

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Medieval to Modern Remains St Marys Field Gamlingay



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November 2013

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Medieval to modern remains at St Marys Field, Gamlingay

Archaeological Evaluation

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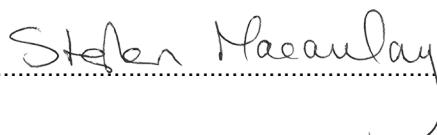
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Summary

Between the 25th and 27th of September 2013 Oxford Archaeology East conducted an archaeological evaluation on 1.25ha of land at St Marys Field, Gamlingay. The evaluation comprised seven trenches spaced across the site largely targeting possible geophysical anomalies, which in the main turned out to be natural in origin. Relatively sparse archaeological features, which dated to the medieval to modern periods, were found in five of the seven trenches.

Structural remains only lay within the far north-western part of the site, whereas the majority of the area had been fields in these periods. A single building was recorded in Trench 6, and it possibly dated from the 14th or 15th century and thus later medieval in date. It comprised a slot/sill beam structure with an external width of 4.9m ; one of the slots seems to have had a related post hole. The building is likely to have gone out of use in the 17th century. A 1601/2 map of the site shows that this structure was within a large courtyard of buildings belonging to Mertonage Manor.

Only a few medieval, post-medieval and modern features were present, comprising shallow ditches and pits, with most of the site being relatively clean devoid of archaeology Domestic-related artefacts were extremely rare with waste presumably having been deposited in nearby fields as manure scatters. Two large tile assemblages were found which related to the demolition remains of the former medieval building in Trench 6 and a post-medieval building destroyed at the end/turn of the 19th/20th century near to Trench 7.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted at St Marys Field, Gamlingay, prior to the proposal to establish a new cemetery on the site, and associated landscaping/access points, including a small car parking area in the far north-western part of the site (TL 2426 5224; Fig. 1). The westernmost c.10m-wide strip of the site, including the area of the former medieval tithe barn (CHER 2321), is still owned by Merton College, Oxford and burials will not be placed in this location (*i.e.* it will remain outside the proposed development).
- 1.1.2 This archaeological work was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Dan McConnell dated 25th April 2013 (McConnell 2013) of Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC; Pre-Planning Application), supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East (Macaulay 2013). This evaluation follows on from a geophysical survey of the site (Schofield 2013; Fig. 2).
- 1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by CCC, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The British Geological Survey (BGS 2001) records that the geology for the majority of the site is Woburn Sands Formation (Wbs) with fine to coarse sands laid in the Cretaceous period. At the far eastern part of the site, the BGS records Drift Geology with Wbs overlaid by alluvium from the Millbridge Brook. This brook was the main watercourse within the parish which rises in Hatley St George, flows westwards to Gamlingay village and then south-westwards into Potton. It is the tributary stream of the River Ivel, which it joins to the south of Sandy (Dunning 1976, 68; Murray with McDonald 2005, 174).
- 1.2.2 The ground slopes gradually across the site with a fall of up to c.6m. The highest point is c.52m OD at the northern corner of the field and there is a fall to 49.9mOD at the south-western corner with the lowest point being the south-eastern corner (c.45.85m OD) just below the eastern side (at 46.8m OD) near to the bridge over Millbridge Brook.

1.3 Magnetometer Survey

- 1.3.1 A detailed magnetometer survey was carried out within the site in June 2013 (Schofield 2013; Fig. 2). The report noted that the geological conditions were not particularly favourable for magnetometer survey, with the soils proving to be of low magnetic susceptibility, and thus providing poor contrast between the anomalies and the background magnetic field. Isolated dipolar responses were most frequent throughout the dataset and it was thought this probably indicated the presence of ferrous material buried within the topsoil. Despite this a wide range of anomalies was recorded, the majority of which were weak in nature and were thought to be of an archaeological

origin as many of them correlated well with features depicted on the 1601/2 and 1844 Inclosure maps.

- 1.3.2 An area of strong magnetic enhancement was present in a similar location to that labelled 'tieth barne' on the 1601/2 map and it was considered that this may have been related to the structure believed to have burnt down c.1968. To its immediate east the survey found a positive linear trend, interpreted as the associated boundary ditch that was recorded on the 1844 map. Weak negative and positive curvilinear anomalies, indicative of banks and ditches, and an associated positive linear trend were interpreted as the remains of a former boundary that bisected the field, which was also recorded on the 1844 map.
- 1.3.3 A broad linear area of very high magnetic disturbance present in the south-eastern and south-western corners was consistent with a potential moat depicted on both historical maps. The magnetic disturbance was thought to probably be due to rubbish and old cars backfilled here in the 1960s and 70s. The report also noted that three linear trends arranged on a different alignment to those depicted on the maps suggested a second potential archaeological phase of unknown origin.

1.4 Archaeological and historical background

Prehistoric to Roman

- 1.4.1 There are no prehistoric or Roman archaeological remains recorded in either the proposed development area or near to the site. Further away prehistoric features and flints have been found in many locations in the parish.

Saxon

- 1.4.2 Reaney (1973, 160) records that Gamlingay is an Old English name meaning 'the low-lying land of the people of Gamela'. There are two known/suggested Early to Middle Saxon settlements in the parish. Excavations less than 200m from the site at TL 24278 51901, off Station Road, on the eastern side of Millbridge Brook on land at 45-48m OD uncovered part of a settlement which dated from the late 5th or 6th centuries to the end of the 8th century (Murray with McDonald 2005). There were three phases of occupation including a single timber hall, 12 sunken featured buildings, animal pens and enclosures and 118 burials as well as possibly a Mid Saxon church. A second Saxon settlement is suggested by the name Woodbury in the northern part of the parish (Reaney 1973, 161).
- 1.4.3 The first documentary reference for Gamlingay is AD 946 when it was called Gamelanwyroe (*ibid*, 160). The parish is within the Longstowe hundred and was, until 1958, the largest parish in West Cambridgeshire comprising 4,460 acres (Dunning 1976, 68).
- 1.4.4 Nine hides in Gamlingay formed part of the original endowment of St Neots Priory (AD 972-5), and which was probably given by Ely Abbey (Dunning 1976, 70). The Danes seem to have destroyed the priory, and the Domesday Survey (1086) records that in 1066 the large majority of the land within the parish belonged to Ulmer of Eaton (*ibid*, 70).
- 1.4.5 Carved Saxon roundels can be found above the southern aisle arcading in the medieval church of St Mary nearly 100m to the west of the site; these may be vestiges from an earlier Saxon church (Gorton 2011, 8; Gorton 2012, 54-5).

Medieval

- 1.4.6 The Domesday Survey records that by 1086 this land had passed to Eudes the sewer and on his death in 1120 his estate reverted to the crown and was then given to Eustace, count of Boulogne before reverting again to the crown in 1164.

Mertonage manor

- 1.4.7 There were three manors within Gamlingay, developed from grants made by King Stephen, with the current site being part of Mertonage manor which was situated directly to the south (Fig. 1, CHER 2366/2366a and listed buildings 1330911 and 1128149). As a consequence this section only deals with the Mertonage manor. Before 1178 the Mertonage tenant was Roger Remphrey and afterwards this position was taken over by the FitzSimons from before 1235 to 1347. During these periods the manor was sub-let with the demesne tenants being the Leicester family from the second quarter of the 13th century, who held half a fee. Walter of Merton later took over this half a fee in 1268 and he made it over to Merton College. The College in 1347 converted this holding from one by knight service to one in free alms (Dunning 1976 *ibid*, 71). Except for the years 1302-14 and 1352-5 the College administered the manor through a bailiff until 1362, and thereafter leased it to the present day. Mertonage had 200 acres as demesnes in 1279, and there were apparently no customary tenants or cottars in Mertonage (43 free tenants), although one tenant held at will (see above *ibid*, 75).

The parish and church

- 1.4.8 In the Domesday survey (1086), 65 heads of families were recorded, suggesting it was a large village (Dunning 1976, 70) or even a small town (RCHME 1968, 99). It had a market and was the largest vill in the Longstowe hundred. In 1377 219 people were assessed for the poll tax whereas 105 people paid the subsidy (1525) and there were 50 families in 1563 (*ibid*, 70). Documentary evidence recorded that there had been a church in Gamlingay before AD 1120 (Dunning 1976, 80-81). The present medieval church of St Mary The Virgin (CHER 253 and listed building 1330908) lies less than 100m to the west of the site. It has surviving architecture from the 13th century, but also has re-used? Saxon roundels recorded by Gorton (2012, 55) within the fabric. This may suggest there may have been an earlier church nearby, or even one pre-dating the present one on this site.

