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**LAND ADJACENT TO 1 STATION ROAD,
OFFORD CLUNY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE PE19 5RU**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

CHER ECB 5516

Authors: Juan Palomeque (Fieldwork and report)	
NGR: TL 2189 6716	Report No: 5659
District: Huntingdon	Site Code: ECB 5516
Approved: Claire Halpin MCIfA	Project No: P7748
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Project details			
Project name	Land adjacent to 1 Station Road, Offord Cluny, Cambridgeshire PE19 5RU		
<p>In September 2018 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to 1 Station Road, Offord Cluny, Cambridgeshire PE19 5RU (NGR TL 2189 6716; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken to provide for the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of three barn-style new dwellings and associated works (Hunts DC Approval Ref. 18/00184/FUL), based on the advice of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team.</p> <p>Features were present in each trench with the majority present in Trench 1 (nine) to the rear of the site. The features were largely discrete features (a post hole and pits). A ditch and two possible ditch terminals were present in Trench 1. The features contained little or no finds, particularly those in Trench 1. Pit F1020 (Trench 2) contained 19th – mid 20th century pottery and Pit F1024 (Trench 3) contained contemporary CBM.</p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	September 2018		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work	TBC
P. number	P7748	Site code	ECB 5516
Type of project	Archaeological evaluation		
Site status	-		
Current land use			
Planned development	Residential		
Main features (+dates)	Post hole, Pits, ditch, ?ditch terminals		
Significant finds (+dates)	-		
	Cambridgeshire	Huntingdon	Offord Cluny
HER/ SMR for area	Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER)		
Post code (if known)	PE19 5RU		
Area of site	1200m2		
NGR	TL 2189 6716		
Height AOD (min/max)	c.13.60m AOD		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	Cambridgeshire County Council		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Archaeological Solutions Ltd		
Funded by	AWJ Usher & Sons Ltd		
Full title	Land adjacent to 1 Station Road, Offord Cluny, Cambridgeshire PE19 5RU. An Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation		
Authors	Palomeque, J.		
Report no.	5659		
Date (of report)	September 2018; revised October 2018		

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SUMMARY

In September 2018 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to 1 Station Road, Offord Cluny, Cambridgeshire PE19 5RU (NGR TL 2189 6716; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken to provide for the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of three barn-style new dwellings and associated works (Hunts DC Approval Ref. 18/00184/FUL), based on the advice of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team.

Features were present in each trench with the majority present in Trench 1 (nine) to the rear of the site. The features were largely discrete features (a post hole and pits). A ditch and two possible ditch terminals were present in Trench 1. The features contained little or no finds, particularly those in Trench 1. Pit F1020 (Trench 2) contained 19th – mid 20th century pottery and Pit F1024 (Trench 3) contained contemporary CBM.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In September 2018 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to 1 Station Road, Offord Cluny, Cambridgeshire PE19 5RU (NGR TL 2189 6716; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken to provide for the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of three barn-style new dwellings and associated works (Hunts DC Approval Ref. 18/00184/FUL), based on the advice of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team.

1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (HET, Gemma Stewart; dated 10th August 2018), and a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by AS (dated 22nd August 2018) and approved by CCC HET. It followed the procedures outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (2014). It also adhered to the relevant sections of *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The objectives of the evaluation were to determine the location, date, extent, character, condition significance and quality of any archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development.

Planning Policy Context

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The site lies on the western side of the High Street in the historic core of Offord Cluny, and to the north of Station Lane. It comprises an open plot set back to the rear of properties fronting the High Street, and extends to some 1200m².

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site lies at c.13.6m AOD on the flood plain of the River Great Ouse, whose course passes 230m to the west. The landscape to the north and south of the site is relatively flat, lying close to the river; while to the east the flood plain rises at a very gentle gradient.

3.2 The solid geology of the site is Oxford Clay overlain by superficial river terrace gravels associated with the River Great Ouse, and sealed by freely draining slightly acid loamy soils.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The site is located within an area of archaeological potential, with remains recorded on the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER). Palaeolithic flint implements, including a Levallois core have been recorded in gravels c.300m to the north and c.750m to the south respectively (CHER 02539 & CB14638). The local landscape appears to have been conducive to a range of activity in the early Bronze Age, notably including ditches c.50m to the east of the site on the opposite side of the High Street (CHER CB15038), and sparse Beaker pottery sherds c.250-400m to the south (CHER 02025, 02486 & 02540); while the cropmarks of ring ditches that likely represent barrows have been identified c.700m to the north and west (CHER 08158 & 08184). Iron Age and Roman activity appears slightly more removed from the assessment site, with a settlement and enclosures developing in the middle to late Iron Age c.800m to the north, and continuing into the Roman period with evidence for buildings and metal working (CHER 08185); while further sparse early-middle Iron Age pottery has been recorded c.800m to the north-west (CHER 02508, 02508A, 02508B & 09577). Further Roman ditches have been recorded 1km to the south-west (CHER CB15742), and Roman pottery sherds in a gravel pit c.350m to the south (CHER 02486A), possibly representing the exploitation of riverside resources.

