

**LAND ADJACENT TO 66 STATION
ROAD, OVER, CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL
TRENCH EVALUATION**

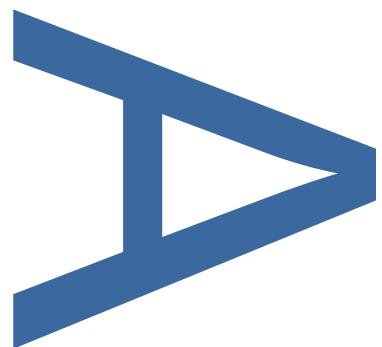
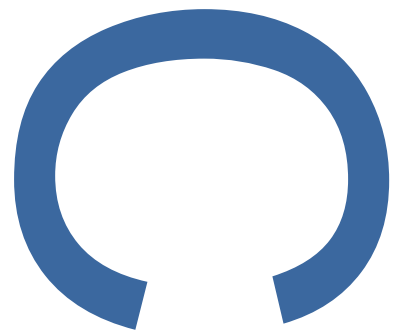
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CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL**

**PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:
S/2252/16/FL**

PCA REPORT NO: R12812

SITE CODE: ECB4879

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PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

Land adjacent to 66 Station Road, Over, Cambridgeshire, CB24 5NJ:

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

Local Planning Authority: South Cambridgeshire District Council

Planning Reference: S/2252/16/FL

Central National Grid Reference: TL 3698 7040

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Report No. R12812

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ABSTRACT

This report describes the results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land adjacent to 66 Station Road, Over, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 3698 7040) between the 13th and the 14th February 2017. The archaeological work was commissioned by Mead Homes Ltd in response to a planning condition attached to the construction of two residential dwellings with associated garages and vehicular access. The aim of the work was to characterise the archaeological potential of the proposed development area.

The results of the evaluation were limited: two small sterile ditches and a furrow were recorded along with two small postholes, one of which contained highly abraded 'crumbs' of Iron Age pottery. The heavily abraded nature of the pottery means it is likely to be residual and therefore cannot be used to date the feature.

The features recorded show that this area of Over was outside the main medieval focus of the village, to the north, and the medieval manors to the west and north.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on land adjacent to 66 Station Road, Over, Cambridgeshire, CB24 5NJ (centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 3698 7040) from the 13th to the 14th February 2017 (Figure 1).
- 1.2 The archaeological work was commissioned by Mead Homes Ltd in response to an archaeological planning condition attached to the construction of two new residential dwellings, with associated garages and vehicular access (Planning Reference S/2252/16/FL).
- 1.3 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Clare Jackson of PCA (Jackson 2016) in response to a Brief for archaeological evaluation issued by Andy Thomas (Thomas 2016) of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCCHET).
- 1.4 The aim of the evaluation was to determine the location, date, extent, character, condition and quality of any archaeological remains on the site, to assess the significance of any such remains in a local, regional, or national context, as appropriate, and to assess the potential impact of the development proposals on the site's archaeology.
- 1.5 A total of two trial trenches, laid out in a 'T' shape, and totalling 30m in length were excavated and recorded.
- 1.6 This report describes the results of the evaluation and aims to inform the design of an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy. The site archive will be deposited at Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 Geology

2.1.1 The underlying geology of the site is Ampthill Clay Formation, a mudstone, which is mainly smooth or slightly silty, pale to medium grey in colour, and with limestone nodules and some alterations of dark grey mudstone in the lower part; the topmost beds are typically pale grey marls with cement stone (BGS 2016).

2.1.2 The soils of the general area are of the Oadby Member. They are grey, weathering brown lenses of sand and gravel, clay and silt. The silty clay is brown to grey with chalk and flint fragments.

2.2 Topography

2.2.1 The site lies on the edge of a fenland area, just under nine miles north-west of Cambridge. The site is unoccupied scrubland and is at an elevation of 11.9m; the wider area is relatively flat.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 General

3.1.1 This archaeological and historical background has been drawn from the WSI for the site (Jackson 2016) and the archaeological design brief (Thomas 2016).

3.2 Prehistoric

3.2.1 The site is located on the edge of the Cambridgeshire Fens, an area well known for its well-preserved prehistoric remains. A number of excavations carried out to the south of the site during the construction of the Cambridgeshire Guided Busway (MCB19353, MCB19355) recorded features such as pits, ditches and postholes. Two of the sites near Over had features dating to the Iron Age and Roman periods, with associated finds evidence suggesting that they were a processing site or redistribution centre rather than a dense settlement. Significant finds from the excavations included two notched struck flint blades and two piercers, which were rare examples of Mesolithic/ Neolithic flint-working technology. At the Windmill Site near Over there was clear evidence of settlement extending from the Middle Iron Age through to around AD 70.

