

**LAND ADJACENT TO 79 HIGH STREET,
OFFORD D'ARCY,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

SITE REPORT

Prepared for:
Thornhill Estates Ltd
C/o FPD Savills Ltd
Olympic House,
Doddington Road,
Lincoln
LN6 3SE

by
Wessex Archaeology in London
Unit 113
The Chandlery,
50 Westminster Bridge Road
London SE1 7QY

CHER Event Number ECB2341

Reference 63400.04

October 2006

**LAND ADJACENT TO 79 HIGH STREET,
OFFORD D'ARCY,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE
SITE REPORT**

CONTENTS

| | | |
|----------|---|-----------|
| | Summary..... | iv |
| | Acknowledgements | vi |
| 1 | INTRODUCTION | 3 |
| | 1.1 Project Background | 3 |
| | 1.2 Planning Background | 3 |
| | 1.3 Location, Topography and Geology | 4 |
| 2 | HISTORICAL – ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND | 4 |
| | 2.1 Introduction..... | 4 |
| | 2.1.3 Palaeolithic (500,000 - 10,000 BC) | 5 |
| | 2.1.5 Beaker (2600 - 1800BC)..... | 5 |
| | 2.1.5 Bronze Age (2400 - 700BC) | 5 |
| | 2.1.7 Romano - British (AD 43 - 410) | 5 |
| | 2.2 Saxon (AD 410- 1066) | 5 |
| | 2.3 Medieval (1066 - 1499)..... | 5 |
| | 2.4 Post-Medieval - Modern (1500 - Present) | 6 |
| | 2.5 Cartographic Resources | 6 |
| | 2.6 Documentary Resources..... | 7 |
| 3 | AIMS AND OBJECTIVES..... | 8 |
| 4 | PROJECT METHODOLOGY | 8 |
| | 4.1 Health and Safety | 8 |
| | 4.2 Methodological Standards..... | 8 |
| | 4.3 Fieldwork | 9 |
| | 4.4 Finds Collection and Retention..... | 10 |
| | 4.5 Environmental Sampling..... | 10 |
| 5 | DESCRIPTION AND RESULTS | 10 |
| | 5.1 Introduction..... | 10 |
| | 5.3 Ponds/Channels | 11 |
| | 5.4 Ditched Enclosure and Associated Features..... | 11 |
| | 5.5 Channels/Ponds ? | 12 |
| | 5.6 Undated Features and Deposits | 12 |
| | 5.7 Modern Yard Surfaces, Well and Garden Feature | 13 |
| | 5.8 Modern Topsoil..... | 13 |
| | 5.9 Finds..... | 13 |
| | 5.10 Environmental..... | 14 |
| 6 | DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION..... | 17 |
| 7 | THE ARCHIVE..... | 18 |
| 8 | BIBLIOGRAPHY | 20 |

Appendix I – Trench Summary Tables

Appendix II – Waterlogged Material retrieved from samples

Figure 1: Location map showing trench layout

Figure 2: Trench plan showing

Figure 3: Representative sections from Trenches

Figure 4: Sections

Figure 5: Plates 1 – 6

Cartographic Sources

Figure 6: Plan of the town and home inclosures of Offord Darcy in the County of Huntingdon 1795

Figure 7: Plan of the Boundary Allotments and Exchanges in the Parish of Offord Darcy in the County of Huntingdon 1811

Figure 8: Estate Map from 19th century

Figure 9: 1st Edition Ordnance Survey 1887

Figure 10: 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey 1900

Figure 11: Ordnance Survey 1921

**LAND ADJACENT TO 79 HIGH STREET,
OFFORD D'ARCY,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE
SITE REPORT**

Summary

Wessex Archaeology (London) was commissioned by Thornhill Estates Limited (the Client), to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to 79 High Street, Offord D'Arcy, Cambridgeshire (the Site). The Site is centred on NGR 521990 266510.

Due to inconclusive results obtained from the features located in the centre of the Site, by the fieldwork, the Client was requested by Kasia Gdaniec to undertake additional cartographic, and documentary research and further detailed environmental analysis on the samples retrieved from the features during excavation.

This report presents the results of the evaluation, which took place from the 24th July – 2nd August 2006 and the additional research and environmental analysis that was undertaken in October 2006.

All features and archaeological horizons were found to lie within 0.40m of the present day ground surface.

The evaluation of the Site has demonstrated the existence of three distinct areas of archaeological preservation.

The eastern extent of the Site (Trench 5), was characterised by the silted up remnants of a twelfth century ditched enclosure, a probable quarry pit dating to the Roman period and a number of large pond like features dating to the twelfth century. The area of twelfth century activity did not extend to the west beyond a 2m wide ditch which ran north-south across the Site.

To the west of the 2 m wide ditch, (Trenches 3 and 6) the Site was dominated by a series of post-medieval to modern channels or ditches of unknown use running north - south and east – west. None of these features were observed in Trench 4 to the south.

In the south west of the Site (trench 2), the evaluation produced evidence of occupation in the form of a clay lined circular pit possibly dating to the thirteenth or fourteenth century and two inter-cutting parallel ditches.

Across the Site the evaluation trenches recorded brick rubble and a series of modern gravel surfaces. These levelling layers were the latest deposits uncovered. The layers represent the levelling, setting down and repair of yard surfaces for the farm which formerly occupied the Site

In the north - west of the Site (Trench 1) the evaluation cut through a large circular brick built structure set into the ground of a present day lawn. This feature, almost

certainly a former modern sunken garden, appears to have destroyed any archaeological remains on this part of the Site.

Natural geological deposits, consisting of yellow brown gravels and yellow grey clays, were uncovered in all the evaluation trenches.

Further cartographic and documentary research shows that the western extent of the Site has primarily been built upon from the late 18th century. Evidence of past buildings is shown in evaluation with brick rubble and modern gravel surfaces, with the development of the Site in past centuries. Water features such as channels and ponds appear on the cartographic sources prior to 1887 with a large pond in the centre of the Site and to the east a channel running into a pond. This supports the findings from the evaluation results with evidence in the eastern trenches (Trench 3, 5 and 6) of water features.

Cartographic and documentary research has shown that the history of Offord D'arcy is a complex story with many changes in ownership over the past centuries. The Site has been part of the Thornhill Estate since 1809 and remains in their ownership today.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology (London) would like to thank Tim Oakey of FDP Savills Limited who, on behalf of Thornhill Estates Limited, commissioned the project. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Kasia Gdaniec, of Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice (CAPCA) for monitoring the work. Thanks are also due for the assistance provided by staff at the County Record Office, Huntingdon and the Archives and Local Studies in Huntingdon Library.

Peter Reeves managed the project for Wessex Archaeology. The fieldwork was undertaken by Cornelius Barton and Gary Evans. The environmental samples were processed under the supervision of Sarah Wyles. The plant remains were assessed by Chris Stevens while the finds were analysed by Lorraine Mepham (Finds Manager). Further research was undertaken by Hilary Valler.

Gary Evans prepared this report with contributions from Chris Stevens and Michael J. Allen (Environmental), Lorraine Mepham (Finds) and Hilary Valler. Mark Roughley and Kitty Brandon produced the illustrations.

**LAND ADJACENT TO 79 HIGH STREET,
OFFORD D'ARCY,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

SITE REPORT

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Thornhill Estates Limited (The Client), to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to 79 High Street, Offord D'Arcy, Cambridgeshire (the Site). Centred on NGR 521990 266510 (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 The evaluation took place from the 24th July to the 2nd August 2006 with additional research undertaken during October 2006.
- 1.1.3 This report sets out the results of the evaluation and, due to inconclusive results produced from the central area of the Site; additional cartographic, documentary research and more detailed analysis of the environmental samples taken.

1.2 Planning Background

- 1.2.1 Planning Permission (H/01/1600/FUL) has been granted for the redevelopment of the Site, comprising the conversion of existing barns at the front and middle of the Site into garage and storage space, and the demolition of an existing barn and the construction of two new dwellings with associated garages and access road at the rear of the Site.
- 1.2.2 Consultation with the Office of Cambridgeshire Archaeological Planning and Countryside Advice (CAPCA) led the latter to recommend the execution of a scheme of archaeological work, to be undertaken at the Site prior to the redevelopment of the Site. This reflects the high archaeological potential of the Site.
- 1.2.3 A Project Design (WA. 2006a, ref 63400) was prepared in accordance with a Brief prepared by Kasia Gdaniec, of CAPCA (Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice, 2006) and the standards and guidance for archaeological evaluations issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (2001).
- 1.2.4 The purpose of the evaluation described in this document was to inform the need for further mitigation of archaeological deposits in advance of the development.
- 1.2.5 The additional research and analysis was undertaken to attempt to better define the nature, date and function of the 'channel' like features sampled in the central area of the Site.

