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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION  
AT BEGDALE ROAD,  
ELM,  
CAMBRIDGESHIRE  
(ELBR 14)**

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Work Undertaken For  
**PETER HUMPHREY LTD & WILLIAM NORMAN &  
SON LIMITED**

November 2014

Report Compiled by  
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Planning Application No: F/YR14/0411/F  
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Cambs.C.C.HER Event No: ECB 4303  
OASIS Record No: archaeol1-196578

APS Report No: **126/14**

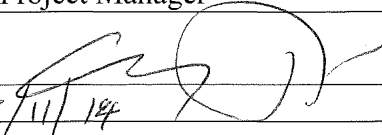
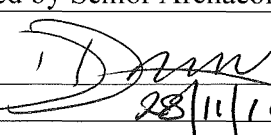
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES**





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Elm, Cambridgeshire  
(ELBR 14)**

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## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological evaluation was required in advance of development at Begdale Road, Elm, Cambridgeshire as the site was located in an archaeologically sensitive area, close to previous discoveries of medieval and post-medieval remains.*

*The evaluation identified a medieval ditch which probably formed a substantial enclosure within which a medieval pit, an undated pit type feature with a possible structural element and an undated rectangular feature/gully were located.*

*Finds recovered during the investigation included common domestic pottery types of the earlier to high medieval period.*

*Plant macrofossil and faunal remains from the enclosure ditch were indicative of domestic practice and settlement at the site.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as *'a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate'* (IfA 2008).

### 2.2 Planning Background

The brief issued by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment

Team requires a programme of archaeological evaluation as a condition of planning permission (application F/YR14/0411/F) for residential development at Begdale Road, Elm, Cambridgeshire, comprising construction of four dwellings with double garages. Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Peter Humphrey Limited and William Norman and Son Limited, to undertake this work which was carried out between 5<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> November 2014 in accordance with a specification prepared by APS and approved by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (Appendix 1).

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Elm is located c.3km south of Wisbech in the Fenland District of Cambridgeshire (Fig 1). The proposed development site lies at the western edge of the settlement, on the north side of Begdale Road, centred on National Grid Reference TF 4640 0687 (Fig 2).

The site is on flat level land at approximately 3m OD. Soils at the site are Wisbech Association calcareous alluvial gleys on stoneless marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 361).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

The Fenland has long been recognised as an important archaeological landscape, containing superimposed evidence of settlement, ritual and agricultural remains dating from the prehistoric period onwards.

Little is known archaeologically about Elm village. Roman remains, including salterns, were found to the south and east of the village during the Fenland Survey. A hoard of Roman coins was also found just east of the village and possible settlement remains were identified to the

north of Elm. Roman artefacts have also been found near Begdale.

Elm is first recorded in historical sources from 973AD and as such is likely to have been founded well before the Norman Conquest (Hall, D. 1996)

All Saints parish church dates from the 13<sup>th</sup> century with extensive repair and improvement works undertaken in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century and early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The Roman course of the River Nene flowed through the village giving rise to the linear development of Elm. The river was subsequently diverted by the cutting of a straight channel from Friday Bridge to the village and then to the natural Ouse. Surviving traces of the former river course can be seen as a linear hollow near the church, where it was still a channel of water c.1880 when it was crossed by The Great Bridge of Elm (Hall, D. 1996).

There is potential for medieval remains within the site due to its location close to the historic village core. Medieval artefacts have been found at various locations nearby, including immediately to the west of the site.

An evaluation opposite the church, 500m to the east, recorded thick made ground sealing deposits believed to represent the infilling of an earlier course of the River Nene that was known to still be open in the 19th century (Hall, R.V. 2006).

### 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the evaluation was to gather information to enable the archaeological curator to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.

The objectives were to establish the type

of archaeological activity that may be present within the site; to determine its likely extent; to determine the date, function, state of preservation and spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present on the site; to determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area and to establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

### 4. METHODS

Three trenches, each measuring 30m by 1.5m, were excavated to the top of archaeological deposits (Fig. 3).

Removal of topsoil and other overburden was undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was also compiled and sections and plans were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20 respectively. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

The location of the excavated trenches was plotted with a survey grade differential GPS.

Following excavation, finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was based on the



nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them, supplemented by artefact dating.

## 5. RESULTS

The results of the archaeological evaluation are discussed in trench order. Archaeological contexts are described below. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

### *Trench 1*

No archaeological features were uncovered in Trench 1, instead the trench revealed a sequence of deposits consisting of alluvial clays and silts (105), (104), (103) overlain by subsoil (102) and topsoil (101) (Figs 4 & 5, Section 7) (Plates 1 & 9).

The trench was excavated to deposit (103) and a sondage was excavated at either end of the trench in order to better characterise the deposits (described in Appendix 2) and to ascertain the correct level where archaeological remains would survive (Fig 4).

### *Trench 2*

Due to the high water table in this trench, three auger holes were sunk through ditch [207] in order to determine its profile and characterise the deposits within it (Figs 4 & 6, AH 1-3). As a result, a sequence of natural deposits was identified below the base of the trench. The earliest of these was a layer of friable damp black peat (211) which occurred at -0.125m OD.

The peat was overlain by a sequence of alluvial clays (210), (209), (208), with deposit (208) being truncated by ditch cut [207]. Deposit (208) was also recorded in the base of an exploratory sondage in the western end of the trench (Fig 4).

Trench 2 was excavated down to the surface of alluvial clay layer (202) which

overlay deposit (208) and consisted of firm mid to dark bluish grey silty clay (Figs 4 & 5, Section 3).

Two features were recorded cutting through the naturally deposited silty clay in the eastern half of the trench (Fig 4).

A rectangular shaped feature [204] oriented on a roughly north-south alignment and measuring at least 1.26m long by 0.60m wide by 0.33m deep, with steep sides breaking gradually to a flat base, was recorded *c.* 6.75m from the eastern end of the trench (Figs 4 & 5, Section 3). The fill of this feature consisted of firm mid yellowish brown silt (203).

To the west of this feature was a 2.26m wide linear cut [207] oriented on a north-south alignment. This ditch was not excavated due to the high water table in this area, which already covered the ditch where the machine had slightly dug into the softer fill. However, three auger holes (Figs 4 & 6, AH 1-3) were sunk through the ditch in order to confirm its profile and to identify the fills contained within it.

The primary fill of the ditch consisted of firm mid bluish grey clayey silt (206), up to 0.30m thick. This was overlain by a 0.60m thick, firm mid yellowish greyish brown silt (205).

Auger hole 2 was located in the centre of the ditch and was sunk 1.77m below the base of the trench. As a result, it identified a sequence of natural deposits beneath the feature.

The features were sealed by a 0.31m thick deposit of firm mid brown silty clay subsoil (201) (Fig 5, Section 3).

