

Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION:
LAND TO R/O
43 HOLLOW LANE
RAMSEY
HUNTINGDON
CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

NGR: TL 2938 8484

on behalf of Legrant Building Services



David Kaye BA AIFA

October 2009

ASC: 1103/RHL/2




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Site Data

<i>ASC site code:</i>	RHL	<i>Project no:</i>	1103
<i>OASIS ref:</i>	archaeol2-65128	<i>SMR Event No:</i>	ECB3048
<i>County:</i>	Cambridgeshire		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Ramsey		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	Ramsey		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	TL 2938 8484		
<i>Extent of site:</i>	c. 3900m ²		
<i>Present land use:</i>	Garden		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Erection of three dwellings and garage/store to replace existing.		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	Huntingdonshire		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	H/05/03848/OUT & H/07/00307/FUL		
<i>Commissioned by:</i>	Legrant Building Services 'Tanamera' Mill Road Wistow Huntingdon Cambridgeshire PE28 2QQ		
<i>Client:</i>	As above		
<i>Contact name:</i>	J Huggins (architect)		

Internal Quality Check

<i>Primary Author:</i>	David Kaye BA AIFA	<i>Date:</i>	02/10/2009
<i>Revisions:</i>		<i>Date:</i>	
<i>Edited/Checked By:</i>		<i>Date:</i>	02/10/2009

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CONTENTS

Summary	5
1. Introduction	5
2. Aims & Methods	9
3. Archaeological & Historical Background	12
4. Results	14
5. Conclusions	21
6. Acknowledgements	23
7. Archive	23
8. References	24

Appendices:

1. Excavation Summary Tables	25
2. List of Photographs.....	26
3. ASC OASIS Form	27

Figures:

1. General location	4
2. Site plan	7
3. Results of archaeological evaluation	8
4. Proposed open area excavation.....	10
5. Revised open area excavation.....	11
6. All features	15
7. Plan and section of ditch.....	16
8. Plans and sections of stake holes	17
9. Plans and sections of post hole and pit base	18
10. Similarly aligned boundaries and kiln location	22

Plates:

Cover: Machining site, facing northeast

1. Site stratigraphy	19
2. South facing section of ditch cut [017].....	19
3. Artefacts from ditch fill (018)	19
4. Stake hole [008].....	19
5. Stake hole [010].....	19
6. Stake hole [012].....	19
7. Stake hole [014].....	20
8. Post hole [004].....	20
9. Pit base [006].....	20

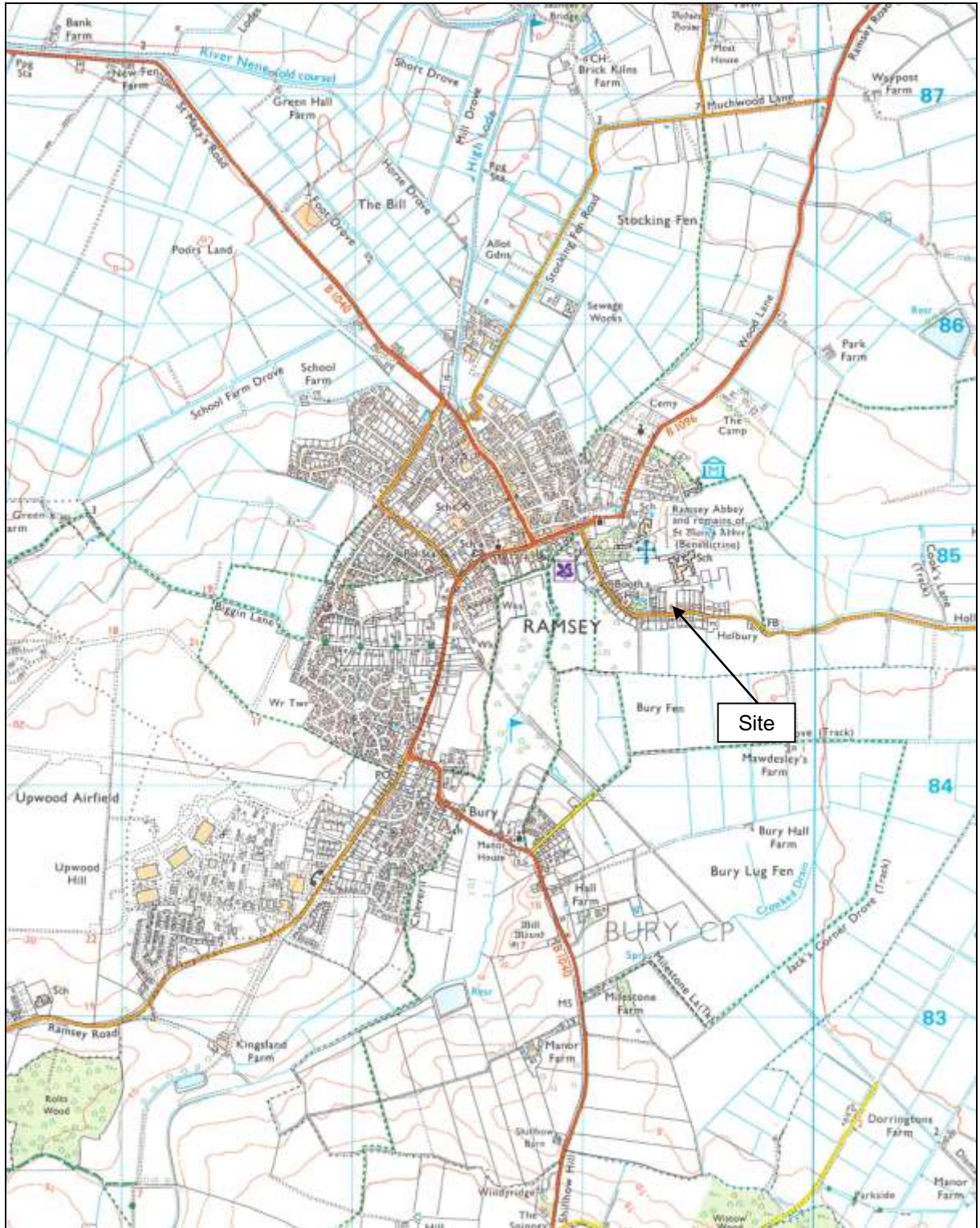


Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

Summary

In September 2009 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd (ASC) carried out an excavation on land to the rear of 43 Hollow Lane, Ramsey, Cambridgeshire. A previous evaluation of the site by ASC had suggested the presence of at least one ditch and possibly three others, along with a number of smaller features (Wilson 2008). Finds from the ditch fill included fragments of worked stone, probably originating from the nearby abbey, and vitrified bricks which may have been part of a kiln or “wasters” which had failed to fire correctly.