1.3 Location, Topography and Geology

- 1.3.1 The Site comprises a rectangular piece of land, covering an area of 4082m², located in the centre of the village of Offord D'Arcy. Offord D'Arcy is located c.4.5km to the southwest of Godmanchester and 7km to the north of St. Neots. The village lies on the first and second River Terrace deposits of the Great Ouse which runs some 400m to the west of the Site.
- 1.3.2 The western edge of the Site, which fronts on to the High Street is occupied by a row of clapperboard built barns and stables, a row of similarly built barns runs north south through the middle of the Site. The northwest corner of the Site is occupied by the gravel parking area of the adjacent house, to the west of this is a rectangular shaped lawn with a large filled in, circular brick lined, water feature at its centre. A wood and brick stables and an open sided barn occupy parts of the southern edge and rear of the Site. The remainder of the land is currently covered by overgrown pasture with a number of extensive nettle and bramble patches. To the east, the Site fronts on to open fields which are themselves bordered by a series of ponds and north-south running drains some 60m to the east. The land to the north and south of the Site is currently occupied by housing and back gardens, including a grade II listed, early 18th century, farmhouse at number 79 High Street (Cambridgeshire Historical Environmental Record, (CHER) Ref DCB2579 (**Figure 1**)).
- 1.3.3 Topographically the Site is level and lies at around 13.60m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 1.3.4 The geology of the area comprises predominantly clayey soils associated with calcareous and non-calcareous loamy soils, overlying gravel terraces.

2 HISTORICAL – ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1. The valley of the Great Ouse is rich in archaeological remains, a number of sites have been excavated to the west and south west of Offord D'Arcy at Buckdon, Diddington and Little Paxton. Prehistoric and Romano-British activity has been found comprising settlement interconnected by a network of drove ways, enclosed fields, burial mounds and monuments. The relatively high terrace of the eastern side of the river, lies at c.15m (aOD) and the Site lying some 350m to the east of the river, would certainly have been a favourable location for settlement.
- 2.1.2 There were no references in the CHER to archaeological remains on the Site and the Site is not part of a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM). However, a number of references to archaeological discoveries, dating from the Palaeolithic through to the Post-medieval period, are recorded within the vicinity of the Site which clearly lies within what is demonstrably an historic landscape.
- 2.1.3 Details from cartographic and documentary resources have been included within this section to outline the development of the Site and surrounding area.

2.1.3 Palaeolithic (500,000 - 10,000 BC)

2.1.4 A number of Palaeolithic struck flints have been recorded from Grove Farm 280m to the southwest of the Site (TL218 668) (CHER Ref CB 14638).

2.1.5 Beaker (2600 - 1800BC)

2.1.6 A number of shards of Beaker pottery have been uncovered in gravel pits (TL 218 670 TL 218 668) to the north of the Site (CHER Ref 02025/ 02540).

2.1.5 Bronze Age (2400 - 700BC)

2.1.6 Bronze Age pottery and small flint implements have been found in gravel pits at TL 218 670 and TL218 668 some 600m to the north of the Site (CHER Ref 02025/2540/02486).

2.1.7 Romano - British (AD 43 - 410)

2.1.8 The Site is located *c.* 5km to the southwest of Godmanchester a recognised Roman “small town” (Glazebrook 1997, 37). Although no major Roman-British site is known in the immediate vicinity of the Site, there is evidence of Romano-British activity in the area including a Roman Road marked on a recent Ordnance Survey map (OS. 2006) as running north-south *c.* 950m to the east of the Site.

2.1.9 Romano-British finds and sites marked on the CHER include a number of coins found 400m to the south of the Site at Apple Close (TL 2200 6610) (CHER Ref 02489), and a number of sherds of Roman pottery found in gravel pits at TL 218 670 and TL 218 668 some 600m to the north of the Site (CHER Ref 02025/2540/02486a). Evidence of a probable Roman road has also been recorded at Apple Close (TL 2200 6610) (CHER Ref 02489).

2.1.10 A need for more research on the Roman road network in the region has been noted in the Regional Research Agenda (East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8, 2000, 21).

2.2 Saxon (AD 410- 1066)

2.2.1 A watching brief (CHER Ref ECB460) on land to the northwest of Grove Farm, (TL 221 663) produced a number of Saxon pottery sherds but no archaeological features.

2.3 Medieval (1066 - 1499)

2.3.1 The village is mentioned in Domesday as *Opeforde* and *Upeforde*. At this time the St. Benedict Abbey at Ramsey held “4 hides to geld”, including 16 acres of woodland and 16 acres of pasture (Domesday, Huntingdonshire, 555) whilst Odo held “land for three ploughs” and 4 acres of meadow on behalf of Eustance the Sheriff”, this land had formerly been held by Aethelwine the sheriff (Domesday, Huntingdonshire, 557). Other land was held for the Countess Judith by Hugh

comprising “1 plough in demesne”, and 16 acres of meadow (Domesday, Huntingdonshire, 559).

- 2.3.2 The Site lies 280m to the northwest of a small moated, possibly manorial, site at Grove Farm (TL 2211 6634)(CHER Ref 02422/CB14638/MCB Ref 3050). A number of undated earthworks are visible in a field to the west of Grove Farm although the actual moat has been completely filled in. A watching brief (CHER Ref ECB460) on land to the northwest of Grove Farm (TL 221 663) produced a number of medieval pottery sherds but no archaeological features. A series of fishponds and a small water course to the east of the Site may be associated with the moated site.
- 2.3.3 To the east of the Site, the Church of St. Peter (CHER Ref CB14897) which dates to the 12th century, has been subject of an archaeological watching brief (CAPCA reference ECB 13930) which uncovered three sherds of medieval pottery.
- 2.3.4 An area of medieval ridge and furrow (CHER Ref 11592) has been identified, through aerial photography, in fields adjacent to the main East Coast railway line, some 400m to the south west of the Site (TL 2170 6615).

2.4 Post-Medieval - Modern (1500 - Present)

- 2.4.1 A number of buildings dating from the post–medieval period are noted in the CHER and testify to the village’s growth and occupation in this period. These are concentrated along the present High Street, which would appear to date to at least the 16th century.
- 2.4.2 Post-medieval buildings include two Manor houses, one to the south of the Site (Grove Farm) and the other (The Manor) close to the parish church of St. Peter. A number of cottages and houses, an inn (The Horseshoe), an undated dovecote and several barns dating from the 17th and 18th century are also noted on the CHER. A listed Grade II, early 18th century house lies immediately to the east of the Site at 79 High Street (CHER Ref DCB2579).
- 2.4.3 The present layout of buildings on the Site date to at least 1887 and are depicted on the 1890-1891 Ordnance Survey map of the area (**Figure 9**), the field to the south of the Site is shown as an orchard and a possible north - south running ditch or field boundary is depicted in the area covered by Trench 5.

2.5 Cartographic Resources

- 2.5.1 Following the request from CAPCA for further research on the Site, the Huntingdon Record Office was visited to access the historical mapping and bibliographic references for the area. Offord D’Arcy, although located in Cambridgeshire, formerly existed in the County of Huntingdonshire.
- 2.5.2 The plan of the town and home inclosures of Offord D’arcy dated 1795 shows the Site under the tenancy of Blundell J Morton. The area shows buildings to the west of the plot near to the road with linear fields along the northern periphery of the Site (**Figure 6**).

- 2.5.3 The plan of the boundary allotments and exchanges map of 1811 shows the area up to the tributary of the River Ouse, which is the boundary between Offord D'arcy and Offord Cluny, to be a large field with single plots of land to the north and east of the Site. The major roads through the village have been established by this date as shown on the map. Two rectangular buildings appear to be on the area of the Site, one parallel and adjacent to the road and the other, further to the east, perpendicular to the other building. The whole area is stated as being 'Old Inclosures' on the map (**Figure 7**). The tithe map dated 1794 shows the same names and designated areas as this map, being an earlier production of the area (not illustrated).
- 2.5.4 An estate plan from the 19th century also notes the area as 'Old Inclosures' with the land having been formed into fields. The land that the Site is situated on is noted with the tenant/owner's name and size of the plot of land as 'Thornhill 2.3.35'. The existing Site boundary is similar to that observed on this plan and has the addition of five smaller buildings near to the road with the two original buildings still present (**Figure 8**).
- 2.5.5 The 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map from 1887, as mentioned above, (Paragraph 2.4.3 and **Figure 9**) shows that the main Site boundary has now been fully established to that seen today, with boundaries within the Site footprint for individual plots of land related to the buildings. Buildings are present fronting onto the road and further to the east with a circular water feature, such as a large pond at the back of it which lies over a boundary. Further to the east, a north to south orientated water channel is shown (**Figure 9**).
- 2.5.6 The 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1900 (**Figure 10**) and the 1921 Ordnance Survey map (**Figure 11**) both show the land designation to continue with the buildings and water features still shown as on the earlier map. On the 1921 map, the circular pond has been restricted to the north side of the boundary.
- 2.5.7 An Ordnance Survey map from 1958 (not illustrated) shows that no changes have been made to the boundaries, water features and buildings on the Site.

2.6 Documentary Resources

- 2.6.1 The history of Offord D'arcy is a complex one, after Countess Judith (paragraph 2.3.1) held the three hides and manor, it passed to the Morevilles, Constables of Scotland. A tenant of Judith, Hugh, seems to have adopted the name De Offord for his descendents, with William de Offord appearing in the Chronicles of Ramsey Abbey 1114-1130. Robert de Offord held the advowson of the church of Uppeford and his daughter married William le Daneys or Dacus which ultimately developed in to D'arcy with the apostrophe being dropped in later years (Weitzel, 2004, 9).
- 2.6.3 The estate passed through many families until the Shelleys sold it in 1606 to Richard Naylor of Godmanchester. The Thornhill family became connected with Offord D'arcy after 1809 when Charlotte Mathilda Green, a decendent of the Naylor family who had been Lords of the Manor since 1605, married George Thornhill. Large tracts of land in Offord D'arcy were transferred into the Thornhill Estates and much of the land is still in the estates' ownership (Weitzel, 2004, 12).