Topsoil (200) overlay the subsoil and consisted of firm dark brownish grey silty clay, up to 0.40m thick. This deposit covered the whole of the site and was

ascribed context numbers (101) in Trench 1 and (303) in Trench 3.

### *Trench 3*

Augering of ditch [309] in this trench revealed natural deposits below the base of the feature. The earliest of these natural deposits comprised friable dark brownish black peat (317), at least 50mm thick, occurring 1.48m below the base of the trench at a height of 0.253m OD.

The peat was overlain by alluvial clay deposits (316) and (315), with deposit (315) being truncated by the base of ditch [309].

The trench was excavated to deposit (301), which consisted of soft mid bluish grey silt (301). This silt was overlain by a c. 80mm thick layer of soft light yellowish brown silt (300) through which the features within this trench were cut (Fig 5, Sections 2 & 5).

Feature [311] at the southern end of the trench was partially exposed and looked to be square or rectangular in shape with an irregularity at its southeastern edge which may represent a posthole [310] (Figs 4 & 5, Sections 4-5) (Plates 6-7).

The possible posthole [310] was square in plan with rounded corners, measuring 0.15m wide by 0.50m deep, with steep sides breaking sharply to a flat base.

Feature [311] was also square in shape with rounded corners, measuring 1.20m long by at least 0.88m wide by 0.47m deep, with steep sides breaking sharply to a flat base.

No relationship between the two features could be identified as both were filled with the same deposit of firm mid brown clayey silt (312) with yellow mottle. This suggests that this may in fact be a single pit type feature with an irregular edge.

To the north of this feature a steep sided ovoid/sub-rectangular pit [304] was identified, measuring 1.46m long by 0.86m wide by at least 0.33m deep (Figs. 4 & 5, Section 1) (Plate 4). This pit was not fully excavated due to the high water table.

Pit [304] was filled with firm mid yellowish brown silty clay (305). A single fragment of 12<sup>th</sup> to Mid 13<sup>th</sup> century Early Medieval Handmade ware pottery was retrieved from this deposit.

Near the centre of the trench a large east-west oriented ditch [309] was revealed (Figs 4 & 5, Section 2) (Plate 5). It extended in length through the width of trench and measured 3m in width. This feature was not fully excavated due to the high water table. However, an auger was sunk through the centre of the feature in order to determine the depth of the ditch and characterise the deposits within it (Fig 6, AH4). The bottom of the feature was encountered 1.08m below the base of the trench at a height of 0.753m OD.

The primary fill of this ditch consisted of 0.12m thick, soft to plastic very dark grey clay (315). This was overlain by a 30mm thick deposit of friable dark brown to black organic peat (314).

These dark organic deposits at the base of the ditch were overlain by fills consisting of silty clays. The first of these was 0.20m thick, and comprised firm mid brownish grey clayey silt (313). This was overlain by firm mid bluish grey clayey silt (308), 0.28m thick. In Section 2 a 0.20m thick deposit of firm light to mid yellowish brown clayey silt (307) overlay fill (308) but was not observed in Auger Hole 4. Deposit (307) was sealed by a fill consisting of firm mid brownish grey clayey silt (306), 0.54m thick, containing occasional charcoal flecks, flecks of fired clay and mussel shells. Finds recovered

from this fill included four fragments of Late 12<sup>th</sup> to Mid 14<sup>th</sup> century Ely ware. Environmental sampling of (306) revealed a small number of terrestrial and marsh/wetland slum snails along with cereals chaff and seeds of common weeds and wetland plants. Oat, barley and wheat were present along with a single piece of walnut shell and a fragment of ferrous hammer scale (Appendix 3).

The features in this trench were overlain by subsoil deposit (302) which consisted of firm mid to light brown silt, up to 0.40m thick at the southern end of the trench, thinning out and disappearing towards the north (Fig 5, Section 6).

Modern topsoil (303) overlay the subsoil.

## 6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits at the site comprise alluvial clays and silts. Augering of ditches in Trench 2 and 3 revealed a layer of peat surviving underneath the clays at -0.125m OD in Trench 2 and 0.253m OD in Trench 3.

The majority of archaeological features were observed in Trench 3, including a large 3m wide ditch oriented on an east-west alignment which produced medieval pottery of Late 12<sup>th</sup> to Mid 14<sup>th</sup> century date. The ditch was not fully excavated due to the high water table; however, the feature was augered in order to reveal the sequence of fills within it. Deposits of dark organic clay and peat were present at the base of the ditch, suggesting it was damp and probably filled with water on a seasonal basis. Shells of terrestrial and marsh/freshwater slum snails, identified in a bulk sample from a fill higher up in the sequence, further attest to this notion.

A 2.26m wide, north-south oriented, linear feature in Trench 2 remained unexcavated

due to wet conditions; however, auguring across the width of the feature established its profile as a ditch and a sequence of silt and silty clay fills within it. As this ditch is similar in terms of width and depth to the medieval ditch in Trench 3 it may be that these two ditches meet to form an enclosure. The proposed line of this is illustrated in Figure 3. This seems probable when considering that all of the archaeological remains at the site would lie within the enclosure.

An undated linear feature with straight terminal end was recorded in Trench 2 on a parallel alignment to the probable enclosure ditch. Although no finds were recovered from this feature, its location within the possible enclosure suggests the possibility of a medieval date. Its relatively thin width in relation to its length suggests that this was probably a gully or small ditch rather than a pit type feature.

An ovoid pit in Trench 3 contained a single sherd of medieval pottery. A rectangular feature with a related possible post hole was also identified in Trench 3. This feature contained no dating evidence. However, the similarity of the fill to that of the medieval ovoid pit in the same trench, and its position within the probable medieval enclosure, suggest a contemporary date for this feature. Its purpose remains unclear, but the possible post hole suggests the possibility of a structural element.

The environmental sample from the dated fill of the possible enclosure ditch revealed an assemblage principally derived from hearth or midden waste, suggesting settlement at the site. The faunal remains from the possible enclosure ditch included mussel shell, fish bone and mammal bone remains (Appendix 2) which may represent domestic food waste. The pottery from the possible enclosure suggests that settlement took place in the earlier to high

medieval period.

The single fragment of ferrous hammer scale identified from the sample may signify smithing occurring in the vicinity, although it should be stressed that a single fragment could also be intrusive from elsewhere (Appendix 3).

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Begdale Road, Elm, Cambridgeshire, as the site lay in an area of known medieval and post-medieval remains.

The evaluation revealed a medieval ditch which probably formed an enclosure within which a medieval pit, an undated rectangular pit type feature with a possible structural element and an undated linear feature/gully with straight terminal end, were located.

Environmental sampling and faunal remains from the enclosure ditch were indicative of domestic practice and settlement at the site.

Sampling also revealed good preservation of plant macrofossils within the area. If further intervention is required, the environmental specialist recommends that additional samples be taken (Appendix 3).