3.2.2 There are a small number of scattered find spots of prehistoric material in the area around the site. An Iron Age coin was found south of the site (CHER 03725), while a Bronze Age arrowhead was recovered from a site at Church End (MCB16669), just to the south-east. Excavations in the village have also recovered Neolithic worked flint, Roman hypocaust tile and Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds (CHER 11783).

3.3 Roman

3.3.1 There is little evidence of Roman activity in the area around the site. A sherd of Roman grey shelly ware pottery was recovered from a ditch in Mare Fen (CHER 03477), Roman coins (CHER 03725a) were found at the same location as the Iron Age coin mentioned above (CHER 03725), seven sherds of Roman pottery were recovered (CHER 09836A) from disturbed ground during an excavation at Church Farm House which found two skeletons (see

CHER 09836), and finds of Roman tile, pottery, coins and a dagger blade have been recorded from a field off Station Road (MCB16670). Roman coins were also recovered from a field to the west of Station Road (MCB16698). Archaeological evidence that has been recovered in the area includes an inhumation associated with Roman pottery, recorded near St Mary's Church in 1967 (CHER 03597).

3.4 Anglo-Saxon and Early Medieval

3.4.1 Saint Andrew's Church, a large 13th-century church attached to the parish of Swavesey, is located to the south of the proposed development site (CHER 03419). After the Norman Conquest, land at Swavesey was granted to a house of Augustinian canons and may indicate the re-foundation of a pre-Conquest minster church. There is topographical and architectural evidence to support this, including fabric dating to the Anglo-Saxon period present in the wall of the chancel and a bone spindle found in the churchyard. The church is one of the few in Cambridgeshire to show evidence of early-11th-century Anglo-Saxon construction (CHER 03419A).

3.5 Medieval

3.5.1 In the village of Over, the earliest standing building is Saint Mary's Church, which retains work dating to the 13th century. However, a rebuild in the 14th century left its distinct mark on the church as it is seen today (CHER 03559). An architectural fragment, possibly belonging to a church or building of similar status, was found underpinning part of the timber frame at 20 Station Road (CHER 10527). The worked stone fragment is undated; however, the timber building in which it was found dates to the late 17th century.

3.5.2 In AD 1086, the church of St Andrew at Swavesey, and other endowments, were granted by Count Alan Rufus to support a Benedictine Priory. The priory started in c. AD 1070–80 as a small religious foundation of four to five brothers, including the prior. Apart from the church, only earthworks of the former priory survive. These comprise a curving moat ditch and regular outlines of grass banks, suggesting the presence of foundations just below the ground surface (CHER 03488). Earthworks and cropmarks showing ponds, ditches, moats and linear features located to the west of the Priory

Scheduled Area are thought to be associated with the Priory. Another set of cropmarks just to the north show trackways and enclosures thought to be streets and house plots associated with the Priory (CHER 09128).

3.5.3 Cropmarks located in fields to the west of Over Road show what appears to be a road going north to south, cutting another linear feature which joined the bottom of Navigation Drain (CHER 09127). Earthworks just to the west of the site show a trackway running from Station Road to Swavesey Drain, which was probably the original Earith to Over route (CHER 10287), while earthworks on either side of Mustill Lane show evidence of ridge and furrow and a possible quarry pit or pond (CHER 10292). Remains of narrow fields and tofts can be seen near the line of Back Lane, which survives as an earthwork in the south two fields of Overcote Road (CHER 10293). Ridge and furrow remains can also be seen near a lane called The Doles, along with irregular mounds and a pond (CHER 10294). An oval dip in a garden to the south of West Street is the possible location of another pond (CHER 11268); the 1840 enclosure map shows several ponds were present in this area.

3.5.4 An evaluation at Long Furlong, to the west of the village of Over, revealed two ditches dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods. This area appears to have been peripheral to occupation at Over during these periods and used for agriculture for many centuries (CB15291).

3.5.5 The site is located in the immediate vicinity of the probable location of Ramsey's Manor (CHER 10291), a major manor held by Ramsey Abbey from AD 1044 until the Dissolution of the monasteries. Earthworks just to the west of the site indicate the location of the manor house. Just north of this site is the possible location of another manor, Berry's Manor (CHER 11264), present in the current landscape in the form of a low large mound.

