

Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION: LAND REAR OF 15 HIGH STREET OVER CAMBRIDGESHIRE TL 7055 3755

on behalf of Camstead Homes Ltd



J Richards BA PIFA

January 2008

ASC: 952/OHS/3

Letchworth House
Chesney Wold, Bleak Hall,
Milton Keynes MK6 1NE
Tel: 01908 608989 Fax: 01908 605700
Email: office@archaeological-services.co.uk
Website: www.archaeological-services.co.uk



Site Data

<i>ASC project code:</i>	OHS	<i>Project no:</i>	952
<i>Event No:</i>	ECB2851		
<i>County:</i>	Cambridgeshire		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Over		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	Over		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	TL 7055 3755		
<i>Present use:</i>	Residential and Gardens		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Residential		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	S/1114/06/F & S/1113/06/LB		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	South Cambridgeshire District Council		
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	10 th to 13 th December 2007		
<i>Client:</i>	Camstead Homes Ltd 1 St Mary's Court Main Street Hardwick Cambridge CB3 7QS		
<i>Contact name:</i>	Mr Phil Barnes		

Internal Quality Check

<i>Primary Author:</i>	J Richards BA PIFA	<i>Date:</i>	15 ^h January 2008
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CONTENTS

Summary	5
1. Introduction	5
2. Aims & Methods	7
3. Archaeological & Historical Background	8
4. Results.	10
5. Conclusions	22
6. Acknowledgements	23
7. Archive	23
8. References	24

Appendices:

1. English Heritage requirements for structural recording	25
2. Trench Summary Tables.....	28
3. List of Photographs.....	33
4. ASC OASIS Form	35

Figures:

1. General location	4
2. Site plan.....	6
3. Trench plans 1 – 5	11
4. Trench plans 6 – 9	12
5. Trench sections.....	13
6. Sections of features in Trenches 3 and 5	13
7. Elevations of boundary wall	19

Plates:

Cover: Overview of southern part of site

1. Sample section of Trench 1	14
2. Boundary ditch in Trench 1	14
3. Sample section of Trench 2 showing gravel layer and buried soil layer	14
4. Constraints in Trench 2 (repaired land drain).....	15

5. Sample section of Trench 3	15
6. Sample section of Trench 4	16
7. Sample section of Trench 5 showing modern pit	16
8. Sample section of Trench 6	16
9. Sample section of Trench 7	17
10. Sample section of Trench 8	17
11. Sample section of Trench 9	17
12. Wall from south showing concrete capping	20
13. Wall from north	20
14. Detail of wall capping.....	20
15. Detail of capping to modern section of wall.....	21
16. Detail of frost damage and repairs.....	21
17. Detail of drain in base of wall adjacent to 17 High Street.....	21

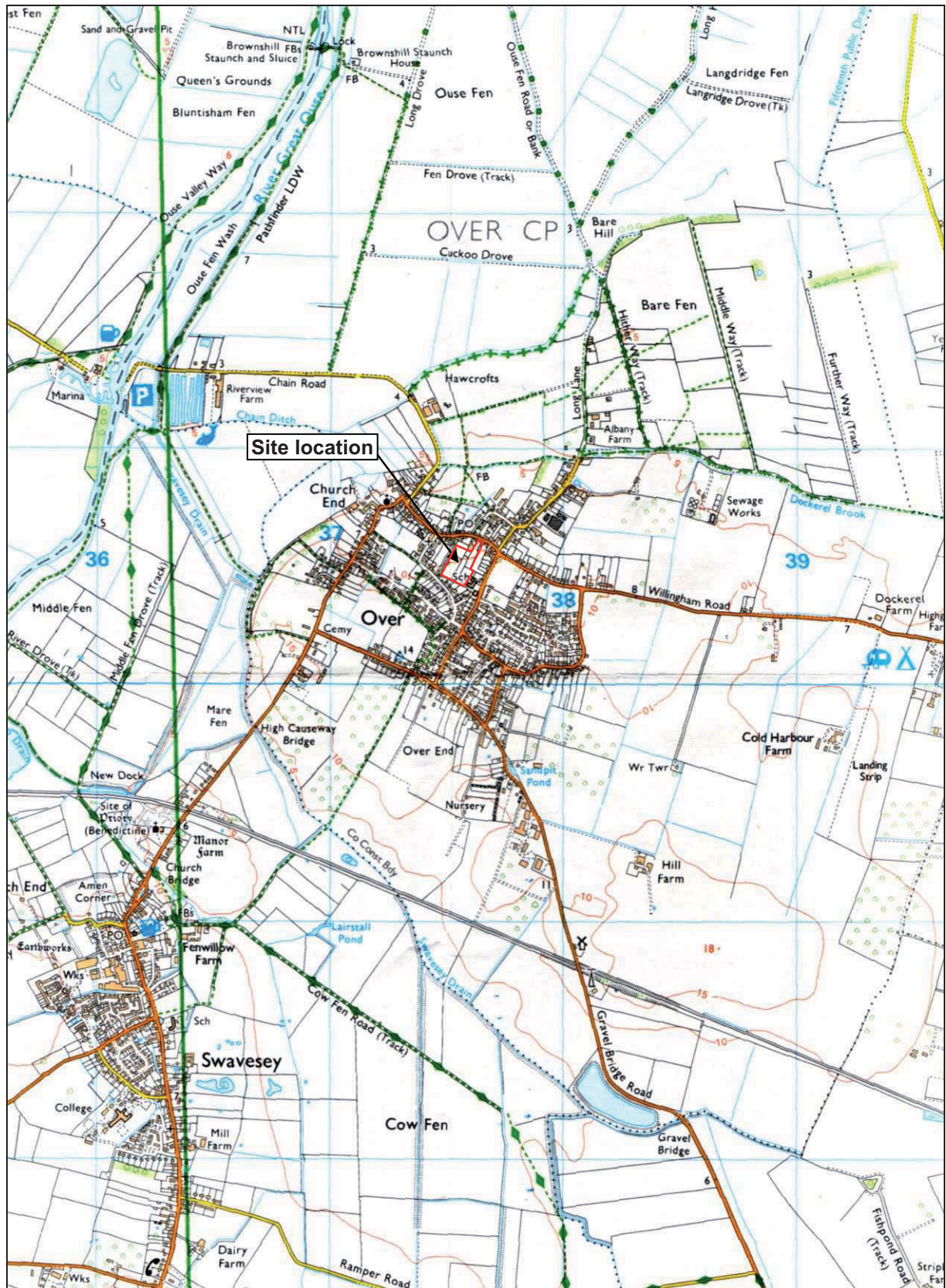


Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

Summary

In December 2007 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd carried out an evaluation at land rear of High Street, Over, Cambridgeshire and a structural recording of the boundary wall of 17 High Street, Over. This work had been required as a condition of planning consent for the construction of new dwellings and a new access. The remains of a former boundary ditch and several land drains were observed. No other archaeological features were observed and the archaeological impact of this development is considered to be low.