The excavation confirmed the presence of the ditch located on the western side of the site, and also revealed the presence of a fence line, a post hole and the base of a small pit. Artefacts recovered from the ditch fill appear to be post medieval. It is likely the ditch is a field boundary.

1. Introduction

1.1 In September 2009 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd (ASC)* carried out an excavation on land to the rear of 43 Hollow Lane, Ramsey, Cambridgeshire. The project was commissioned by Legrant Building Services, and was carried out according to a brief (Gdaniec 2008) prepared on behalf of the local planning authority (LPA), *Huntingdon District Council*, by their archaeological advisor (AA), *Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning & Countryside Advice (CAPCA)*, and a project design prepared by ASC (Richards 2008). The relevant planning application references are H/05/03848/OUT & H/07/00307/FUL.

1.2 *Planning Background*

This excavation was required under the terms of *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16)*, as a condition of planning permission for the development of the site.

1.3 *Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd*

Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd (ASC) is an independent archaeological practice providing a full range of archaeological services including consultancy, field evaluation, mitigation and post-excavation studies, historic building recording and analysis. ASC is recognised as a *Registered Archaeological Organisation* by the Institute for Archaeologists, in recognition of its high standards and working practices.

1.3 *Management*

The project was managed by Karin Semmelmann BA MA MIFA, and was carried out under the overall direction of Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA.

1.5 *The Site*

Location & Description

The site is situated to the north of Hollow Lane on the eastern outskirts of the market town of Ramsey, in the administrative district of Huntingdon. It is located 200m south-east of Ramsey Abbey, a Scheduled Ancient Monument, within a conservation

area, and is centred on NGR TL 2938 8484. Historic maps indicate that the site once lay within the grounds of the abbey. The plot comprises an irregular area c.3,900 square metres in the rear garden of an existing house (Fig. 2).

Geology & Topography

The soils of the area belong to the *Cannamore & Evesham 3 Associations*. These are characterised as deep calcareous and non-calcareous fine loamy and clayey soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging and slowly permeable calcareous clayey, and fine loamy over clayey soils respectively (Soil Survey 1983, 513 & 411c). The underlying geology comprises March Gravels (BGS Sheet 172). Ramsey and the site itself lie on a low island above the surrounding fenland at an elevation of c.5m AOD.

Proposed Development

The proposal is for the construction of three houses as well as garages, landscaping, access and services (Fig. 2).

1.6 ***Previous Archaeological Work***

The following summary has been taken from a report on an archaeological evaluation carried out at the site by ASC during December 2007 (Wilson 2008).

Three trenches were excavated totalling c.105m. A number of features were investigated including pits, small gullies and two north south ditch alignments. One of the ditches had a row of irregularly placed postholes along its southern side, probably a fence line. A number of sherds of highly abraded medieval pottery were recovered from several of the features. Several conglomerations of narrow bricks fused together by heat were also recovered from one of the ditches. These bricks probably represent part of the structure of a Tudor tile or brick kiln, several of which were found on recent excavations to the north of the site. Several sculpted and moulded blocks of Barnack limestone were recovered from the fill of this ditch. These stones are likely to have come from the Abbey, sometime after the Dissolution in 1539.

Previous archaeological works in Ramsey had been clustered within the Abbey precinct, such as the two excavations carried out at Ailwyn Community School (Mortimer 2006; Popescu & Poppy 2007, 220) and the three excavations focusing on 42 High Street and 46-52 High Street close to the junction of the Great Whyte and High Street (Hickling 2006; Poppy *et al* 2006, 191; Poppy 2005, 222). The results obtained from these two areas illustrate the origins and expansion of the Abbey, together with the medieval expansion of the town. Further evidence of medieval activity was found at 30 Great Whyte (Dickens *et al* 2004, 185) and 96-98 Great Whyte (Poppy *et al* 2006, 191). An archaeological evaluation by CAMARC in June 2007 at Abbey Gardens, Wood Lane found further evidence of 15th to 16th century activity including evidence for the demolition of the abbey buildings (CHER17875).