Development site

- 1.4.9 The site lies partly within the medieval core of Gamlingay. On one of Thomas Langdon's 1601/2 maps of the parish, this area was recorded as having around half a dozen houses/structures within the north-western part of the development area (Fig. 3). Langdon had drawn during 1601/2 a series of 16 separate maps of the parish landholdings of Merton College (GAM60201 (MCO 6.17.1) - GAM60216 (MCO 6.17) (Bendall 2009, 245-250).
- 1.4.10 The properties within the site were part of a large courtyard of structures (over a north-west to south-east length of c.100m and c.30m wide). The structures extended north-westwards beyond the site and includes a single extant building called The Emplins (CHER 992, 2311/ listed building 1309190). The listings record it as an open hall and date the Emplins to the mid/late 15th century. This dating has been disputed by the present owner who reports that the north wing is the earliest part of the present building and was constructed between 1300-1340 with the house later extended between 1477 and 1480 (Gorton 2011, 9). The owner says the structure of The Emplins consisted of

an oak framework laid on a foundation of Carr stone up to 0.6m deep (*ibid*, 14), although he doesn't record the evidence for the latter assertion.

- 1.4.11 To the south-east of the courtyard buildings, the 1601/2 map records a field with a boundary including trees belonging to the parsonage, with the area measuring 2a0R and 26P. To the east (up to Millbridge Brook) and to the north, the site is within a much larger field labelled as Mertonage which was part of manorial farm. Directly to the south of the site, the 1601/2 map shows an south-east to north-west tree-lined linear feature seemingly heading from the south-eastern corner of a tithe barn (CHER 2321) towards the brook. This ditch has been recorded in the CHER (1139) as being a moat of Merton manor, 360ft long, 30ft wide and 6ft deep on northern side, but with no trace of southern or western sides.
- 1.4.12 After c.1600 Gamlingay gradually declined and its former market went to Potton, 3km to the south-west. A large fire in 1600 is believed to have destroyed 76 houses but the survival of the Emplins directly to the west of the site presumably shows that this part of the village had not been directly affected.
- 1.4.13 It is likely that the site is on the 1807 plan (dated 10th October) of several estates belonging to Merton College including the church (GAM80701-MCO) (Bendall 2009, 251), but it is held at Merton College and a copy has not be attained. The 1" Ordnance Survey map (sheet 53 Bedford), completed in stages between 1808 and 1817, is extremely small scale and is difficult to see, but the buildings shown on the 1601/2 map arranged around a courtyard within the site seem not to be present (map not illustrated). In contrast the ditch, CHER 1139, is clearly defined as an 'L' shaped feature running east to west before turning southwards relatively near the Millbridge Brook.
- 1.4.14 Gamlingay was largely enclosed by Parliamentary Acts of 1808 and 1841, completing the process of enclosure which had begun in medieval times (RCHME 1968, 100). The 1844 Inclosure map shows the parish after this process (Fig. 4). The map has recorded that the courtyard buildings had gone, although partly within their place there was a large rectangular building constructed just within the far western side of the site. The former field shown on the 1601/2 map as belonging to the parsonage seems to have remained with its boundary unaltered. Merton manor to the south includes the ditch CHER 1139, which is shown as a wide 'L' shaped ditch filled with water. The 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map (1886) shows no change to the site except that a foot path is recorded through it (not illustrated). The only change for the site recorded on the 1902 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map is that the building just within the western part of the site has gone (not illustrated). The tithe barn, just beyond the site to the south-west, has been reduced in size since the 1886 map. The 1947 Ordnance Survey map shows no changes to the site.
- 1.4.15 The remains of the tithe barn were burnt down in c.1968. In the 1973-4 Ordnance Survey map, the ditch/moat CHER 1139 was not recorded, presumably because it had been infilled with modern dumped waste (not illustrated).

1.5 Acknowledgements

- 1.5.1 The author would like to thank Gamlingay Parish Council for commissioning the work. The project was greatly helped by Kirstin Rayner, clerk of the parish council, who organised a lot of the behind-the-scenes work and thereby ensured its smooth running. Several volunteers from GamArch society helped on site, especially Christine Colby,

Betty Dempsey, John and Pat Jenkins and Kirstin Rayner. Brian Perry kindly took a photographic record of the site.

- 1.5.2 The Brief for archaeological works was written by Dan McConnell of Cambridgeshire County Council and he also monitored the evaluation. Stephen Macaulay managed the site, provided important parallels for use within the site and edited this report.
- 1.5.3 I am grateful for specialist analysis from Chris Faine, Carole Fletcher, Rachel Fosberry and Anthony Haskins. The illustrations were drawn by Séverine Bézie. Stuart Ladd surveyed the site. Rob Atkins, Jemima Woolverton and Michael Webster carried out the fieldwork.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.
- 2.1.2 The Brief asked that a representative sample of all areas where archaeological remains were potentially threatened should be studied. The archaeological trenches, approved by Dan McConnell of Cambridgeshire County Council before the start of the evaluation, were positioned across both structures recorded on the 1601/2 map and possible anomalies recorded in the geophysical survey. The western 10m of the site, including the area of the former tithe barn, were not examined as this land is still owned by Merton College and will not be included in any of the proposed development within the site.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 Machine excavation was carried out by a 360° type excavator using a 2.1m wide flat bladed ditching bucket under constant supervision by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.
- 2.2.2 The site survey was carried out by Stuart Ladd and David Brown using a Leica 1200 series GPS combined with Leica Smartnet.
- 2.2.3 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trenches which contained archaeological features were planned at 1:100 and sections at 1:10. Monochrome and digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.2.4 Three baulk samples, each 20L in size, were taken from ditches **11** and **13** and possible beamslot **17**.
- 2.2.5 The excavation took place during sunshine.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 Seven evaluation trenches were excavated across St Marys Field (Fig. 1). Archaeological features cutting the natural subsoil were found in five of the Trenches (1, 2, 5, 6 and 7; Fig. 5). The natural (3) comprised bright orange brown sand with a few ironstone fragments. Most of site had a subsoil layer (2) except Trench 1, at the far northern and highest part of the site. This subsoil, in all but one case, overlay the archaeological features. The exception was within Trench 5 where feature (11) cut the subsoil (Fig. 5, S.4). The subsoil (2) comprised a sterile orange brown silty sand and it was given the same number for the whole site. The subsoil was sealed by topsoil (1), which was a mid to dark grey brown silt sand with rare small stones. The site is described in Trench order.

3.2 Trench 1

- 3.2.1 Trench 1 was 25m long and was located at the far southern part of the site, aligned roughly north to south (Figs. 1, 5 and 6). It had been positioned to test three curvilinear anomalies identified by the geophysical survey (Fig. 2).
- 3.2.2 Three features were found within the trench (5, 7, and 9). An undated curvilinear tree throw or gully (5) was found partly within the extreme southern part of the trench, extending for a distance of c.1.5m (Fig. 5). It was 0.38m wide with moderate sides and a rounded base and contained a sterile pale grey brown silty sand fill. Trees are recorded on the 1601/2 map in the rough vicinity of this feature, and it is possible this feature may have been one of these trees depicted (Fig. 3).
- 3.2.3 Five metres to the north of the possible three throw was a roughly east to west aligned ditch (7). This ditch was 1.03m wide, 0.3m deep with moderate sides and a fairly flat base. This ditch contained a mid orange brown silty sand (6) within which was a farthing of George III dated 1775, a 19th century pottery sherd, six roof tile fragments (183g), unidentifiable animal bone and four residual flint flakes. This was presumably the rectory/parsonage field boundary ditch recorded on both the 1601/2 and 1844 maps in this area (Figs 3 and 4).
- 3.2.4 At the northern part of the trench there was a further possible east to west aligned ditch (9), or possibly a large shallow pit or hollow. It was 1.55m wide, 0.18m deep with moderate sides and a flattish base (Fig. 6, S.3). The ditch had been backfilled with a reddish brown sandy silt which contained a single medieval (12th to mid 14th century) pottery sherd and two residual flint flakes. Directly to the north of the ditch, sealing the natural (3), were some extremely decayed/fragmentary pig bone fragments including a jaw (24), spread over a c.1m² area. It is uncertain if this had been part of a shallow burial. The decayed nature of the bones suggests some age as does the fact that the subsoil (2) sealed them, but their age is uncertain as no artefacts were recovered with these bones.

3.3 Trench 2

- 3.3.1 In the centre of the site a roughly square, 4.6m by 3.8m, trench was excavated onto the natural subsoil. Although positioned over possible anomalies recorded in the geophysical survey no archaeological features were discovered.

3.4 Trench 3

- 3.4.1 Trench 3 was aligned over a possible pit recorded in the geophysical survey in the northern central part of the site (Fig. 2). This geophysical feature may have been identified as a probable pit (26) was found partly within the northern part of the trench. It was probably sub-rounded in shape, had a 0.8m diameter and was 0.13m deep with gentle sides and a slightly rounded base. The pit was backfilled with a mid orange grey brown sandy silt, which contained two small mid 12th to mid 13th century pottery sherds and very small fragmentary animal bone pieces (not kept).