3.6 Post-Medieval

3.6.1 There are a number of listed buildings in the village of Over, including the Manor House (CHER 01289), a dovecote associated with Ivy House (CHER 10447), the Baptist Church on New Road, thought to date from 1810

(CB14899), and a war memorial (MCB20409).

- 3.6.2 The remains of a windmill are visible as an earthwork to the south-west of the site (CHER 02420), while post-medieval field boundaries can be seen preserved in field ditches west of Overcote Road, Church End (CHER 11262). These may relate to the early post-medieval enclosure of northern parts of the parish.
- 3.6.3 An evaluation on the site of the former Joinery Works, at Fen End, identified a series of undated ditches, and one ditch containing 17th-century pottery, an iron nail and small quantities of animal bone (MCB 17872).

3.7 Undated

- 3.7.1 A number of undated earthworks are present in the area around the proposed development site, including a raised platform and square ditched enclosure to the west of the site (CHER 02744) and a possible in-filled pond associated with a 17th-century house to the east of the site (CHER 10895). Irregular earthworks can be seen in a garden opposite the church on Church End road (CHER 11265).
- 3.7.2 There are also an extensive array of cropmarks in the area around the site including cropmarks showing a ring ditch and rectangular enclosure, to the north (CHER 08331), and a double-ditched enclosure, trackways and ditches to the north-east (CHER 08893). Cropmarks showing enclosures, large linear features, banks and a possible house platform (CHER 08894) are also located to the north of the site.
- 3.7.3 An evaluation at The Lanes revealed nine parallel linear features, suggested to be the remains of late medieval horticulture. A few sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from these features and are believed to be the result of manuring (CHER 13045).

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Excavation and Sampling

4.1.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation for the evaluation proposed the excavation of two trial trenches (Figure 2), positioned in order to cover a representative sample of the site.

4.1.2 Ground reduction was carried out under archaeological supervision using a 14-ton tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m-wide toothless ditching bucket. Topsoil and subsoil deposits were removed in spits down to the level of the undisturbed natural geological deposits where potential archaeological features could be observed and recorded. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by trowel and hoe as appropriate and all further excavation was undertaken manually using hand tools. Overburden deposits were set aside beside each trench and examined visually and with a metal-detector for finds retrieval.

4.1.3 Metal-detecting was carried out during the topsoil and subsoil stripping and throughout the excavation process. Archaeological features and spoilheaps were scanned by metal-detector as they were encountered/ created.

4.1.4 Field excavation techniques and recording methods are detailed in the PCA Fieldwork Induction Manual (Operations Manual I) by Joanna Taylor and Gary Brown (2009).

4.1.5 All features were investigated and recorded in order to properly understand the date and nature of the archaeological remains on the site and to recover sufficient finds assemblages to assess the chronological development and socio-economic character of the site over time.

4.1.6 Discrete features such as pits and postholes were at least 50% excavated and, where considered appropriate, 100% excavated.

4.2 Recording Methodology

4.2.1 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) and the locations of archaeological features and interventions were recorded using a

Leica 1200 GPS rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.

- 4.2.2 Manual plans and section drawings of archaeological features and deposits were drawn at an appropriate scale (1:10, 1:20 or 1:50).
- 4.2.3 Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as 'context numbers') and recorded on individual pre-printed forms (Taylor and Brown 2009). Archaeological processes recognised by the deposition of material are signified in this report by round brackets (thus), while events constituting the removal of deposits are referred to here as 'cuts' and signified by square brackets [thus]. The record numbers assigned to cuts and deposits are entirely arbitrary and in no way reflect the chronological order in which events took place. All features and deposits recorded during the evaluation are listed in Appendix 2. Artefacts recovered during excavation were assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved.
- 4.2.4 High-resolution digital photographs were taken at all stages of the evaluation process. Digital Photographs were taken of all archaeological features and deposits and black and white film photographs were taken when considered appropriate by the excavator and supervisor.
- 4.2.5 Artefacts and ecofacts were collected by hand and assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved, receiving appropriate care prior to removal from the site (IfA 2001; Walker 1990; Watkinson 1981).

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The trenches are described below in numerical order, with technical data tabulated. Features and deposits are subdivided into feature type, before being described in numerical cut order within each trench. Archaeological features and deposits were sealed by the subsoil unless otherwise stated. The evaluation identified three undated ditches, including a probable furrow, and two postholes. Pottery recovered from one of the postholes is later prehistoric, although the level of abrasion suggests that it is residual and cannot be used to date the feature.