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Peter Humphrey Limited, and William Norman and Son Limited, for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Denise Drury.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor  
 Site Staff: Andrew Failes, Mary Nugent  
 Finds Processing: Denise Buckley  
 Photographic reproduction: Andrew Failes  
 Illustration: Andrew Failes  
 Post-excavation Analyst: Andrew Failes

## 10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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IfA, 2008 *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*

## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS      Archaeological Project Services  
 IfA      Institute for Archaeologists



Figure 1 General location map



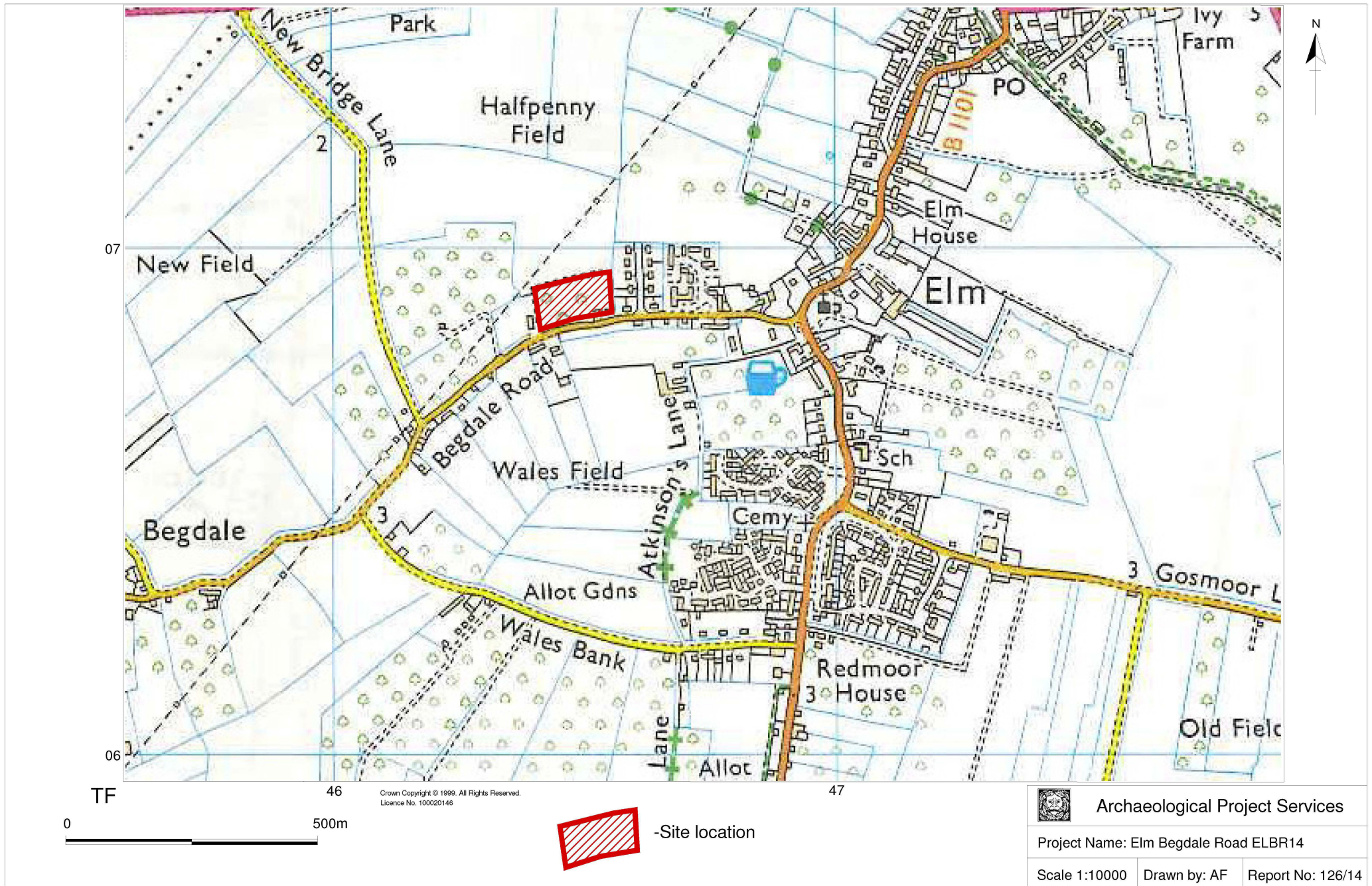


Figure 2. Site Location Plan





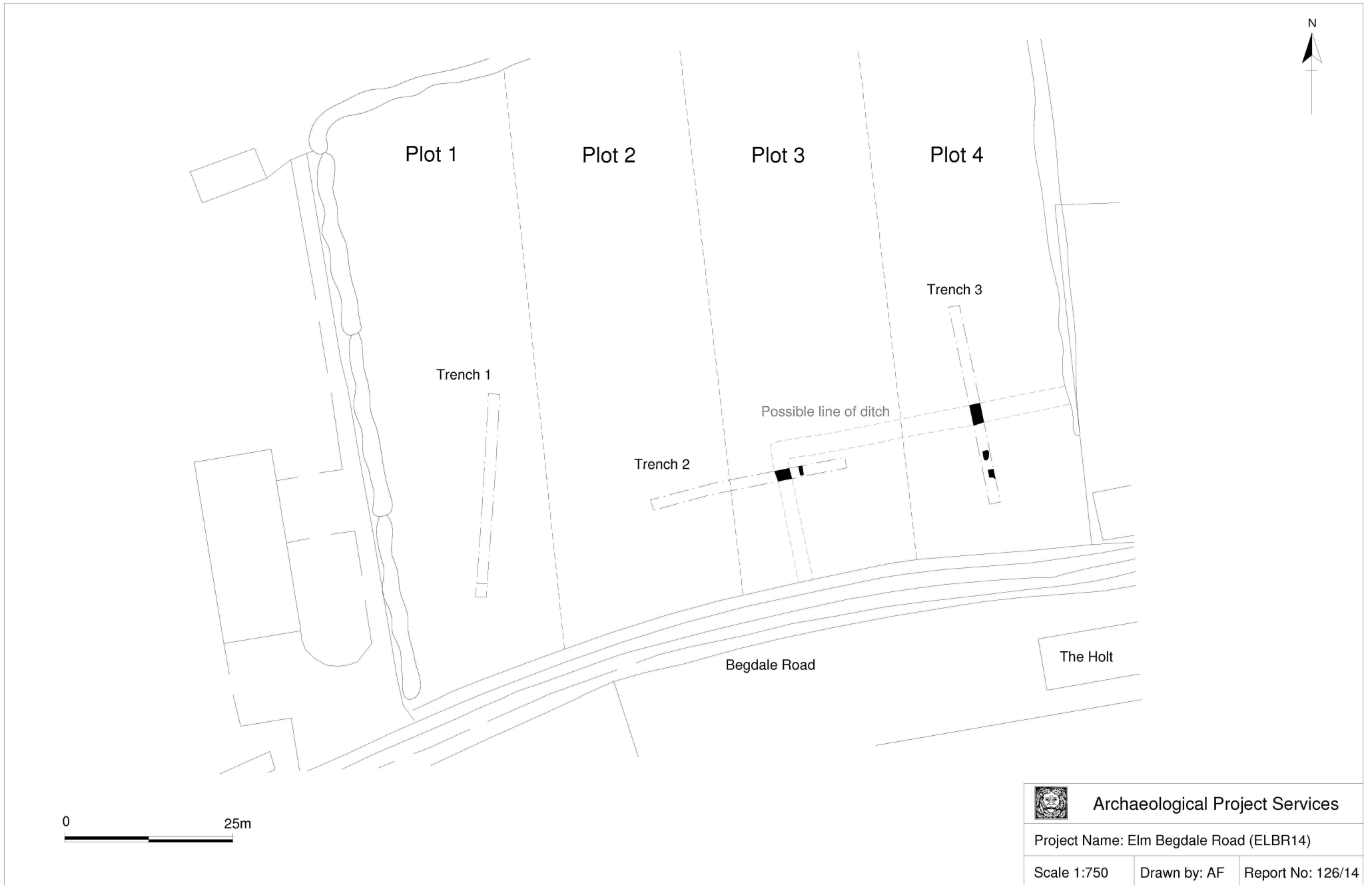


Figure 3 - Trench locations



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Report No: 126/14



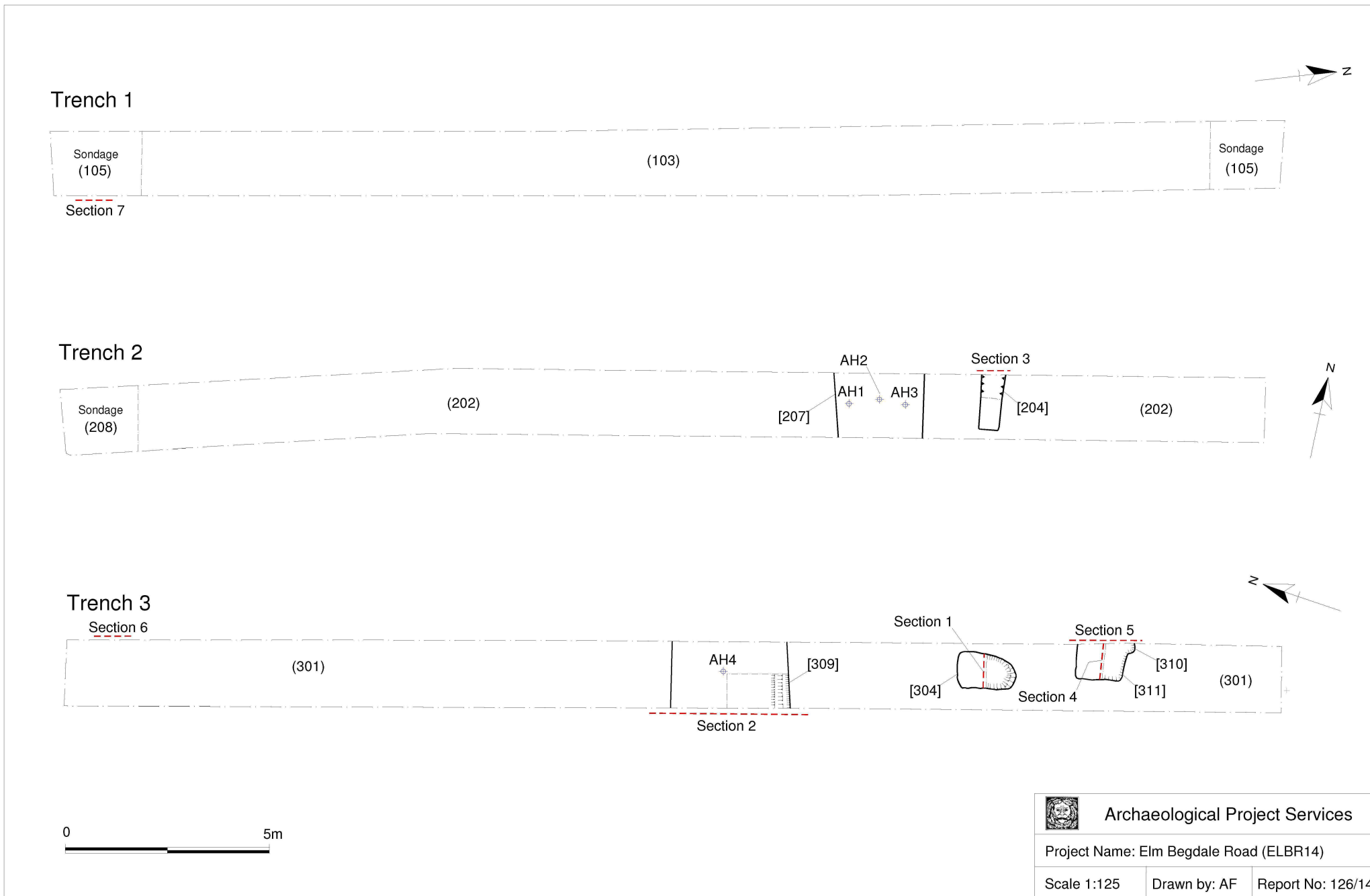


Figure 4 - Trench Plans



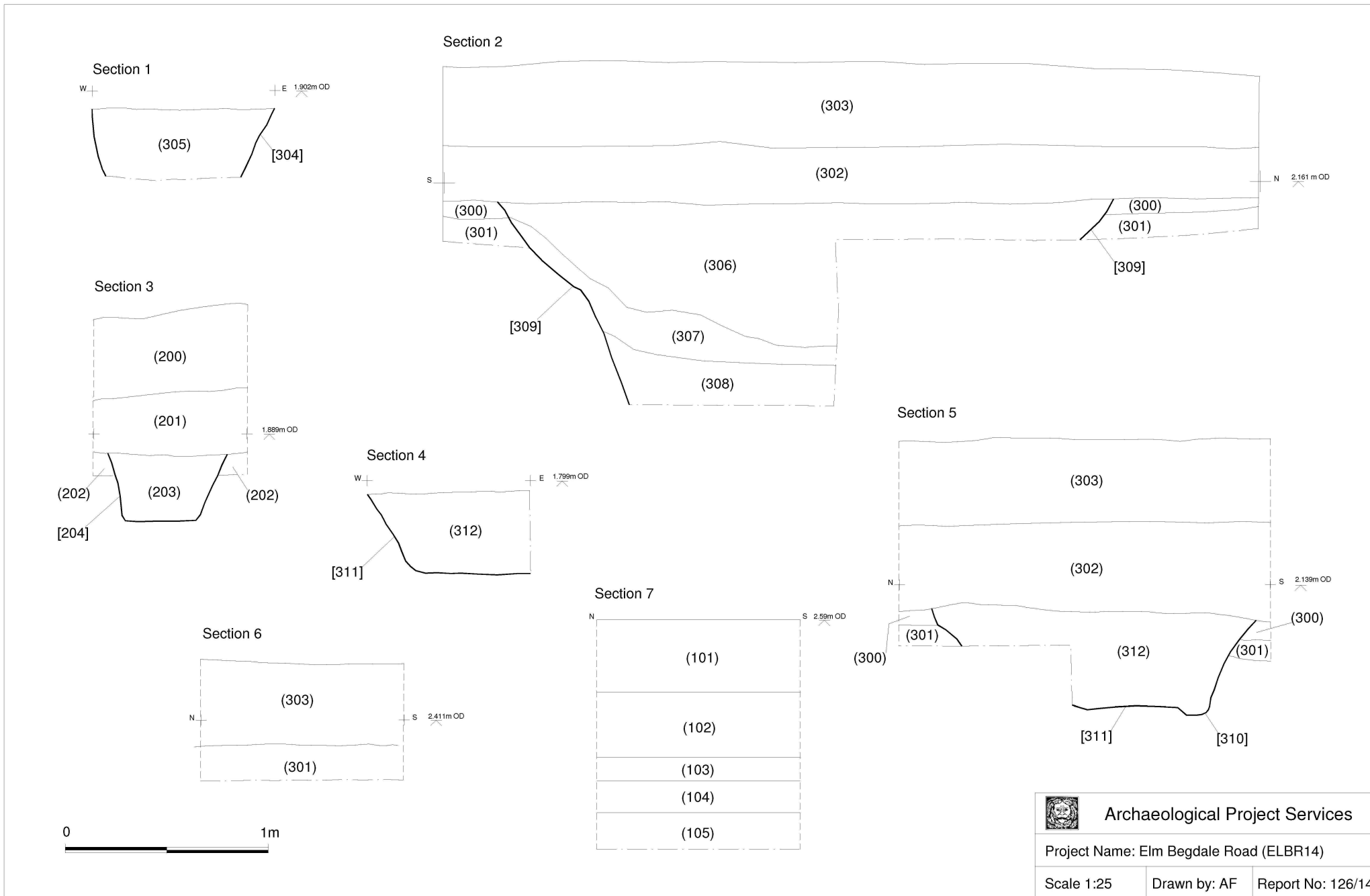