3.5 Trench 4

- 3.5.1 Trench 4 was 8.7m long, aligned north to south over an east to west linear anomaly recorded both on the historic maps (1601/2 & 1844) and within the geophysical survey (Figs. 2, 3 & 4). The trench was excavated onto natural subsoil and no archaeological remains were encountered.

3.6 Trench 5

- 3.6.1 Trench 5 was 25m long, aligned north to south over a building recorded on the 1601/2 map (Fig. 3) and three anomalies on the geophysical survey (Fig. 2). Two probable ditches (11 and 13), both running east to west were found within the centre of the trench. Both ditches were originally half sectioned and then totally excavated at the end of the evaluation.
- 3.6.2 The southern ditch (13) was 1.72m wide, 0.23m deep with gentle sides and a slightly rounded base (Fig. 6, S. 5). The backfill comprised a pale orange brown sandy silt which contained two 14th century pottery sherds, an unidentifiable animal bone and a single indeterminate charred grain from an environmental bulk sample (2). Directly to the north of ditch 13 was a late ditch (11) which cut the subsoil (Fig. 6, S.4). This ditch was 1.56m wide and 0.24m deep with moderate sides and a flattish base. The 1844 map shows this was possibly a continuation of ditch 7 recorded in Trench 1 (Fig. 4), but it is uncertain why the latter was overlaid by the subsoil (2) whilst ditch 11 cut it. It was filled with a mid orange brown sandy silt (10) which contained a single 14th century pottery sherd, a copper alloy strip, six roof tile fragments (183g), some lime mortar fragments, a cattle femur, and only sparse charcoal from the bulk environmental soil sample (1).

3.7 Trench 6

- 3.7.1 Trench 6, in the far north-western part of the site, was aligned north-east to south-west and was 18.5m long. It was located over a geophysical linear anomaly (Fig. 2) and a building recorded on the 1601/2 map (Fig. 3). The linear features were not visible, but the building seems to have been found, and comprised three features (15, 17 and 28). These features were originally half sectioned and then completely excavated at the end of the evaluation.
- 3.7.2 The earliest feature was a pit (30), which was partly within the eastern baulk in the centre part of the trench (Fig. 5). It was more than 0.6m long and 0.22m deep, with moderate sides, had a slightly rounded base and was filled with a sterile mid grey brown sandy silt (29).
- 3.7.3 Part of a medieval building (slot 17) cut pit 30 on its southern side. This building was seemingly constructed partly in a trench/post-in-trench design, with an external width of 4.9m (Fig. 5). It comprised two parallel slots (15 and 17) aligned north-west to south-

east and a related post hole (28). The northern slot (15) was 0.38m wide, 0.14m deep with near vertical sides and a flat base (Fig. 6, S.6). It was filled with a mid orange brown silty sand which contained a single sherd dated to the 12th to mid 14th century. Post hole 28 was within the centre of the southern slot (17) - presumably a hole had been cut within the plank to accommodate this post. It was 0.4m in diameter, 0.14m deep with a flat base. The post hole was filled with a sterile mid grey brown sandy silt. Slot 17 was 0.76m wide, 0.18m deep with steep, in some places near vertical sides, and a flat base. It was filled with a mid grey brown sandy silt which contained two sherds of pottery dating to the mid 12th to mid 13th century, and a large quantity (56) roof tile fragments (2.194kg). Five of the tiles have splash glazing mostly near the top of the tile. Several bone fragments were in the backfill including a cattle femur and sheep/goat bones. An environmental bulk sample (3) from the deposit contained six charred cereal grains (wheat, oats and barley).

3.8 Trench 7

- 3.8.1 Trench 7 was linked to Trench 6, extending southwest and perpendicular to it on its eastern side. It was 25m long and contained three post-medieval to modern features (ditch 23, pit 21 and ditch 19/32), all located within the middle section of the trench.
- 3.8.2 The earliest feature may have been ditch 23. It was aligned north-east to south-west, c.0.6m wide, 0.2m deep with steep sides and a flattish (Fig. 6, S.7). The ditch was filled with a light orange grey brown and one part-brick dating to the 17th or 18th century and nine roof tile fragments (0.755kg). Less than 2m to the east of ditch 23, and running roughly parallel to it, was ditch 19/32. It was 1.02-1.2m wide, between 0.25m and 0.3m deep with moderate sides and a slightly rounded base (Fig. 6, S.7). A basal fill (33) was only seen in the north-eastern side and comprised a sterile light to mid orange brown sand with a little silt. The upper fill (31/18) was a mid to dark grey brown silty sand which contained eight pottery sherds (0.029kg) dating up to the 19th century, three iron nails, 18 brick fragments (1.377kg), 183 roof tile fragments (7.779kg), a 19th century glass fragment and two animal bone pieces.
- 3.8.3 Ditches 23 and 19/32 were both cut by pit 21. This pit was sub-rounded in shape with a 1.6m diameter, it was 0.26m deep and had steep sides with a flat base (Fig. 6, S.7). It was filled with a light to mid grey brown silty sand which contained a single 19th century pottery sherd, a late 19th century or 20th century iron tin, two brick fragments (0.055kg) and 48 roof tile fragments (1.711kg).

3.9 Finds Summary

- 3.9.1 There are five finds assemblages within this report – lithics, metal objects, glass, pottery and brick/tile (Appendix C.1-C.5). The first is a small collection of 13 worked flint pieces dating from the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (see Haskins Appendix C.1). The metal objects found consisted of two copper alloy objects (George III farthing and a strip fragment), and four iron objects (a 19th/20th century tin and three nails) (see Atkins Appendix C.2). A single 19th or 20th century glass fragment from a probable oil lamp was also recovered (see Fletcher Appendix C.3). Twenty-three medieval to 19th century pottery sherds (0.166kg) were found in 12 contexts across the site (see Fletcher Appendix C.4). A small collection of brick and ceramic tile was recovered comprising 330 fragments (14.598kg), recovered from medieval to modern contexts. There were also two lime mortar fragments (69g) (see Atkins Appendix C.5).

3.10 Environmental Summary

- 3.10.1 There are two very small environmental ecofacts reports for the evaluation (Appendix D.1-D.2). These include 30 animal bones with 15 fragments identifiable to species (see Faine Appendix D.1) and three bulk environmental, which, produced between zero and six charred cereal grains (see Fosberry Appendix D.2).

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Conclusions and Discussion

Prehistoric

- 4.1.1 Thirteen residual prehistoric flints dating from the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age were recovered from the evaluation. Nearly all the flint came from features within Trench 1, the lowest lying trench, which was located only 30m to the west of Millbridge Brook. This brook was the main watercourse in the parish (see Section 1.2.1) and all other trenches in the evaluation were on higher ground far further away from it. A possible core and debitage were found in Trench 1 and this may be significant as it suggests that flint working had likely taken place near to this area. This location would have been typical for this period as earlier prehistoric sites often gravitated to the lower lying ground close to rivers (Atkins and Connor 2010, 107; Atkins 2012).

Medieval to early post-medieval

- 4.1.2 No Iron Age, Roman or Saxon remains were found in the evaluation, suggesting the site was not occupied during those periods. There is, however, evidence of occupation at the site possibly from the c.12th or 13th centuries. This would tie in with the documentary records which show that it belonged to the Mertonage manor from at least the 12th century (see Section 1.4.7). In the far north-western part of the site there may have been domestic structures from at least the 14th century, but elsewhere in the site there were only a few isolated medieval features. Very few artefacts found dated to the medieval period with, for example, just 12 medieval pottery sherds dating from the c.12th to 14th centuries being found from across the site.

Parsonage field and Mertonage manor

- 4.1.3 An early post-medieval map (1601/2) of this part of Gamlingay probably shows the medieval activity within the site (Fig. 3). This map records that the majority of the area comprised a parsonage field, and part of far larger field including a tithe barn (CHER 2321) within the site belonging to the Mertonage manor, which was located directed to the south of the site. The largely negative results from four Trenches (1, 2, 3 and 4) in these areas may suggest these had been fields for a long time before this map had been drawn and, importantly, that these areas had never been domestically settled in this period. Only two medieval features may have been found in this part of the site and these comprised a single possible small shallow pit in Trench 3 and a possible shallow ditch in Trench 1.

- 4.1.4 A medieval tithe barn (CHER 2321) was shown on the 1601/2 map, just within the far western corner of the site, and it survived until c.1968 when it was destroyed by a fire. It is interesting to note that the map shows a tree-lined linear feature seemingly leading from the south-eastern corner of the barn to Millbridge Brook. This feature has been recorded in CHER (1139) as possibly being a moat of Merton manor, 360ft long, 30ft wide and 6ft deep on its northern side but with no trace of southern or western sides. It is possible that this northern feature may also have been a lode. A parallel for this arrangement may be from Landbeach, near Cambridge, where a lode connected a tithe barn to the *Beche Lode* and then onto the Old West River and then to the wider fen river network (Stephen Macaulay, *pers. comm.*). It is worth noting that the banks of the present Millbridge Brook at the eastern extent of the site appears to have been widened at some point (wide, vertical sided), but presumably it has reduced in size in recent

times as it hasn't been maintained. This brook was significant/powerful enough for the 1601/2 map to record a medieval stone bridge comprising at least three arches spanning it directly to the south of the site (Fig. 3); a mill is also thought to have been located to the north-east of the site.