5.2 Trench 1

5.2.1 Trench 1 contained two ditches; one aligned north to south, the other north-east to south-west. The trench also contained a posthole.

5.2.2 Ditch [9] (Figure 3, Figure 4 Section 3, Plate 5) was located at the north-west end of the trench; it was 0.82m wide and 0.22m deep with a shallow, rounded profile. It had a single fill (8) of mid greyish-brown clay which contained no finds.

5.2.3 Ditch [11] (Figure 3, Figure 4 Section 4, Plate 6) was located east of Ditch [9]. It was 0.85m wide and 0.16m deep with moderate concave sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of light yellowish-brown silty clay (10). No finds were present.

5.2.4 Posthole [7] (Figure 3, Figure 4 Section 2, Plate 4) was located at the south-east end of the trench, extending beyond the northern edge of the trench. The posthole was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a flat base and measured 0.75m in diameter and 0.25m deep. It had a single fill of mid greyish-brown silty clay with occasional flecks of charcoal (6). No finds were present.

5.2.5 These features are likely to be associated with agricultural activity. The dearth of material recovered supports this.

TRENCH 1	Figures 2–3	Plate 1	
Trench Alignment: NW–SE	Length: 20m	Max Machined Depth (m OD): 12.00 Level of Natural (m OD): 12.44	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		NW End	SE End
Topsoil	(1)	0.18m	0.25m
Subsoil	(2)	0.25m	0.41m
Natural (max. machined depth)	(3)	0.43m+	0.66m+
Summary			
Trench 1 was located in the centre of the site.			
The trench contained two ditches, both undated, and a single undated posthole.			

5.3 Trench 2

- 5.3.1 The trench contained a single ditch, aligned north-north-west to south-south-east, and a posthole. The posthole contained pottery dating to the Iron Age, though the severely abraded state of the pottery means that it is likely to be residual and therefore not sufficient to date the feature.
- 5.3.2 Ditch [13] (Figure 3, Figure 4 Section 5, Plate 7) was 2.25m wide and 0.19m deep with moderately sloping sides and a flat, uneven base. It had two fills: a basal fill of light grey/ brown clay (14), and an upper fill of mid greyish-brown silty clay (12), which contained a few small fragments of animal bone.
- 5.3.3 Posthole [5] (Figure 3, Figure 4 Section 1, Plate 3) was located in the central southern part of the trench and was circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It measured 0.55m in diameter and was 0.22m deep. It contained a light greyish-brown silty clay fill (4) from which two sherds (8g) of pottery dating from the Middle to Late Iron Age (see Morgan-Shelbourne, Section 6.1) were recovered.
- 5.3.4 The lack of material recovered suggests that the features were associated with agricultural activity and that the area was located outside any areas of dense occupation or settlement.

TRENCH 2	Figures 2–3	Plate 2
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Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 10m	Max Machined Depth (m OD): 12.87 Level of Natural (m OD): 12.87	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		N End	S End
Topsoil	(1)	0.25m	0.33m
Subsoil	(2)	0.24m	0.36m
Natural (max. machined depth)	(3)	0.49m+	0.69m+
<p>Summary</p> <p>Trench 2 was located towards the west side of the site.</p> <p>There were two archaeological features in the trench: a wide shallow ditch, likely to be a furrow, and a small posthole which contained small abraded sherds of Iron Age pottery.</p>			

6 THE FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Prehistoric Pottery

By Lawrence Morgan-Shelbourne

6.1.1 Methodology

6.1.2 All the prehistoric pottery has been fully recorded following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2010). After a full inspection of the assemblage, fabric groups were devised on the basis of dominant inclusion types, their density and modal size. Sherds from all contexts were counted, weighed (to the nearest whole gram) and assigned to a fabric group (sherds broken in excavation were refitted and counted as single entities). Sherds weighing less than 1g were classified as crumbs and were recorded by context and weight in the catalogue, but do not form part of this analysis. Sherd type was recorded, along with technology (wheel-made or handmade), evidence for surface treatment, decoration, and the presence of soot and/ or residue. All pottery was subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter were classified as 'small'; sherds measuring 4–8cm were classified as 'medium' and sherds over 8cm in diameter were classified as 'large'.