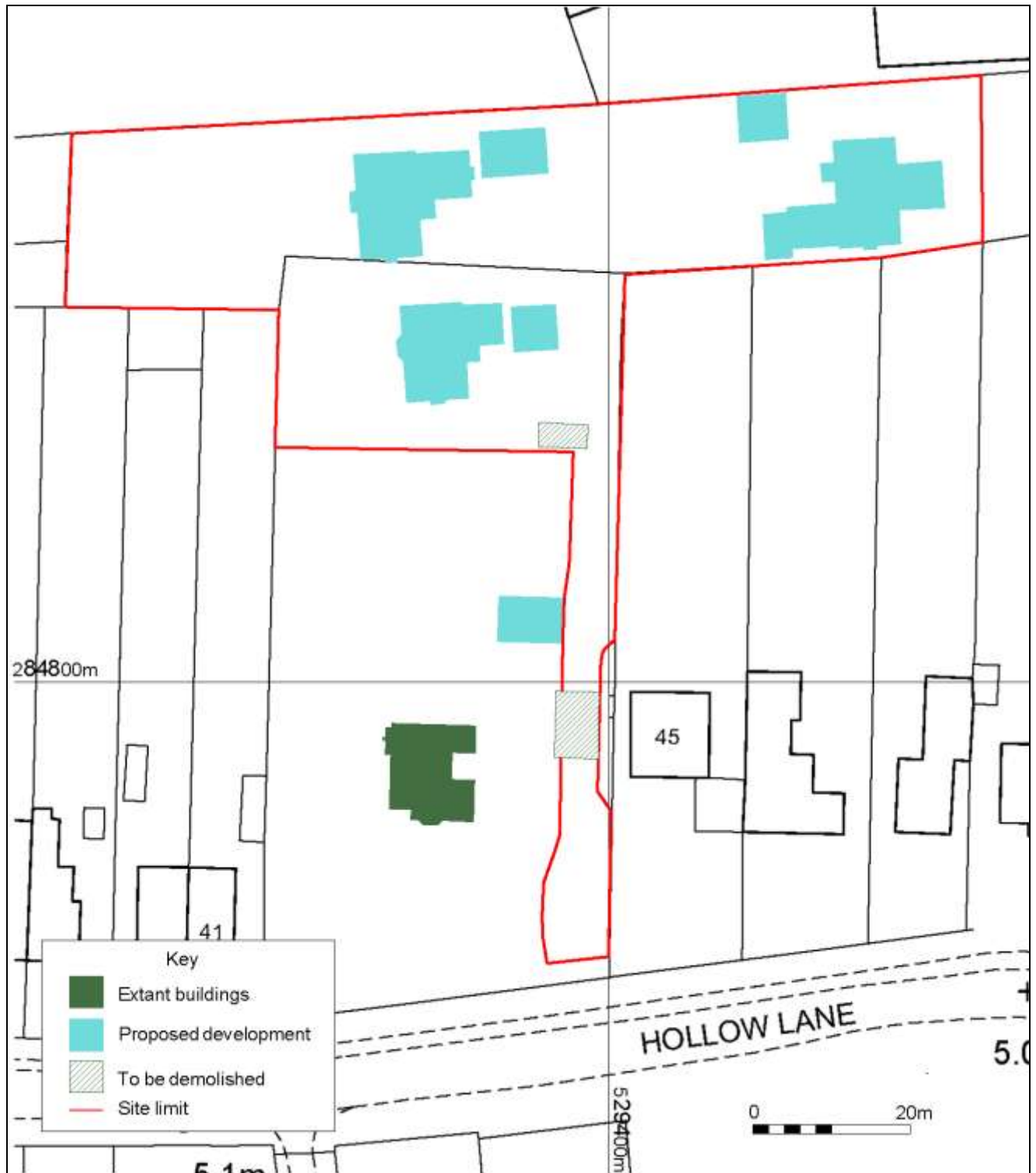


Figure 2: Site plan (scale 1:750)



Figure 3: Results of archaeological evaluation (scale 1:500)

2. Aims & Methods

2.1 *Aims*

In line with the requirements of the brief (Section 4), and with reference to the local research agenda (Glazebrook & Brown 2000), the aims of the excavation were:

- To determine which abbey buildings, if any, were located in the immediate vicinity of the development area; to gauge the character of any such buildings, including the character of any worked stone and building materials; to obtain dating evidence for the final demise of the abbey buildings
- To determine the presence/absence, type and date of the kiln postulated from the presence of fused bricks in Trench 2 of the evaluation
- To use the spectrum of environmental techniques appropriate for this aspect of investigation in order to attempt to model the landscape and its transformation brought about by the settlement's inhabitants and due to natural events (see section 3.3.8 for methodology).

Although no evidence for pre-Conquest remains were discovered during the evaluation, it was possible that Anglo-Saxon or earlier features or finds may have been revealed during the excavation. Therefore, with reference to the local research agenda (Glazebrook & Brown 2000), the aims of the excavation were to further understanding of the development of Ramsey and the surrounding area in terms of both human activity and natural processes.

2.2 *Standards*

The work conformed to the requirements of the brief, to the relevant sections of the Institute of Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2001) and *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2000a), to the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (ALGAO 2003), to current English Heritage guidelines (EH1991), and to the relevant sections of ASC's own *Operations Manual*.

2.3 *Methods*

Excavation of topsoil and overburden from the area designated for excavation was carried out using a tracked excavator equipped with a 1.6m wide toothless ditching bucket. Each identifiable stratum was removed in several 'spits' to allow examination of the exposed horizon for archaeological features or artefacts. Subsequent excavation was carried out by hand. The maximum depth of excavation conformed to current Health & Safety regulations.

A full method statement was approved in the Project Design submitted to *Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning & Countryside Advice* (CAPCA), prior to the commencement of excavation (Richards 2008).

2.4 Constraints

Due to the presence of a number of protected trees, the originally proposed area of excavation (Fig. 4) had to be reduced so as to minimise root damage (Fig. 5). This resulted in an incomplete examination of the effected area within the footprint of the two proposed dwellings.



Figure 4: Proposed open area excavation (scale 1:400)



Figure 5: Revised open area excavation (scale 1:400)

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

- 3.1 The following section provides a summary of the readily available archaeological and historical background to the development site and its environs. The site lies within an area of archaeological and historical interest, and has the potential to reveal evidence of a range of periods.

This section has been compiled with information from the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER), and other readily available sources for the Ramsey area.

SAM = Scheduled Ancient Monument

CEUS = Cambridgeshire Extensive Urban Survey: Ramsey

CAMARC = Cambridgeshire Archaeological Field Unit (now Oxford Archaeology East)

- 3.2 **Prehistoric** (before 600BC)

The earliest evidence of human activity in the area is a chance find of a Palaeolithic hand axe (CHER 02877), although the Fenland Survey (Hall and Coles 1994) recovered evidence of Mesolithic and Neolithic activity in the area. It is suggested that these early sites were located on the elevated areas of well draining gravel (*ibid*). A Bronze Age barrow group consisting of eight round barrows lies 3km north of Ramsey Abbey on a slightly elevated spur of land overlooking the fens (*ibid*).

- 3.3 **Iron Age** (600BC-AD43)

Substantial silt deposits caused by marine flooding in the late Bronze Age resulted in the creation of freshwater meres across the fens (French 2000). At the same time peat development coincided with a gradual opening up of the landscape and increasing settlement on the fen edges (*ibid*). The site is situated on a low island in the Fens, and recent surveys suggest that such areas were frequently exploited for settlement (CEUS). No Iron Age finds or sites are known from the Ramsey area, though this is likely to be due to the difficulty of identifying sites on clay lands from aerial photographs (*ibid*).

- 3.4 **Roman** (AD43-c.450)

Ramsey lies c.11km east of the Roman road known as *Ermine Street* (Wotherspoon *et al* 2004, 5). The Roman stray finds that have been recovered, such as the Roman pottery (CHER 02874 & 08016A) to the north west of the proposed site, suggest some Roman occupation may have occurred within the area (*ibid*). Residual Roman pottery sherds including Samian ware recovered from medieval deposits at Newtown Green and near to the High Street again indicate Roman activity within the Ramsey area (*ibid*).

- 3.5 **Saxon** (c.450-1066)

There is very little archaeological evidence for the early- and middle Saxon periods within Ramsey. Ramsey Abbey, founded in 969, is now a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 141) and a conservation area. The Abbey is located on what was a Fen island, on the eastern edge of the present day town. It was founded as a Benedictine monastery by Ailwyn, foster brother to King Edgar and became one of the wealthiest monasteries in the country, earning the name 'Ramsey the Golden'

(Hickling 2006, 1; VCH). This prosperity continued until the 12th century when Geoffrey de Mandeville seized the Abbey (*ibid*).

3.6 **Medieval** (1066-1500)

During the medieval period, Ramsey was a small market town designed to serve the Abbey and surrounding areas of Huntingdon. Its location on the edge of the fens meant it was not on the main traffic routes, consequently never rising above the status of small market town (Hickling 2006, 6). The town of Ramsey is not mentioned in the Domesday Survey (Williams & Martin 2003).

Evidence of land reclamation during the medieval period (Poppy 2005, 222) may indicate a period of expansion within the town and a need for more land (Hickling 2006, 6). This expansion may correspond with the granting of a weekly market and annual fair in the 13th century (*ibid*, 2).