Medieval or late medieval buildings within the north-western part of the site

- 4.1.5 A medieval building is likely to have been found within Trench 6, and is recorded on the 1601/2 map as part of a large courtyard of structures. The historic map seems fairly accurate but there is a slight discrepancy with modern day mapping of the trench position which shows that this building is c.5m to the north of where it had been plotted, although the alignment of the building was exactly right. The building in Trench 6 consisted of two slot-construction features, one with an internal post hole and an external width of 4.9m. The map shows the building as rectangular in shape - this is typical of most late medieval buildings, which were in the main two or three bays in size. In Worcester, Mr R Field (1965) analysed a collection of late medieval building agreements for Worcestershire. He found about 2% of 113 buildings were of one bay size (c. 4.6m x 4.6m), 84% were either three bays size (c. 4.6m x 13.8m) or two bays (c. 4.6m by 9.2m), with three bays being the majority. The remainder were four bays (11%) or five or six bays (4%). Elsewhere in adjacent counties (Gloucestershire, Staffordshire and Warwickshire) Field found 80% of structures were two or three bays size. Closer to Gamlingay, on Ramsey Abbey (Huntingdonshire) land, the size of the buildings were two or three bays with the recorded widths of these structures being 4.3m, 4.6m or 4.9m wide (Dyer 1986, 31). The latter seems to identical to the width of this Gamlingay building.
- 4.1.6 The evidence from the present excavation was that beams were placed into small near vertically sided slots between 0.38m wide and 0.76m wide and between 0.14m and 0.18m deep. The southern slot is wider, possibly due to a need for increased stability, as the land slopes down directly to the south of the slot. This would explain why post hole(s) were presumably placed into the beam of this wider slot. This construction technique helps to date this structure. Sill beam structures seem to have occurred after the 13th century and were one of several forms of foundation which were used from this date in comparison to earlier earthfast post foundations (Dyer 1986). A 14th century date is possible for its construction, as a single surviving building from this courtyard set up, The Emplins (CHER 992, 2311/ listed building 1309190), has been dated by the present owner to between 1300-1340 (Gorton 2011, 9). He has recorded The Emplins later being extended between 1477 and 1480; the listed building register records it as an open hall dating from the mid/late 15th century.
- 4.1.7 Medieval sill beam structures have been recorded at many sites in Cambridgeshire (and beyond) including a one bay 14th to 15th century building at Parson Drove with slots between 0.25m and 0.39m wide and between 0.12m and 0.27m deep (Atkins 2013b). At Brown's Yard, Burwell sill beam slots, nearly vertically sided, 0.74m wide and 0.38m deep were found in an evaluation and may represent structures of 12th and 13th century date (Walker and Walsh 2006).
- 4.1.8 The Gamlingay building continued into at least 1601/2 but is not recorded on the 1" early 19th century or the 1844 map (Fig. 4) and had presumably been demolished by this date. When it was demolished is uncertain, as only three medieval pottery sherds (dating up to the 14th century) were recovered from the excavation of these slots. There was also a large quantity (56) of red ceramic roof tile fragments (2.194kg) from these slots, but these could not be closely dated. It is interesting to note that red roofs were recorded on the vast majority of buildings on the 1601/2 map suggesting that

ceramic tiled roofs were the norm in Gamlingay. The large quantity of demolition rubble indicates that the tile recovered had not been needed for recycling elsewhere. The suggested abandonment of the building is perhaps in the 17th century (and the lack of reuse of its CBM waste), which seems to accord with the decline of Gamlingay in the aftermath of the 1600 fire and at a time when its market went to Potton, 3km to the south-west (see Section 1.4.12).

Post-medieval to modern

- 4.1.9 One of the puzzling aspects of the evaluation was why there was no pottery or other artefacts dating from the 15th to 17th centuries. This is in contrast to the 1601/2 map which shows several buildings in the north-western corner of the site. There were no other definite features such as pits dating to this phase. The 'cleanness' of the area (and also in the earlier medieval period) would suggest that any domestic or industrial waste had been disposed of in ways which have left no archaeological record - presumably as manuring scatters within fields.
- 4.1.10 In contrast to earlier centuries, there were features and artefacts dating from the c.late 18th and 19th centuries. Features dating to this period were found in Trenches 1, 5 and 7 and comprised three ditches and a pit. The extremely large quantity of demolition rubble found in Trench 7 features presumably derives from the post-medieval building directly to the west of the trench which had been demolished between 1886 and 1902 (see Section 1.4.15).

Geophysical survey

- 4.1.11 The natural geological subsoil seems to have adversely affected the geophysical survey with only perhaps one or two of the possible archaeological features turning out to be 'real' (Fig. 2).

4.2 Significance

- 4.2.1 The evaluation has shown that most of the proposed development area consisted of land which had been fields from the medieval period to the present day, and this part of the site is of little importance as only shallow, largely sterile isolated features were located here. Of more importance was the far north-western part of the site, where there seems to have been buildings from possibly the 14th century or 15th century, but even these have only survived as a few ephemeral features.

4.3 Recommendations

- 4.3.1 Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by the County Archaeology Office.

APPENDIX A. CONTEXT LIST

Ctxt	Same as	Tr	Cut	Category	Feature type	Function	Width(m)	Depth (m)
1	-	All	-	Layer	Topsoil			0.25
2	-	Most	-	Layer	Subsoil			0.13
3	-	All	-	-	Natural			
4	-	1	5	Fill	?Tree throw or ditch			
5	-	1	5	Cut	?Tree throw or ditch		0.38	0.16
6	-	1	7	Fill	Ditch	?Boundary		
7	?11	1	7	Cut	Ditch	?Boundary	1.03	0.3
8	-	1	9	Fill	?Ditch			
9	-	1	9	Cut	?Ditch		1.55	0.18
10	-	5	11	Fill	?Ditch			
11	?7	5	11	Cut	?Ditch		1.56	0.24
12	-	5	13	Fill	Ditch			
13	-	5	13	Cut	Ditch		1.72	0.23
14	-	6	15	Fill	Slot	Building		
15	-	6	15	Cut	Slot	Building	0.35-0.38	0.12-0.14
16	-	6	17	Fill	Slot	Building		
17	-	6	17	Cut	Slot	Building	0.76	0.18
18	-	7	19	Fill	Ditch	?Boundary		
19	32	7	19	Cut	Ditch	?Boundary	1.02	0.25
20	-	7	21	Fill	Pit			
21	-	7	21	Cut	Pit		1.6	0.26
22	-	7	23	Fill	Ditch			
23	-	7	23	Cut	Ditch		c.0.6	0.2
24	-	1	-	-	Animal bone	?Burial	c.1m ²	0.05
25	-	3	26	Fill	Pit			
26	-	3	26	Cut	Pit		0.8	0.13
27	-	6	28	Fill	Pit or posthole			
28	-	6	28	Cut	Pit or posthole		0.4	0.14
29	-	6	30	Fill	Pit			
30	-	6	30	Cut	Pit		1.2	0.2
31	-	7	32	Fill	Ditch	?Boundary		
32	19	7	32	Cut	Ditch	?Boundary	1.2	0.3
33	-	7	32	Fill	Ditch	?Boundary		

Table 1: *Context list*

APPENDIX B. CHER LIST

CHER No./listed building	Site Name	Function	Co-ordinates
253/1330908	Church of St Mary the Virgin	Grade 1. 13th century remains extensively rebuilt in 14th and 15th centuries	TL 24115 52293
992	Test pits at The Emplins, Gamlingay	17th/18th century sunken dairy/kitchen; beam replacements	TL 24196 52307
2311/1309190	The Emplins (No. 2 Church End)	Grade II* Mid/late 15th century open hall with north and south crosswings. Wall paintings and other features	TL 24196 52309
1139	Moated site at Merton Manor	Moat 360ft long, 30ft wide and 6ft deep on northern side. No trace of southern or western sides	TL 242 523
1140	Moated site at Dutter End	11th to 14th century pottery from moat. Moat 415 ft by 229ft by 225ft	TL 2458 5235
1253/1254	Evaluation and excavation at Station Road	Prehistoric ditches and flints; Early-Middle Saxon settlement and burial ground	TL 24278 51901
2321	Tithe barn	Barn dated pre-1601 but destroyed c.1968	TL 242 522
2366 and 2366a/ 1330911 and 1128149	Merton Manor Farm	Farm includes barn, 15th century manor house and 17th century dovecote	TL 2423 5213

Table 2: *CHER records*

APPENDIX C. FINDS REPORTS

C.1 Flint

By Anthony Haskins

Introduction

- C.1.1 A small assemblage of 13 struck flint artefacts was recovered from St Marys Field, Gamlingay. This assemblage contains a small number of flakes, a possible core and a single scraper.