4.2 The nucleus of Offord Cluny appears to have developed in the early medieval period, with excavations 50m to the east at 117 High Street revealing boundary ditches, and enclosure and evidence for gravel extraction potentially spanning the late Saxon, Saxo-Norman and medieval periods (CHER CB15038); while the current building of All Saints' Church was built c.100m to the west in the 13th century (CHER 02458). There is also more extensive evidence for the medieval development of Offord D'Arcy further to the south, including St. Peter's Church with elements of early-middle 12th century date (CHER CB14897), a moated site possible representing a small manor (CHER MCB19108), and occupation evidence on the eastern side of the High Street (CHER MCB19108, MCB17539 & MCB19558). Field on the western side of the River Great Ouse, to the west of both villages have also revealed soilmarks indicative of medieval ridge-and-furrow cultivation (CHER 11589).

4.3 The location of the site within the historic core of the village is evident through the known post-medieval components of Offord Cluny. The early 17th century manor house is located less than 100m to the south (CHER 02445), with the rectory and Manor Farm only slightly further south (CHER MCB25472 & 02446). The 19th century village school is also 50m to the north-west (CHER MCB25474), with the remains of further former building recorded to the north along the High Street (CHER MCB24112). A more extensive array of post-medieval buildings has been recorded further south along the High Street in Offord D'Arcy. In 1850 the Great Northern Railway opened, with its route passing 100m to the west of the site (CHER MCB20853); however its presence did not significantly change the spatial focus of Offord Cluny or Offord D'Arcy. Offord and Buckden Station was built to the west of the site on Station Road (CHER MCB22813), and a former goods shed once stood to the north-west (CHER MCB25473). On the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888, the assessment site appears to form the south part of a small field to the rear of properties that front the High Street and Station Road.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The evaluation provided for a sample of the area to be subject to development to be trial trenched. The brief required a 5% sample of the development area to be investigated by trenching. The trenches targeted the new build elements of the scheme. One trench of 15m x 1.8m and two trenches of 10m x 1.8m were excavated across the new house/garage/access footprints (Figs. 2 - 3).

5.2 The archaeological investigation comprised the inspection of the subsoil and natural deposits for archaeological features, the examination of spoil heaps and the recording of soil profiles. Encountered features and deposits were cleaned by hand and recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. The excavated spoil was checked for finds.

5.3 A one-metre square of topsoil and subsoil were bucket sampled and sorted by hand at each end of the trenches to characterise their artefact content. Soil from this sampling procedure was kept separate from the main spoil heaps. Site records were completed to reflect this exercise and an on-site record was made of the finds recovered. A metal detector was used to enhance finds recovery. The metal detector survey was conducted when the trenches were opened, and the detector was not set to discriminate against iron. The spoil tips were also surveyed. The finds observed during the sampling of the topsoil and subsoil, and the metal detecting survey were all of 19th and 20th century date.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below:

Trench 1 Figs. 2 - 3 & 4

Sample Section 1A 0.00 = 13.65m AOD		
0.00 – 0.22m	L1000	Topsoil. Friable, dark grey brown silty sand with moderate small to large sub-angular flints
0.22 – 0.67m	L1039	Made Ground. Firm, grey brown silty clay
0.67 – 0.74m	L1040	Made Ground. Firm, dark grey brown silty clay
0.74m +	L1002	Natural deposits. Firm, reddish brown clay

Sample Section 1B 0.00 = 13.09m AOD		
0.00 – 0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.34 – 0.65m	L1039	Made Ground. As above.
0.65m +	L1002	Natural deposits. As above.

Description: Trench 1 contained Post Hole F1004, Ditch F1006, ?Ditch Terminals F1010 and F1014, and Pits F1008, F1016, F1018, F1028 and F1030. None of the features contained finds

Post Hole F1004 was sub circular in plan (0.43 x 0.41 x 0.16m). It had steep – moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1005, was a firm dark grey brown grey silty clay with moderate gravel. It contained no finds. F1004 cut Ditch F1006.

Ditch F1006 was linear in plan (5.00+ x 1.01 x 0.44m), orientated NE / SW. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1007, was a firm mid grey brown grey silty clay. It contained no finds. F1006 was cut by Post Hole F1004, ?Ditch Terminal F1014 and Pit F1016 and cut Pit F1008.

Pit F1008 was ?sub circular in plan (0.41 x 0.32 x 0.25m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1009, was a firm mid grey brown grey silty clay with moderate gravel. It contained no finds. F1008 was cut by Ditch F1006.

?Ditch Terminal F1010 was linear in plan (0.50+ x 0.44 x 0.16m). It had gently sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1011, was a firm mid grey brown grey silty clay. It contained no finds.

?Ditch Terminal F1014 was sub circular in plan (0.80+ x 0.64 x 0.43m). It had moderate to gently sloping sides and a shallow concave base. Its fill, L1015, was a firm dark grey brown grey silty clay with moderate sub angular flint and gravel. It contained no finds. F1014 cut Ditch F1006.