To the east of the proposed site located between Hollow Lane and Ailwyn Community School is a medieval kiln (CHER MCB 16875). Ramsey Abbey was renowned for its decorated tiles so the two may be contemporary (Mortimer 2006, 18). Medieval bricks found during the evaluation in 2007 may have come from this kiln, or from one on the site (Wilson 2008).

The medieval boundary ditch, which delimited the Abbey precinct, encloses an area of c.35 hectares and extends to the south to Hollow Lane, incorporating the evaluation site. This boundary may be indicative of the extent of Ramsey Island, prior to land reclamation. The site at Booths Hill (SAM 154) located adjacent to Hollow Lane to the west of the proposed site, was the location of Geoffrey de Mandeville's castle (Wotherspoon *et al* 2004, 5). A ditch with a line of postholes revealed during the evaluation (Wilson 2008) may relate to either the boundary of Ramsey Island, or to the castle.

3.7 **Post-Medieval & Modern** (1500-present)

After the dissolution of the Abbey in the 16th century the land passed to various owners until the 17th century when Ramsey Abbey House was built, later to become Ramsey Abbey School (Wotherspoon *et al* 2004, 6).

The lack of older buildings in Ramsey may be as a result of fires in 1636 and 1731, though some 17th structures survive, fronting the Great Whyte (a stream culverted in the 19th century and still extant beneath the present day road of the same name) and the south side of High Street (*ibid*, 7). The Hearth Tax returns for 1664 show Ramsey as the largest parish in Huntingdon, but the Great Plague of 1666 drastically reduced the population (*ibid*).

Systematic drainage of the fen from the seventeenth century increased the land available which was progressively divided and finally enclosed by Act of Parliament in 1801 (CEUS). The majority of post-medieval development in Ramsey has been to the south and west of the medieval core, which centred on the abbey and includes the development site (CEUS).

4. Results

4.1 *Stratigraphy*

The site stratigraphy consisted of 0.25m of very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) silty clay topsoil, overlying up to 0.4m of strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) clayey sand and gravel subsoil. The natural geology consisted predominantly of reddish yellow gravel (7.5YR 7/8) with patches of sand and grey mottled gault clay (Plate 1).

The site is generally level, though the underlying geology rises towards the northeast corner, resulting in the presence of little subsoil. The observed strata appear to be undisturbed with no indication of obvious truncation of either the overburden or the natural geology. This is likely to be a result of the site lying close to the perimeter of the abbey precinct enclosure, and the land being used for agricultural or horticultural purposes for a considerable length of time.

4.2 *Features*

The excavation exposed the ditch present in two of the evaluation trenches, and illustrated that it continues beyond their limits. Four stake holes were recorded on the western side of the ditch, and a single post hole and pit base were noted on the eastern side. (Fig. 6).

A section was cut into a part of the ditch that was unaffected by the evaluation machining and backfilling [017] (Plate 2). Within the cut were two, similar fills, (018) and (020). Both were brown silty clay (10YR 4/3 and 10YR 4/4 respectively), and contained frequent angular and sub-angular flints, with those present in (018) being generally larger than those in (020). The profile of the ditch indicated that it had been re-cut at some stage (Fig. 7). This confirms the findings of the evaluation, and shows that the re-cut is continuous along the length recorded. A pit [021] had also been cut through the ditch fill into the natural geology. Its fill was virtually indistinguishable from the surrounding ditch matrix, having the same consistency, texture, colour (10YR 3/3), and inclusions. No datable artefacts were recovered from this context.

No additional artefactual dating evidence was recovered from either of the ditch fills present in the section. Consequently, with the agreement of CAPCA, once the archaeology had been recorded, the remaining ditch fill was machined out in spits, and carefully examined for artefacts. A band and gudgeon hinge and the abraded base of a 'black glass' vessel were recovered from the principal ditch fill (018) (Plate 3). Both these artefacts are likely to be post medieval in date, with the glass base probably being derived from a shaft and globe bottle dating from 1650 to 1680 (Blakeman, 2002). The hinge was made of a ferrous metal and was of a design still produced today, though modern examples tend to be galvanised.

Stake holes [008], [010], [012] & [014] probably represent a fence line similar to that encountered during the evaluation (Fig. 8) (Plates 4, 5, 6 & 7). Each cut contained the same mid brown, sandy clay fill, with frequent sub-angular gravel less than 15mm in diameter.

The post hole [004] and pit base [006] located to the east of the ditch appear to be isolated features. The fill of the post hole (005) was similar to that of the stake holes.

However, the pit fill (007) consisted of adark grey, silty clay with occasional fragments of charcoal and one small fragment of burnt bone. This feature probably represents the buried remains of small fire. No datable artefacts were recovered from any of the small features.