Methodology

- C.1.2 For the purposes of this report individual artefacts were scanned and then assigned to a category within a simple lithic classification system (Table 3). Unmodified flakes were assigned to an arbitrary size scale in order to identify the range of debitage present within the assemblage. Edge retouched and utilised pieces were also characterised. Beyond this no detailed metrical or technological recording was undertaken during the preliminary analysis. The results of this report are therefore based on a rapid assessment of the assemblage and could change if further work is undertaken.

Quantification

CONTEXT NO.			1	1	2	6	8	Total
Trench			7	1	1			
TYPE	SUB TYPE	CLASSIFICATION						
flakes (>25mm <50mm)	secondary				1			1
flakes (>10mm <25mm)	secondary				1	1	1	3
	tertiary		1	1	1	3	1	7
?core							1	1
retouched tools		Scraper	1					1
		Total	2	2	1	4	3	13

Table 3: *Flint catalogue*

- C.1.3 Three of the struck flints are likely to be plough struck or naturally fractured material and will be ignored for the rest of the report.

Results

- C.1.4 The assemblage contained a mix of raw materials. A mid yellow brown semi-translucent flint of good quality was recovered from the topsoil in Trench (1) and context (6), whilst the rest of the assemblage was made up of a dark blue-black opaque poor quality flint with a number of incipient cones visible on the outer surfaces and, where present, a thin yellowish-brown cortex suggestive of material collected from a secondary depositional source.
- C.1.5 Five of the struck lithics were recovered from the topsoil (1). Of the remaining eight lithics fifty per cent were recovered from context (6). The debitage present was generally poorly struck with a hard hammer and has little sign of platform preparation.

Discussion

- C.1.6 Little can be said of the assemblage due to the lack of diagnostic material. The struck flint is poorly made. There is a possible core and a single side scraper which is potentially of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date.

C.2 Metal

By Rob Atkins

Copper alloy

- C.2.1 There were two copper alloy objects:

A farthing of George III dated 1775 was found in context 6 (ditch **7**)

A fragment of a copper alloy strip was recovered from a soil sample taken from context 10 (possible ditch **11**)

Iron

- C.2.2 A late 19th/20th century base of a possible iron container was found in context 20 (pit **21**). Three nails were recovered from context 22 (ditch **23**)

C.3 Glass

By Carole Fletcher

- C.3.1 A single fragment of glass was recovered from ditch **32**. The shard is thin and curved, made of opaque white glass with a matt finish that is slightly iridescent. The shard is probably from a chimney-type shade from an oil lamp, 19th century or later.

C.4 Pottery

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

- C.4.1 Archaeological works produced a small pottery assemblage of 23 sherds, weighing 0.166kg, recovered from 12 contexts. The condition of the overall assemblage is moderately abraded to abraded. The average sherd weight from individual contexts is low at approximately 7g.

- C.4.2 Ceramic fabric abbreviations used in the summary catalogue by context are:

Fabric	Full name	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (kg)	% of Assemblage by weight
ELEVER	Early Everton type ware	5	0.071	43
FSW	Fine Sandy ware	1	0.005	3
RFWE	Refined White Earthenware	3	0.008	5
SHW	Shelly ware	2	0.009	5
SW	Sandy ware	3	0.012	7
TGW	Tin Glazed Earthenware	1	0.003	2
UNPROV	Unprovenanced	2	0.009	5
YELL	Yellow ware	6	0.049	30

Table 4: *Pottery fabrics present*

Methodology

- C.4.3 The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG) documents *A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms* (MPRG, 1998) and *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics* (MPRG, 2001) act as a standard.
- C.4.4 Dating was carried out using OA East's in-house system based on that previously used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all previously described medieval and post-medieval types. All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed. All the pottery has been recorded and dated on a context-by-context basis. The archives are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition.

Assemblage

- C.4.5 Subsoil recorded as context 2 produced two body sherds of moderately abraded shelly ware.
- C.4.6 Trench 1 produced from ditch **7** a sherd of cut sponge decorated Refined White Earthenware dating to the 19th century and an unprovenanced small abraded rim sherd from hollow **9** that is not closely datable. Trench 2 contained no pottery and Trench 3 produced an unstratified sherd of Early Everton type ware dating to the 14th century.
- C.4.7 Pit **26** in Trench 4 produced two sherds of unsourced medieval sandy ware similar to that found in Cambridge excavations and also similar to fabrics recorded in Bedfordshire, the border of which lies approximately 4km to the West of Gamlingay. These sherds are dated to the mid 12th-mid 13th century.
- C.4.8 Two features in Trench 5 produced pottery, ditch **11** produced a moderately abraded sherd of Early Everton-type ware and ditch **13** also produced sherds of Early Everton-type ware including a base sherd from a jug.
- C.4.9 Slot **15** in Trench 6 produced an unprovenanced body sherd which, although not closely datable, may be medieval. Trench 7 contained three features that produced pottery: from ditch **19** a single sherd of Tin Glazed Earthenware (17th-18th century) was recovered alongside a body and rim sherd from an industrial slipware bowl in a Yellow ware fabric. A similar rim sherd was recovered from ditch **32**, which produced in total four sherds of Yellow ware all dating to the 19th century, and a sherd of transfer-printed Refined White Earthenware. Ditch **21** also produced a Yellow ware vessel, the base sherd from a cup. The fills of the features in Trench 6 can be dated to the mid 19th century or later.

Discussion

- C.4.10 This is a small medieval and 19th century assemblage with few fabrics present and few vessel forms identified. The Early Everton-type ware jug base is the only clearly recognisable medieval vessel, and although the 19th century forms are more easily recognised, these too are present in only small numbers and represent a minimum of two vessels. The presence of Early Everton-type ware is not unexpected as the village of Everton lies 4km to the West of Gamlingay just across the Bedfordshire border. Pottery produced at Everton starts earlier than the classic Late Medieval Reduced ware industry. Work by Slowikowski (2011) showed that form and decoration characteristics of the Everton assemblage indicate an industry rooted in the medieval tradition (Slowikowski 2011, p76), and the pottery recovered at Gamlingay can be dated to the 14th century.

- C.4.11 The small number of medieval features appear to date from the 12th to the end of the 14th century. The low levels of pottery recovered suggest that although the assemblage is domestic in origin, these sherds appear to have been recovered from a mainly non-domestic location, and as such represent rubbish deposition or relate to agricultural or other activities. This applies to both the medieval and 19th century portions of the assemblage.

Context	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (kg)	Pottery Date Range	Context date range
2	SHW		2	0.009	Mid 12th-mid 14th century	Mid 12th-mid 14th century
6	RFEW		1	0.003	19th century	19th century
8	UNPROV		1	0.008	12th-mid 14th century	12th-mid 14th century
10	ELEVER		1	0.026	14th century	14th century
12	ELEVER		1	0.013	14th century	14th century
	ELEVER	Jug	1	0.025		
14	UNPROV		1	0.007	12th-mid 14th century	12th-mid 14th century
16	FSW		1	0.005	Mid 12th-mid 13th century	Mid 12th-mid 13th century
	SW		1	0.004		
18	TGW		1	0.003	17th-18th century	19th century
	YELL	Bowl	2	0.008	19th century	
20	YELL	Drinking Vessel	1	0.028	19th century	19th century
25	SW		2	0.008	Mid 12th-mid 13th century	Mid 12th-mid 13th century
31	RFWE		2	0.005	19th century	19th century
	YELL		1	0.003		
	YELL	Bowl	2	0.010		
99999	ELEVER		2	0.007	14th century	14th century

Table 5: Pottery summary

C.5 CBM

By Rob Atkins

Introduction and methodology

- C.5.1 A small assemblage of CBM (brick and ceramic peg tile) comprising 330 fragments (weighing 14.598kg; Table 6) were assessed at Oxford Archaeology East offices before disposal of most of the fragments (with prior agreement of Dan McConnell of CCC and Kirstin Rayner). The tile was not washed and so the weights are not entirely accurate - the fragments were invariably slightly heavier than if they had been cleaned.

Type	No. of contexts	No. Fragments	Weight (kg)
Brick	4	21	1.71
Ceramic peg tile	7	309	12.888
Total		330	14.598

Table 6: *Brick and roof tile with no. of fragments and weight*

- C.5.2 All complete widths and thickness of brick and tiles were recorded. The exception was ceramic tiles where the thickness was not measured. The peg holes of the tiles were assessed to differentiate them between one and two peg hole types. The tile and bricks were largely recorded on site before washing and so the weights are not entirely accurate - the fragments were invariably slightly heavier than if they had been cleaned.
- C.5.3 The bricks and tile were recorded by colour. Difference in colour was affected by how much lime there was in the clay. It is notoriously difficult to say where tiles and bricks had been produced as individual kilns often made examples in a range of colours due to using different clays. In Ely, for example, Kimmeridge Clay, Gault Clay and alluvium clay were used with the three different clays respectively producing reddish-brown brick, white (yellow) and a range of brindled and mottled hues (Lucas 1993, 158).
- C.5.4 A few of the more substantial tiles fragments were retained and these have been kept within the archive in a single boxes

Bricks

- C.5.5 Just 21 brick fragments (1.71kg) were recovered from four contexts (Table 7). The bricks are all likely to date from at least the 16th century with none later than the early 19th century. It is likely most, if not all, date to the 17th or 18th century.