- 2.6.4 No evidence of industrial activity on the Site has been found in the bibliographic record.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1.1 The general aims and objectives of the evaluation were set out in the Project Design (Wessex Archaeology, 2006a) but in summary:
- 3.1.2 The objectives of the evaluation were to establish, within the constraints of the evaluation sampling strategy, the presence or absence, location, extent, character, condition, and where possible the date and depth of any surviving remains on Site and assess their significance.
- 3.1.3 The evaluation also sought to assess the degree of archaeological survival and to clarify the impact upon the archaeological resource of any development and to inform the need for further mitigation of archaeological deposits in advance of a detailed planning submission.

4 PROJECT METHODOLOGY

4.1 Health and Safety

- 4.1.1 Health and Safety considerations were of paramount importance in conducting all fieldwork. Safe working practices overrode archaeological considerations at all times.
- 4.1.2 All work was carried out in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and the Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992 and all other relevant Health and Safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice in force at the time.
- 4.1.3 Wessex Archaeology prepared a Health and Safety Risk Assessment. This was reviewed as the project progressed.
- 4.1.4 As part of the Project Briefing, all staff were made aware of their responsibilities and site-specific hazards (identified under the Risk Assessment).

4.2 Methodological Standards

- 4.2.1 The evaluation and the preparation of this report was undertaken in accordance with the methodology set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Wessex Archaeology (2006a, report 63400.01). The WSI was approved by Kasia Gdaniec Archaeological Officer of CAPCA, prior to commencement of the fieldwork.
- 4.2.2 Prior to the start of the evaluation, arrangements were made with the CHER for deposition of the archive and finds, and the CHER Event Number was allotted (**ECB2341**) to the project.

4.2.3 All field work was undertaken and this report has been prepared in accordance with the guidance given in the Institute of Field Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (as amended 2001), East Anglian Archaeology's, *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (2003), excepting where they are superseded by statements below.

4.3 Fieldwork

4.3.1 The fieldwork strategy is described in detail in the WSI. In summary the evaluation comprised the machine excavation of a total of six trenches (**Figure 1**), four 25m x 1.80m trenches (trench numbered 2 to 4), one 16m x 1.80m (Trench 1), one 34m x 1.80m (Trench 5) and one 18m x 1.80m trench (Trench 6), which together encompassed some 302.40m² or 7% of the proposed development area. Trench 6 was an additional trench requested by Kasia Gadaniec following a Site monitoring visit.

4.3.2 Trenches were located on the ground manually from known points and features present on Ordnance Survey (OS) maps (e.g. boundaries or buildings).

4.3.3 In all trenches the overburden, consisting of brick rubble and gravel spreads, was stripped using a mechanical excavator (JCB) fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under the constant supervision of an archaeologist.

4.3.4 All arisings from the trenches were scanned for finds.

4.3.5 Machining continued to the top of archaeological deposits or the underlying natural strata whichever was encountered first.

4.3.6 Upon exposure of archaeological deposits machining was halted and the deposits were cleaned by hand.

4.3.7 Further excavation of archaeological features and deposits was undertaken by hand. The sample excavation of features was sufficient only to date and characterise the deposits. Features exposed in Trench 6 were recorded but not sampled as previously agreed with Kasia Gdaniec.

4.3.8 All exposed archaeological deposits were recorded utilising Wessex Archaeology's standardised context recording system.

4.3.9 A complete drawn record of excavated archaeological features and deposits was compiled. This included both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (1:20 or 1:50 for plans, 1:10 or 1:20 for sections).

4.3.10 The heights of all principal features were calculated in metres above Ordnance Datum (aOD), plans/sections were annotated with OD heights.

4.3.11 A photographic record was compiled including digital images, colour transparencies and black and white negatives (on 35mm film).

4.3.12 The trenches were backfilled but not fully reinstated with the agreement of the Archaeological Advisor of CAPCA and the Client.

4.4 Finds Collection and Retention

- 4.4.1 All collected finds were treated in accordance with the principles and practices set out by the Society of Museum Archaeologists (1993), Medieval Pottery Research Group (2001) and the Institute of Field *Archaeologists' Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (2001).
- 4.4.2 Where features or deposits were clearly modern, finds were examined, noted and discarded.

4.5 Environmental Sampling

- 4.5.1 Where archaeological deposits were encountered which were deemed likely to contain information relating to diet, economy, health, environmental regime or site formation processes they were sampled.
- 4.5.2 The sampling strategy adhered to the spirit, principles, practices and procedures outlined by English Heritage in; *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods from sampling and recover* (2002). The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (2001) and the Association for Environmental Archaeology's (1995) *Environmental archaeology and archaeological evaluations. Recommendations concerning the environmental archaeology component of archaeological evaluation in England*.
- 4.5.3 Bulk samples were taken from features of various dates within the evaluation trenches to evaluate the presence and preservation of palaeo-environmental remains. This information can contribute to the archaeological significance of sampled features, thus providing an indication of the significance of the archaeological site as a whole.
- 4.5.3 Bulk samples were taken, where deemed appropriate from securely sealed archaeological features for the recovery of plant macrofossils, small animal bones and small artefacts.

5 DESCRIPTION AND RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The following section narrates the archaeological sequence on the Site by period and feature type. Contexts representing the deposition, re-deposition or re-working of material, signifying use/disuse are enclosed in round parentheses i.e. **(0001)**. Those representing the actions of construction, reconstruction or truncation are enclosed in square brackets i.e. **[0001]**.
- 5.1.2 The results of the evaluation are presented below. A more detailed context description is contained in the Trench Summary Tables (**Appendix I**). Fully cross-referenced site records are contained in the site archive.
- 5.1.3 In summary, on the basis of the stratigraphy and dating evidence recovered, the Site seems to represent four phases of activity. The first phase of activity on the Site

focuses on a single discrete clay lined pit containing thirteenth/fourteenth century pottery (**2005**). The east edge of the Site was characterised by two large channels or pond like features containing medieval pottery (**5010** and **5024**), marking phase 2. These features were cut by a ditched enclosure and a quarry pit, also part of phase 2. The extent of this area of activity ceases within the area of unevaluated ground between trench 5 and the eastern ends of trenches 4 and 6. The ends of trenches 4 and 6 contain a 2m wide north-south aligned ditch. To the west of this ditch, the Site was dominated by a series of silted up channels and pits (**Figure 3**) dated to the post-medieval/modern period (phase 3). A crudely backfilled well and a probable garden feature (**Figure 2**) almost certainly belong to this phase. A series of modern demolition levelling layers and gravel surfaces sealed these channels and covered all other features on the site (phase 4).

- 5.1.4 Concordances between the trenches, their sequences and their archaeological deposits can, at this stage, only be speculative and the following interpretative narrative is offered with the appropriate caveats.

5.2 Natural Geology

- 5.1.1 Deposits of coarse sandy gravels (**1006/2013/3003/4005/5023/5017/6003**) with sub angular - sub rounded flint pebbles, and small patches of light yellowish grey clay were the earliest deposits uncovered on Site. These natural geological deposits were observed in all of the trenches excavated at a height of 13.76 m aOD (Trench 4) to 12.46m aOD (Trench 1). Toward the east of the Site, more specifically at the eastern end of Trench 4 and throughout Trench 5, several overlaying layers of natural geology were uncovered. In these trenches, a 0.40m thick deposit of yellowish grey sandy clay (**4004/5002**) overlay deposits of coarse sandy gravels (**5023/5017/4005**) (**Plate 4 and 5, Figure 5**).

5.3 Ponds/Channels

- 5.3.1 The eastern edge of the Site (Trench 5) was characterised by the silted up remains of two possible north - south running ponds [**5010**] [**5024**]. Feature (**5024**) was at least 8 m long, the true length extending beyond the trench edges, 2 m in width and a fairly uniform depth of 0.70 m. The feature was filled with homogeneous fine sandy water lain fills (**5019**) (**5023**), the lowest (**5023**) of which was a dark grey, gleyed sandy clay silt containing organic material (**Figure 3**). To the south, a similar feature [**5010**] was uncovered running on a similar alignment. The feature has a minimum length of 10 m, the true extents lie beyond the edges of the evaluation trench, a uniform width of 2 m and is uniformly 0.40 m deep. this feature was cut by the ditch of a later possibly twelfth century enclosure (**Figure 3**).

5.4 Ditched Enclosure and Associated Features

- 5.4.1 The southern most “pond” [**5010**] (**Trench 5**) was cut by the remains of a silted up ditched enclosure [**5004/5008**] (**Figure 3**), consisting of two shallow ditches. Ditch [**5004**] was 1.10 m wide and 0.25 m deep and ran on a northwest – south east alignment. To the north, Ditch [**5008**] ran at right angles to [**5004**] and was 1.30m wide and 0.30m deep. Filled with similar fills, the single fill (**5007**) from ditch [**5008**] produced a single sherd of St Neots Ware pottery, which has a production

date ranging from the ninth to twelfth century. Neither ditch conformed to the present or historically mapped field boundaries.

- 5.4.2 A rectangular pit, 2.05 m x 1.80 m and 0.80 m in depth, was uncovered some 2 m to the north of ditch [5007]. This possible quarry pit was filled with a series of water lain fills (5005,5019,5020 and 5021) one of which (5021) was a dark brown grey, gleyed sandy clay silt containing a single sherd of St Neot's Ware (Figure 2). The pit also contained a single, much abraded sherd of pottery possibly belonging to the Roman period.
- 5.4.3 Within the front or western part of the Site, a clay lined circular pit [2006] was excavated in trench 2. The fill of the pit (2005) contained 7 sherds of Ely Ware, dating to the thirteenth or fourteenth century. Finds analysis indicates that the sherds may all belong to one vessel. Within the trench located to the west of the pit, two inter-cutting parallel north - south aligned ditches [2025] [2026] filled with dark grey gleyed sandy clays were excavated (Figure 2).