1 Introduction

1.1 In December 2007 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) carried out an evaluation at land rear of High Street, Over and a structural recording of the boundary wall of 17 High Street (NGR TL 7055 3755: Fig. 1). The project was commissioned by Camstead Homes Ltd, and was carried out according to a generic brief issued on behalf of the local planning authority (LPA) *Cambridgeshire County Council* by their archaeological advisor, *Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice Office* (CAPCA), and a project design prepared by ASC (Richards 2007). The relevant planning application references are S/1114/06/F & S/1113/06/LB.

1.2 *Planning Background*

This evaluation and structural recording was required under the terms of *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16* (PPG16), in response to proposals for the construction of 28 new dwellings and a new access road.

1.3 *Location and Description.*

The site is located in the village of Over, in the administrative district of South Cambridgeshire. It covers an area of *c.*1.42 hectares, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 7055 3755, within the area bounded by the High Street, Long Furlong and The Lanes. The site presently comprises gardens, with some outbuildings, and a wooded area.

1.4 *Geology & Topography*

The underlying geology of the site comprises soils of the Evesham association, described as “slowly permeable calcareous clayey, and fine loamy over clayey soils. Some slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged non-calcareous clayey soils” overlying Ampthill Clay (Soil Survey 1983, 411). The site lies at an average elevation of *c.*10m AOD.

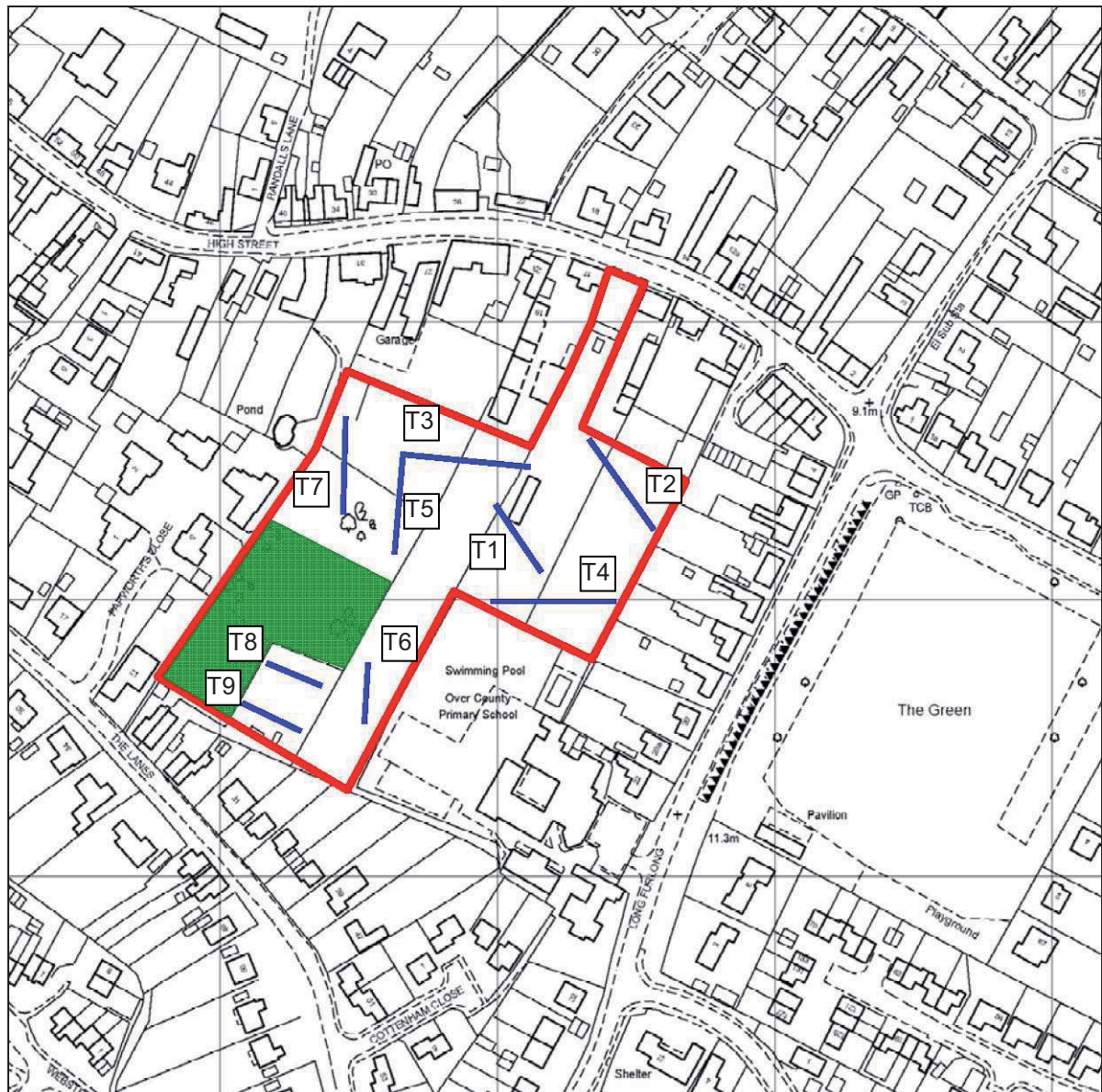


Figure 2: Site plan showing area of retained woodland in green (scale 1:2,500)

2 Aims & Methods

2.1 Aims

The aims of the evaluation were:

Evaluation:

- To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development
- To produce a predictive model of surviving archaeological remains detailing zones of relative importance against known development proposals.

Structural Recording:

- To compile a record of the structure concerned, prior to demolition

2.2 Standards

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

2.3 Methods

The methods adopted for this project were:

- Trial trenches totalling 440 linear metres were excavated (c.5% of the site). Indicative locations for these trenches are shown in Fig. 3.
- A visual record of the front/side wall of 17 High Street was made to EH Level 1 (EH 2006) prior to it being dismantled.