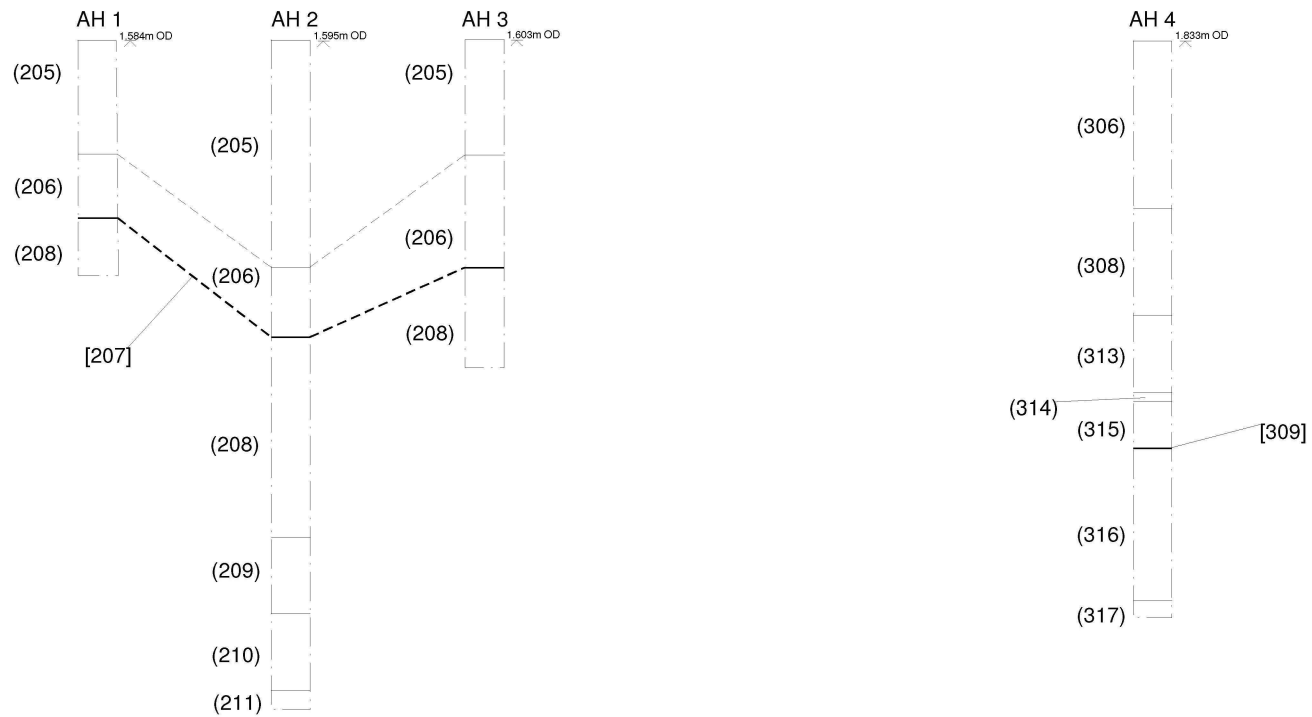


Figure 5 - Sections 1-7





 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: Elm Begdale Road (ELBR14)		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: AF	Report No: 126/14

Figure 6 - Auger holes 1-4







Plate 1 – View of site and opening Trench 1, looking northeast



Plate 2 – Trench 1, plan, looking north



Plate 3 – Trench 2, plan, looking east





Plate 4 – Pit [304], Section 1



Plate 5 – Ditch [309], Section 2



Plate 6 – Feature [310] and posthole [311], Section 4





Plate 7 – Feature [310] and posthole [311], Section 5



Plate 8 – Rectangular feature [204], Section 3



Plate 9 – Trench 1, Section 7



## **Appendix 1: SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**PREPARED FOR PETER HUMPHREY LTD & WILLIAM NORMAN & SON LTD**

**BY ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**

**Institute for Archaeologists' Registered Archaeological Organisation No. 21**

**OCTOBER 2014**

### **1 SUMMARY**

- 1.1 *An archaeological evaluation is required as a condition of planning in advance of development at Begdale Road, Elm, Cambridgeshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an archaeologically sensitive area, close to previous discoveries of medieval and post-medieval remains.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of a programme of archaeological trial trenching in order to characterise any archaeological remains which may be preserved on the site.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the scheme of works. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

### **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological evaluation comprising a programme of trial trenching on land at Begdale Road, Elm, Cambridgeshire.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
  - 2.2.1 Overview.
  - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
  - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
  - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

### **3 SITE LOCATION**

- 3.1 Elm is located c.3km south of Wisbech in the Fenland District of Cambridgeshire. The proposed development site lies at the western edge of the settlement, on the north side of Begdale Road, centred on National Grid Reference TF 4640 0687.