Pit F1016 was sub circular in plan (0.60+ x 0.41 x 0.36m). It had steep to moderately sloping sides and a slightly concave base. Its fill, L1017, was a friable dark grey brown grey clayey silt with moderate sub angular flint and gravel. It contained no finds. F1016 Cut Ditch F1006.

Pit F1018 was seen in section only (? X 3.00+ x 0.22m). It had moderate to gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its basal fill, L1019, was a firm dark grey brown silty clay and sand with occasional small gravel. It contained no finds. Its secondary fill, L1037, was a friable light yellow brown silty clay with frequent CBM. Its upper fill, L1038, was a firm grey brown silty clay with CBM and plastic. It cut Made Ground L1001.

Pit F1028 was sub circular (1.00 x 0.77 x 0.31m). It had moderate to gently sloping sides and a shallow concave base. Its fill, L1029, was a firm mid reddish brown silty clay and sand with frequent CBM. F1028 cut Pit F1030.

Pit F1030 was linear in plan (0.95+ x 0.89 x 0.53m). It had steep to moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1031, was a firm brown silty clay. It contained no finds. F1030 was cut by Pit F1018.

Trench 2 Figs. 2 - 3 & 5

Sample Section 2A 0.00 = 13.17m AOD		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.20 – 0.27m	L1001	Made Ground. Friable, grey brown sandy silt with frequent CBM.
0.27 – 0.69m	L1033	Made Ground. Firm, light grey brown clayey silt with moderate gravel and chalk
0.69 – 0.82m	L1032	Made Ground. Firm, reddish brown clayey silt with frequent gravel. It contained 18 th – 19 th century pottery (1; 26g) and CBM (1280g).
0.82m +	L1002	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1

Sample Section 2B 0.00 = 13.15m AOD		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.20 – 0.24m	L1001	Made Ground. As above.
0.24 – 0.81m	L1034	Made Ground. Firm, dark grey brown clayey silt with moderate gravel
0.81 – 1.12m	L1021	Fill of Pit F1020
1.12m +	L1002	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1

Description: Trench 2 contained Pit F1020 and it contained 19th – mid 20th century pottery. Made Ground L1035 was recorded in section and was a firm, dark grey brown clayey silt. It was below Made Ground L1033 and overlay Made Ground L1032. It contained no finds.

Pit F1020 was sub circular in plan (2.20+ x 1.00+ x 0.88m). It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1021, was a firm mid grey brown silty clay with frequent small gravel. It contained 19th – 20th century pottery (4; 36g) and CBM (541g).

Trench 3 Figs. 2 - 3 & 6

Sample Section 3A 0.00 = 13.13m AOD		
0.00 – 0.06m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.06 – 0.68m	L1001	Made Ground. As above Tr.2
0.68m +	L1002	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1

Description: Trench 3 contained large intercutting Pits F1022, F1024 and F1026 which cut Made Ground L1001. In Trench 2 L1001 overlay L1033 which in turn overlay L1032, and the latter contained 18th – 19th century pottery and also CBM. The pits therefore date from the 18th – 19th century or later. Pit F1024 contained CBM. Pit F041 also contained CBM and cut the natural. A drain traversed the trench.

Pit F1022 was recorded in section (2.00+ x ? x 0.45m). It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1023, was a firm mid reddish brown silty clay. It contained no finds. It cut Pits F024 and F1026.

Pit F1024 was recorded in section (2.00+ x ? x 0.19m). It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1023, was a firm mid reddish brown silty clay. It contained CBM (416g). It was cut by Pits F022 and F1026.

Pit F1026 was recorded in section (1.70+ x ? x 0.41m). It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1027, was a firm dark grey brown silty clay with CBM. It was cut by Pit F1022 and cut Pit F1024.

Pit F1041 was sub circular in plan (0.42+ x 0.38 x 0.25m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1042, was a firm mid reddish brown silty clay with CBM.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors significantly inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 Uppermost was Topsoil L1000 a friable, dark grey brown silty sand with moderate small to large sub-angular flints (c.0.30m thick). L1000 overlay Made Ground L1001, a friable, grey brown sandy silt with CBM (c.0.50m thick).

8.2 At the base of the sequence were the natural deposits (L1002), a firm, reddish brown clay. L1002 was present 0.65 – 0.82m below the present day ground surface.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The recorded features are tabulated:

Trench	Context	Description	Spot Date
1	F1004	Post Hole	-
	F1006	Ditch	-
	F1008	Pit	-
	F1010	?Ditch Terminal	-
	F1014	?Ditch Terminal	-
	F1016	Pit	-
	F1018	Pit	-
	F1028	Pit	-
	F1030	Pit	-
2	F1020	Pit	19 th – mid 20th C
3	F1022	Pit	-
	F1024	Pit	CBM
	F1026	Pit	-
	F1041	Pit	-

9.2 Features were present in each trench with the majority present in Trench 1 (nine) to the rear of the site. The features were largely discrete features (a post hole and pits). A ditch and two possible ditch terminals were present in Trench 1.