Cxt	Cut	No	Wt	Description
18	19	8	952	Eight red brick fragments. Four are part of same brick/batch and have an overfired to dark grey top. These are 55mm-60mm thick (2½"-2½"). Reasonably good arrises. 18th-early 19th century. Mortar on three fragments
20	21	2	55	Both fragments were in an orange red sandy fabric. One had a thickness surviving (48mm 1¾"). Poorly made arrises. Sanded. Any time from the 16th century+
22	23	1	278	Orange sandy fabric. Sanded. 110mm wide (4¼") and 43-45mm thick (1¾"). Arrises poor to average. Clay not well puddled - a few gaps. Excess clay scraped off mould on one side. A little mortar on base. 17th to 18th century.
31	32	10	425	Brick in two 'fabrics': 1) One fragment in a hard yellow fabric (70g). It is 40mm (1½") thick. Well made with good arrises. Mid 18th to early 19th century. 2) Nine abraded fragments in an orange/orange red sandy fabric (355g). None are diagnostic. One has mortar attached.
		21	1710	

Table 7: *Brick*

Roof tile

- C.5.6 There were 309 ceramic roof tile fragments (12.888kg) with an average weight per sherd of 41.71g (Table 8). The assemblage was recovered from a few features. The tiles all date to the medieval or early post-medieval period at the latest (?17th century). There were no obviously late post-medieval examples of the 18th century or later. Ceramic tiles can last (and be re-used) over a considerable length of time.
- C.5.7 All the tiles within context 16 (Trench 7) are likely to be medieval in date - the tiles from this context included five which had splash green/brown glaze. They were recovered from the possible former back wall foundation of a building shown on the 1602 map. The relatively large number of fragments from this foundation (56 fragments weighing

2.194kg) suggests that it is probable they were demolition rubble from this building. Most of the tiles were in an orange/orange red fabric and it is noticeable that the roofs of these buildings on the 1602 map were depicted in red suggesting the map was an accurate representation of most of the buildings' roof .

- C.5.8 The majority of the tiles (183 fragments weighing 7.779kg) were recovered from a single ditch, the backfill of which dated to the end of the 19th century (ditch **18/31**). This ditch was directly to the east of a building shown to be demolished between the 1st (1886) and 2nd Edition (1902) Ordnance Survey Maps respectively. The tiles seem to date up to the c.17th century. The quantity implies the tiles were demolition rubble from this structure, but it is likely the tiles were far older than the end of this structure.
- C.5.9 The average weight of the fragments at 41.71g per sherd from the site was very small and is even exaggerated as they were recorded unwashed. This suggests that larger roof tile pieces were likely to have been reused elsewhere. The sherd size is larger than those tiles from Brunswick, Cambridge which had an average weight of 30.39g per fragment but here the tiles had probably been discarded in middens before they had been used to infill and level the land near the river (Atkins 2012). In contrast tiles recovered from features in towns such as Huntingdon Town Centre were far larger at 83g per sherd (Atkins and Fletcher 2009) or at Coldhams Lane, Cambridge at 74.83g (Atkins 2013a).

Cxt	Cut	No	Wt	Description
2	-	7	266	Hard orange/orange red sandy fully oxidised
6	7	6	183	Hard orange/orange red sandy fully oxidised
				Tile in three 'fabrics': 1) Five in a hard orange/orange red sandy fully oxidised fabric (370g). Green/brown lead splash glaze along the top of four (on both sides of tiles). One has a sub-rounded peg hole. Signs of excess clay scraped off a couple. 2) Forty-four in a hard orange/orange red sandy fully oxidised fabric (1554g). Two with mortar attached. A few with excess clay scraped off tiles. Three have sub-rounded peg holes. 3) Seven in a hard orange sandy fabric with grey oxidised centre (270g). Two have mortar attached
16	17	56	2194	Tile in three 'fabrics': 1) Seven in a yellow sandy fabric (319g) 2) Twenty-four in an orange sandy fabric with reduced grey core (613g). Mortar attached to 15 fragments. Two have sub-rounded peg holes with one of these being 36mm from side and 21mm from top of tile - probably a 2 peg hole type tile. One fragment has a sub-square peg hole. 3) Fifty-three tiles in a hard orange/orange red sandy fully oxidised fabric (2115g). Three have sub-rounded peg holes with one of these being 26mm from side and 9mm from top of tile - a 2 peg hole type tile. Two have sub-square peg holes. Mortar on 24 fragments. A few have had excess clay scraped off tiles. Well made with an early post-medieval date c.17th century likely.
18	19	84	3047	Tile in four 'fabrics': 1) Four in a mixed yellow/orange sandy fabric (337g). Mortar on one side. One fragment a sub-rounded peg hole. 2) One in a yellow sandy fabric (52g). Mortared. 3) Eight in an orange sandy fabric with reduced grey core (108g). Mortar on one fragment. 4) 35 in a hard orange/orange red sandy fully oxidised fabric (1214g). Mortar on 11. Three had sub-rounded peg holes
20	21	48	1711	Tile in two 'fabrics': 1) A significant part of a single yellow sandy tile, mostly oxidised but has a slightly reduced grey core (471g). It is between 155mm and 160mm wide (6 1/4"). The tile has two sub-rounded peg holes which are significantly nearer one side of the tile (31mm and 61mm from respective tile sides). 2) Eight in a hard orange/orange red sandy fully oxidised fabric (284g). Mortar on three fragments
22	23	9	755	Tile in four 'fabrics': 1) 13 in a hard orange sandy fabric with reduced grey core (740g). Mortar attached to five. 2) 10 in a yellow sandy fabric (633g). Three have mortar attached. Three have sub-rounded peg holes. One fragment is unusual with two adjacent peg holes just 8mm apart - uncertain if this was a mistake or was a 2 peg hole type tile. 3) One fragment in a mixed yellow/red poorly puddled tile(125g). It has a sub-square peg hole 53mm from side of tile. 4) 75 tiles in a hard orange/orange red sandy fully oxidised fabric (3234g). 38 had mortar attached.
31	32	99	4732	

			Four had sub-square peg holes, one of these is 25mm from side and 18mm from top of tile - a 2 peg hole type tile. Three fragments had sub-rounded peg holes, one of these is 23mm from side and c.5mm from top of tile - a 2 peg hole type tile.
	309	12888	

Table 8: Ceramic roof tile

Lime mortar

C.5.10 Two lime mortar fragments (69g) were recovered from context 10.

APPENDIX D. ENVIRONMENTAL

D.1 Faunal remains

By Chris Faine

Introduction

- D.1.1 Thirty fragments of animal bone were recovered from the evaluation with 15 fragments identifiable to species. Five contexts contained identifiable material, with contexts 6 (ditch 7) and 12 (ditch 13) containing only unidentified fragments. The total weight of the assemblage was 213g. Context 10 contained a single fragmentary cattle femur. The largest number of fragments was recovered from context 16 in the form of another partial cattle femur along with sheep/goat calcaneus and radius fragments. A partial cattle vertebra was recovered from context 18. Context 24 contained extremely fragmented portions of pig calcaneus, mandible and cranium. Context 31 contained a single adult maxillary 1st molar.

D.2 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

- D.2.1 Three bulk samples were taken during the evaluation of the site at St. Mary's Field, Gamlingay from medieval deposits within ditches and a beam slot

Methodology

- D.2.1 The total volume (up to eighteen litres) of each of the samples was processed by tank flotation. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve. The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and a complete list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 9. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands* and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Stace (1997). Carbonized seeds and grains, by the process of burning and burial, become blackened and often distort and fragment leading to difficulty in identification. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Results

- D.2.2 Plant remains are preserved by carbonization. The carbonized material is comprised of cereal grains (*Triticum aestivum/compactum*) and barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and oats (*Avena* sp.).
- D.2.3 Small quantities of flake hammerscale were retrieved from the residues of Sample 1, fill 10 of ditch 11 and Sample 3, fill 16 of possible beamslot 17. Hammerscale is produced during iron-working processes; flake hammerscale consists of flakes of iron oxide that are expelled in large quantities when hot iron objects are struck, usually against an anvil

during smithing. The recovery of flake hammerscale from these deposits indicates that blacksmithing activities were taking place in the near vicinity.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flots
1	10	11	Ditch	18	Sparse charcoal only
2	12	13	Ditch	18	Indeterminate charred grain
3	16	17	?Beamslot	18	Charred wheat, oats and barley (two grains of each)

Table 9: Environmental samples

Discussion

- D.2.4 Only two of the three samples taken contain charred plant remains and in both cases these are limited to cereal grains. Sample 3, taken from fill 16 of a possible beamslot 17 contains two grains of each of the common cereal types which were most likely to have been accidentally burnt during cooking. The small quantities recovered are not indicative of deliberate deposition and preclude any further interpretation of the site.