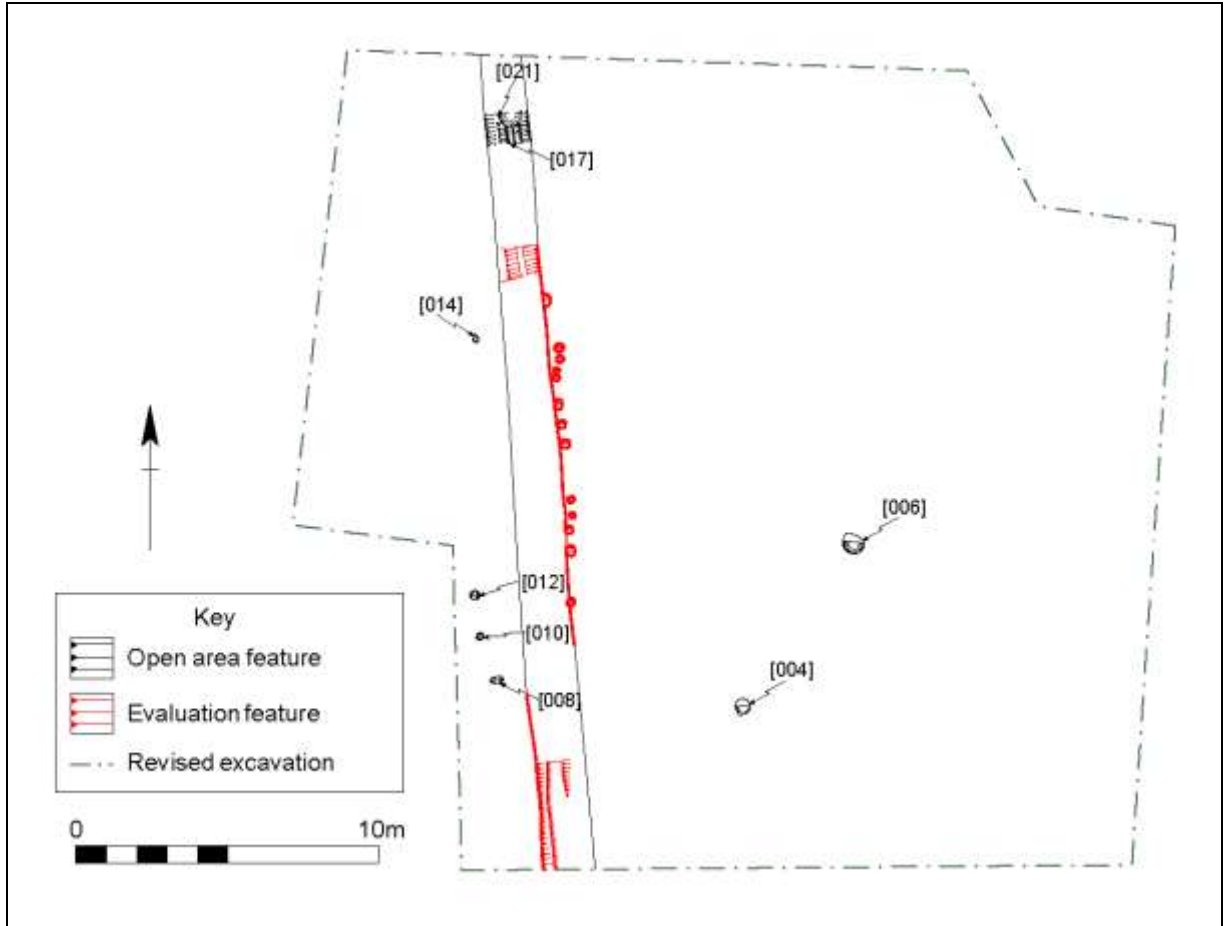


Figure 6: All features (scale 1:250)

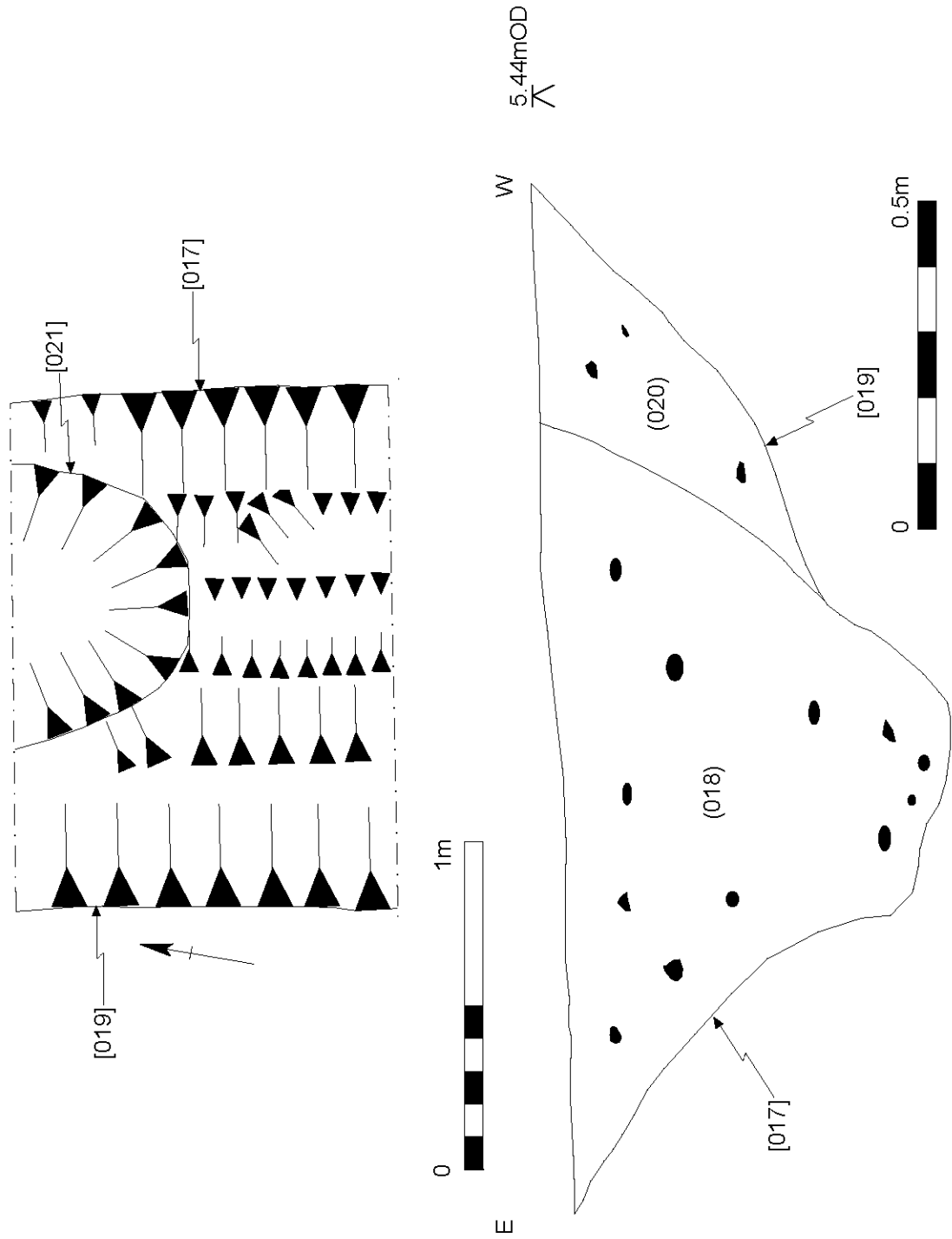


Figure 7: Plan and section of ditch. (scales 1:20 & 1:10 respectively)