9.3 The features contained little or no finds, particularly those in Trench 1. Pit F1020 (Trench 2) contained 19th – mid 20th century pottery and Pit F1024 (Trench 3) contained contemporary CBM. The fills of the ditches and ditch termini in Trench 1 (F1006, F1010 and F1014) contained low concentrations of carbonised cereal grains, notably free-threshing wheat. The features also contained concentrations of clinker (coal fire ash) consistent with the clearance and discard of 19th to 20th century domestic detritus.

10 CONCLUSION

10.1 The site is within the historic core of the village of Offord Cluny, and formerly comprised a small field that was immediately to the rear of buildings that fronted High Street and Station Road. Undated and 19th – 20th features were recorded, potentially including plot boundaries or drainage channels into which sparse quantities of domestic waster including clinker (coal fire ash) were deposited.

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at Cambridge County Archaeological Store. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. The archive will be deposited following the gaining of the transfer of title.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank AWJ Ushers & Sons Ltd for funding the works and for all their assistance (in particular Mr Mike Usher) and Simon Richardson of Gam Plan Associates for all his assistance.

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Web resources

www.old-maps.co.uk

Concordance of Finds

ECB5516 - P7748, Land Adj 1 Station Lane, Offord Cluny, Cambs

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date (Pot Only)	Pot Qty	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other Material	Other Qty	Other (g)
1020	1021		2	Fill of Pit	19th-mid 20th C	4	36	541				
1024	1025		3	Fill of Pit				416				
	1032		2	Made Ground	18th-19th C	1	26	1280				

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Pottery Report

Peter Thompson

The archaeological evaluation recovered 5 sherds weighing 62g from a pit and a made ground layer. Pit F1020 contained 4 early modern to modern sherds. Layer L1032 contained a sherd of post-medieval red earthenware glazed on both sides with occasional dots of iron staining which may be a little earlier and probably 18th century.

Methodology

The sherds were examined and recorded according to the Medieval Pottery Research Group Guidelines (Slowikowski et al 2001).

Key:

GRE: Glazed red earthenware late 16th+

TPW: Transfer Printed Ware late 18th+

PORC: Porcelain mid 18th+

YELL: Yellow ware late 18th+

Feature	Context	Quantity	Date	Comment
Pit 1020	1021	1x12g YELL 2x13g PORC 1x11g TPW	19 th -mid 20 th	
Layer	1032	1x26g GRE	18 th -19 th	

Table 1: Quantification of pottery by context

Bibliography

Slowikowski, A., Nenck, B. and Pearce, J. 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

The archaeological evaluation recovered a total of ten fragments (2237g) of early modern to modern CBM in a highly fragmented condition.

Made Ground Layer L1032 contained five fragments (1280g) of 18th-18th century soft red brick in a heavily-rolled condition; Pit F1024 four fragments (416g) of modern white earthen ware sewer pipe; and Pit F1020 a single fragment (541g) of mid 20th century Fletton brick, stamped (partially) by the London Brick Company.

The Environmental Samples

Dr John Summers

Introduction

During the archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to 1 Station Road, Offord Cluny, eight bulk soil samples for environmental archaeological assessment were taken and processed. Deposits L1021 (Pit F1020) and Layer L1032 were spot dated as 19th – mid 20th century, and 18th – 19th century, while the remainder were undated. This report presents the results from the assessment of the bulk sample light fractions, and discusses the significance and potential of any remains recovered.

Methods

Samples were processed at the Archaeological Solutions Ltd facilities in Bury St. Edmunds using standard flotation methods. The light fractions were washed onto a mesh of 500µm (microns), while the heavy fractions were sieved to 1mm. The dried light fractions were scanned under a low power stereomicroscope (x10-x30 magnification). Botanical and molluscan remains were identified and recorded using a semi-quantitative scale (X = present; XX = common; XXX = abundant). Reference literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006; Kerney and Cameron 1979; Kerney 1999) and a reference collection of modern seeds was consulted where necessary. Potential contaminants, such as modern roots, seeds and invertebrate fauna were also recorded in order to gain an insight into possible disturbance of the deposits.

Results

The assessment data from the bulk sample light fractions are presented in Table 2.

Deposits L1005, L1007, L1011 and L1015 contained carbonised cereal remains in relatively low concentrations. These included free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/ turgidum* type), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and oat (*Avena* sp.). The low density of remains is an indication that they originated as background scatters of carbonised material incorporated into deposits on the site. It is not possible to refine a period interpretation based on these remains, other than that free-threshing type wheat was a more common crop during the post-Roman period. An 18th – 19th century and 19th – mid 20th century dates, like those from L1021 and L1032 is possible.

Some of the deposits, such as L1015, L1017 and L1021 were rich in clinker, indicative of residues from coal fires. This is a clear indication of more modern deposits, as is the concentration of softwood charcoal in L1019.

