was reasonably well-developed in both trenches, attesting to former cultivation of the soils. It consisted of mid-greyish brown silty clay with small stones and chalk nodules. It was approximately 0.3m thick in both trenches, and contained frequent evidence of root disturbance.

3.2.2 Natural geology

The undisturbed geological deposits (103)/(204) consisted of mid-brownish grey clay with frequent chalk inclusions, typical of a Boulder Clay deposit.

3.3 Archaeological Remains

Archaeological features were identified in both of the trenches.

3.3.1 Probable furrows

Trench 1 contained a single, poorly defined, NNE-SSW aligned linear feature [104]. Its upper fill (106) was very similar to the subsoil (102), was heavily root-disturbed, and contained finds dating to the late post-medieval period.



Excavation revealed that it had steep sides, a flat base and a relatively sterile basal fill (105). The feature terminated within the trench, *c.* 5m from the northern site boundary. Its poor definition is likely to have been the result of root disturbance associated with the former garden planting and its extent hinders confident interpretation of its original function. It may represent a truncated property boundary, a root exploited furrow, or even modern planting associated with the adjacent hedged boundary that once divided the PDA.

A similar shallow NNE-SSW linear feature [212] was identified at the eastern end of Trench 2. It was nearly 2m wide but less than 0.2m deep. The gradual sloping sides and flattish base were furrow-like in appearance, but it appeared to have been deliberately backfilled with domestic refuse, dating to the high medieval period.

The western end of Trench 2 also appeared to contain a NNE-SSW linear feature [205] that extended beyond the western end of the trench. It was approximately 2.2m wide and was filled by a subsoil-like deposit (206) that contained modern ceramic building material (not recovered). Excavation revealed that this feature was less than 0.1m deep and extremely irregular in profile. It is possible that it originated as a furrow, but was subsequently disturbed by localised rooting. The recovered late post-medieval finds may have been introduced by the processes of bioturbation.

3.3.2 Large pit

The majority of Trench 2 was occupied by a large pit-like feature [207], centrally located within the trench. It was at least 10m in diameter and in excess of 0.7m deep (>1.2m below existing ground level). The pit was steep-sided and well-defined, with most of the recovered artefacts deriving from its upper fill (209). At the request of the HET Archaeologist the feature was hand-augered, indicating that it was at least 1.2m deep, but did not appear to contain any obviously organic deposits. Due to its size and relatively sterile fill the feature has been provisionally interpreted as a quarry pit. A small quantity of high medieval pottery was recovered from it; however, the pit is likely to have been open for some time as pottery of 17th–19th-century origin was also recovered.

The western side of the pit appeared to be more irregular in plan; it appeared to spur out towards the southern side of the trench. This spur extended *c.* 3.5m further to the west from the main body of the pit. The extension corresponded with the location of a ceramic land-drain within the subsoil and a concentration of brick rubble in the trench section. No trace of the drainage pipe was observed beyond the edge of the pit and it is possible that the land-drain once discharged into the pit.

3.3.3 Wall foundation

On the opposing side of trench a loose cluster of approximately three limestone blocks (210) was noted. They extended a maximum of *c.* 0.5m into the trench and were only visible in section. The stone blocks were roughly squared and did not appear to have been mortared or laid in regular courses. It is possible that the stones represent the base of a robbed-out wall foundation.



The cut for the feature [211] was very poorly defined but appeared quite high in the trench section (just below the topsoil) and, as such, the wall is likely to be of a relatively recent origin. However, an association with pit [207] is possible due to its location close to the edge of the feature.

3.4 Finds Summary

Six deposits yielded an assemblage comprising mainly pottery and animal bone, the majority deriving from Trench 2 (Table 1).