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Maps consulted

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1" Ordnance Survey (c.1808-1817) Map sheet 53 (Bedford)

1844 Inclosure Map (CRO Q/RDc67)

1886 1:2500 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map

1902 1:2500 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map

1947 Ordnance Survey Map

1973/4 Ordnance Survey Map

APPENDIX F. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	<input type="text"/>	
Project Name	<input type="text"/>	
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	<input type="text"/>	Finish <input type="text"/>
Previous Work (by OA East)	<input type="text"/>	Future Work <input type="text"/>

Project Reference Codes

Site Code <input type="text"/>	Planning App. No. <input type="text"/>
HER No. <input type="text"/>	Related HER/OASIS No. <input type="text"/>

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt <input type="text"/>
Development Type <input type="text"/>

Please select all techniques used:

<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> Grab-Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
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<input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch	<input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure
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<input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors	<input type="checkbox"/> Test Pits
<input type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search	<input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core
<input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking	<input type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography	

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) and significant finds using the [MDA Object type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

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HER <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Study Area <input type="text"/>	National Grid Reference <input type="text"/>

Project Originators

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Project Manager	<input type="text"/>
Supervisor	<input type="text"/>

Project Archives

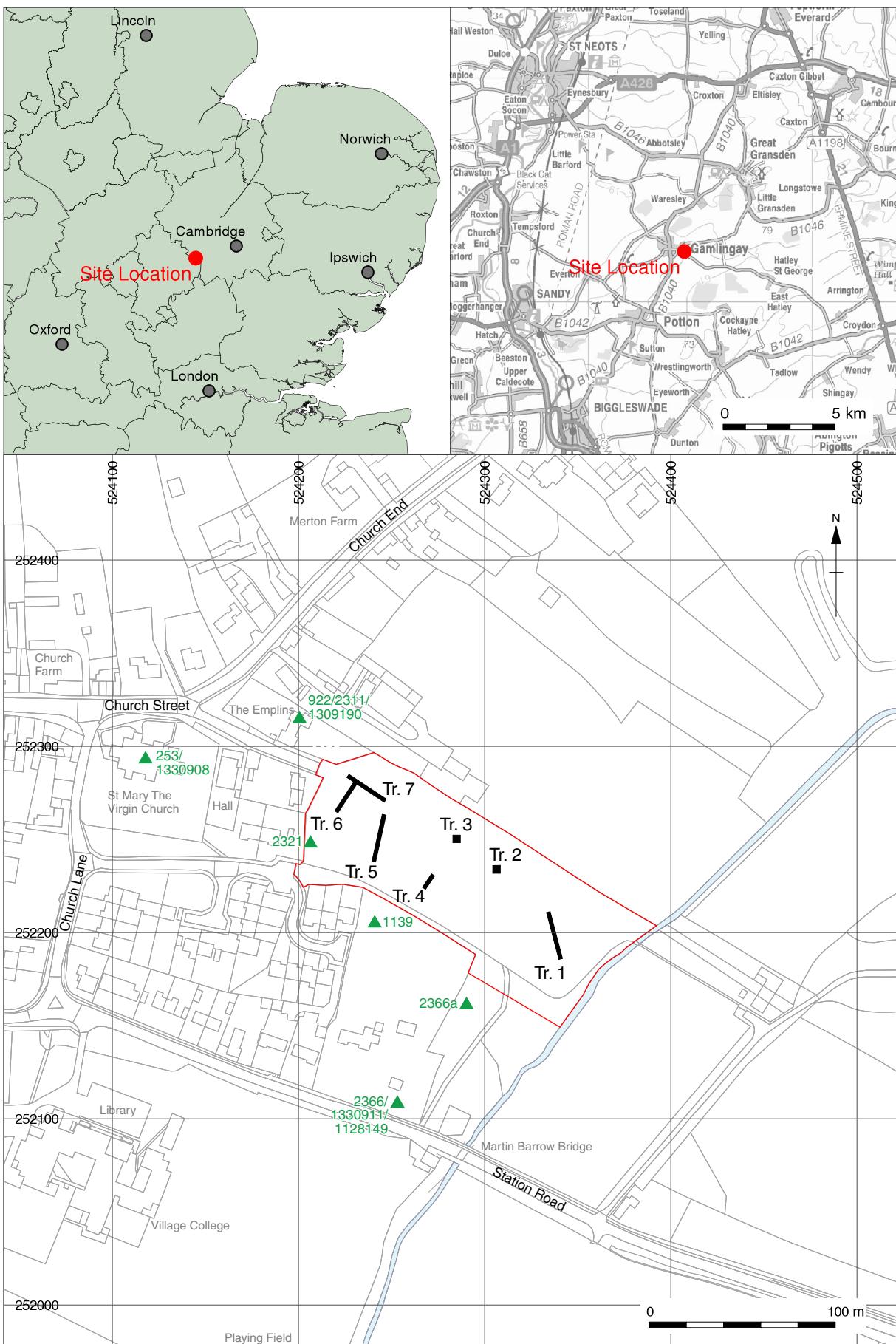
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Archive Contents/Media

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	<input type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location with trenches (black), development area (outlined red) and CHER numbers (green)



Figure 2: Evaluation trenches overlaying geophysical anomalies

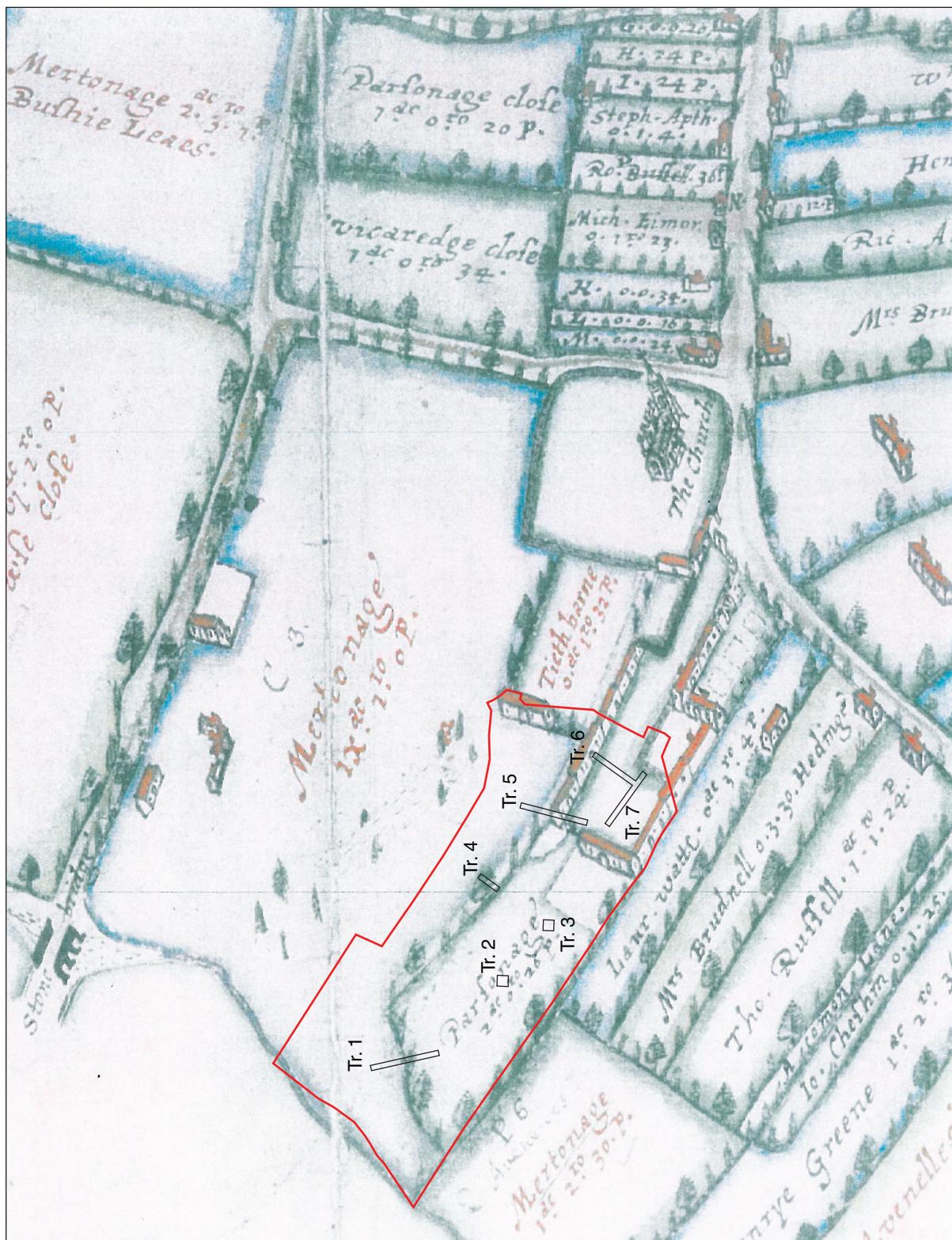


Figure 3: Evaluation trenches overlaying 1601/2 map of Gamlingay by Thomas Langdon (GAM60201 - MCO 6.17.1)