Conclusions

The low densities of carbonised cereal grains and other macrofossils in the sampled deposits is an indication of cereal use in the vicinity, most likely in a domestic setting. There was no evidence for the processing of cereal crops. Without clear dating evidence, the assumption remains that the sampled deposits date to the post-medieval/ modern period.

References

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Kerney, M.P. and Cameron, R.A.D. 1979, *A Field Guide to Land Snails of Britain and North-West Europe*, Collins, London

Site code	Sample number	Context	Spot date	Volume taken (litres)	Volume processed (litres)	% processed	Cereals			Non-cereal taxa		Hazelnut shell	Charcoal		Molluscs		Contaminants				Other remains		
							Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Seeds	Notes		Charcoal >2mm	Notes	Molluscs	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects		Earthworm capsules	
ECB5516	1	1005	-	10	10	100%	X	-	FTW (X)	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	
ECB5516	2	1007	-	40	20	50%	XX	-	Hord (XX), FTW (XX)	X	Medium Fabaceae (X), <i>Chenopodium</i> sp. (X)	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	Wood (XX)	
ECB5516	4	1011	-	20	10	50%	X	-	FTW (X)	-	-	-	X	-	XX	<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Discus</i> <i>rotundatus</i> , <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	X	-	-	-	-	
ECB5516	5	1015	-	20	10	50%	X	-	Oat (X)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	XX	-	-	Bird bone (X), Clinker (XXX)	
ECB5516	6	1017	-	20	10	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	XX	-	-	Clinker (XXX)	
ECB5516	7	1019	-	10	10	100%	-	-	-	X	<i>Lapsana</i> <i>communis</i> (X)	-	XX	Soft wood	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-	-
ECB5516	8	1021	19th-mid 20th C	20	10	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	XX	-	-	Clinker (XXX)	
ECB5516	9	1032	18th-19th C	20	10	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-	-	

Table 2: Results from the assessment of bulk sample light fractions from Offord Cluny. Abbreviations: Hord = barley (*Hordeum* sp.); FTW = free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum/ turgidum*); Oat (*Avena* sp.); NFI = not formally identified (indeterminate cereal grain).

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OASIS ID: archaeol7-328525

Project details

Project name	Land Adjacent to 1 Station Road, Offord Cluny, Cambridgeshire, PE195RU (TT)
Short description of the project	In September 2018 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to 1 Station Road, Offord Cluny, Cambridgeshire PE19 5RU (NGR TL 2189 6716; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken to provide for the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of three barn-style new dwellings and associated works (Hunts DC Approval Ref. 18/00184/FUL), based on the advice of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team. Features were present in each trench with the majority present in Trench 1 (nine) to the rear of the site. The features were largely discrete features (a post hole and pits). A ditch and two possible ditch terminals were present in Trench 1. The features contained little or no finds, particularly those in Trench 1. Pit F1020 (Trench 2) contained 19th - mid 20th century pottery and Pit F1024 (Trench 3) contained contemporary CBM.
Project dates	Start: 17-09-2018 End: 30-09-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	P7748 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECB 5516 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	PITS AND DITCHES Modern
Significant Finds	NONE None
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 HUNTINGDONSHIRE OFFORD CLUNY Land Adjacent to 1 Station Road, Offord Cluny

Postcode PE195RU
 Study area 1200 Square metres
 Site coordinates TL 2189 6716 52.288634174548 -0.212724531376 52 17 19 N 000 12 45 W Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 13.6m Max: 13.6m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeological Solutions Ltd
 Project brief originator Cambridgeshire County Council County Archaeology Office
 Project design originator Jon Murray
 Project director/manager Jon Murray
 Project supervisor Archaeological Solutions
 Type of sponsor/funding body AWJ Usher and Sons Ltd
 Name of sponsor/funding body AWJ Usher & Sons Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Cambridgeshire Council Archaeological Store
 Physical Contents "Ceramics"
 Digital Archive recipient Cambridge County Archaeological Store
 Digital Contents "Ceramics"
 Digital Media available "Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Cambridge County Archaeological Store
 Paper Contents "Ceramics"
 Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Land adjacent to 1 Station Road, Offord Cluny, Cambridgeshire PE19 5RU. An Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Palomeque, J
 Other bibliographic details 5659
 Date 2018
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PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX (P7748)