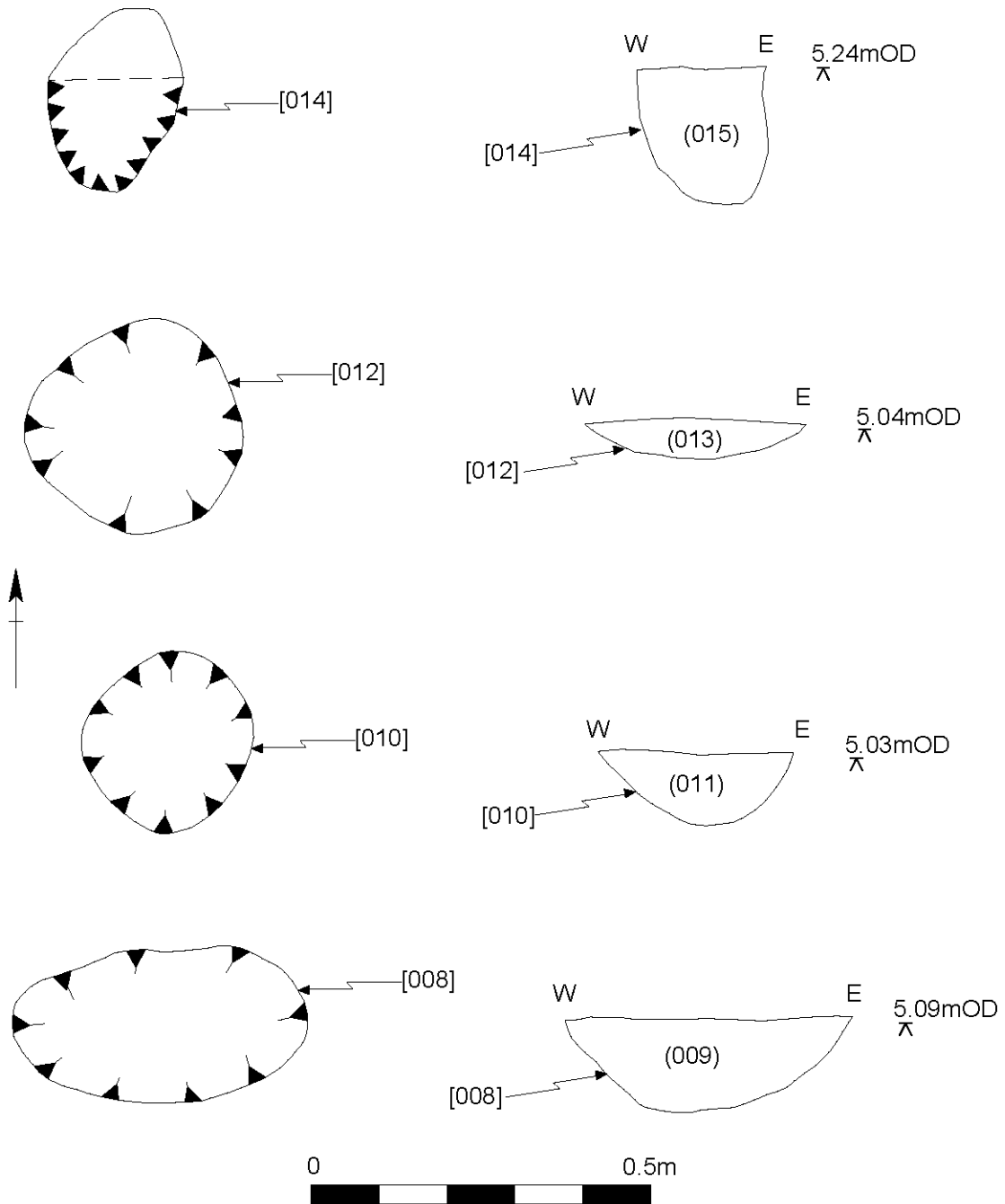


Figure 8: Plans and sections of stake holes (*scale 1:10*)

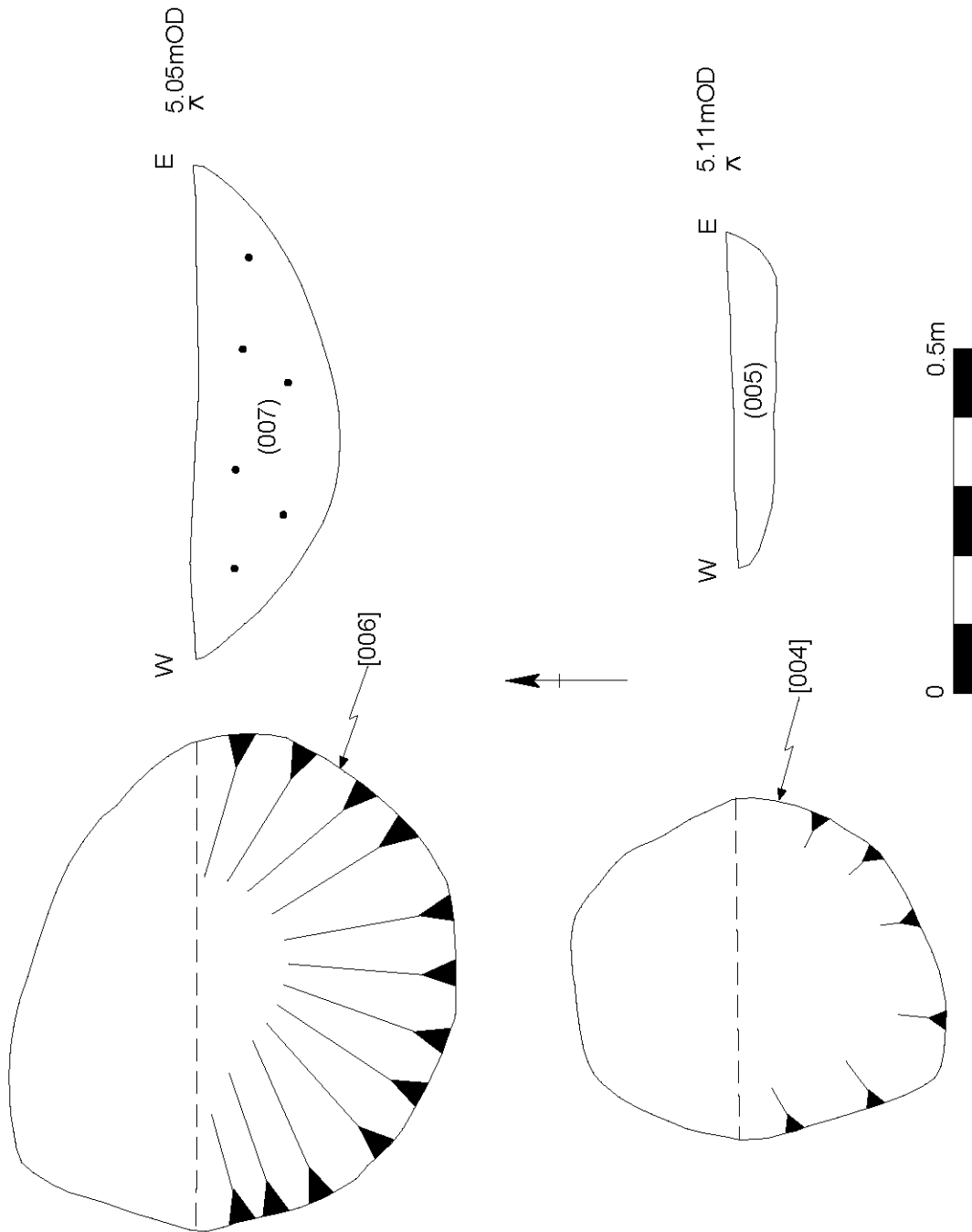


Figure 9: Plans and sections of post hole and pit base. (scale 1:10)



Plate 1: Site stratigraphy



Plate 2: South facing section of ditch cut [017]



Plate 3: Artefacts from ditch fill (018)



Plate 4: Stake hole [008]



Plate 5: Stake hole [010]



Plate 6: Stake hole [012]



Plate 7: Stake hole [014]



Plate 8: Post hole [004]



Plate 9: Pit base [006]

6. Conclusions

With the exception of the pit base, all the features on the site contained very similar fills, which is probably a result of them being back-filled with subsoil. There was no indication of the ditch containing waterlogged deposits or of it silting-up over time. The re-cut through earlier back-fill suggests that it may have been allowed to fall into a state of disrepair, but was subsequently reinstated only to be backfilled again, probably during the post medieval period.