6.1.3 Discussion

6.1.4 The evaluation produced a very small (2 sherds and 3g of crumbs; total weight 8g) assemblage of pottery, all from fill (4) of feature [5]. The assemblage contains no decorated or diagnostic sherds and is in a poor condition, with both sherds being heavily abraded. The assemblage comprises three separate fabric types (Table 1).

GQ1	Moderate fine grog, rare to sparse fine sand
Q1	Sparse fine sand
NV	No visible inclusions

Table 1: Pottery fabric series

6.1.5 Due to its small size, poor condition and lack of diagnostic forms, assigning a date to the assemblage can only be done based on fabric type. Within the region, fabrics containing only sand (Q) commonly date to the Middle to Late

Iron Age (Hill and Horne 2003), while grog-tempered fabrics (G) are more commonly associated with the Late Neolithic–Early Bronze Age or Late Iron Age periods. The use of grog as a temper is relatively rare in the Early and Middle Iron Age, and is more commonly associated with Late Iron Age pottery, often of ‘Belgic’ wheel-made type, although their degraded appearance means this label cannot be conclusively applied to the grog- and sand-tempered sherds in this assemblage (Thompson 1982). The nearby Late Iron Age kiln site of Blackhorse Lane, Swavesey contained assemblages dominated by quartz/ grog or quartz-and-grog-tempered pottery, of a similar character to the sherds in this assemblage (Willis *et al.* 2008).

- 6.1.6 Due to the limits of relying on fabric as a dating type, this assemblage can only be broadly dated to the Middle to Late Iron Age (400 BC–AD 50), although the combination of fabrics and the generally thin, well-fired character of the sherds tentatively suggest a focus in the Late Iron Age (100 BC–AD 50).

6.2 Animal Bone

By Karen Deighton

- 6.2.1 A total of 4 fragments of animal bone were collected by hand from a fill (12) of a possible furrow [13]. This material was identified as a mid-shaft horse metacarpal. Despite heavy surface erosion it was possible to identify butchery evidence consistent with chopping at the distal end of the fragment. Fresh breaks indicated that the bone had been further fragmented at the time of excavation.

7 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Prehistoric Activity

7.1.1 The evaluation identified a posthole containing a small amount of heavily abraded but probably later Iron Age pottery. Due to the state of the pottery, it may be residual and it is not certain that the feature itself dates to this period.

7.2 Undated Activity

7.2.1 The principal result of the evaluation is the discovery of three undated, sterile ditches, one of which is likely to be a furrow. These features are likely to be related to agricultural activity. A posthole was also recorded in one of the trenches, towards the east side of the site.

7.3 Conclusions

7.3.1 The trial trench evaluation has identified features reflecting agricultural activity on the site. These features were largely undated, with a single posthole containing small, heavily abraded sherds of later Iron Age pottery. The presence of this pottery, though residual, could indicate the existence of Iron Age occupation or settlement in the area around the site.

7.3.2 The character of the features and the associated finds is in keeping with agricultural activity. Earthworks relating to ridge and furrow have been identified around the study site and previous evaluations in the area have recorded similar features dating to the post-medieval period, which could suggest a similar date for the features recorded on the study site. The lack of material collected during the evaluation is indicative of the site being outside the medieval settlement of Over.

7.3.3 There was no evidence on the site of either of the two medieval manor sites located to the north and west of the study site, indicating that they did not extend this far south or east, respectively.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

8.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Mead Homes Ltd for commissioning the work and Mead Plant Hire for operating the excavator. PCA are also grateful to Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team for his advice and for monitoring the work. The author would like to thank Mark Hinman for managing the project. The author would also like to thank the project team: Bethan Gray and Martha Craven for their hard work, and finally PCA's CAD department for preparing the figures.