2.4 Constraints

Some changes were made to the trench layout indicated in the project design (Richards 2007, fig. 3) due to access and retained woodland. The actual trench locations are shown in Figure 2. 291 linear metres of trench were opened, forming a 3% sample of the entire site but comprising a 5.3% sample of the available area. The northeastern part of the site was at a lower elevation and the heavy clay natural strata drained poorly, causing some flooding and waterlogging in Trenches 2, 3 and 4.

3 Archaeological & Historical Background

CHER = Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record.

- 3.1 The present village of Over contains two nuclei of settlement that have grown together. At Church End, the church of St Mary occupies a gravel knoll at the north-western corner of the village overlooking the fens. At Over End, settlement may originally have formed a square green lined by houses on the north-east and south-west sides, now High Street and West Street.
- 3.2 Over, with its access to seasonally flooded fen, has been occupied since the early prehistoric times, and evidence of this period has been found in the fen surrounding the village. Gravel workings in the parish have produced Palaeolithic stone tools, although these are likely to have been redeposited through fluvial action. Mesolithic and Neolithic flints have been found, and during dredging Neolithic pottery and flints were recovered (CAMFAU 2000).
- 3.3 A large number of Bronze Age barrows have been identified from finds and cropmarks or earthworks (*ibid.*). Occupation sites have also been found on the fenland around the present village: these sites have produced worked flint and Bronze Age pottery (*ibid.*).
- 3.4 The fertility of the fenland in the parish is attested by the number of cropmark and settlement sites attributed to the Iron Age and Roman period. Many are located on the fen to the north and east of the present village (*ibid.*). A stray find of an Iron Age coin is also recorded (CHER 03725) but this may have been found in association with a hoard of Roman coins, as the precise location of the hoard is not recorded. Roman sites include stray finds, inhumations and occupation evidence and are too numerous to be listed. Few of the findspots are close to the present settlement, though Roman remains are recorded close to Church End (*ibid.*). A number of undated earthwork and cropmark sites are recorded in the area, some of which can be tentatively assigned to these periods. Apart from ridge and furrow and field boundaries, which are obviously related to the medieval agricultural system, there are numerous enclosures, ditches and trackways in the fen to the north and east of the village.
- 3.5 Several earthworks have been noted in the village. The pattern of the post-medieval fields survives at Church End in the modern property boundaries west of Overcote Road and south of the High Street. These may date from the 17th-century enclosure of part of the parish. Existing fields have southern boundaries along the line of the old Back Lane (CHER 11262). A hollow-way and track survive at the junction of Long Lane, leading north from Over into the fens, and the track following Dockerel Brook to the east (CAMFAU 2000).
- 3.6 Irregular earthworks are associated with CHER 08893, including a cropmark of a double ditched enclosure, trackways and ditches, north of the High Street. The evidence is still visible in gardens, allotments and surrounding fields. Similarly, earthworks are visible in a garden opposite the church at Church End (CHER 11265).

- 3.7 Over is mentioned in the Domesday Book (in 1086) as *Over*, and thereafter in various forms including *Owver*, *Oura*, *Ofre* and *Hovere*, referring to the 'bank of the river', *i.e.* of the Ouse (CAMFAU 2000).
- 3.8 A manor is documented at Over in 986 when it was left to a kinswoman of St Oswald, founder of Ramsey Abbey (VCH 1989). In 1044 it passed to the bishop of Dorchester, a former monk of Ramsey who gave it to the Abbey. The abbot of Ramsey was licensed in 1254 to build a chapel at his manor house to the west of Station Road at Berry Close (CAMFAU 2000). All traces of the manor house had gone by 1575. The manor remained in the custody of the Abbey until the Dissolution, when it was taken by the Crown. The Crown retained the manor until 1619 when it was given by James I to his favourite, George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. Chatteris Abbey also held land at Over until the Dissolution in 1538. A small manor was held by the Fynor family until the 14th century, when it passed to the Caldecote line. In the 15th century it passed to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Various other manors held small pieces of land in Over during the medieval period. In 1628 the fen commons east of Ouse fen bank were enclosed. The open fen and remaining fen common were enclosed in 1837.
- 3.9 The parish church of St Mary (CHER 03559) was first mentioned in 1178, and the living was one of the most valuable in Ramsey's rural deanery. A medieval rectory stood to the northeast of the church in 1327, but the current rectory dates to the 18th century.
- 3.10 The parish has always been agricultural, with orchards and a little woodland. Market gardening became more important in the 20th century. Gravel extraction and brickworks are also known from the parish in recent centuries. Drainage of the fen provided more land, particularly for grazing and agriculture. Communication via the waterways has always been important for the village economy, but the medieval route from Erith to Over still exists as an earthwork to the west of Station Road (CAMFAU 2000). Cereals were processed in at least four windmills in the parish (*ibid.*) and there are records of at least one dovecote (CHER 10447). The population of Over increased rapidly from 35 peasants in 1086 to 140 tenants in the 13th century, and by the 16th century was reputedly the most populous village in Cambridgeshire outside the Isle of Ely.
- 3.11 Two archaeological investigations are known to have taken place within the village. In 1999, an evaluation of land immediately to the west of the development site revealed features that have been identified as being the remains of late medieval horticultural practice (BCC 1999). The second, in 2000, was on land east of the present site, on the opposite side of Long Furlong (CAMFAU 2000). This revealed two ditches of indeterminate date. The area has been identified as having been agricultural land at the edge of the settlement until the 20th century.