5.5 Channels/Ponds ?

- 5.5.1 Trench 3, located in the central area of the Site, contained a series of pits and channels or ditches of unknown date or function. Due to the lack of retrievable information with regard to the nature of the features Kasia Gdaniec requested that an additional evaluation trench (trench 6) was to be excavated in an attempt to ascertain the spatial extents of the features. Within the new trench the features were present but observed to be on a different alignment. The eastern limit of the features was defined by a 2m wide north south aligned ditch [4015/6012], observed in trenches 4 and 6, containing artefacts dating to the late post-medieval period (Figure 3). These enigmatic features were cut into the underlying natural gravels and ranged in width from 3 m to 1 m. In Trench 3, six of these channels [3012] [3023] [3026] [3008] [3006] [3004] (Figure 3) were uncovered. Aligned east – west the features are adjacent and parallel to each other. Filled with dark grey and dark greenish brown, homogeneous gleyed clay silts with few inclusions these features were separated from each other by 0.10m - 0.30m wide deposits of natural gravel (Plates 2 and 3, Figure 5). The fills (3013) (3014) of one of these features [3012] contained pottery ranging in date from the Romano-British period to the post-medieval. To the east (Trench 6) a similar series of parallel channels were revealed aligned north – south [6009] [6016] [6014] [6018] [6020] (Plate 6, Figure 5). Of similar size, these features contained almost identical gleyed clay silt fills to the features in Trench 3. It is possible, but not proven, that the rounded end of 3027 (found in trench 3) was revealed in Trench 6 (6004) cutting into the side of channel [6006], however no relationship for the ends of the other channels observed in Trench 3 was recorded. The features found in trench 6 were photographed and recorded but, following instruction from CPAC not sampled.

5.6 Undated Features and Deposits

- 5.6.1 A number of undated features were uncovered during the evaluation. These included four north – south aligned ditches found in trench 4 [4003] [4006] and trench 5 [5025] [5026], four pits found in trench 3 [3011] [3017] and trench 5 [5012] [5028]. One of the pits [5012] cut into an earlier quarry pit (5006) and

another [3017] cut into channel or ditch (3012) (Figures 2, 3). The evaluation also uncovered several undated post holes [5014] [2008] [3025].

5.7 Modern Yard Surfaces, Well and Garden Feature

- 5.7.1 Across the Site all the evaluation trenches exhibited the same final sequence of deposits in section. The uppermost deposits were defined as a series of modern surfaces and associated levelling layers, the latter comprised of a number of compact clayey gravel surfaces, layers of ash and modern burnt material and levelling layers containing demolition rubble. The demolition rubble contained numerous red and yellow brick fragments, some marked “LBC” and “Central Whittlesey” as well as large fragments of concrete and tarmac. These deposits appear to represent the levelling, setting down and repair of yard surfaces for the farm which formerly occupied the Site.
- 5.7.2 In the southwest corner of the Site (**Trench 2**) an uncapped and poorly filled brick lined well was uncovered. The well was circular in plan and was constructed of shaped light yellow stock bricks. The bricks, dating to the late nineteenth century, indicate that this is either a relining of an existing well, or most probably the construction of a new well to replace an older one located elsewhere on the Site. The well has been crudely back filled with large fragments of concrete. Although photographed and drawn this feature was not excavated.
- 5.7.3 In trench 1 the evaluation revealed a circular brick built structure set into the ground below the existing lawn. The structure, 0.40 m deep, was constructed of a single line of red frogged bricks that had been set out header to header. The bricks were not bonded together. This feature, most probably a modern sunken garden, has truncated and removed any archaeological remains that may have existed in this part of the Site (**Figure2**).
- 5.7.4 A number of undated narrow field drains aligned north – south were also revealed during the evaluation (**Figure 3**).

5.8 Modern Topsoil

- 5.8.1 The topsoil consisting of light grey brown coloured, fine sandy silt, was observed in all of the evaluation trenches. The soil, between 0.10m and 0.20m thick (including a thin layer of grass turf), sealed the various yard surfaces and covered and filled the upper part of the well. The topsoil, in places, contained large quantities of modern demolition rubble consisting of brick, concrete and tarmac fragments.

5.9 Finds

- 5.9.1 Finds were recovered in small quantities from four of the six trenches excavated (Trenches 2, 3, 4 and 5). These have been quantified by material type within each context, and the results are presented in **Table 1**. The assemblage includes material of prehistoric, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval date.

Table 1: All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

CBM = ceramic building material

| Context | Animal Bone | CBM | Worked Flint | RB Pottery | Med Pottery | P-med pottery |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 2005 | | | | | 7/141 | |
| 2020 | | 2/30 | | | | |
| 3013 | | 4/185 | | | 1/3 | |
| 3014 | | | | 1/5 | | 1/24 |
| 4014 | | 2/40 | | | | |
| 5003 | 5/69 | | | | | |
| 5005 | | | | 8/54 | 1/3 | |
| 5007 | 2/48 | | | | 1/6 | |
| 5016 | | | | | 1/5 | |
| 5021 | | | | | 1/11 | |
| 5023 | | | 1/8 | | | |
| TOTAL | 7/117 | 8/255 | 1/8 | 9/59 | 12/169 | 1/24 |

- 5.9.2 The pottery provides the primary dating evidence for the site, but this is a very small assemblage, some of which is in relatively poor, abraded condition. Romano-British sherds, in shelly and sandy coarseware fabrics, were identified from two contexts (**3013** and **5005**), in both instances occurring residually with later material.
- 5.9.3 Eleven sherds from six contexts are of medieval date; fabric types represented include St Neot's type ware (NEOT), Medieval Ely type ware (MEL), and Brill fine glazed ware (BRIL). The St Neot's type ware, which has a potential date range of mid 9th to mid 12th century, was the only dating evidence recovered from contexts **5007** and **5021**. The Ely and Brill wares are later in date. Seven sherds of Ely ware from context **2005** probably derive from a single glazed jug of 13th or 14th century date, and other sherds from other contexts (**3013**, **5005** and **5016**) are likely to be of similar date.
- 5.9.4 Other finds retrieved from the Site comprise a small amount of animal bone (horse, cattle), medieval/post-medieval tile and brick fragments, and a single piece of prehistoric worked flint.

5.10 Environmental

- 5.10.1 A total of five bulk samples were taken and processed following instruction from CAPAC. Four bulk samples were taken from the lowest fills of the 'channel' features within Trench 1 (3012), Trench 2 (2024) and Trench 5 (5006, 5024). In addition a pit with possible cess material was sampled from Trench 2 (2005). Sub-samples from the 'channels' were processed for waterlogged remains, while all the samples were processed for the recovery and assessment of mineralised, charred plant remains and charcoals.
- 5.10.2 Bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; and the results are presented in Table 2. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997).

Table 2. Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

| Feature type /no | Context | Sample | size litres | Flot | | | | | | | | Residue | |
|----------------------|---------|--------|-------------|-------------------|------|-------|-------|--|---------------|-----------------|-------|-----------------|----------|
| | | | | flot ml | size | Grain | Chaff | Notes | seeds charred | Charcoal >4/2mm | Other | Charcoal >5.6mm | analysis |
| Trench 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| “Fishpond” 3012 | 3014 | 1 | 9 | 20 ^{n/a} | | B | - | 3-4 f-t wheat 1x barley 1x <i>Anthemis</i> | C | - | - | - | |
| Trench 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pit 2006 | 2005 | 2 | 9 | 0.5 ⁰ | | C | - | 1x cereal | - | 0/0.1ml | - | - | |
| Ditch/fish-pond 2024 | 2022 | 5 | 9 | 30 ^{n/a} | | - | - | 1x <i>Anthemis</i> | C | 0.2/1ml | - | - | |
| Trench 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pond/Pit 5006 | 5021 | 3 | 9 | 30 ^{80%} | | C | - | 1x f-t wheat | - | 0.2/0.2ml | - | - | |
| Pond/Channel 5024 | 5023 | 4 | 9 | 40 ^{n/a} | | C | - | 1x cereal | - | 0.4/0.4ml | - | - | |

KEY: A** = exceptional, A* = 30+ items, A = ≥10 items, B = 9 - 5 items, C = < 5 items, (h) = hazelnuts, smb = small mammal bones; Moll-t = terrestrial molluscs Moll-f = freshwater molluscs; Analysis: C = charcoal, P = plant, M = molluscs, C14 = radiocarbon suggestions

NOTE: ¹flot is total, but flot in superscript = % of rooty material. ²Unburnt seed is in lower case to distinguish it from charred remains