### **4 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 The archaeological investigations are required as a condition of planning permission (application F/YR14/0411/F) for residential development of the comprising construction of 4 dwellings with double garages, associated access and services.
- 4.2 The brief issued by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team requires a programme of evaluation in advance of the development.

### **5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 5.1 The site is on flat level land at approximately 3m OD. Soils at the site are Wisbech Association calcareous alluvial gleys on stoneless marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 361).

## **6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW**

- 6.1 The Fenland has long been recognised as an important archaeological landscape, containing superimposed evidence of settlement, ritual and agricultural remains dating from the prehistoric period onwards.
- 6.2 Roman remains including salterns have been found to the south and east of the village. A hoard of Roman coins was also found just east of the village and possible settlement remains were identified to the north of Elm. Roman artefacts have also been found near Begdale.
- 6.3 There is potential for medieval remains within the site due to its location close to the historic village core. Medieval artefacts have been found at various locations nearby, including immediately to the west of the site. Post-medieval remains have also been found around the village (Archaeological Project Services 2006).

## **7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.
- 7.2 The objectives of the scheme of works will be to:
  - 7.2.1 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.
  - 7.2.2 Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.
  - 7.2.3 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.
  - 7.2.4 Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.
  - 7.2.5 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site
  - 7.2.6 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.
  - 7.2.7 Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

## **8 TRIAL TRENCHING**

- 8.1 Reasoning for this technique
  - 8.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site
  - 8.1.2 The trenching proposal is for three 30m x 1.6m trenches located to provide sample coverage of the site, as shown on the attached figure.
- 8.2 General Considerations
  - 8.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation
  - 8.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA). Archaeological Project Services is an IfA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).
  - 8.2.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office. Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
  - 8.2.4 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. All archaeological features exposed will be excavated and recorded unless otherwise agreed with the



Cambridgeshire Archaeology Office. The investigation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established

- 8.2.5 Open trenches will be marked by hazard tape attached to road irons or similar poles. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.

### 8.3 Methodology

- 8.3.1 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.
- 8.3.2 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers.
- 8.3.3 If appropriate, samples will be taken of deposits for the assessment of environmental and economic evidence and/or industrial residues. Sampling will be in accordance with current best practice and guidance (eg, English Heritage 2001; 2011).
- 8.3.4 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.
- 8.3.5 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale.
- 8.3.6 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour digital images will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site before the commencement of field operations.
  - the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
  - individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
  - groups of features where their relationship is important.
  - the site on completion of field work

## 9 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

- 9.1 If necessary, during the investigation specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. If necessary the specialist will visit the site and will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis should further stages of archaeological work be required.

## 10 POST EXCAVATION

### 10.1 Stage 1

- 10.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the scheme of works will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the

subject/s photographed.

- 10.1.2 All finds recovered during the field work will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

## 10.2 Stage 2

- 10.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.
- 10.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.
- 10.2.3 Any samples taken will be sent to specialists for processing and assessment.

## 10.3 Stage 3

- 10.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the scheme of works will be prepared.
- 10.3.2 This will consist of:
- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
  - A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
  - Description of the topography of the site.
  - Description of the methodologies used during the investigation.
  - A text describing the findings of the investigation, integrating the finds, economic, environmental and industrial evidence with the stratigraphic data.
  - A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the findings.
  - Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
  - Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
  - Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
  - Specialist reports on the finds (artefacts, environmental, economic and industrial evidence) from the site.
  - Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

## **11 REPORT DEPOSITION**

- 11.1 An unbound draft copy of the report will be supplied initially to the County Archaeological Office for comment. Copies of the final report will be sent to: the client; the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Office (2 copies); and the Cambridgeshire County Historic Environment Record.

## **12 ARCHIVE**

- 12.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the evaluation will be sorted and ordered in accordance with the procedures in the Society of Museum Archaeologists' document Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums (1994), and any additional local requirements, for long-term storage and curation. This work will be undertaken by the Finds Supervisor, an Archaeological Assistant and the Conservator (if relevant). The archive will be deposited within an approved County store as soon as possible after completion of the post-excavation and analysis.

- 12.2 If required, the archive will be microfilmed. The silver master will be transferred to the RCHME and a diazo copy will be deposited with the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Service Historic Environment Record.
- 12.3 Prior to the project commencing, the Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Office will be contacted to obtain their agreement to receipt of the project archive and to establish their requirements with regards to labelling, ordering, storage, conservation and organisation of the archive. An event number for this project will be obtained from Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record..
- 12.4 Upon completion and submission of the evaluation report, the landowner will be contacted to arrange legal transfer of title to the archaeological objects retained during the investigation from themselves to the receiving museum. The transfer of title will be effected by a standard letter supplied to the landowner for signature.

### **13 PUBLICATION**

- 13.1 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).
- 13.2 If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national and regional journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date; *Medieval Archaeology* for findings of medieval or later date; and *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society*.

### **14 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

- 14.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team. As much notice as possible will be given in writing to the curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

### **15 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES**

- 15.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 15.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator.
- 15.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 15.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

### **16 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS**

- 16.1 It is expected that the fieldwork programme will last about 3 days.
- 16.2 An archaeological supervisor and assistant with experience of such investigations will undertake the work.
- 16.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists.

### **17 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT**

- 17.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet

programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric – A Beeby, APS/Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman – A Beeby, APS Post-Roman – A Beeby, APS
Non-pottery Artefacts	G Taylor APS/J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	P Cope-Faulkner, APS/M Holmes, independent specialist
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham or V Fryer, Independent Specialists
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

## **18 INSURANCES**

18.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

## **19 COPYRIGHT**

19.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

19.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

19.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.

19.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

## **20 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Archaeological Project Services, 2006 *Archaeological Evaluation on land off Rose Lane, Elm, Cambridgeshire (ERL06)*, APS Report **152/06**

English Heritage, 2001 *Archaeometallurgy*, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines **01**

English Heritage, 2011 *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the Theory and Practice from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (2<sup>nd</sup> ed)

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales **13**

Institute for Archaeologists, 2008 *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*.