Tr.	Feature	Description	Fill	Date range	Finds summary
1	101	Topsoil	-	Post-medieval	Pottery (29g); animal bone (39g)
	104	Furrow	106	Post-medieval	Clay tobacco pipe (7g); window came (10g); animal bone (20g)
2	201	Topsoil	-	Modern	Pottery (146g); vessel glass (81g); land drain (20g); animal bone (13g)
	205	Furrow	206	Post-medieval	Pottery (15g); clay tobacco pipe (2g); animal bone (16g)
	207	Quarry pit	208	Medieval C12-13	Pottery (11g); animal bone (172g)
	207	Quarry pit	209	Post-medieval	Pottery (191g); animal bone (239g)
	212	Furrow	213	Medieval C13-14	Pottery (266g); animal bone (115g)

Table 1: Artefact summary by trench and feature

3.4.1 Pottery

Nineteen pottery sherds (658g), representing a minimum of 17 vessels of medieval and later date were collected. Sherds are sizeable, with a mean weight of 35g, and relatively unabraded. Ten fabric types were identified (Table 2); where possible ware codes are assigned in accordance with Sperry (2016).

Fabric type	No. Sherd	Wt. (g)	Fill / No. Sherd
<i>Medieval</i>			
St Neots-type ware (NEOT)	1	26	(213):1
Lyveden A type ware (LYVA)	3	73	(201):1, (208):1, (209):1
Lyveden/Stanion glazed B type ware (LYST)	5	279	(209):1, (213):4
Oolitic shelly ware (OSHW)	1	15	(206):1
Early medieval sandy ware (EMS)	1	5	(213):1
Late medieval oxidised sandy ware (OSW)	1	3	(209):1
<i>Post-medieval & modern</i>			
Black-glazed earthenware	4	234	(101):1, (201):1, (209):2
Staffordshire slipware	1	9	(101):1
Transfer-printed ware	1	3	(201):1
White earthenware	1	11	(201):1

Table 2: Pottery type series

Deriving entirely from Trench 2 features (principally furrow [212]), medieval pottery ranges in date from the 12th–14th centuries, with a single oxidised sandy ware sherd of 14th–15th-century origin. Three sherds of unglazed Lyveden A type ware and single sherds of shell-tempered St Neots-type ware, sandy ware, and oolitic shelly ware and broadly datable to the 12th–13th centuries. Five glazed Lyveden/Stanion sherds are of 13th–14th-century origin. They comprise a jug rim with a partial handle attachment and a coil-built jug with diagonal linear white slip decoration.



Pottery of 17th–19th-century date from quarry pit [207] and topsoil (101) / (201) comprises four black-glazed earthenware pantheon / bowl sherds (234g), and single sherds of Staffordshire slipware, transfer-printed ware with a red/pink floral design, and white earthenware.

3.4.2 Other finds

Three post-medieval clay tobacco pipe stem fragments (9g) were collected from furrows [205] and [104]. The latter also yielded an H-sectioned folded piece of plain lead alloy window came (10g). Topsoil (201) yielded a modern cut glass vase or bowl fragment and a small piece of ceramic land drain (neither retained).

3.4.3 Ecofacts

Thirty-seven animal bone fragments (614g) were collected from six deposits, the largest assemblage (411g) from the fills of quarry pit [207]. Individual pieces are small, with a mean weight of 17g and most display surface erosion. Diagnostic elements are limb bones, including a complete cattle metacarpal, fragments of scapula, pelvis, vertebrae (including an axis) and a mandible hinge. Nine bones (99g) representing a single dog — skull, mandible and vertebrae (atlas) fragments — were collected from furrow [212].



4. CONCLUSIONS

4.1 *Summary of Results*

The archaeological evaluation revealed no features or deposits that are likely to pre-date the medieval period. The features identified comprise a large pit, three linear features and a possible wall foundation. These features are likely to date to the medieval and post-medieval period and some of the finds recovered are indicative of nearby occupation within the high medieval period.

The recovery of artefacts dating from the medieval period to the late medieval period within the heart of a medieval village is not surprising. There is a strong possibility that these finds are residual and do not specifically date the construction of the features from which they were recovered; however, the large sherd size of the high medieval pottery suggests that this domestic refuse has not travelled very far from its point of use.

There was no evidence for significant truncation of any of the features and it is likely that the depth of overburden covering the PDA has gradually increased whilst it has been in use as a garden. There was no evidence for any palaeo-channels or buried surfaces/soil predating the post-medieval period. The bucket sampling and metal detecting did not identify any residual artefacts of an earlier date than that of the features recorded.