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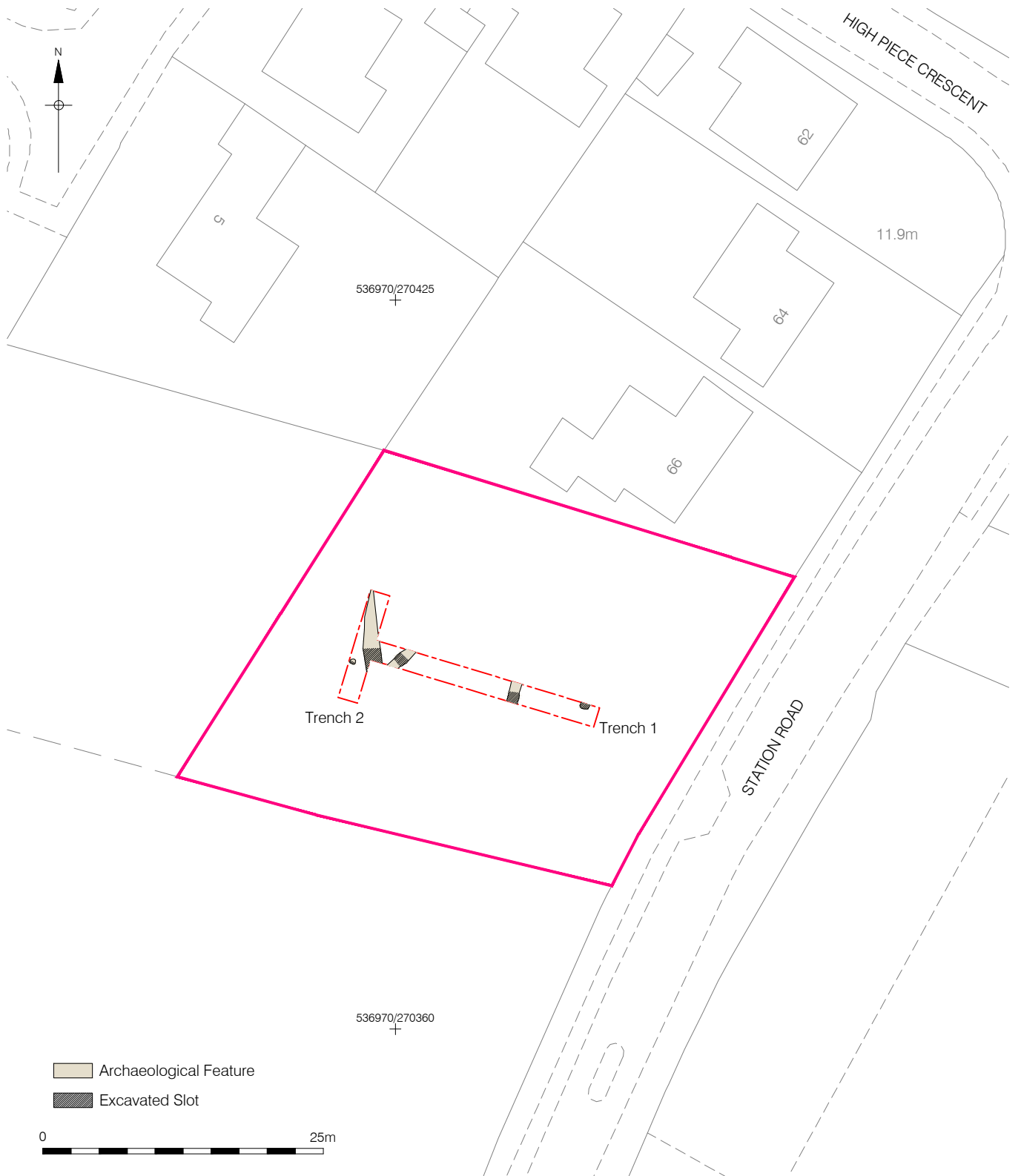
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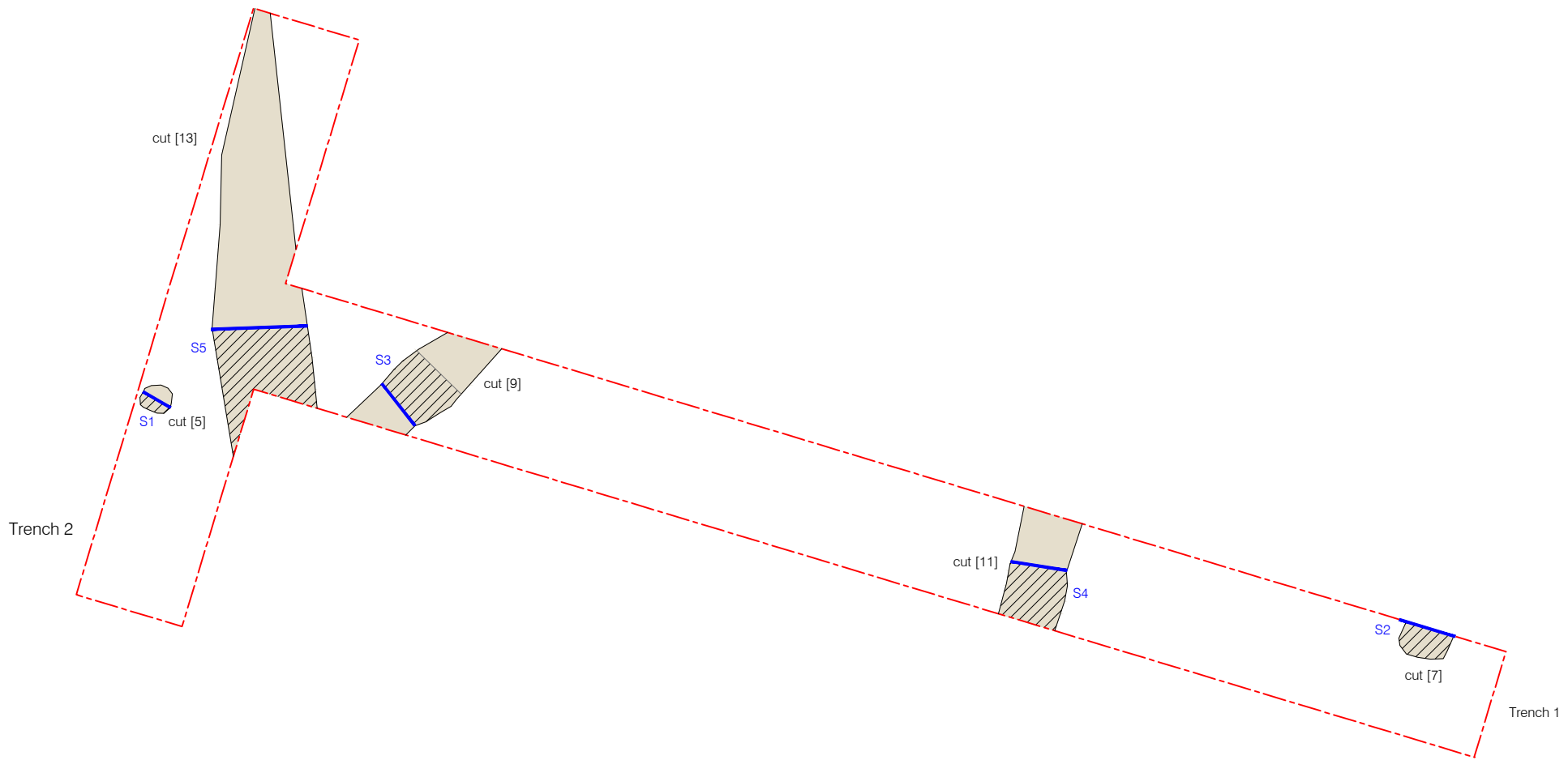


Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:2,000,000 & 1:25,000 at A4



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 23/02/17 RM

Figure 2
 Detailed Site Location
 1:500 at A4

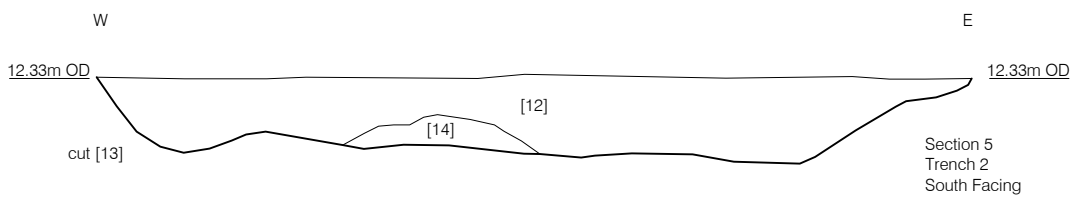
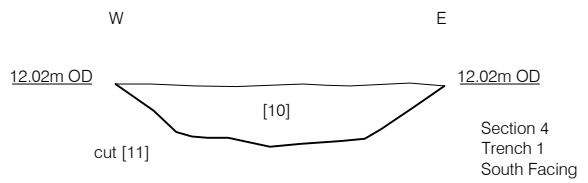
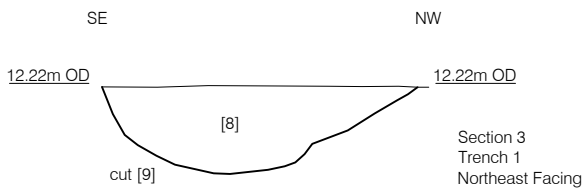
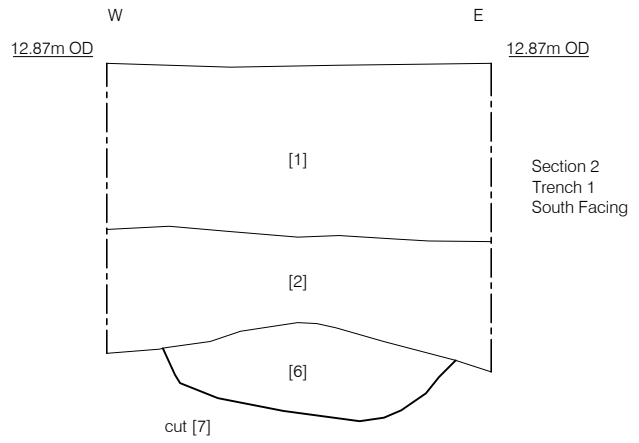
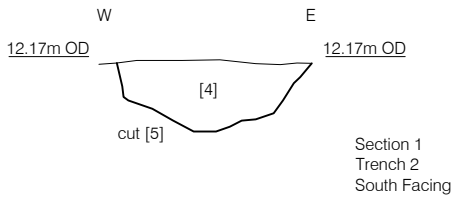