Figure 4: Evaluation trenches overlaying 1844 Inclosure Map (CRO Q/RDc67)

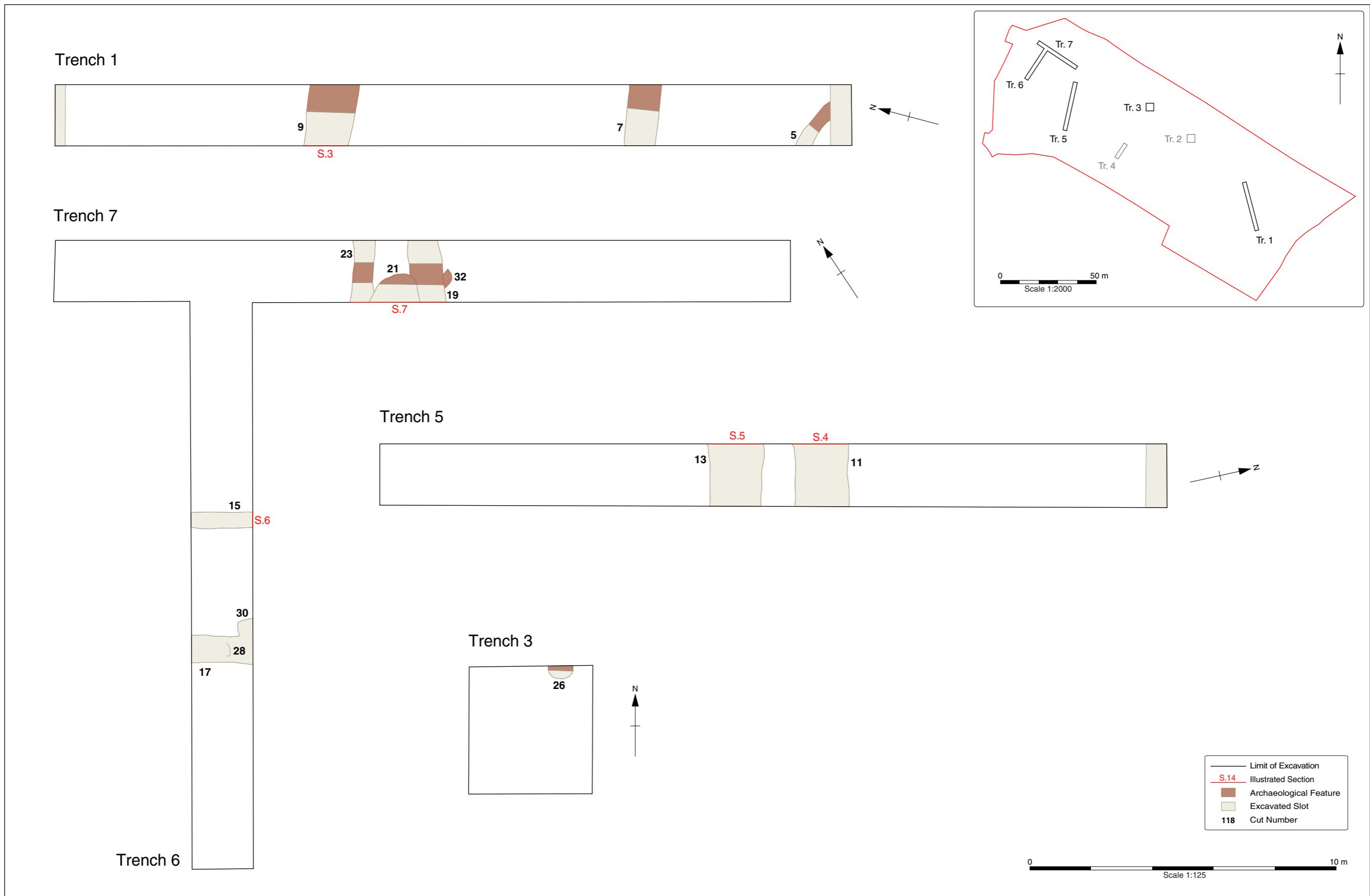


Figure 5: Trench plans

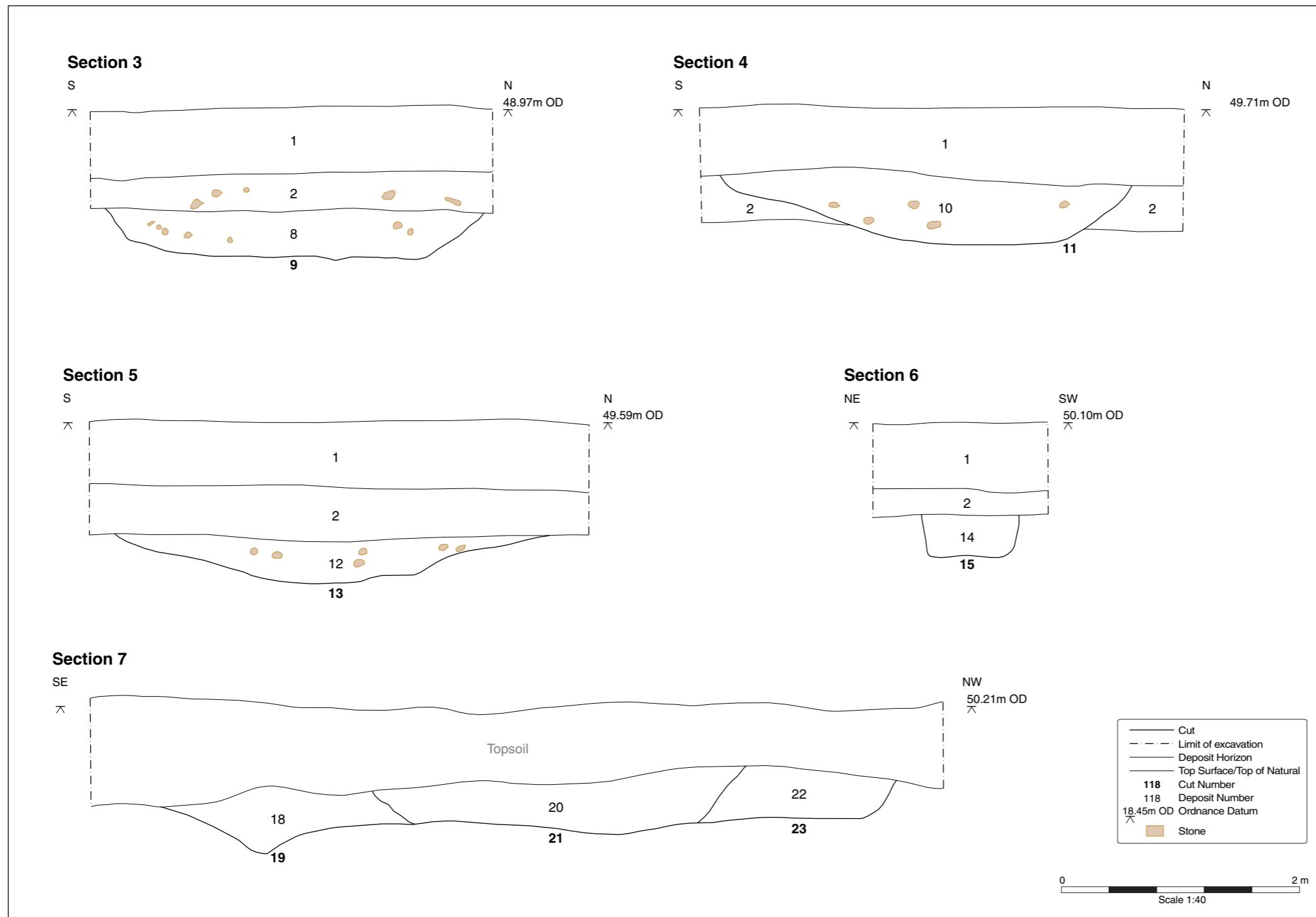


Figure 6: Selected sections



Plate 1: John and Pat Jenkins, Betty Dempsey and Jemima Woolverton, Trench 7



Plate 2: Kirstin Rayner excavating ditch 19 Trench 7



Plate 3: Christine Colby excavating slot **28** Trench 6



Plate 4: Ditch **9** Trench 1, looking west



Plate 5: Slot 28 and pit 30 Trench 6, looking east



Plate 6: Slot 23, ditch 32 and pit 21 Trench 7, looking north-west



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