4.2 *Interpretation of Results*

The evaluation showed that in the medieval period the PDA was most likely to have been part of the open field system around Manor Farm. The NNE-SSW aligned features may be the remnants of medieval furrows that have been disturbed by later root activity. The features themselves were all fairly shallow and poorly defined, and as such would have made poor drainage ditches or boundary markers.

The recovery of reasonable quantities of domestic refuse from the easternmost linear feature [212] may be related to a deliberate backfilling event, perhaps in association with the incorporation of former open fields into the grounds of the Manor Farm farmhouse or, more likely, the grounds of its predecessor. As such the dating of this material is significant in that it may be indirectly rated to an episode of remodeling of the field system of Old Weston and the probable expansion of Manor Farm.

The large pit [207] may have earlier origins than that suggested by the finds recovered from its upper fills. Features of this size, with no obvious evidence of rapid deliberate backfill, have the potential to remain open for some time. This feature has been interpreted as a quarry pit due to the lack of evidence for waterlogging. No obviously clayey or organic deposits were visible in the auger sample.

As a quarry with no waterlogged deposits and residual finds, the pit has slightly less potential significance. It may have provided a source of clay for roof tiles or other building material, and may be associated with a period of expansion within the village. The relative lack of domestic waste within this



feature would, however, suggest that this expansion did not encroach onto the PDA.

The stratigraphic position of the potential wall foundation (210) is likely to indicate that it was a relatively late feature. The lack of associated domestic refuse, a well-defined foundation cut, or other structural remains is likely to indicate that it relates to a garden feature; however, its limited extent precludes a firm interpretation of its function or likely significance.

4.3 Significance of Results

In conclusion, the archaeological features and deposits identified by the evaluation have limited potential to provide information on the changing morphology of the village of Old Weston, and specifically the development of Manor Farm and its farmhouse, during the medieval and post-medieval periods. The development of rural settlements types and the dynamics of medieval settlement have been highlighted as research objectives within East Anglia (Medlycott 2011, 70).

The majority of the PDA will not be subject to any intrusive groundworks associated with the new development. However, due to the anticipated depth of the foundations of the proposed new buildings, the development is likely to have a spatially limited impact on the survival and preservation of archaeological remains that may be of local, and possibly regional, significance.



5. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Albion Archaeology, 2017 *Manor Farm, Brington Road, Old Weston, Cambridgeshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation*. Report no: 2017/159
- HET, 2017 *Brief for Archaeological Evaluation, Manor Farm, Brington Road, Old Weston. Planning App S/1100/17/FL & S/0330/17/FL*. Gemma Stewart, September 22, 2017
- Medlycott, M., 2011 *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*. EAA Occasional Paper **24**
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6. APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DETAILS

Trench: 1

Max Dimensions: Length: 10.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.7 m. Max: 0.8 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: 509726277336

OS Grid Ref.: 509726277346

Reason: To sample footprint of proposed new build.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
101	Topsoil	Compact dark brown grey clay silt occasional small chalk, occasional small-medium stones 0.30m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
102	Subsoil	Firm mid grey brown silty clay frequent small chalk, frequent flecks charcoal, frequent small-medium stones 0.30m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
103	Natural	Hard mid brown grey clay moderate small-medium chalk, occasional small-medium stones Heavily root disturbed.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
104	Furrow	Linear NNE-SSW sides: steep base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.9m, max depth 0.2m, min length 7.5m Poorly defined in plan and root disturbed.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
105	Lower fill	Hard mid orange brown silty clay occasional small chalk, occasional small stones 0.10m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
106	Upper fill	Hard mid orange brown silty clay frequent small-medium stones Contains degraded wood and evidence of root disturbance. 0.10m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 2

Max Dimensions: Length: 20.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.6 m. Max: 0.7 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: 509727277331