- 5.10.3 The flots were generally large, and with few roots and modern seeds that may be indicative of stratigraphic movement, reworking or the degree of contamination by later intrusive elements. There was little charred material which was frequently poorly preserved.
- 5.10.4 There was very little charred plant remains although all of the samples produced some indication of charred cereals, which where identifiable were of free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum sl*), with some barley (*Hordeum vulgare sl*), and/or seeds of stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*).
- 5.10.5 Both free-threshing wheat and stinking mayweed are in keeping with the medieval date of the features, only becoming commonplace upon British archaeological sites in the Saxon and medieval period (Greig 1992). Such charred remains are indicative of background scatters relating to refuse and midden waste from settlement fires, and in this respect the features may be peripheral to settlement, although such material may be transported to fields in midden material used for manuring practices.
- 5.10.6 Charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples and is recorded in **Table 2**. There was very little charcoal in any of the samples, and little was diagnostic, with most being less than 2mm in size.
- 5.10.7 Four sub-samples of 1 litre were taken from bulk samples from the ‘channels’ and were processed for the recovery of waterlogged remains. Laboratory flotation was undertaken with flots retained on a 0.25mm mesh and residues on a 0.5mm mesh. Residues and flots were stored in sealed containers with Industrial Methylated Spirits (IMS). The larger fraction (>5.6mm) was sorted, weighed and discarded. The flots were visually inspected under a x10 to x40 stereo-binocular microscope to determine if waterlogged material occurred. Where waterlogged material was present, preliminary identifications of dominant taxa, were conducted. Three of the samples contained quite high amounts of waterlogged material, while that from Trench 3 Feature 3012, contained no waterlogged seeds, and high numbers of

modern roots and seeds, e.g. geranium (*Geranium* sp.), birch (*Betula*). The remains recovered are listed below:

Trench 2: Feature 2024, Context (2022), Sample <5>

| Species of wetlands | Species of scrub | grassland, arable. | wasteland, |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|------------|
| water dropwort (<i>Oenanthe</i> sp.) | hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) | knotgrass (<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>) | |
| sedge (<i>Carex</i> sp.) | elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>) | plantain (<i>Plantago</i> sp.) | |
| Other | bramble (<i>Rubus</i> sp.) | petty spurge (<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>) | |
| worm cocoons | | | |

Trench 3: Feature 3012, Context (3014), Sample <1>

| Species of wetlands | Species of scrub | herbaceous grassland, wasteland species |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| pond-weed (<i>Potamogeton</i> sp.) | some twig wood, fragment of leaf (serrated edge) | common nettle (<i>Urtica dioica</i>) fat-hen (<i>Chenopodium album</i>) |
| Other | bramble (<i>Rubus</i> sp.) hawthorn/sloe thorn elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>) | corn-cockle (<i>Agrostemma githago</i>) knotgrass (<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>) cf. Artemisia (<i>Artemisia</i> sp.) |
| worm cocoons | | woundwort (<i>Stachys</i> sp.) creeping cinquefoil (cf. <i>Potentilla reptans</i>) Apiaceae |

Trench 5: Feature 5024, Context 5023, Sample <4>

| Species of wetlands | Species of herbaceous grassland, wasteland species | |
|---|--|---|
| water-flea ephippium (<i>Daphne</i> sp.) | buttercup (<i>Ranunculus repens</i>) nettle (<i>Urtica dioica</i>) orache (<i>Atriplex</i> sp.) | scarlet pimpernel (<i>Anagallis</i> sp.) knotgrass (<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>) black bindweed (<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>) |
| Species of Scrub | fat-hen (<i>Chenopodium album</i>) red-goosefoot (<i>C. rubrum</i>) | petty spurge (<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>) sainfoin capsule (<i>Onobrychis viciifolia</i>) |
| Rosaceae thorn | stitchwort (<i>Cerastium</i> sp.) docks (<i>Rumex</i> sp.) | bramble (<i>Rubus</i> sp.) stinking mayweed (<i>Anthemis cotula</i>) |

5.10.8 The waterlogged material showed some evidence for standing water and wet conditions associated with periods of standing water. However, such evidence was slight compared with that for species of disturbed soils and scrub, including some that are indicative of arable fields or at least proximity to arable fields.

5.10.9 The range of species suggests this evidence relates, as may be expected, to the vegetation within the features after their abandonment and during their infilling. The evidence does not directly shed light on whether they were used as fish ponds. Given, that waterlogged material is present, but that there is little material relating to standing water and pond vegetation it is possible that the features, if indeed they are fish-ponds, dried out or were cleaned out after their abandonment. Alternatively it may be that the features just penetrated the position of the water-table during the medieval period and that standing water was only present within the bottom of these features for limited periods.

6 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

- 6.1.1 The evaluation of the Site has recorded three distinct areas of archaeological interest.
- 6.1.2 The east of the Site, is characterised by a quarry pit [5006], and the silted up remnants of an early medieval enclosure [5004/5008], and two large pond like features [5024] [5010] dating to the later medieval period. The extent of this area of medieval activity to the west is unknown, however no features of similar attributes were observed in trenches 4 and 6. It is possible that the eastern limit of these features extends beyond the Site boundary and that they may form part of the pond like features associated with the stream further to the east.
- 6.1.3 A 2 m wide ditch [4015 /6012] aligned north–south across the Site (Trenches 3 and 3) appears to have formed an eastern boundary to the linear features recorded in the centre of the Site (**Figure 3**). To the west of the ditch [4015/6012] the Site was dominated by two distinct blocks of a series of post-medieval channels or ditches aligned north - south and east – west. The channels ran adjacent to and parallel with one another and range in width between 1.00 m to 3.00 m. None of these features extended east beyond the line of the ditch [4015/6012] and none were observed in Trench 4 located to the south.
- 6.1.4 The function of these features remains unknown. The features are known not to be fish ponds and therefore possible agricultural or industrial uses must be considered. Agriculturally watercress or asparagus beds were considered however the channels are too deep for the former and too wide for the latter. An extension of the orchards located to the south was also considered but trenches of this nature would not be used. The industrial processes considered were some form of cleaning, bleaching or tanning of materials. Features bearing a remarkable resemblance to those discovered on Site were discovered at Merton Priory, better known as Merton Abbey, London. The features at Merton were ascribed to Late Post-Medieval Calico washing. Due to the nature of the geological deposits exposed on the site and the lack of a clay lining these features are very unlikely to be related to a water based activity or industry. The environmental assessment shows no evidence for fish pond activity.
- 6.1.5 Trench 2 of the evaluation produced evidence of occupation in the form of a clay lined circular pit [2006] containing 7 sherds of thirteenth to fourteenth century pottery probably originating from one vessel. The trench also contained a pair of inter-cutting parallel ditches [2026] [2025] undated but containing fills similar in nature to those filling the channels in trenches 3 and 6.
- 6.1.7 Across the Site all of the evaluation trenches recorded a series of modern gravel surfaces and building rubble levelling layers, marking the latest event on Site. These deposits appear to represent the levelling, setting down and repair of yard surfaces for the farm which formerly occupied the Site (**Figure 1**).

- 6.1.8 In the southwest corner of the Site (**Trench 2**) an uncapped partially back filled brick lined well was uncovered. The well dates to the late nineteenth century.
- 6.1.9 In the northwest corner of the Site (**Trench 1**) a large circular brick built structure set into the ground was recorded. This feature, almost certainly a modern sunken garden, has truncated and removed any archaeological remains in this part of the Site.
- 6.1.20 All of the features and archaeological horizons were located within 0.50 m of the present day ground surface.
- 6.1.21 Further cartographic and documentary research shows that the western extent of the Site has been built upon from the late 18th century. Evidence of past buildings is recorded in the evaluation as demolition layers of brick rubble and gravel surfaces, demonstrating redevelopment of the Site in past centuries. Two water features appear on the cartographic sources prior to 1887 with a large pond in the centre of the Site and to the east a channel, annotated as water filled. The latter feature correlates with the large north south aligned ditch (**4015/6012**) recorded in the evaluation. The historic mapping does not show the ‘channels’.
- 6.1.22 Cartographic and documentary research has shown that the history of Offord D’arcy is a complex story with many changes in ownership over the past centuries. The Site has been part of the Thornhill Estate since 1809 and remains in their ownership today.
- 6.1.23 Documentary research can find no references for any industry or industrial processes within the Site. If these features were related to a fishery this important commodity would have been mentioned within the estate papers and would certainly have appeared on the tax rolls.
- 6.1.24 The conclusion is that these ‘channel’ features must have performed some mundane function that did not merit mention in the historical record or annotation on maps. It is highly probable that they are some form of horticultural practice. Agriculture has been the dominant industry in the area since records began.
- 6.1.25 A final possible function that has been considered is that the ‘channels’ may have been small gravel pits for the repair of the former turnpike road. Although not usually so regimented an extraction site located within an estate where money could be made would be quite closely monitored. Similar pits of nineteenth century date but for the purpose of extracting brickearth were recorded during excavations in Saxon Southampton (City of Southampton Site reference SOU 43, Martin 1992).
- 6.1.26 This report concludes that no further intervention is required on the Site. The front or west part of the Site is covered with post-medieval and later building debris, the centre of the Site contains ‘channels’ dating to the post-medieval which are almost certainly related to agriculture. The rear or east margin of the Site contains enclosures dated to the twelfth century, as the date and function of these features are known further investigation is unwarranted.

7 THE ARCHIVE

- 7.1.1 The archive for all stages of the evaluation project will be prepared in accordance with recommendations in *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and in accordance with CAPCA's own requirements for archive preparation, storage and conservation. The archive, including the artefacts (by prior agreement with the landowner), will be deposited with either the County Archaeological Store of Cambridgeshire Archaeology Section who were contacted prior to the start of work. Deposition will take place within six months of the completion of the report and confirmed in writing to the County Archaeology Section.
- 7.1.2 The resulting archive will be microfiched to the standards accepted by the National Monuments Record (NMR). Two bound copies and one unbound copy will be deposited with CAPCA, A hard copy and a digital copy will be presented to the CHER.
- 7.1.3 Details of the evaluation will be entered into the online 'Oasis' database maintained by the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).
- 7.1.4 While all artefacts, excepting those covered by the Treasure Act, remain the property of the landowner, every effort will be made to reach a formal agreement with the landowner for the deposition of finds in the County Archaeological Store or CUMAA. If this should prove impossible, a full copy of the archive will be housed with the County Archaeological Store or CUMAA.
- 7.1.5 Should Wessex Archaeology be commissioned to undertake further phases and/or stages of evaluation at this site, a single integrated archive will be generated for eventual deposition with the County Archaeological Store or CUMAA.