4 Results

4.1 Evaluation

- 4.1.1 Nine trenches, totalling 291 linear metres (*c.* 5% of the available area of the site), were excavated by a mechanical excavator with a 1.60m wide bucket. The trench locations are shown in Figure 2. Vegetation was removed from Trenches 2, 4 and 9 under the supervision of an ecologist as newts had previously been found at the site.
- 4.1.2 The dark blackish brown silty clay topsoil varied in thickness from 0.10m to 0.40m (Plate 1). It was thinnest in Trenches 2, 4, 8 and 9. The subsoil on the site was a light greyish orange silty clay varying between 0.20m and 0.30m in thickness. This overlay the natural substrata, which comprised a mid-greyish orange clay with patches of light blue-grey clay and patches of mid orange sand and gravel. Trench 4 contained no evident subsoil, suggesting that this part of the site had been levelled at some point in the past.
- 4.1.3 A boundary ditch was observed in Trenches 1 and 3 (Contexts [304] and [104]). This was filled with a dark blackish brown silty clay with inclusions of brick fragments and cement mortar (Contexts (103) and (303)). It aligned with the current boundary of 17 High Street, which comprised short trees and bushes.
- 4.1.4 A layer of light yellowish orange gravel 0.20m thick was observed in Trench 2 (Context (202)) above a mid grey silty clay buried soil 0.20m thick (Context (203)) and a buried subsoil 0.10m thick (Context (204)), which overlay the natural strata. An area of concrete hard standing overlying frogged bricks and tiles was observed in Trench 3, cut into the topsoil between 20 and 30m from the eastern end of the trench.
- 4.1.5 Land drains on various alignments were observed in all trenches, indicating that attempts had been made in the past to improve the land for agricultural use. A lot of root disturbance was noted in several of the trenches, particularly Trench 7 and Trench 5, but also in Trenches 8 and 9, indicating that there had been trees and shrubs across more of the site in the past than shown on the latest OS mapping (Fig. 2).
- 4.1.6 Detailed information regarding the trial trenches and their contents appears in Appendix 1.

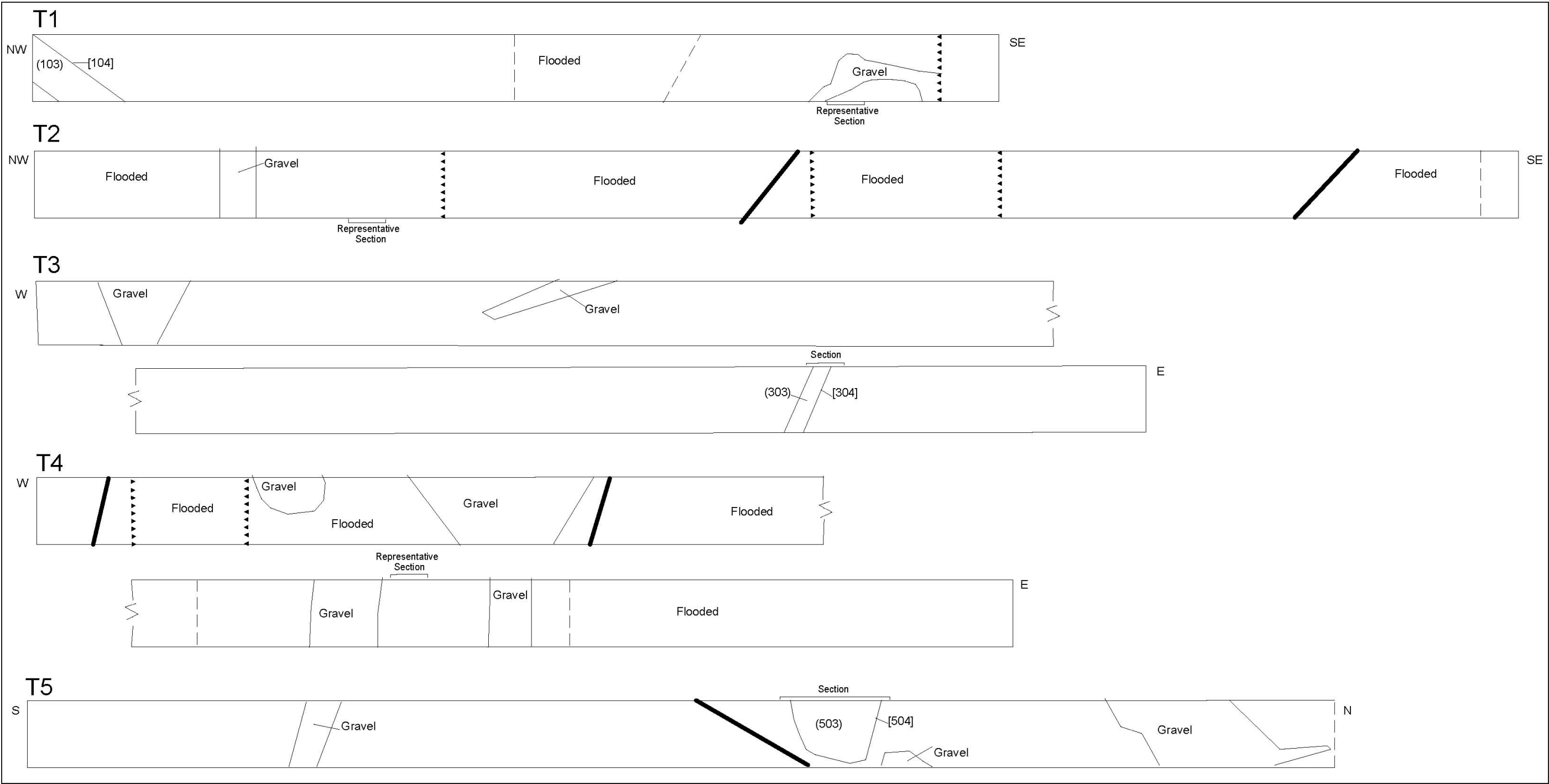


Figure 3: Plans of Trenches 1 – 5, land-drains shown in bold (Scale 1:100)