OS Grid Ref.: 509745277323

Reason: To sample footprint of proposed new build.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
201	Topsoil	Friable dark brown grey clay silt occasional small CBM, frequent small-large stones < 0.30m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
202	Dump material	Friable mid orange red clay silt occasional small stones < 0.10m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
203	Subsoil	Firm mid brown grey silty clay occasional small CBM, frequent small chalk, frequent small stones < 0.30m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
204	Natural	Firm light brown grey silty clay frequent small-medium chalk	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
205	Furrow	Linear NNE-SSW sides: assymetrical base: uneven dimensions: min breadth 2.2m, max depth 0.1m, min length 2.m Area of root disturbance, possibly exploiting a former furrow.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
206	Fill	Hard mid grey brown silty clay occasional small-medium CBM, occasional small-medium stones Root disturbed extension of subsoil into natural geology < 0.1m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
207	Quarry	Irregular sides: steep dimensions: min depth 0.6m, min diameter 10.m Not bottomed. Hand auger indicates total depth of 1.80m below ground level.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
208	Lower fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay occasional small chalk, occasional small stones Not fully excavated. > 0.25m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
209	Upper fill	Firm dark grey brown silty clay occasional small-medium CBM, occasional small-medium stones 0.35m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
211	Foundation trench	Linear NNE-SSW sides: steep base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.5m, max depth 0.15m, min length 0.5m Very poorly defined and disturbed during machining.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
210	Foundation	Friable light grey white limestone Single course of un-mortared limestone blocks. 0.5m wide by 0.15m thick. Visible in trench section, but two further blocks were removed during machining.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
214	Backfill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, moderate small-large stones 0.20m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
215	Upper fill	Firm dark brown grey clay silt occasional flecks chalk, occasional large charcoal, occasional small-medium stones 0.20m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
212	Furrow	Linear NNE-SSW sides: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.8m, max depth 0.18m, min length 2.m Possible backfilled furrow.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
213	Backfill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay moderate small chalk, moderate small-medium stones Heavily root disturbed. < 0.18m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



7. APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: <i>albionar1-297584</i>	
Project details	
Project name	Manor Farm, Brington Road, Old Weston
Short description of the project	Huntingdonshire District Council granted planning permission (16/01927/FUL) for the erection of two dwelling at Manor Farm, Brington Road, Old Weston, Huntingdon. The Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team Archaeologist advised that a programme of archaeological investigation should be secured through the inclusion of a negative condition. The evaluation was undertaken between 31st October and 2nd November 2017 and comprised the excavation of two trial trenches across the footprint of the proposed buildings. No archaeological remains pre-dating the medieval period were revealed. The features identified comprised three linear features, a large quarry pit and a possible limestone wall foundation. Two of the linear features were heavily root disturbed and contained post-medieval pottery, however, the westernmost contained high medieval pottery dating to the 12th-13th century. All three features may have originated as agricultural furrows. The quarry pit also produced 12th-13h-century material from its lower fill, but was not fully excavated due to its depth. The wall foundation was only present in the trench section and could not be dated. The evaluation showed that in the medieval period the area around Manor Farm was most likely within open fields, with the arable strips arranged at right angles to Brington Road. There was no evidence of any earlier land use. By the post-medieval period the PDA had become part of the grounds of Manor Farm with the land subject to disposal of domestic refuse and possible extraction of clay for building purposes. The ground surface is likely to have been raised when it was part of a garden in the 19th century.
Project dates	Start: 31-10-2017 End: 02-11-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	MF2349 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (e.g. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE CAMBRIDGE CAMBRIDGE Manor Farm, Brington Road, Old Weston
Postcode	PE28 5LP
Study area	60 Square metres



Site coordinates	TL 0971 7733 52.382610191454 -0.387918563535 52 22 57 N 000 23 16 W Point
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Albion Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Albion Archaeology
Project director/manager	Jeremy Oetgen
Project supervisor	Ben Barker
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Aragon Homes
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	'Cambridgeshire County Store'
Physical Archive ID	ECB5248
Physical Contents	"Metal", "Animal Bones", "Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Store
Digital Archive ID	ECB5248
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	'Cambridgeshire County Store'
Paper Archive ID	ECB5248
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Plan", "Report", "Section"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Manor Farm, Brington Road, Old Weston, Cambridgeshire: Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Albion Archaeology
Other bibliographic details	Albion Report 2017/182
Issuer or publisher	Albion Archaeology
Place of issue or	Bedford



publication	
Entered by	Ben Barker (bj.barker@albion-arch.com)
Entered on	8 November 2017
OASIS:	
Please e-mail Historic England for OASIS help and advice © ADS 1996-2012 Created by Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham, email Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012 Cite only: http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm for this page	