The artefacts recovered only provide an indication of when the re-cut ditch was finally back-filled, and offer no information relating to the construction date. The older artefacts that were recovered, including the worked stone and the possible kiln fragments recovered during the evaluation, may be derived from locations some distance from the ditch itself. The kiln, for example, is thought to have been located approximately 165m to the east of the site (Spoerry *et al*, 2008, p.174), and the worked stone may have come from the Abbey 250m to the northwest.

The alignment of the ditch is almost north-south, and runs parallel to Abbey Road, 100m to the west. Whilst the road itself was cut in the 20th century, it is likely that it followed an earlier path, trackway or field boundary running alongside the adjacent ice house. Other field boundaries in the vicinity have the same or very similar orientations, suggesting the ditch formed part of a larger field system (Fig. 10). The lines of stake holes either side of the ditch probably represent fence lines for the containment of stock.

Whilst there is no cartographic representation of this specific boundary in readily available sources, it is known that after the Dissolution and the destruction of the Abbey, field systems were re-established within the Abbey precinct, which maintained previous alignments (*ibid* p. 196).

No structures of any kind were encountered during the excavation. This is probably because the site lay at the perimeter of the Abbey precinct.

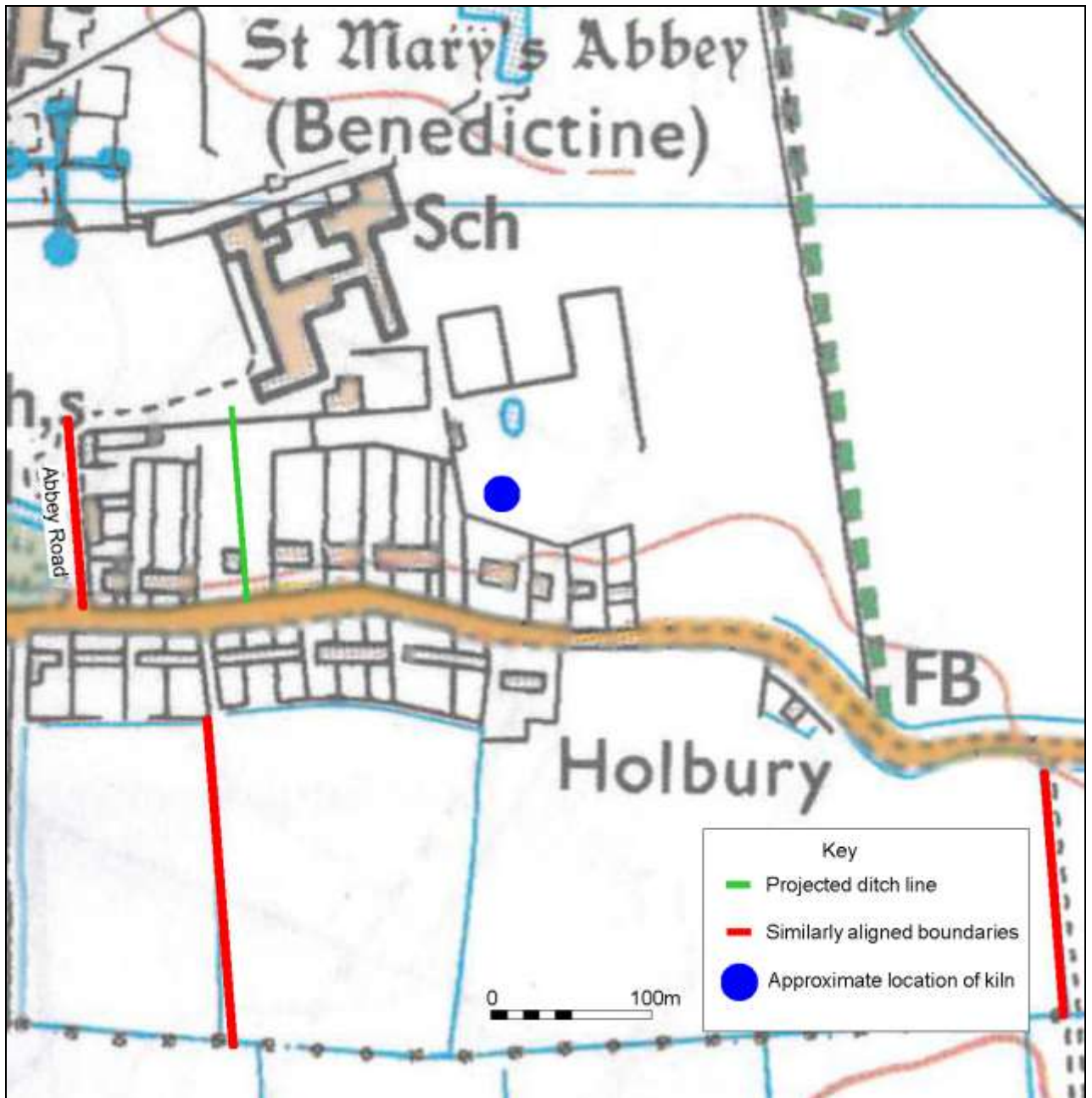


Figure 10: Similarly aligned boundaries and kiln location (scale 1:4000)

7. Acknowledgements

The excavation was commissioned by Legrant Building Services. The writer is grateful to Steve Enfield for his assistance. The project was monitored by Kasia Gdaniec of CAPCA on behalf of the local planning authority. The project was managed for ASC by Karin Semmelmann. Fieldwork was carried out by David Kaye, Martin Cuthbert and Carina Summerfield-Hill. The report was prepared by David Kaye and edited by Bob Zeepvat.