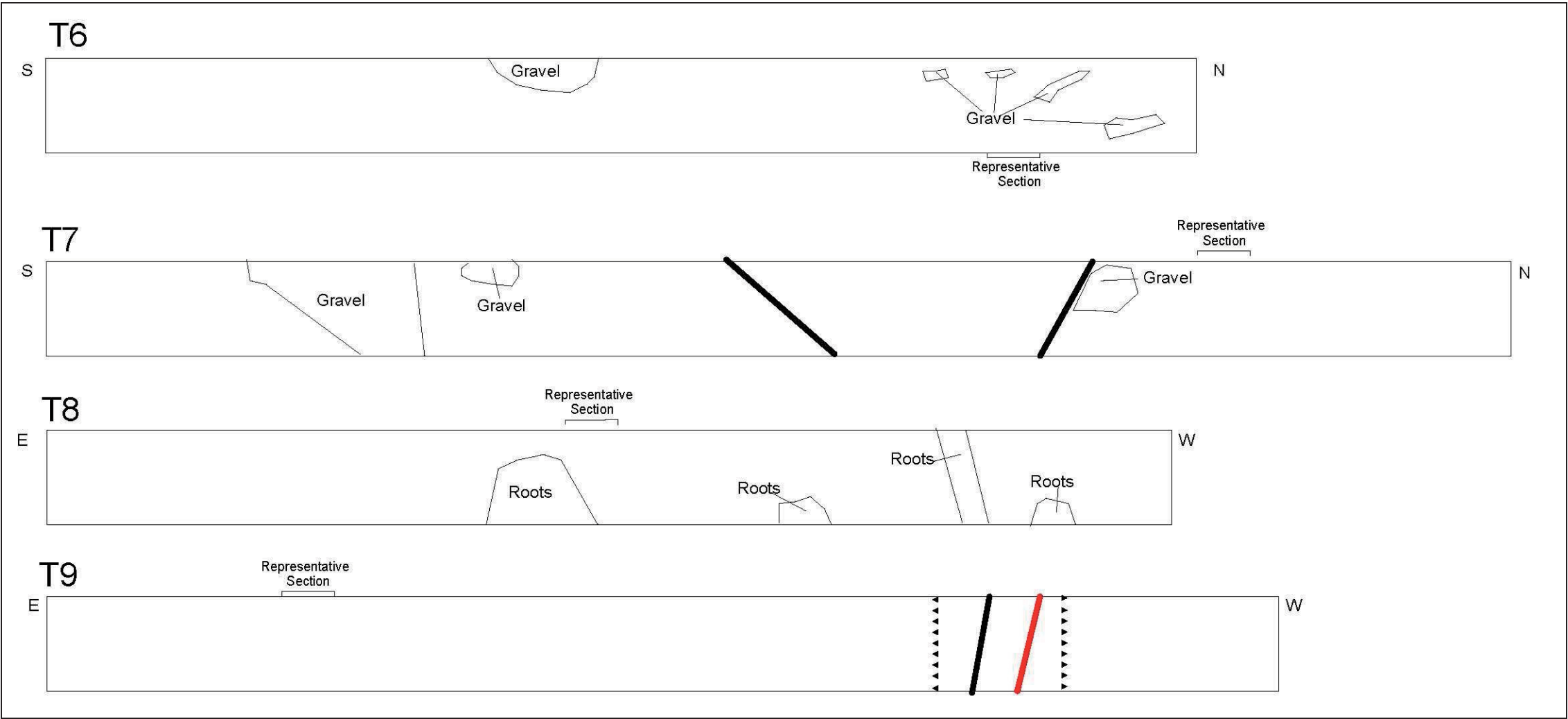


Figure 4: Plans of Trenches 6 – 9, land drains shown in bold, gas pipe in red (*Scale 1:100*)

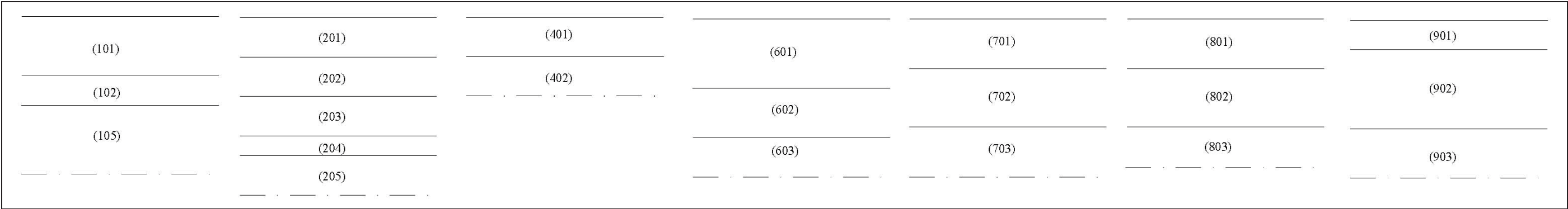


Figure 5: Representative Sections of Trenches 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8 and 9 (Scale 1:20)

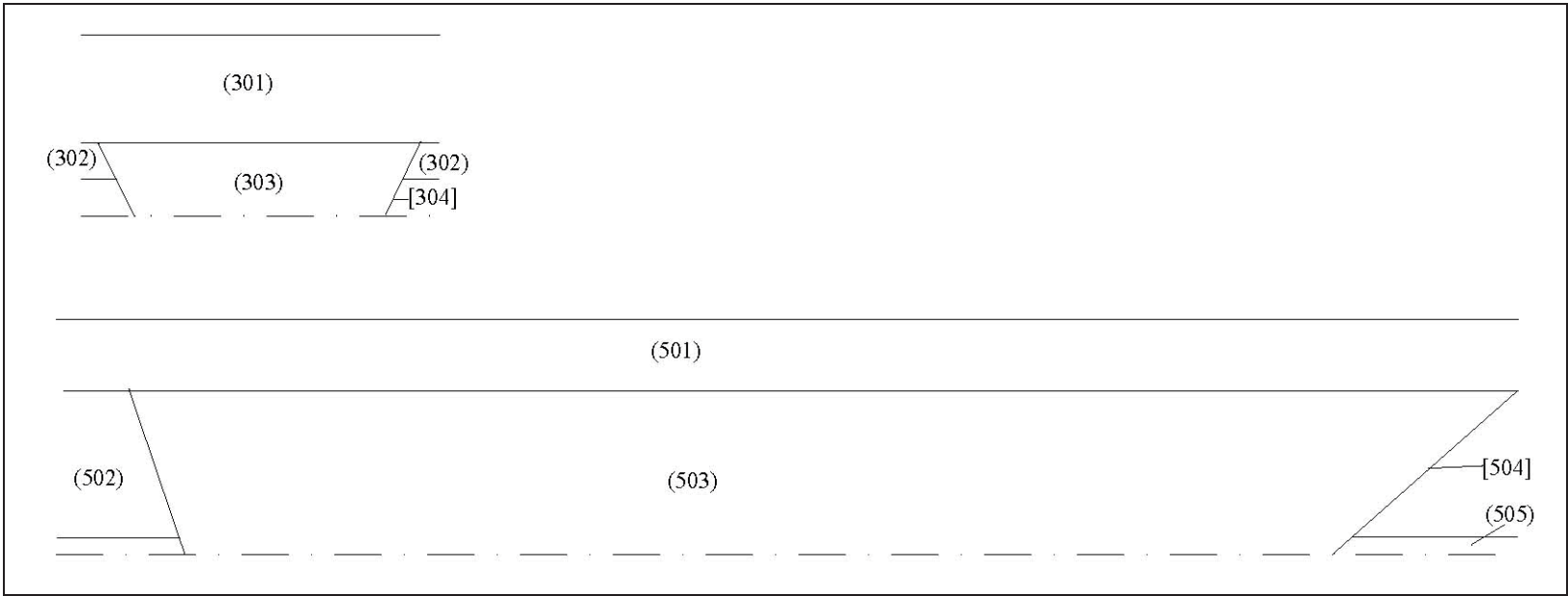


Figure 6: Sections of features in Trenches 3 and 5 (Scale 1:20)