Archaeological Feature

Excavated Slot

0 5m

Figure 3
Plan of Trenches 1 and 2
1:100 at A4



10 APPENDIX 1: PLATES



Plate 1: Trench 1, view west



Plate 2: Trench 2, view north



Plate 3: Posthole [5], view north



Plate 4: Posthole [7], view north



Plate 5: Ditch [9], view south-west



Plate 6: Ditch [11], view north



Plate 7: Ditch/furrow [13], view north

11 APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Interpretation	Trench Number
1	-	Layer	Topsoil	Overburden	-
2	-	Layer	Subsoil	Overburden	-
3	-	Layer	Natural	Natural	-
4	5	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [5]	2
5	5	Cut	Posthole	Posthole	2
6	7	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [7]	1
7	7	Cut	Posthole	Posthole	1
8	9	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [9]	1
9	9	Cut	Ditch	Drainage Ditch	1
10	11	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [11]	1
11	11	Cut	Ditch	Drainage Ditch	1
12	13	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [13]	1 & 2
13	13	Cut	Ditch	Furrow	1 & 2
14	13	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [13]	1 & 2

12 APPENDIX 6: OASIS FORM

12.1 OASIS ID: preconst1-278312

Project details

Project name	Land adjacent to 66 station road, Over, Evaluation
Short description of the project	This report describes the results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land adjacent to 66 Station Road, Over, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 3698 7040) between the 13th and the 14th February 2017. The archaeological work was commissioned by Mead Homes Ltd in response to a planning condition attached to the construction of two residential dwellings with associated garages and vehicular access. The aim of the work was to characterise the archaeological potential of the proposed development area. The results of the evaluation were limited; two small sterile ditches and a furrow was recorded along with two small postholes, one of which contained highly abraded 'crumbs' of Iron Age pottery. The heavily abraded nature of the pottery meant it was likely to be residual and therefore is unable to be used to date the feature. The features recorded show that this area of Over was outside the main medieval activity of the village to the north, and the medieval manors to the west and north
Project dates	Start: 13-02-2017 End: 14-02-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ECB4879 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	FURROW Uncertain
Monument type	DITCH None
Monument type	POSTHOLE Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Middle Iron Age
Methods techniques	& "Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE OVER Land adjacent to 66 Station Road, Over, Cambridgeshire: Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation
Postcode	CB24 5NJ
Study area	1184 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 3698 7040 52.314185989006 0.009719337411 52 18 51 N 000 00 34 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 12.44m Max: 12.87m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Project brief originator Andy Thomas

Project design PCA Central
originator

Project Mark Hinman
director/manager

Project supervisor Clare Jackson

Type of Developer
sponsor/funding body

Name of Mead Homes Ltd
sponsor/funding body

Project archives

Physical Archive Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store
recipient

Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental"

Digital Archive Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store
recipient

Digital Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics"

Digital Media "Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
available

Paper Archive Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store
recipient

Paper Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental"

Paper Media "Context sheet","Map","Report","Section","Survey ","Unpublished Text"
available

Project bibliography

1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land Adjacent to 66 Station Road, Over, Cambridgeshire: An Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Jackson, C.
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	PCA
Place of issue or publication	Cambridge
Description	A4 spiral bound
Entered by	clare Jackson (cjackson@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	6 March 2017

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