8. Archive

8.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Project Design
3. Initial Report
4. Clients site plans
5. Site records
6. Site record drawings
7. List of photographs
8. B/W prints & negatives
9. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

8.2 The archive will be deposited with Cambridgeshire County Store (ECB3048).

9. References

Standards & Specifications

- ALGAO 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper **14**.
- EH 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition. English Heritage (London).
- IFA 2000a Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*.
- IFA 2001 Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance documents (Desk-Based Assessments, Watching Briefs, Evaluations, Excavations, Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings, Finds)*.
- Gdaniec 2008 *Brief for Archaeological Investigation at 43 Hollow Lane, Ramsey, Cambridgeshire*. Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning & Countryside Advice
- Richards 2008 *Project Design for Archaeological Evaluation: 43 Hollow Lane, Ramsey, Cambridgeshire*. (ASC Ltd)

Secondary Sources

- BGS *British Geological Survey 1:50,000 Series, Solid & Drift Geology*.
- Blakeman, A. 2002 *Bottles and Pot Lids*. Octopus Publishing Ltd (London)
- Soil Survey 1983 *1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales, and accompanying legend* (Harpenden).
- Spoerry, P. et al. 2008 Ramsey Abbey, Cambridgeshire: Excavations at the Site of a Fenland Monastery *Medieval Archaeology* **52**, 171-210

Appendix 1: Excavation Summary Tables

Context Register

Context	Type	Description
001	Layer	Topsoil
002	Layer	Subsoil
003	Layer	Natural geology
004	Cut	Cut of post hole
005	Fill	Sole fill of post hole [004]
006	Cut	Cut of pit
007	Fill	Sole fill of pit [006]
008	Cut	Cut of stake hole
009	Fill	Sole fill of stake hole [008]
010	Cut	Cut of stake hole
011	Fill	Sole fill of stake hole [010]
012	Cut	Cut of stake hole
013	Fill	Sole fill of stake hole [012]
014	Cut	Cut of stake hole
015	Fill	Sole fill of stake hole [014]
016	Group	Group of stake holes [008], [010] and [012]
017	Cut	Cut of ditch
018	Fill	Sole fill of ditch cut [017]
019	Cut	Cut of ditch [019]
020	Fill	Sole fill of ditch cut [019]
021	Cut	Cut of pit
022	Fill	Sole fill of pit [021]

Drawing Register

Sheet No	Section/Plan	Drawing No	Scale	Contexts
1	S	1	1:10	[004], (005)
1	P	2	1:10	[004], (005)
1	S	3	1:10	[006], (007)
1	P	4	1:10	[006], (007)
1	S	5	1:10	[008], (009)
1	P	6	1:10	[008], (009)
1	S	7	1:10	[010], (011)
1	P	8	1:10	[010], (011)
1	S	9	1:10	[012], (013)
1	P	10	1:10	[012], (013)
1	S	11	1:10	[014], (015)
1	P	12	1:10	[014], (015)
1	S	13	1:10	[017], (018), [019], (020)
1	P	14	1:20	[017], (018), [019], (020), [021]

Appendix 2: List of Photographs

SITE NAME: Land to the rear of 43 Hollow Lane, Ramsey		SITE NO/CODE: 1103/RHL	
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
1103RHL-001		√	Working shot, facing NE
1103RHL-002		√	Working shot, facing NE
1103RHL-003		√	Working shot, facing NE
1103RHL-004	√	√	Western half of site, cleaned, facing N
1103RHL-005	√	√	Western half of site, cleaned, facing N
1103RHL-006	√	√	Southern half of site, cleaned, facing W
1103RHL-007	√	√	Southern half of site, cleaned, facing W
1103RHL-008	√	√	S facing section of post hole [004], facing N
1103RHL-009	√	√	Northern half of site, cleaned, facing W
1103RHL-010		√	Northern half of site, cleaned, facing W
1103RHL-011	√	√	Eastern half of site, cleaned, facing N
1103RHL-012	√	√	S facing section of pit [006], facing N
1103RHL-013	√	√	Group of stake holes [016], facing NW
1103RHL-014		√	Group of stake holes [016], facing NW
1103RHL-015	√	√	S facing section of stake hole [008], facing N
1103RHL-016	√	√	S facing section of stake hole [010], facing N
1103RHL-017	√	√	S facing section of stake hole [012], facing N
1103RHL-018	√	√	S facing section of stake hole [014], facing N
1103RHL-019	√	√	N facing ditch cuts [017] & [019], facing S
1103RHL-020	√	√	N facing ditch cuts [017] & [019], facing S
1103RHL-021		√	N facing ditch cuts [017] & [019], facing S
1103RHL-022		√	N facing ditch cuts [017] & [019], facing S
1103RHL-023		√	N facing ditch cuts [017] & [019], facing S
1103RHL-024		√	N facing ditch cuts [017] & [019], facing S
1103RHL-025		√	N facing ditch cuts [017] & [019], facing S
1103RHL-026		√	N facing ditch cuts [017] & [019], facing S
1103RHL-027	√	√	Stratigraphy shot, facing N
1103RHL-028	√	√	Stratigraphy shot, facing N
1103RHL-029		√	Ditch artefacts

Appendix 3: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name:	Land to r/o 43 Hollow Lane, Ramsey, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire		
Short Description:	The excavation confirmed the presence of a ditch located on the eastern side of the site that was encountered during an earlier evaluation, and also revealed the presence of a fence line, a post hole and the base of a small pit. Artefacts recovered from the ditch fill appear to be post medieval. It is likely the ditch is a field boundary.		
Project Type:	Excavation		
Site status:	Within conservation area	Previous work:	Evaluation (ASC 928/RHL)
Current land use:	Garden	Future work:	None
Monument type:	Ditch, fence line, post hole	Monument period:	Unknown
Significant finds:	Post-medieval in ditch fill		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County:	Cambridgeshire	OS reference: (8 figs min)	TL 2938 8484
Site address:	Land to the r/o 43 Hollow Lane, Ramsey, Cambridgeshire		
Study area: (sq. m. or ha)	c.3460 sq. m	Height OD: (metres)	c.5m AOD
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd		
Project brief originator:	Gdaniec, CAPCA	Project design originator:	ASC Ltd
Project Manager:	Bob Zeepvat	Director/Supervisor:	Karin Semmelmann
Sponsor / funding body:	Legrant Building Services, 'Tanamera', Mill Road, Wistow, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire PE28 2QQ		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date:	7.09.09	End date:	11.09.09
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical:	Cambridgeshire County Store (ECB3048)	None	
Paper:		Site plans, site records, site record drawings, context sheets	
Digital:		CD containing digital images, list of photographs, B/W prints & negatives, project design, report	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title:	Archaeological Excavation: Land to r/o 43 Hollow Lane, Ramsey, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire		
Serial title & volume:	ASC Ltd Report ref. 1103/RHL/2		
Author(s):	David Kaye BA AIFA		
Page nos	27	Date:	2.10.09