8 BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Brown, N., and Glazebrook, J. (2000) *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2 .Research Agenda and Strategy*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8
- Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice, (2006) *Land Adjacent to 79 High Street, Offord D'Arcy Brief for Archaeological Evaluation*
- Glazebrook, J., (1997) *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 1 Resource Assessment*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 3
- Greig J., 1991 The British Isles, in W. van Zeist, K. Wasylikowa, K-E. Behre (eds) *Progress in Old World Palaeoethnobotany*, Rotterdam, 229-334
- Gurney, D., (2003) *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14
- Institute of Field Archaeologists, (2001) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*
- Ordnance Survey, 2006 Landplan
- Martin, A. D., 1992 *Excavations at Hamwic: Volume , Council British Archaeology Research Report 84*
- Stace, C., 1997. *New flora of the British Isles*. 2nd Edition. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
- Weitzel, I. (ed). (2004) *The Offords Revisited*
- Wessex Archaeology, 2006a, *Land adjacent to 79 High Street Offord D'Arcy, Cambridgeshire, project Design for an Archaeological Evaluation* (Ref 63400.01)
- Wessex Archaeology, 2006b, *Land adjacent to 79 High Street Offord D'Arcy, Cambridgeshire, Interim Archaeological Evaluation Report* (Ref 63400.03)
- Williams, A., and Martin, G. H., (Eds.), (2003), *Domesday Book a Complete Translation* London

Appendix 1: Trench Summary tables

(+) Indicates deposits features not fully excavated

Trench 1 Orientation: North – South Size: (L/W/D) 16.m x 1.80m x 0.90m

| Context No | Interpretative/processual keyword | Type | Description | Height aOD (+/- 50mm) |
|------------|---|---------|---|--|
| 1001 | Topsoil. Cultivation. Use | Deposit | Mid grey, loose, fine sandy silt, occasional small fragments red brick, sub rounded flint pebbles up to 30mm | Within garden feature-13.46m Outside garden feature -13.85m |
| 1002 | Levelling. Construction. Use | Deposit | Light grey loose fine sandy silt , frequent small fragments reds brick, moderate small sub rounded flint pebbles, occasional small lens of orange yellow sandy gravel | 13.30m |
| 1003 | Surface/Levelling. Construction. Use | Deposit | Mid orange yellow, compact coarse sandy clay gravel , frequent small sub rounded –sub angular flint pebbles, occasional small fragments red brick | 13.20m |
| 1004 | Levelling. Construction. Use | Deposit | Dark grey gravel rich silt, gravel =small sub rounded-sub angular flint pebbles. Occasional medium fragments red brick , charcoal | 13.10m |
| 1005 | Surface/Levelling Construction. Use | Deposit | Light grey, coarse sandy gravel, gravel=small sub rounded –sub rounded – sub angular flint pebbles | 13.00m |
| 1006 | Natural Geology | Deposit | Mid orange yellow , coarse gravel gravel=medium sub angular flint pebbles | 12.90m (+) |
| 1007 | Levelling/Construction. Use | Deposit | White red, loose, white compact lime mortar mixed with red and yellow bricks unfrogged and modern LBC bricks | 13.25m |
| 1008 | Wall Circular sunken garden feature. Construction. Use | Wall | Red frogged bricks. No bonding material lain on bed Blue grey, clay frequent gravel modern wood. | Top-13.85m Base-13.40m |
| 1009 | Fill of Construction trench for wall [1008] | Deposit | Mid grey loose, fine sandy silt, occasional sub rounded pebbles Yellow brown, silty sand. | 13.55m |
| 1010 | Foundation Trench for wall of garden feature. Construction .Use | Cut | Linear curved cut for wall [1009]. Vertical sides. Flat base Mixed yellow and brown, sand with patches of blue grey clay. Filled with (1009) | Top-13.55m Base-13.35m |

Trench 2

Orientation: Northeast – Southwest

Size: (L/W/D) 25m x 1.80m x 0.90m

| Context No | Interpretative/procesual keywords | Type | Description | Height aOD (+/- 50mm) |
|------------|---|-----------|--|-----------------------------------|
| 2001 | Topsoil. Cultivation .Use | Deposit | Light grey, loose, fine sandy silt, occasional small fragments red and yellow brick, frequent sub rounded flint pebbles up to 30mm, frequent fragments concrete | 13.69m |
| 2002 | Post hole modern fence line. Construction. Use. | Cut | Circular, concave base. Filled with (2003). | Top-12.80m Base-12.60m |
| 2003 | Secondary Fill of Post hole [2002]. Disuse | Deposit | Mid grey loose silts, rubble rich concrete red brick fragments. | 12.80m |
| 2004 | Surface. Construction. Use | Deposit | Mid grey yellow, fine sandy silty gravel Frequent small to medium well rounded –sub rounded flint pebbles, accessional large sub rounded –well rounded pebbles. No inclusions Uppermost Fill of [2003]. | 13.39m |
| 2005 | Secondary Fill of pit [2006]. Disuse | Deposit | Mid grey brown with mid green patches. Coarse sandy gravel rich silt, gravel=frequent small (up to 10mm) sub rounded-well rounded flint pebbles, occasional medium (up to 30mm) sub rounded pebbles occasional flecks of charcoal throughout. | 12.85m |
| 2006 | Clay lined Pit. Construction. Use | Cut | Circular, concave base, even slopping sides almost 45 °Loose, black sill. Frequent fragments of burnt flint at base of deposit. Filled with (2005) (2025) | Top-12.85m Base-12.45m |
| 2007 | Fill of Post hole (2008) , Disuse | Deposit | Dark grey, clayey silt, frequent small –medium sub rounded flint pebbles, occasional small fragments red brick, charcoal white lime mortar | 12.80m |
| 2008 | Post hole. Construction .Use | Cut | Circular cut, concave base 45° sides, filled with (2007) | Top- 12.80m Base-12.65m |
| 2009 | Demolition/ levelling | Deposit | Mid grey silt mixed with frequent small fragments of light grey corrugated asbestos sheet and burnt material including iron | 13.35m |
| 2010 | Brick built Well | Structure | Circular in plan, light yellow bricks brick white yellow hard mortar | Top-13.30m Base- 12.70m (+) |
| 2011 | Fill of modern field drain [2030]. | Deposit | Mid grey, loose fragments of pink field drain in silt matrix | 13.38m |
| 2012 | Construction cut for well | Cut | Circular cut, vertical sides. Filled with (2010) (2013) | Top-13.30m |

| | | | | |
|------|---|---------|---|--------------------------------|
| | .Construction | | | Base-12.70m (+) |
| 2013 | Back fill of brick lined well [2012] | Deposit | Loose large, up to 0.20m fragments of concrete | 13.30m |
| 2014 | Yard surface. Construction. Use | Deposit | Mid greyish yellow, compact sandy silty gravel, frequent small – medium well-rounded- - sub rounded flint pebbles, occasional large sub rounded –well-rounded pebbles | 13.59m |
| 2015 | Makeup levelling Construction Use | Deposit | Red and white, loose rubble layer, hard white fine sandy lime mortar fragments of red unfrosted bricks | 13,39m |
| 2016 | Makeup levelling Construction Use | Deposit | Mid brown orange, fine sandy silt gravel, gravel=small well rounded flint pebbles | 13.29m |
| 2017 | Occupation / levelling Construction .Use | Deposit | Mid greyish with frequent green mottling throughout | 13.19m |
| 2018 | Tertiary fill of Ditch [2026] | Deposit | Dark grey almost black, gleyed silty clay, moderate small sub angular flint pebbles | 13.09m |
| 2019 | Tertiary Fill of Ditch [2024] | Deposit | Light grey, coarse loose sand, occasional small sub angular flint pebbles | 13.09m |
| 2020 | Secondary Fill of Ditch [2024] | Deposit | Dark grey almost black, gleyed clayey gravel, frequent sub angular- sub rounded flint pebbles | 12.98m |
| 2021 | Secondary Fill of Ditch [2024] | Deposit | Mid orange brown, compact fine sandy gravel. Frequent sub angular up to 20mm | 13.00m |
| 2022 | Primary Fill of Ditch [2024] | Deposit | Dark greenish grey, coarse sandy gravel , frequent sub angular flint pebbles up to 20mm | |
| 2023 | Natural Geology | Deposit | Dark orange brown, compact coarse sandy gravel = small up to 30mm sub rounded-sub angular flint pebbles | East-13.38m West-13.00m (+) |
| 2024 | Linear Ditch / Channel. Construction .Use | Cut | Linear feature, 0.90m wide 0,30m deep, base concave sides' west gradual east-almost vertical. Filled with (2022) (2021) (2020) (2019) | Top-13.09m Base-12.79m |
| 2025 | Lining of Circular Pit [2006] Construction .Use | Deposit | Mid light grey with mid brownish green mottling, fine sandy clay, no inclusions | 12.85m |
| 2026 | Linear Ditch / Channel. Construction .Use | Cut | Linear feature north-south, base concave only eastern side observed gradual slope. Filled with (2027) (2028) (2018) | Top-13.09m Base-12.79m |
| 2027 | Secondary Fill of Ditch [2026]. Use/ Disuse | Deposit | Dark grey almost black gleyed clayey gravel, frequent small –medium sub angular flint pebbles | 12.98m |
| 2028 | Primary Fill of Ditch [2026]. Use/ Disuse | Deposit | Dark- mid grey green, coarse sandy gravel rich silt frequent small sub angular-sub rounded flint pebbles | 12.93m |
| 2029 | Levelling. Construction .Use | Deposit | Dark grey brown, loose clay silt, frequent sub rounded small –medium flint pebbles, frequent small fragments red brick, roofing slate, coal and drainage pipe | 13.40m |
| 2030 | Linear cut for modern field drain | Cut | Linear north –south, 0.60m wide. 0.30m deep. Sides' gradual .Concave base. Filled with (2011) | Top-13.38m Base-13.18m |