1
Trench 1 looking north



2
Ditch 1006, Post Hole 1004 and Pit 1008 in Trench 1



3
?Ditch Terminal 1010 in Trench 1



4
?Ditch Terminal 1014 and Pit 1016 in Trench 1



5
Pit 1018 in Trench 1



6
Pits 1028 & 1030 in Trench 1



7
Trench 2 looking east



8
Pit 1020 in Trench 2



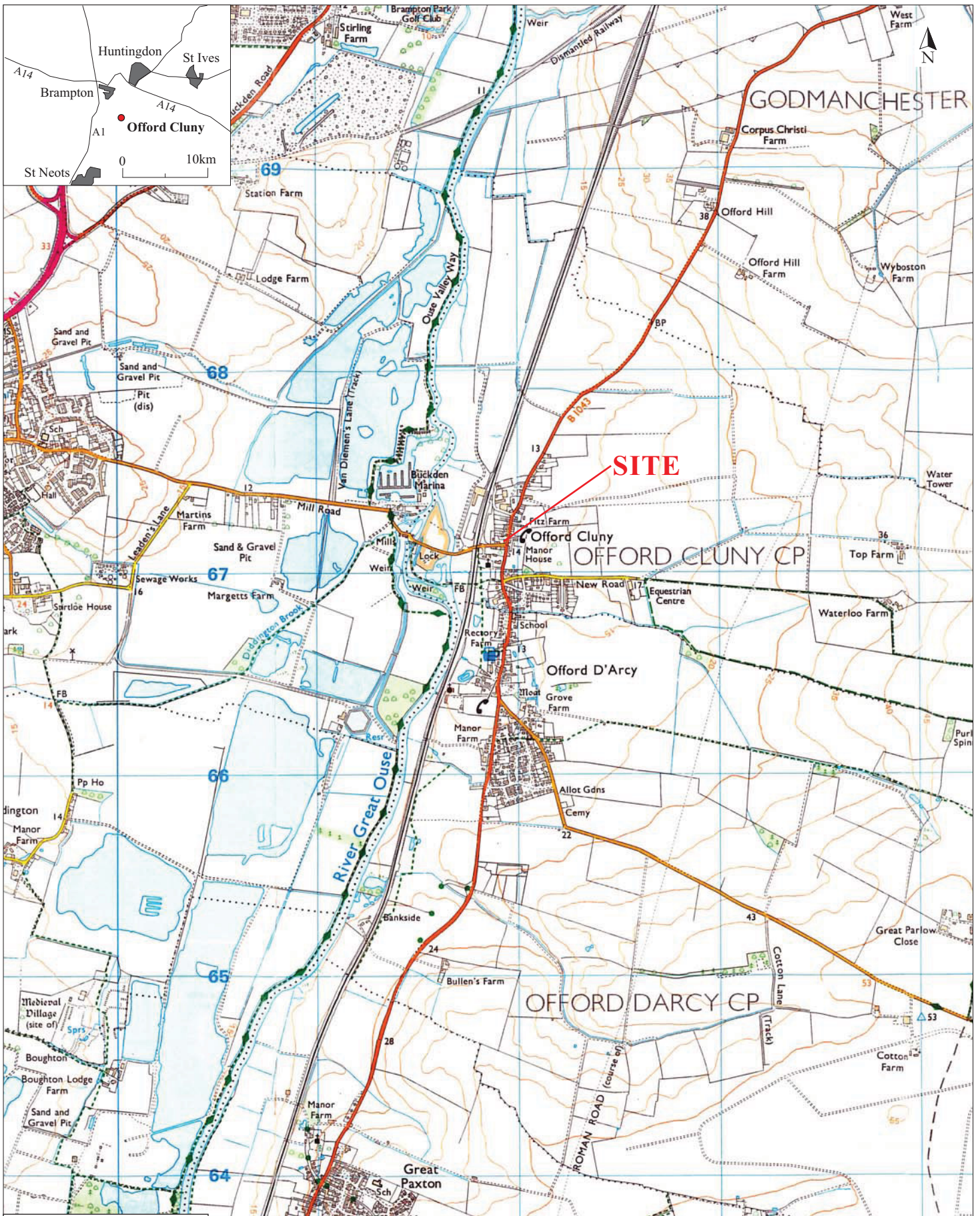
9
Trench 3 looking east



10
Pits 1022, 1024 & 1026 in Trench 3



11
Trench 3 with Pit 1041 in the foreground



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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 The Swan, Offord Cluny, St Neots, Cambridgeshire (P7748)