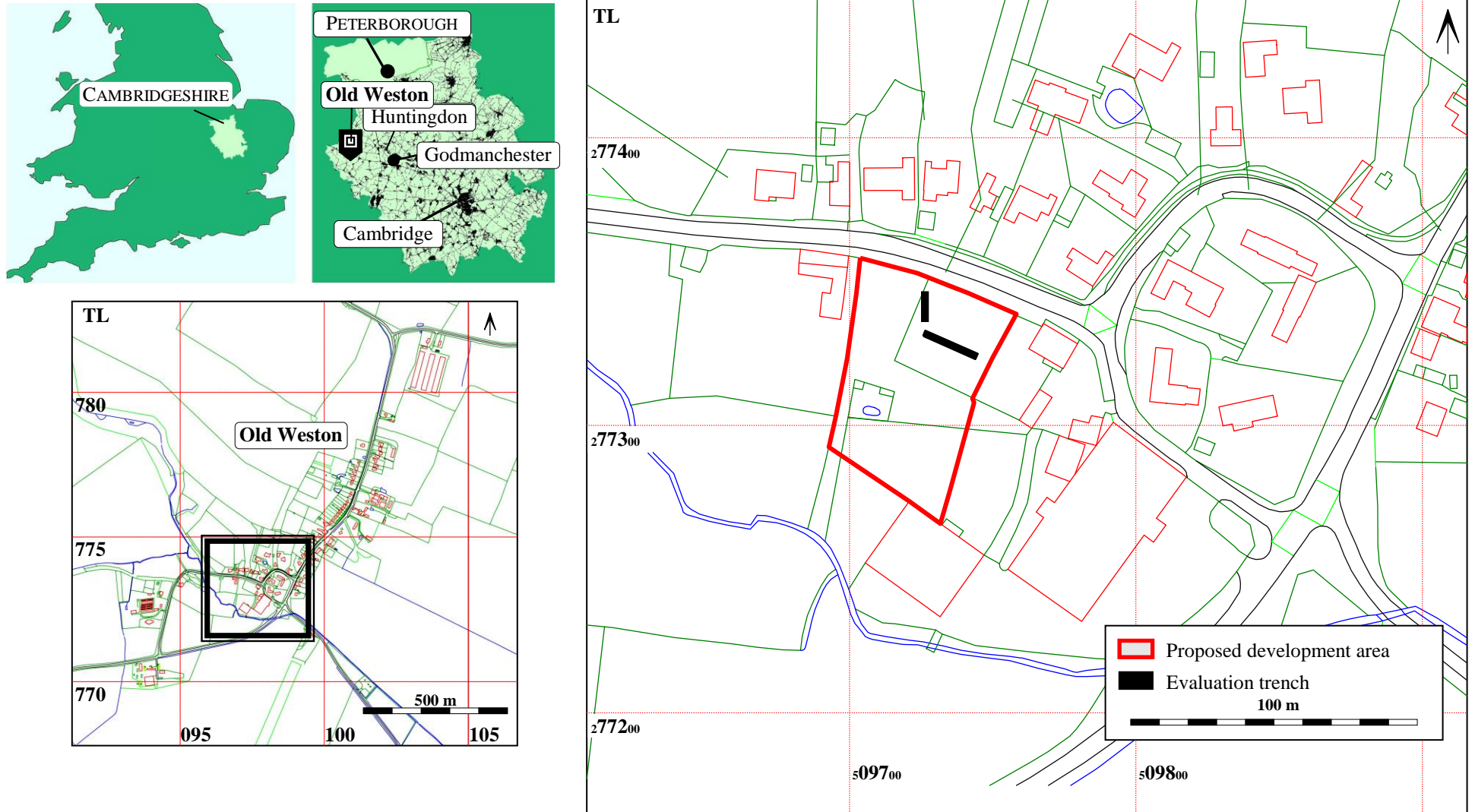


Figure 1: Site location plan

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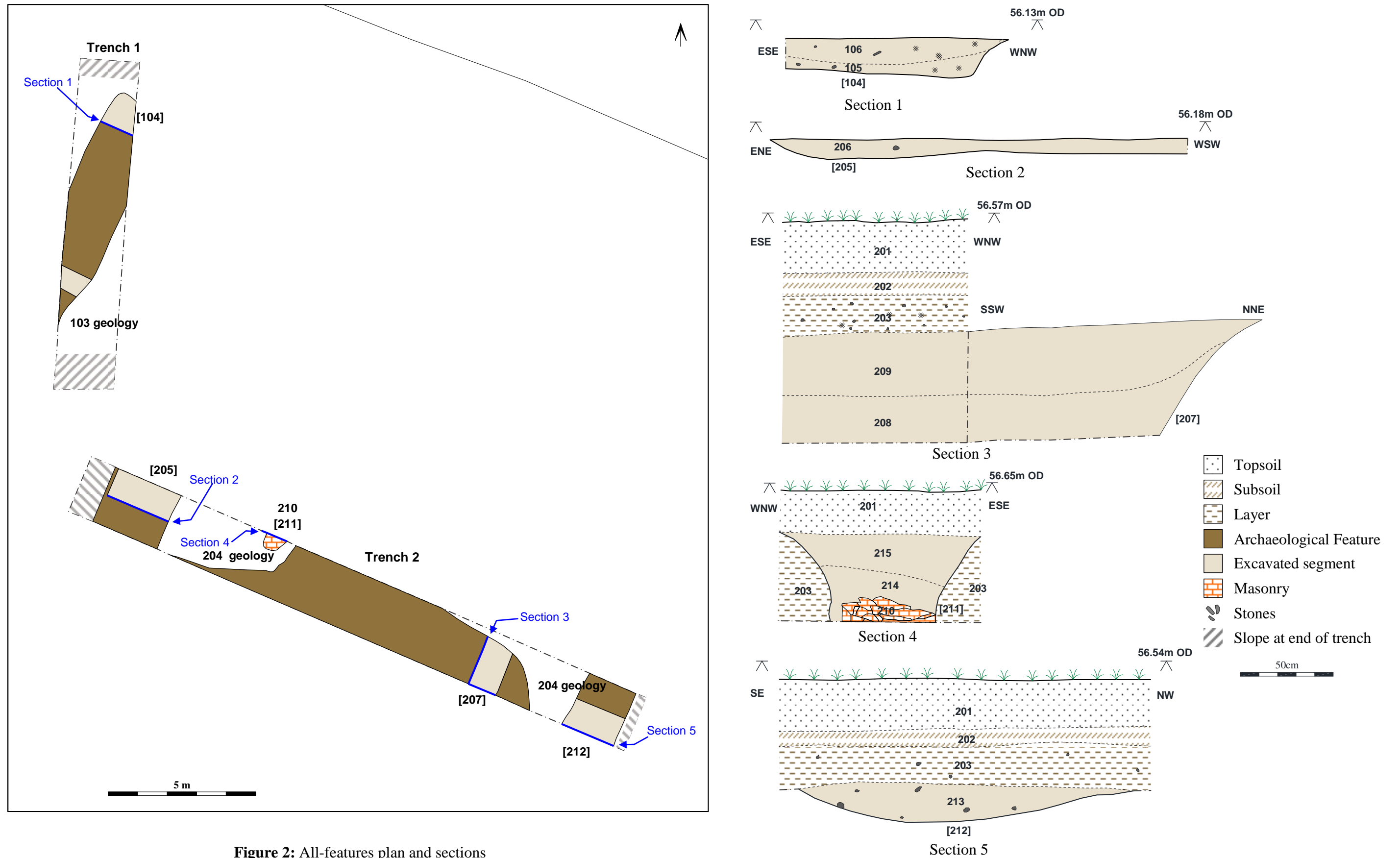


Figure 2: All-features plan and sections

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Trench 1 - looking S



Pit [207] - looking SSW



Trench 2 - looking WNW



Furrow [212] - looking SSW

Figure 3: Selected photographs

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