Plate 1: Sample section of Trench 1



Plate 2: Boundary ditch in Trench 1



Plate 3: Sample section of Trench 2 showing gravel layer and buried soil layer



Plate 4: Constraints in Trench 2 (repaired land drain)

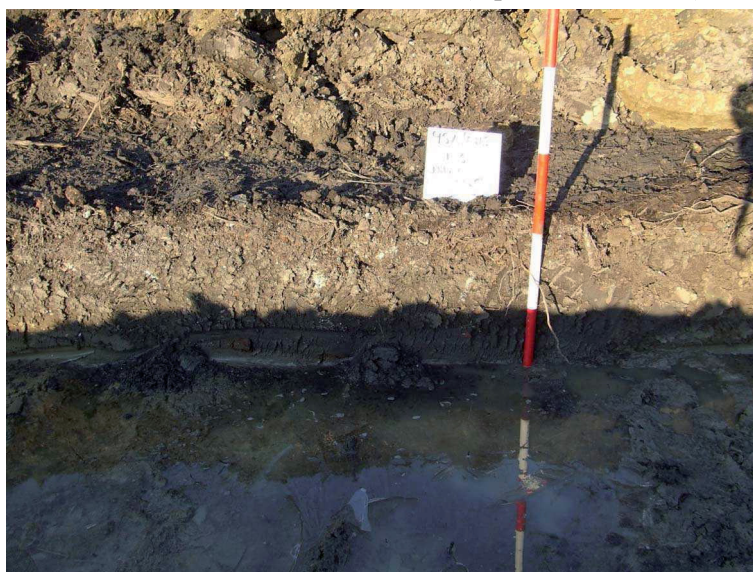


Plate 5: Sample section of Trench 3



Plate 6: Sample section of Trench 4



Plate 7: Sample section of Trench 5 showing modern pit



Plate 8: Sample section of Trench 6



Plate 9: Sample section of Trench 7



Plate10: Sample section of Trench 8



Plate 11: Sample section of Trench 9

4.2 Structural Recording

- 4.2.1 The boundary wall of 17 High Street was recorded to English Heritage Level 1 (see Appendix 1). This wall is situated to the east of the house and extends for 8 metres along High Street. The wall abuts the house and forms a separate structure (Plate 13). However it is built of very similar bricks and may therefore be contemporary with 17 High Street, which is Grade II listed and dates from c.1700.
- 4.2.2 The wall is predominantly constructed of red brick, although some pale greyish yellow bricks had also been used in the western section. The western section of the wall is constructed of hand made bricks, which vary slightly in size, with an average size of 250x101x62mm. These bricks were bonded with a lime mortar and contained inclusions of flint gravels (Plates 12-14).
- 4.2.3 Several repairs to this wall were evident, including concrete capping to the western section of the wall (Plate 12). The eastern part of the wall appeared to have been rebuilt from c.1m above ground level with frogged bricks with cement mortar, and both sides of this part of the wall had been rendered with concrete to strengthen the wall (Plates 12 & 13). The concrete was beginning to come away from the wall on its northern side, revealing bricks similar to those forming the western part of the wall (Plate 16).
- 4.2.4 The brick bond was predominantly Flemish, with a course of stretcher bond approximately 1m above ground level in the western section of the wall. Where the modern bricks and the older part of the wall joined, the bond became irregular.
- 4.2.5 On the north side of the wall, the upper courses of the western section of the wall were formed of a course of stretchers below a decorative course of dentillated bricks. Above this was a course of bricks set on their headers and leaning back towards the centre of the wall (Plate 14). A thin layer of concrete capped the eastern section of the wall with semi-circular decoration to its lower side, above this was an incomplete course of frogged bricks turned on their sides (Plate 15).
- 4.2.6 A drain was observed in the base of the wall, adjacent to 17 High Street, this was formed by a gap in the brickwork with a metal plate to span the gap for the brickwork above (Plate 17). The lower part of the wall on the northern side showed evidence of frost damage (Plates 13 & 16).