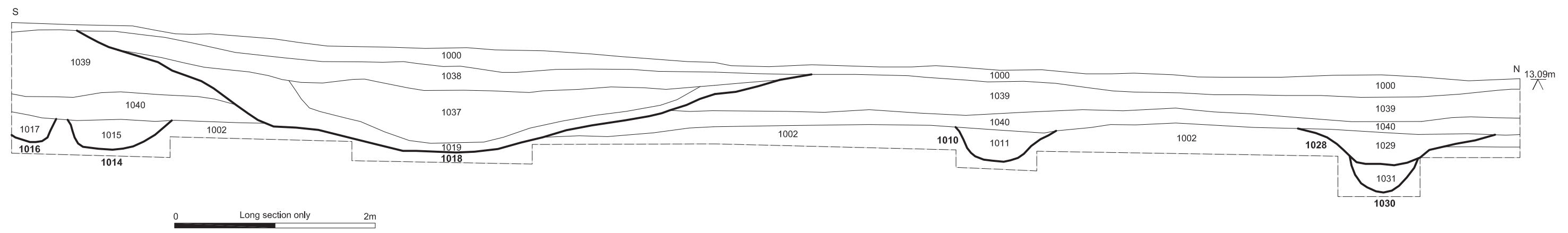
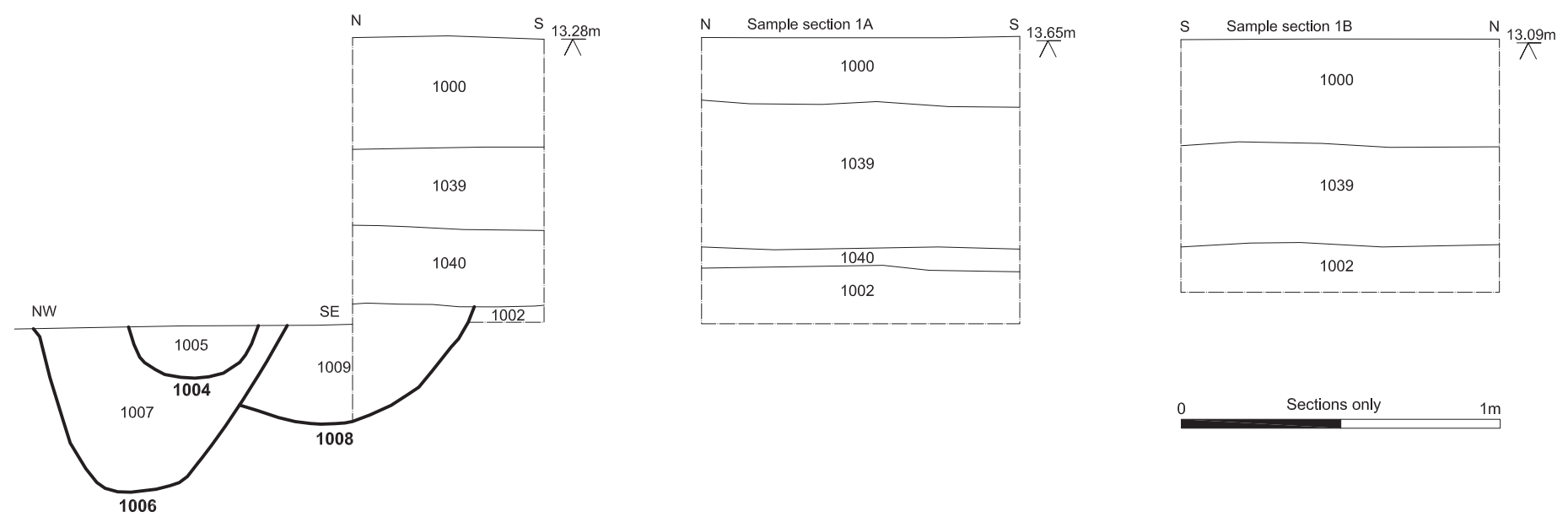
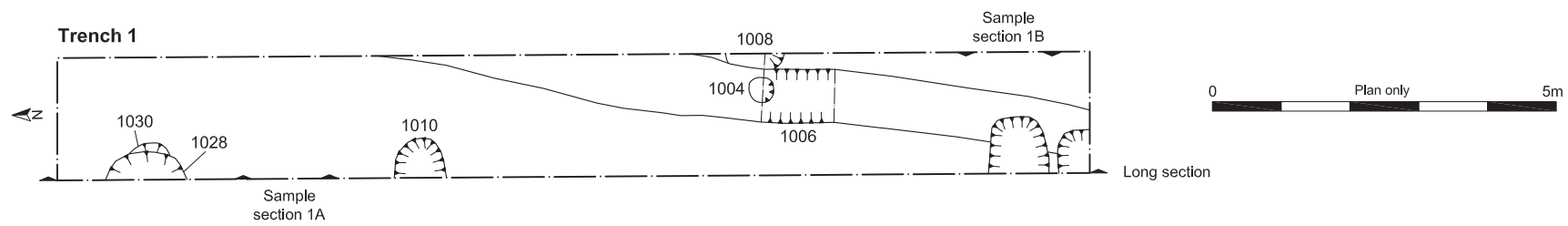
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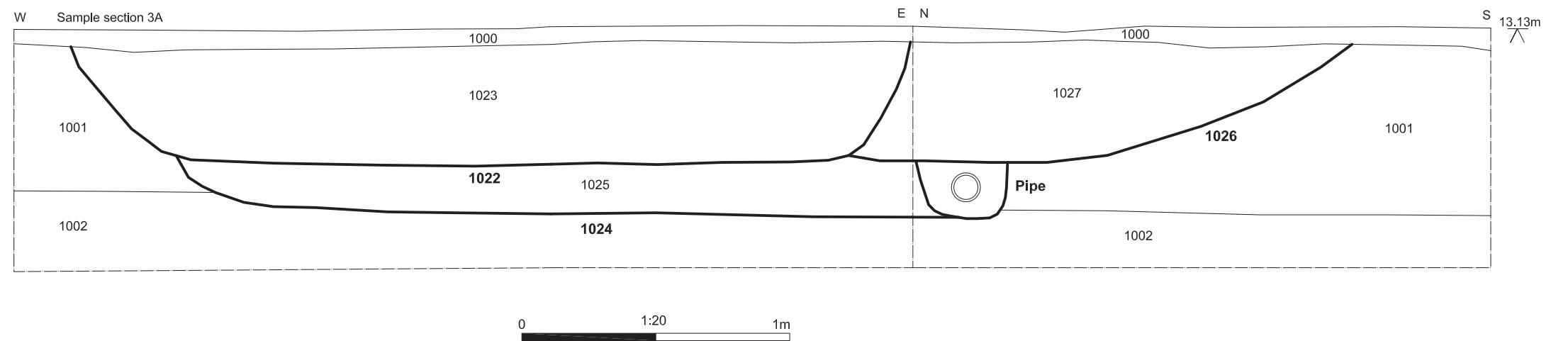
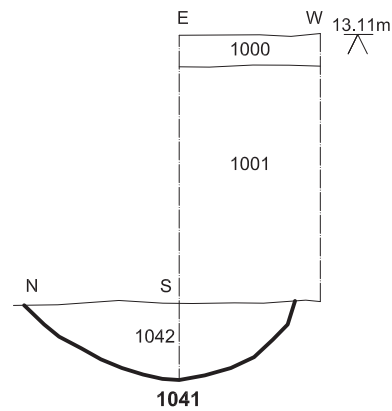
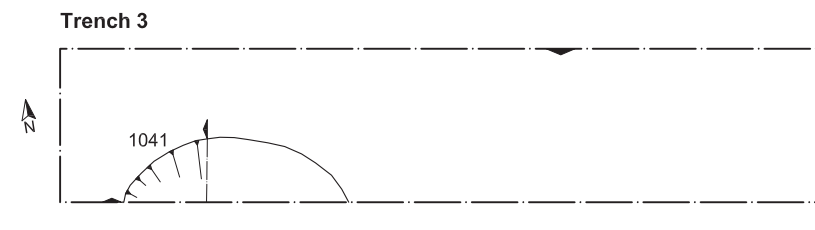
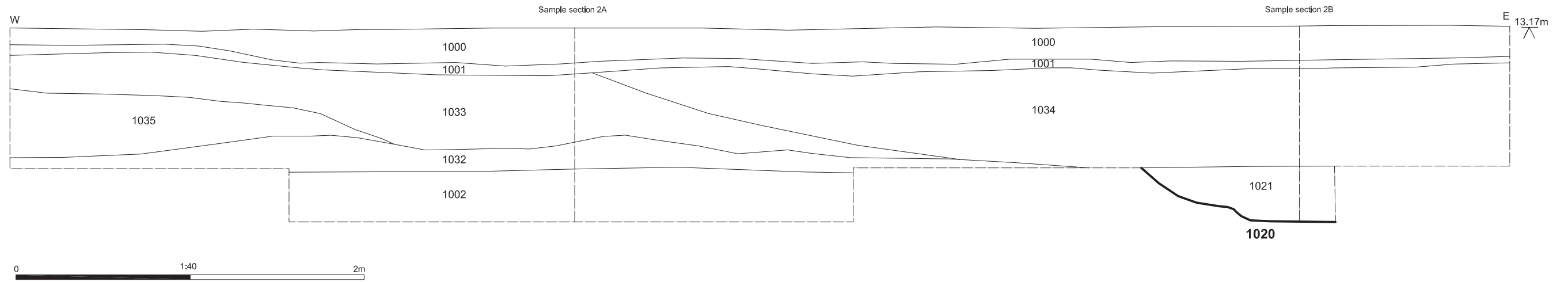
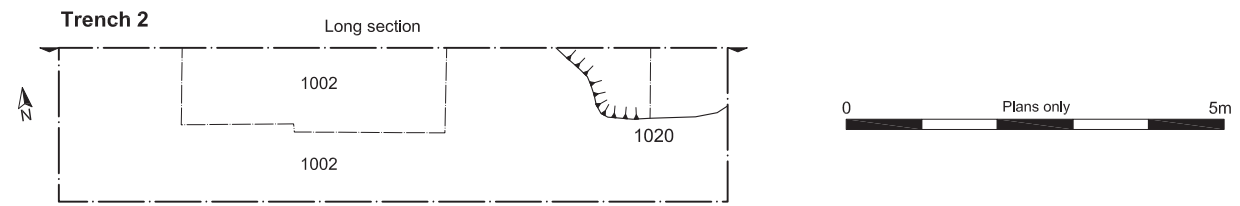
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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:750 at A4
 The Swan, Offord Cluny, St Neots, Cambridgeshire (P7748)



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Fig. 3 Trench location plan
Scale 1:400 at A4
The Swan, Offord Cluny, St Neots, Cambridgeshire (P7748)



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Fig. 4 Plan & sections, Trench 1
 Scale Plan 1:100, long section 1:40, short sections 1:20 at A3
 The Swan, Offord Cluny, St Neots, Cambridgeshire (P7748)



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Fig. 5 Plan & sections, Trenches 2 & 3

Scale Plan 1:100, long section 1:25, short sections 1:20 at A3

The Swan, Offord Cluny, St Neots, Cambridgeshire (P7748)