## APPENDIX 2

### Context Summary

Trench	No.	Description	Interpretation
1	101	Firm dark brown silty clay with rare sub-angular small pebbles, 0.36m thick	Topsoil
1	102	Firm mid brown clayey silt, 0.32m thick	Subsoil
1	103	Firm mid bluish grey clay, 0.12m thick	Alluvial clay
1	104	Soft mid yellowish brown silt, 0.16m thick	Alluvial silt
1	105	Firm mid brown clay, at least 0.18m thick	Alluvial clay
2	200	Firm dark brownish grey silty clay, 0.40m thick	Topsoil
2	201	Firm mid brown clayey silt, 0.33m thick	Subsoil
2	202	Firm mid to dark bluish grey silty clay	Alluvial clay
2	203	Firm mid yellowish brown silt	Fill of [204]
2	204	Rectilinear cut with square corners, oriented on a north-south alignment, measuring at least 1.26m long by 0.60m wide by 0.33m deep with steep sides breaking gradually to a flat base	Linear ditch with squared terminus or rectangular feature
2	205	Firm mid yellowish greyish brown silt, 0.60m thick	Fill of [207]
2	206	Firm mid bluish grey clayey silt, up to 0.30m thick	Fill of [207]
2	207	Linear cut, oriented on a north-south alignment, measuring 2.26m wide	Ditch
2	208	Firm and pliable mid brown clay, 0.52m thick	Alluvial clay
2	209	Firm mix of mid brown and bluish grey clay, 0.18m thick	Alluvial clay
2	210	Firm to plastic mid greyish blue clay, 0.20m thick	Alluvial clay
2	211	Friable damp black peat, 60mm thick	Peat
3	300	Soft light yellowish brown silt, up to 80mm thick	Alluvial silt
3	301	Soft mid bluish grey silt, at least 0.10m thick	Alluvial silt
3	302	Firm mid to light brown silt, up to 0.40m thick	Subsoil
3	303	Firm dark brown clayey silt, up to 0.40m thick with rare small sub-rounded pebbles	Topsoil
3	304	Sub-rectangular cut with steep sides, at least 1.46m long by 0.86m wide by at least 0.33m deep	Pit
3	305	Firm mid yellowish brown silty clay	Fill of [304]
3	306	Firm mid brownish grey clayey silt, 0.54m thick, containing occasional charcoal flecks, flecks of fired clay and mussel shells	Fill of [309]
3	307	Firm light to mid yellowish brown clayey silt, up to 0.20m thick	Fill of [309]

3	308	Firm mid bluish grey clayey silt, 0.28m thick	Fill of [309]
3	309	Linear cut oriented on an east-west alignment with steep sides, 3m wide	Ditch
3	310	Sub-square cut measuring 0.15m wide by 0.50m deep, with steep sides breaking sharply to a flat base	Possible posthole
3	311	Sub-square cut with rounded corners measuring 1.20m long by 0.88m wide by 0.47m deep with steep sides breaking sharply to a flat base	Possible pit
3	312	Firm mid brown clayey silt, 0.47m thick with yellow mottle	Fill of [311] & [310]
3	313	Firm mid brownish grey clayey silt, 0.20m thick	Fill of [309]
3	314	Friable dark brown and black organic peat, 30mm thick	Fill of [309]
3	315	Soft to plastic very dark grey clay, 0.12m thick	Fill of [309]
3	316	Firm mid greyish blue clay, 0.41m thick	Alluvial clay
3	317	Friable dark brownish black peat	Peat

## Appendix 3

### THE FINDS

#### POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Alex Beeby

##### Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001). The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005), which can also be used to record material from surrounding counties. A total of five sherds from five vessels, weighing 208 grams was recovered from the site.

##### Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1 below. The pottery ranges in date from the Early Medieval to Medieval period.

##### Condition

The pottery is in a fresh condition. There are two very large fragments weighing over 90 grams each. Sherds from two vessels are sooted, which is suggestive of use over a hearth or fire. A third has a thick internal cress and/or scale deposit.

##### Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Form	Decoration	Part	Comment	Date	NoS	NoV	W(g)
3	305	EMHM	Early Medieval Handmade ware	Jar		BS	Sooted exterior	12th-M13th	1	1	4
3	306	ELY	Ely ware	?		BS	Sample 1		1	1	10
3	306	ELY	Ely ware	Jar	Combed parallel wavy lines	BS with BAN	Internal soot	L12th-M14th	1	1	98
3	306	ELY	Ely ware	Jug or Jar		BS with BAN	Internal cress/scale	L12th-M14th	1	1	92
3	306	ELY	Ely ware	Jug	Fe strip/pellet	BS		L12th-M14th	1	1	4
								<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>208</b>

##### Provenance

The pottery was recovered from (305) within pit [304] and (306) in Ditch [309]. All of the material came from Trench 3.

##### Range

There are four fragments of Ely ware (ELY) and a single piece of Early Medieval Handmade ware (EMHM). These are common and broadly contemporaneous domestic pottery types of the earlier to high medieval period.

##### Potential

The sherds are good examples of their types and include decorated pieces. The assemblage should therefore be retained and should pose no problems for long term storage.

**FAUNAL REMAINS***By Paul Cope-Faulkner***Introduction**

A total of 14 (21g) fragments of faunal remains were recovered from stratified contexts.

**Methodology**

The faunal remains were laid out in context order and reference made to published catalogues (e.g. Schmid 1972; Hillson 2003). All the animal remains were counted and weighed, and where possible identified to species, element and side. Also fusion data, butchery marks, gnawing, burning and pathological changes were noted when present. Ribs and vertebrae were only recorded to species when they were substantially complete and could accurately be identified. Undiagnostic bones were recorded as micro (mouse size), small (rabbit size), medium (sheep size) or large (cattle size).

The condition of the bone was graded using the criteria stipulated by Lyman (1996), Grade 0 being the best preserved bone and Grade 5 indicating that the bone had suffered such structural and attritional damage as to make it unrecognisable.

**Provenance**

The bone was recovered from the fill of a ditch.

**Condition**

The overall condition of the remains was poor, averaging at grade 4 on the Lyman Criteria (1996).

**Results***Table 2, Fragments Identified to Taxa*

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	W (g)	Comments
306	mussel	shell	-	1	1	
306<1>	large mammal	long bone	-	3	20	
	small mammal	unidentified	-	9	<1	
	fish	vertebra	-	1	<1	

**Summary**

As a small assemblage, the faunal remains have little potential falling below the minimum count of *c.* 300 bones required for meaningful analysis. The mollusc shell and large mammal leg bone may represent food waste. The remains should be retained as part of the site archive and may warrant re-examination if further work at the site is considered.