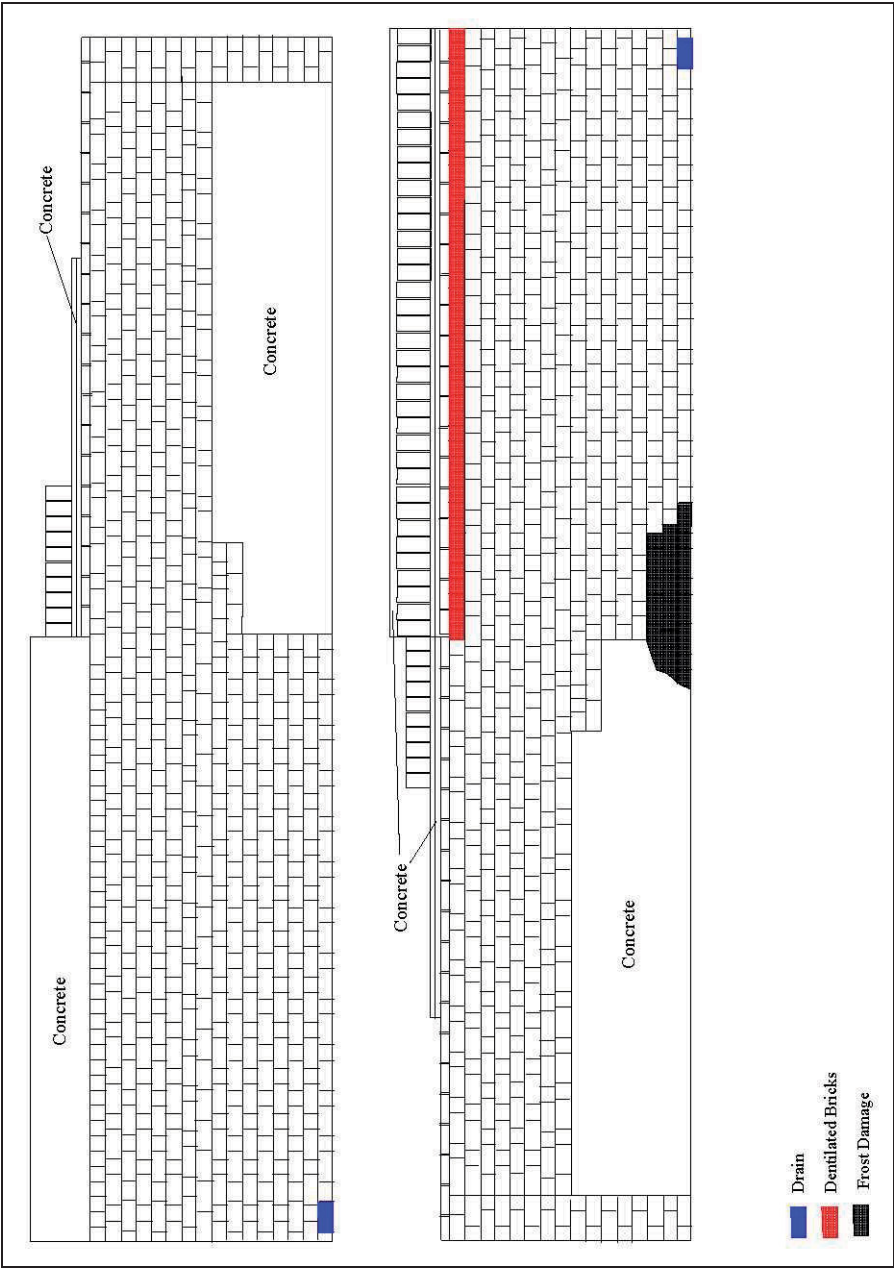


Figure 7: Elevations of Boundary Wall (Scale 1:50)



Plate 12: Wall from south showing concrete capping



Plate 13: Wall from north



Plate 14: Detail of wall capping



Plate 15: Detail of capping to modern section of wall



Plate 16: Detail of frost damage and repairs, showing older part of wall continuing behind concrete render.



Plate 17: Detail of drain in base of wall adjacent to 17 High Street

5. Conclusions

- 5.1 A number of land drains were observed in the evaluation trenches, indicating that the area was previously used for agriculture. Root disturbance from large trees and bushes was observed in the southern parts of Trenches 5 and 7. This area is shown as mixed trees and shrubs on the latest OS mapping (Fig. 2). The boundary ditch observed in Trenches 1 and 3 appears to be a continuation of the property boundary between 15 and 17 High Street shown on the current mapping (*ibid*).
- 5.2 Two previous archaeological evaluations in Over have also revealed evidence of agriculture within the village. Archaeological investigation of a site to the east of Long Furlong revealed two ditches of indeterminate date, and a second site immediately west of the development area revealed evidence of medieval horticultural practice. It is clear from these two previous sites that the land to the rear of High Street is not unusual in being used for small scale agriculture or 'market gardening'. Over therefore appears to have been a small village with areas of detached houses clustered around small parcels of land. These land parcels appear to have been divided by ditches into garden areas for the houses on High Street and The Lanes.
- 5.3 The evidence suggests that this site has always formed agricultural land associated with the settlement at Over. The Fenland Survey project found that Over was a small, fen-edge settlement in the medieval period and that it has expanded greatly since the post-medieval period as the fen has been reclaimed. Prior to the medieval period the distribution of settlements and other archaeological sites to the north of the village indicates that the fen was at its most extensive in the medieval period (Hall 1996 figs. 83-85).
- 5.4 The boundary wall of 17 High Street had a similar bond to the house and was constructed of similar bricks, but the wall forms a separate structure and the brickwork is not keyed into the brickwork of the house. Several repairs and alterations were noted, including the eastern section of the wall which appears to have been partially rebuilt in the 20th century using machine made bricks and cement mortar. The western section of the wall is the older part and is formed of hand made bricks bonded with lime mortar. It appears that only the upper portion of the western section of the wall has been rebuilt, and the earlier wall seems to continue behind the concrete render applied to the base of the wall.
- 5.5 *Confidence Rating*
A 3% sample of the total area of the site was evaluated; this comprised approximately 5% of the area available for trenching. Full co-operation was received from Camstead Homes Ltd and the other contractors on site. Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 4 became very waterlogged and it was not possible to fully clean the sections, or bases of these trenches. However, no other factors hindered the evaluation and the boundary wall of 17 High Street was recorded in good weather, therefore a moderate to high confidence rating is attached to the results of the evaluation and structural recording.

6. Acknowledgements

The writer is grateful to *Camstead Homes Ltd* for commissioning this evaluation and to *MRC* for their assistance on site. The advice of Jacqui Green, ecologist, is also gratefully acknowledged. Thanks are also due to Kasia Gdaniec of *Cambridgeshire County Council* for acting as curatorial monitor.

Fieldwork was carried out on behalf of ASC by the author with the assistance of Janice McLeish. The report was written by Jenny Richards and edited by David Fell.

7. Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Project Design
3. Initial Report
4. Clients site plans
5. Site records
6. Finds records
7. Finds
8. Site record drawings
9. List of photographs
10. B/W prints & negatives
11. Original specialist reports and supporting information
12. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with *Cambridge Museum*.

8. References

Standards & Specifications

ALGAO 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14.

EH 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition. English Heritage (London).

IFA 2000a Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*.

IFA 2001 Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance documents (Desk-Based Assessments, Watching Briefs, Evaluations, Excavations, Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings, Finds)*.

Richards, J. 2007 *Project Design for Archaeological Evaluation at Land Rear of High Street, Over, Cambridgeshire* (ASC Ltd)

Secondary Sources

BCC 1999 *Archaeological Evaluation: The Lanes, Over, Cambridgeshire*. Bedfordshire County Archaeology Service report.

CAMFAU 2000 *Archaeological Evaluation: Land East of Long Furlong, Over, Cambridgeshire*. Cambridgeshire County Council Field Archaeology Unit report.

Hall, D. 1996 *The Fenland Project Number 10: Cambridgeshire Survey, The Isle of Ely and Wisbech* (East Anglian Archaeology)

Soil Survey 1983 *1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales, and accompanying legend* (Harpندن).