Trench 3

Orientation: North - South

Size: (L/W/D) 25m x 1.80m x 1.20 m

| Context No | Interpretative/processual keyword | Type | Description | Height aOD |
|------------|---|---------|--|----------------------------------|
| 3001 | Topsoil. Cultivation .Use | Deposit | Mid grey brown, fine sandy silt clay, occasional small fragments red brick, sub rounded flint pebbles up to 30mm | 13.94m |
| 3002 | Levelling. Construction | Deposit | Mixed building rubble, and gravel, frequent fragments red , yellow bricks white mortar | 13.80m |
| 3003 | Geological Natural | Deposit | Mid yellow brown coarse sandy gravels. | 13.00m (+) |
| 3004 | Pit/terminus of Channel/Ditch. Construction. Use. | Cut | Rectangular in plan rounded corners. 1.10m wide Filled with (3005 (not excavated) | 13.04mm (+) |
| 3005 | Fill of [3004]. Use/Disuse | Deposit | Dark brown. silty clay | 13.04m |
| 3006 | Channel / Ditch/ Pond. Construction. Use | Cut | Linear, east – west, 2.50m wide. Filled with (3007) (not excavated) | 13.04m |
| 3007 | Fill of [3006]. Use/Disuse | Deposit | Dark brown. silty clay | 13.04m |
| 3008 | Channel / Ditch / Pond. Construction. Use d. | Cut | Linear, east - west, 1.10wide. Filled with (3009 (not excavated) | 13.07m |
| 3009 | Fill of [3008]. Use/Disuse | Deposit | Dark brown. silty clay | 13.07m |
| 3010 | Pit. Construction. Use | Cut | Circular in plan (not excavated). .070m wide. Filled with (3011) | 13.04 |
| 3012 | Channel / Ditch / Pond. Construction. Use d. | Cut | Linear, east – west, 2m wide, base concave, sides 45. Filled with (3013) (3014)° | Top-13.29m Base-12.79m |
| 3011 | Fill of [3010]. Use/Disuse] | Deposit | Dark brown. silty clay | 13.04m |
| 3013 | Upper fill of [3012) | Deposit | Dark grey brown silty clay | 13.29m |
| 3014 | Lower fill of [3012], Use/Disuse | Deposit | Dark grey almost black, well sorted homogenous, gleyed deposit a fine sandy malleable clayey silt, very occasional small sub angular flint pebbles | 13.00m |
| 3015 | Fill of [3012]. Use/Disuse | Deposit | Dark-mid grey almost black clayey silt, gleyed deposit | 13.20m |
| 3016 | Fill of [3017]. Use/Disuse | Deposit | Mid grey brown green brown mottles clayey silt occasional sub rounded –well rounded pebbles | 13.50m |
| 3017 | Pit. Construction. Use | Cut | Circular in plan. northern edge vertical, 1m wide. Filled with (3016) | Top-13.50m Base-12.50m (+) |

| | | | | |
|-------------|---|---------|--|--------|
| 3018 | Layer. Use/Disuse | Deposit | Mid grey brown. silty clay | 13.58m |
| 3019 | Surface. Construction. Use | Deposit | Mid grey loose clayey silt, frequent small sub rounded flint pebbles, occasional small fragments red frogged brick, light yellow brick | 13.40m |
| 3020 | Surface. Construction. Use | Deposit | Mid grey green fine sandy clay silt, moderate small sub rounded pebbles, red brick fragments | 13.49m |
| 3021 | Surface. Construction. Use | Deposit | Mid grey, loose clayey silt, frequent small well rounded flint pebbles | 13.59m |
| 3022 | Fill of [3023], Use/Disuse | Deposit | Dark – mid grey brown grey with white flecks. silty clay | 13.05m |
| 3023 | Channel/ Ditch/Pond. Construction. Use. | Cut | Linear East- west, 3m wide, not excavated. Filled with (3022) | 13.05m |
| 3024 | Fill of Post hole [2025]. Use/Disuse | Deposit | Light yellow grey clay and gravel, frequent fragments red and yellow bricks, charcoal, coal, large fragment of decayed wood at centre Post | 13.04m |
| 3025 | Post hole. Construction. Use | Cut | Circular in plan, 1m diameter, base concave, not excavated Filled with (2024) | 13.04m |
| 3026 | Fill of [3027]. Use/Disuse | Deposit | Light- mid grey brown with greenish brown mottles, well sorted homogenous, clayey silt, frequent small sub rounded well rounded flint pebbles | 13.48m |
| 3027 | Channel/ Ditch/Pond. Construction. Use | Cut | Linear, east-west, 2m wide, (not excavated). Filled with (3026) | 13.48m |
| 3028 | Fill of [3029]. Use/Disuse | Deposit | Dark grey almost black, well sorted homogenous, gleyed deposit a fine sandy malleable clayey silt, very occasional small sub angular flint pebbles | 13.30m |
| 3029 | Channel/ Ditch/Pond. Construction. Use | Cut | Linear, east-west 1.30m wide, (not excavated). Filled with (3028) | 13.30m |

Trench 4

Orientation: East – west

Size: (L/W/D) 25m x 1.80m x 0.90m

| Context No | Interpretative/processual keyword | Type | Description | Height aOD (+/- 50mm) |
|------------|--|---------|---|-----------------------------|
| 4001 | Topsoil. Cultivation .Use | Deposit | Mid grey, loose, fine sandy silt, occasional small fragments red brick, sub rounded flint pebbles up to 30mm | East-13.71m- West-13.96m |
| 4002 | Fill of [4003] | Deposit | Light yellow brown, fine sandy silt, occasional small sub angular flint pebbles | 13.71m |
| 4003 | Ditch / gully Construction | Cut | Linear, north –south .Filled with (4002) | Top-13.71m Base-13.51m |
| 4004 | Geological Natural | Deposit | Mid yellow, fine sandy silty clay. Occasional small medium sub rounded flint pebbles | 13.65m |
| 4005 | Geological Natural | Deposit | Mid orange brown, sandy pebbles. | 13.76 |
| 4006 | Fill of [4007] | Deposit | Light yellow brown, fine sandy silt, occasional small sub angular flint pebbles | 13.45m |
| 4007 | Drainage / Boundary ditch/Gully. Construction. Use | Cut | North – south linear feature, concave base, sides slope less than 45° angle. Filled with (4006) | Top-13.45m Base-13.25 |
| 4008 | Levelling layer/ Construction | Deposit | Mid grey, loose, fine sandy silt, frequent red brick fragments through out, occasional tarmac fragments, frequent small sub rounded well rounded flint pebbles. | 13.65m |
| 4009 | Geological Natural | Deposit | Mid orange brown, compact fine sandy gravel, fine 5mm-10mm sub angular flint pebbles | 13.40m |
| 4010 | Geological Natural | Deposit | Dark orange, medium sub angular flint pebbles in coarse sandy silt | 13.36m |
| 4011 | Geological Natural | Deposit | Mid orange coarse sand, occasional small sub angular flint pebbles | 13.40m |
| 4012 | Geological Natural | Deposit | Dark orange coarse sand, frequent small sub angular flint pebbles | 13.35m |
| 4013 | Geological Natural | Deposit | Light grey coarse sandy gravel, frequent small sub angular flint pebbles | 13.16m (+) |
| 4014 | Fill of [4015]. Disuse | Deposit | Dark greenish brown clayey silt, occasional small –medium sub angular sub rounded flint pebbles, brick | 13.65m (+) |
| 4015 | Drainage / Boundary ditch. Construction. Use | Cut | Linear north south, 2m wide extends northwards into Trench 6.Not fully excavated. Filled with (4015) | 13.35m |
| 4016 | Surface. Construction | Deposit | Mid grey fine sandy clay silt, frequent small- medium sub rounded well rounded pebbles | 13.55m |
| 4017 | Surface. Construction | Deposit | Light yellowish orange frequent small sub angular pebbles | 13.45m |