**SPOT DATING**

The dating in Table 3 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

*Table 3, Spot dates*

Cxt	Date	Comments
305	12th-M13th	based on 1 sherd
306	L12th-M14th	

**ABBREVIATIONS**

BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
TR	Trench
W (g)	Weight (grams)



**REFERENCES**

- Hillson, S, 2003 *Mammal Bones and Teeth. An introductory guide to methods of identification* (London)
- Lyman, RL, 1996 *Vertebrate Taphonomy*, Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology (Cambridge)
- Schmid, E, 1972 *Atlas of Animal Bones for Prehistorians, Archaeologists and Quaternary Geologists* (Amsterdam, London, New York: Elsevier)
- Slowikowski, A. M., Nenk, 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
- Young, J., Vince, A.G. and Nailor, V., 2005, *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)



## **Appendix 4: AN EVALUATION OF THE CHARRED PLANT MACROFOSSILS AND OTHER REMAINS** by Val Fryer

### **Introduction and method statement**

Evaluation excavations at Elm, undertaken by Archaeological Project Services (APS) recorded a limited number of features/deposits of probable medieval or later date. A sample for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblage was taken from the fill of ditch [309] (context 306).

The sample was bulk floated by APS and the flot was collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flot was scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Modern roots and seeds were also recorded.

### **Results**

Although the assemblage is extremely small (i.e. <0.1 litres in volume), cereals, chaff and seeds of common weeds and wetland plants are recorded. Preservation is generally good, although occasional cereals are puffed and distorted, probably as a result of exposure to high temperatures during combustion.

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains are present along with a single barley/rye (*Hordeum/Secale* cereale) type rachis node. Seeds of common segetal weeds include specimens of orache (*Atriplex* sp.) and goosegrass (*Galium aparine*) and large club rush (*Bolboschoenus/Schoenoplectus* sp.) nutlets are also recorded along with a single fragment of what appears to be walnut (*Juglans regia*) nutshell. A low density of charcoal/charred wood fragments are also present.

Other remains are scarce. The fragment of ferrous hammer scale could signify that smithing was occurring within the near vicinity, although it should be stressed that a single fragment could also be intrusive from elsewhere. A small number of shells of terrestrial and marsh/freshwater slum snails are also recorded and if contemporary, these appear to suggest that the ditch, which was damp or seasonally water filled, was situated within an area of moderately short turfed grassland.

### **Conclusions and recommendations for further work**

In summary, it would appear most likely that the assemblage is principally derived from hearth or midden waste, with the fragment of walnut shell possibly suggesting a later medieval (fifteenth century or later) date.

Although this assemblage is small and very limited in composition, it clearly illustrates that well preserved plant macrofossils are present within this area of Elm. Therefore, if further interventions are planned, it is recommended that additional plant macrofossil samples of approximately 20 – 40 litres in volume are taken from all dated and well-sealed features recorded during excavation.

### **Reference**

Stace, C., 1997                      *New Flora of the British Isles*. 2<sup>nd</sup> edition. Cambridge University Press

### **Key to Table**

x = 1 – 10 specimens    xx = 10 – 50 specimens    cf = compare    fg = fragment

<b>Sample No.</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>306</b>
<b>Feature No.</b>	<b>309</b>
<b>Feature type</b>	<b>Ditch</b>
<b>Cereals</b>	
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)	x
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)	x
<i>Hordeum/Secale cereale</i> type (rachis node)	x
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	x
Cereal indet. (grains)	x
<b>Herbs</b>	
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.	x
Fabaceae indet.	xcf
<i>Galium aparine</i> L.	xfg
Large Poaceae indet.	x
<b>Wetland plants</b>	
<i>Bolboschoenus/Schoenoplectus</i> sp.	x
<b>Tree/shrub macrofossils</b>	
<i>Juglans regia</i> L.	xfg
<b>Other plant macrofossils</b>	
Charcoal <2mm	xx
Charcoal >2mm	x
Charred root/stem	x
Indet. tuber	xcf
<b>Other remains</b>	
Black porous 'cokey' material	x
Black tarry material	x
Ferrous frags.	x
Fish bone	x
Small mammal/amphibian bone	x
<b>Mollusc shells</b>	
<b>Open country species</b>	
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	x
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	x
<i>V. pulchella</i>	x
<b>Marsh/freshwater slum species</b>	
<i>Anisus leucostoma</i>	x
<i>Bithynia</i> sp. (operculi)	x
<i>Carychium</i> sp.	x
<i>Succinea</i> sp.	xcf
<b>Other</b>	
Limacid plate	x
<b>Sample volume (litres)</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Volume of flot (litres)</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>
<b>% flot sorted</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 1. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains from Begdale Road, Elm, Cambridgeshire

## Appendix 5

### GLOSSARY

<b>Alluvium</b>	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
<b>Context</b>	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
<b>Cut</b>	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
<b>Fill</b>	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
<b>Post hole</b>	The hole cut to take a timber post, usually in an upright position. The hole may have been dug larger than the post and contain soil or stones to support the post. Alternatively, the posthole may have been formed through the process of driving the post into the ground.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.



## Appendix 6

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

2	Context register sheets
30	Context record sheets
1	Trench record sheet
1	Photographic record sheets
3	Daily record sheets
1	Plan register sheet
1	Section register sheet
9	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Box of finds

All primary records are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services  
The Old School  
Cameron Street  
Heckington  
Sleaford  
Lincolnshire  
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Cambridgeshire County Council  
Castle Court  
Shire Hall  
Cambridge  
CB3 0AP

Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	ELBR 14
Cambridgeshire C.C. HER Event No:	ECB 4303
OASIS Record No:	archaeo11-196578

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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**OASIS ID: archaeol1-196578**

### Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation at Begdale Road, Elm, Cambridgeshire (ELBR 14)
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was required in advance of development at Begdale Road, Elm, Cambridgeshire as the site was located in an archaeologically sensitive area, close to previous discoveries of medieval and post-medieval remains. The evaluation identified a medieval ditch which probably formed a substantial enclosure within which a medieval pit, an undated feature with a possible structural element and an undated rectangular feature/gully were located. Finds recovered during the investigation included common domestic pottery types of the earlier to high medieval period. Environmental sampling and faunal remains from the enclosure ditch were indicative of domestic practice and settlement at the site.
Project dates	Start: 05-11-2014 End: 07-11-2014
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ELBR14 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	ECB 4303 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	DITCHED ENCLOSURE Medieval
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE FENLAND ELM Elm Begdale Road
Study area	8633.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TF 4640 0687 52.6394177531 0.163845317871 52 38 21 N 000 09 49 E Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Project Services
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	Neil Jefferson
Project director/manager	Neil Jefferson
Project supervisor	Andrew Failes
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Store
Physical Archive ID	ECB 4303
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Archaeological Project Services
Digital Archive ID	ELBR14
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Arcaeheology Office
Paper Archive ID	ECB 4303
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey","Unpublished Text"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Elm Begdale Road (ELBR 14)
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Failes, A
Other bibliographic details	126/14
Date	2014

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