Trench 5

Orientation: North – South

Size: (L/W/D) 30m x 1.80m x 1.60m

| Context No | Interpretative/processual keyword | Type | Description | Height aOD (+/- 50mm) |
|------------|------------------------------------|---------|--|----------------------------------|
| 5001 | Topsoil. Cultivation .Use | Deposit | Mid grey, loose, fine sandy silt, occasional small fragments red brick, sub rounded flint pebbles up to 30mm | 14.30m |
| 5002 | Natural Geology | Deposit | Mid yellow grey fine sandy silty clay, occasional small sub rounded sub angular flint pebbles | 13.45m |
| 5003 | Fill of [5004]. Use/Disuse | Deposit | Mid grey with greenish brown mottles, fine sandy clay silt, occasional small sub rounded flint pebbles. | 13.45m |
| 5004 | Enclosure Ditch. Construction | Cut | Linear feature, width 1.10m, sides 45°, concave base. Filled with (5003). | Top- 13.45m Base-13.20m |
| 5005 | Upper fill of [5006]. Use/Disuse | Deposit | Mid grey brown, fine sandy clay silt. Occasional medium sub rounded –well rounded flint pebbles through out, occasional pottery fragments. | 13.43m |
| 5006 | Pit. Construction. Use | Cut | Rectangular rounded corners, vertical sides, flat base. Filled with (5005) (5019)(5020) (5021) | Top- 13.45m Base-12.70m |
| 5007 | Fill of [5008]. Use/Disuse | Deposit | Mid-light grey with yellow green brown mottles fine sandy clay silt, occasional small sub rounded flint pebbles | 13.50m |
| 5008 | Enclosure Ditch. Construction. Use | Cut | .Linear east west base concave sides 45 °, 1.30m wide. Filled with (5009) | Top- 13.50m Base-13.20m |
| 5009 | Fill of [5010]. Use/Disuse | Deposit | .Mid grey brown light green brown mottles fine sandy clay silt, moderate small sub angular flint pebbles, occasional small fragments chalk | 13.51m |
| 5010 | Pond/Channel Construction. Use | Cut | Linear north south base concave, side (only west found) gradual 1.40m wide. Filled with (5009) | Top-13.51m Base-13.10m |
| 5011 | Fill of Pit [5112]. Use/Disuse | Deposit | .Mid grey greenish brown mottles clay silt, frequent small sub rounded –sub angular flint pebbles | 13.45m |
| 5012 | Pit. Construction. Use | Cut | Circular, sides' vertical, base not reached, not fully excavated. Filled with (5111)). | Top-13.43m Base-12.60m (+) |
| 5013 | Fill of pit [5014]. Use/Disuse | Deposit | Mid grey clay silt, occasional small sub rounded well rounded flint pebbles, occasional brick fragments, charcoal flecks | |
| 5014 | Post hole. Construction./ | Cut | Circular in plan, tapered sides, concave base. Filled with (5013) | Top-13.55m |

| | | | | |
|--------------|--|---------|--|---------------------------|
| | Use | | | Base-13.40m |
| 50015 | Fill of Ditch [5026]. Use/Disuse | Deposit | Dark grey fine sandy clay silt, moderate small sub rounded pebbles occasional red brick fragments | 13.55m |
| 5016 | Fill of Channel/ Ditch/Pond [5024]. Use/Disuse | Deposit | Mid greyish brown fine sandy silt, very occasional small sub rounded flint pebbles, a very well mixed homogenous deposit | 13.43m |
| 5017 | Natural Geology | Deposit | Mid brown clayey gravel, frequent 70% small sub rounded flint pebbles. 30% well rounded flint pebbles | 13.50m |
| 5018 | Levelling. Construction | Deposit | Loose red brick and yellow brick fragments mortar mixed builders rubble | 13.80m |
| 5019 | Fill of Pit (5006). Use/Disuse | Deposit | Light yellow grey green clay silt, occasional small sub rounded flint pebbles occasional flecks charcoal | 13.20m |
| 5020 | Fill of (5006). Use/Disuse | Deposit | Dark brownish grey fine sandy clay silt frequent small –medium sub angular flint pebbles | 13.10m |
| 5021 | Fill of (5006). Use/Disuse | Deposit | Dark grey almost black soft very clayey silt, occasional small sub rounded well rounded flint pebbles, charcoal flecks | 12.90m |
| 5022 | Fill of Ditch (5025). Use/Disuse) | Deposit | Mid greyish yellow mid green mottles silty clay, occasional small sub angular flint pebbles and patches of brown clay | Top-13.43m |
| 5023 | Fill of Channel/Ditch/Pond (5024). Use/Disuse | Deposit | Dark grey almost black gleyed soft sandy silty clay, very occasional small sub angular flint pebbles occasional organic material | 13.80m |
| 5024 | Channel/ Ditch/Pond. Construction. Use | Cut | Linear north south, side convex almost vertical, base flat (only eastern seen). Filled with (5016) (5023) | 13.43m |
| 5025 | Ditch. Construction. Use | Cut | Linear north –south sides vertical, base flat. Filled with (5022) | Top-13.43m Base-12.80m |
| 5026 | Ditch. Construction. Use | Cut | Linear northwest-southeast, 0.40m wide, sides 45°, base concave,>Filled with ((5015) | Top-13.55m Base-13.35m |
| 5027 | Fill of [5028]. Use/Disuse | Deposit | Mid grey brown clay silt< occasional sub rounded well rounded small flint pebbles | 13.43m |
| 5028 | Pit. Construction. Use | Cut | Circular, not excavated. Filled with (5027) | Top-13.43m |

Trench 6

Orientation: Northwest – Southeast

Size: (L/W/D) 18.50m x 1.80m x 0.85m

| Context No | Interpretative/processual keyword | Type | Description | Height aOD (+/- 50mm) |
|------------|--|---------|---|-----------------------|
| 6001 | Topsoil. Cultivation .Use | Deposit | Mid grey brown, loose, silty clay, occasional small fragments red brick, sub rounded flint pebbles up to 30mm | 13.79m |
| 6002 | Levelling/ Construction Use | Deposit | Mixed coarse gravel builders sand and building rubble | 13,69m |
| 6003 | Natural Geology | Deposit | Mid brown , coarse sandy gravel | 13.09m |
| 6004 | Natural Geology | Deposit | Mid yellow coarse sandy gravel | |
| 6005 | Pond Channel/ Ditch. Construction | Cut | Linear, north –south 1.60 wide not excavated. Filled with (6004) | 13.27m |
| 6006 | Fill of [6004]. Use/Disuse | Deposit | Dark brown, silty clay | 13.27m |
| 6007 | Pond Channel/ Ditch terminus. Construction | Cut | Linear, north –south 2.20m wide, not excavated. Filled with (6006) | 13.27m |
| 6008 | Fill of [6006]. Use/Disuse | Deposit | Dark brown, silty clay | 13.27m |
| 6009 | Pond Channel/ Ditch. Construction | Cut | Linear, north –south, 1.10 m wide, not excavated. Filled with (6010) | 13.27m |
| 6010 | Fill of [6010]. Use/Disuse | Deposit | Dark brown, silty clay | 13.27m |
| 6011 | Ditch. Construction | Cut | Linear, north –south 2mwide not excavate. Filled with (6011) | 13.27m |
| 6012 | Fill of [6011]. Use/Disuse | Deposit | Dark brown, silty clay | 13.27m |
| 6013 | Fill of [6014].Use/ Disuse | Deposit | Mid grey brown, sandy clay silt. | 13.27m |
| 6014 | Pond / Channel / Ditch Construction. Use | Cut | Linear, north –south, 0.30 m wide not excavated. Filled with (6014) | 13.27m |
| 6015 | Fill of [6016]. Use/ Disuse | Deposit | Dark brown, silty clay | 13.27m |
| 6016 | Pond / Channel / Ditch Construction. Use | Cut | Linear, north –south, 0.30 m wide not excavated. Filled with (6014) | 13.27m |
| 6017 | Fill of [6018]. Use/ Disuse | Deposit | Dark brown, silty clay | 13.27m |
| 6018 | Pond / Channel / Ditch Construction. Use | Cut | Linear, north –south, 1.00 m wide not excavated. Filled with (60147 | 13.27m |
| 6019 | Natural Geology | Deposit | Mid yellow grey sandy silty clay , occasional small sub rounded flint pebbles | 13.50m |

Appendix II - Waterlogged Material retrieved from samples

Trench 2: Feature 2024, Context (2022), Sample <5>

water dropwort (*Oenanthe* sp.),
plantain (*Plantago* sp.)
knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*)
hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)
purple spurge (*Euphorbia peplis*)
sedge (*Carex* sp.)
elder (*Sambucus nigra*)
bramble (*Rubus* sp.)
worm cocoons

Trench 3: Feature 3012, Context (3014), Sample <1>

fragment of leaf (serrated edge),
some twig wood,
cf. *Artemisia* (*Artemisia* sp.)
bramble (*Rubus* sp.),
pond-weed (*Potamogeton* sp.),
hawthorn/sloe thorn,
woundwort (*Stachys* sp.),
common nettle (*Urtica dioica*),
creeping cinquefoil (cf. *Potentilla reptans*).
knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*).
corncockle (*Agrostemma githago*)
fat-hen (*Chenopodium album*)
Apiaceae
elder (*Sambucus nigra*)

Trench 5: Feature 5024, Context 5023, Sample <4>

buttercup (*Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus*),

fat-hen (*Chenopodium album*)

orache (*Atriplex* sp.)

stitchwort (*Cerastium* sp.)

knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*)

black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*)

common nettle (*Urtica dioica*)

water-flea Ehippium (*Daphne* sp.)

scarlet pimpernel (*Anagallis* sp.)

red-goosefoot (*Chenopodium rubrum*).

purple spurge (*Euphorbia peplis*)

sainfoin capsule (*Onobrychis viciifolia*)

docks (*Rumex* sp.)

bramble (*Rubus* sp.)

stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*)

Rosaceae thorn