VCH 1989 *The Victoria History for the County of Cambridgeshire* (London)

Appendix 1: English Heritage Guidelines for Recording Historic Buildings (EH 2006)

Survey element	EH Level 1	EH Level 2	EH Level 3	EH Level 4	Photographic Survey
Written Account	1 - 4	1 - 3, 6	1-3, 6-9, 11-13, 22: sometimes 5, 14-16, 18-20, 23	1-3, 5-8, 10-22: sometimes 23	1-3
Drawings	sometimes 1	sometimes 1, sometimes one or more of 2-7	2, sometimes one or more of 3 -12	2, sometimes one or more of 3 -12	-
Photography	1, sometimes 2	1, 2, 4	1 - 9	1 - 9	1-9

Written Account:

1. The building's precise location, as a National Grid reference and in address form.
2. A note of any statutory designation (listing, scheduling or conservation area). Non-statutory designations (historic parks and gardens registers, local lists etc) may be added.
3. The date of the record, the name(s) of the recorder(s) and, if an archive has been created, its location.
4. A summary (if no further details are called for) of the building's type or purpose, its materials and possible date(s), in so far as these are apparent from a superficial inspection.
5. A table of contents and a list of illustrations or figures.
6. An expansion of 4, if appropriate, summarising the building's form, function, date and sequence of development. The names of architects, builders, patrons and owners should be given if known. The purpose of such an expansion is to describe the building when no fuller record is necessary, to serve as an introduction to the more detailed body of the record that may follow, and to satisfy those users who may need no more than a summary of the report's findings.
7. An introduction, setting out the circumstances in which the record was made, its objectives, methods, scope and limitations, and any constraints which limited the achievement of objectives. Where appropriate the brief for the work or the project design should be stated or appended.
8. Acknowledgements to all those who made significant contributions – practical, intellectual or financial – to the record or its analysis, or who gave permission for copyright items to be reproduced.
9. A discussion of published sources relating to the building and its setting, an account of its history as given in published sources, an analysis of historic map evidence (map regression) and a critical evaluation of previous records of the building, where they exist.
10. An expansion of 9, if appropriate, drawing additionally on primary documentary sources.
11. An account of the building's overall form (structure, materials, layout) and its successive phases of development, together with the evidence supporting this analysis.
12. An account of the past and present uses of the building and its parts, with the evidence for these interpretations. An analysis of any circulation pattern or decorative, iconographic or liturgical scheme. An account of any fixtures, fittings, plant or machinery associated with the building, and their purposes. For an industrial building, a sequential account of the ways in which materials or processes were handled.
13. Any evidence for the former existence of demolished structures or removed plant associated with the building.
14. A summary of the findings of any specialist reports (dendrochronology or paint analysis, for example).
15. A discussion of the building's past and present relationship to its setting: for example its relationship to local settlement patterns, to a field system, to a park, garden, moat, graveyard or other artificial landscape; its part in any larger architectural or functional group of buildings; its visual importance as a landmark.
16. An assessment of the potential for further investigative or documentary work, and of the potential survival of below-ground evidence for the history of the building and its site.

17. A discussion of the architectural or historical context or significance of the building locally, regionally or nationally, in terms of its origin, purpose, form, construction, design, materials status or historical associations.
18. Copies of historic maps, drawings, views or photographs illustrating the development of the building or its site (the permission of owners or copyright holders may be required).
19. Copies of other records of the building, including specialist reports (again with any necessary permissions), or a note of their existence and location.
20. Any further information from documentary sources, published or unpublished, bearing on any of these matters, or bearing on the circumstances of the building, designer, craftsmen, ownership, use and occupancy, with a note on the sources of the information.
21. Relevant information from owners, builders, architects or others who may be acquainted with the building, including oral history. The sources of the information must be given, and it is important that the particular strengths and weaknesses of oral information are weighed.
22. Full bibliographic and other references, or a list of the sources consulted (in long reports it is preferable to do both). Websites which may prove to be ephemeral should be avoided as references wherever possible; where their use is unavoidable the date on which the site was consulted should be noted.
23. A glossary of architectural or other terms likely to be unfamiliar to readers. If few in number, terms may be explained more economically within the text or in foot or endnotes.

Drawn Record:


1. **Sketched plan, section, elevation or detail drawings (if a more thorough drawn record is not made). Sketches may be thoroughly dimensioned.**
2. Measured plans (to scale or fully dimensioned) as existing. These may extend to all floors, or may be limited to one or a few. The latter option may be appropriate, for example, in a town-centre building where upper floors have been little altered but modern retail use has obscured evidence for an earlier form of ground floor. Buildings with a repetitive structure (such as some industrial buildings) may be planned on one floor only, but a note or a sketch plan should indicate the arrangement of other floors. Plans should show the form and location of any structural features of historic significance, such as blocked doors, windows and fireplaces, masonry joints, ceiling beams and other changes in floor and ceiling levels, and any evidence for fixtures of significance, including former machinery.
3. *Measured drawings recording the form or location of other significant structural detail, such as timber or metal framing.*
4. Measured cross-sections, long sections or elevational sections illustrating the vertical relationships within a building (floor and ceiling heights or the form of roof trusses, for example).
5. Measured drawings showing the form of any architectural decoration (the moulding profiles of door surrounds, beams, mullions and cornices, for example), or small-scale functional detail not more readily captured by photography. A measured detail drawing is particularly valuable when the feature in question is an aid to dating.
6. Measured elevations, where these are necessary to an understanding of the building's design, development or function and not more readily obtained by photography.
7. A site plan, typically at 1:500 or 1:1250, relating the building to other structures and to related topographical and landscape features.
8. A plan or plans identifying the location and direction of accompanying photographs.
9. Copies of earlier drawings throwing light on the building's history.
10. Three-dimensional projections when these are of value in understanding the building. If these are to be considered as components of the record they must always be supported by measured plans, sections and elevational details.
11. Reconstruction drawings and phased drawings, when these are of value. Since these are by their nature interpretative, the evidence on which any reconstruction or phasing is based must always be given. Successive phases of a building's development may be shown by a graded tone (dark to light, with darker being the earlier), by colour, by sequential diagrams or by annotation. Whenever phased drawings are included in a record, they must be accompanied by the unmarked drawings on which they are based.
12. Diagrams interpreting the movement of materials (process flow) or people (circulation), or the segregation of people or activities (eg permeability diagrams), where these are warranted by the


complexity of the project. As with items 10 and 11, the evidence supporting these interpretations must be provided.


Photographic Record:


1. A general view or views of the building (in its wider setting or landscape, if the views noted in 2 below are also adopted).
2. The buildings external appearance. Typically a series of oblique views will show all external elevations of the building, and give an overall impression of its size and shape. When an individual elevation embodies complex historical information, views at right angles to the plane of the elevation may also be appropriate.
3. Further views may be desirable to indicate the original design intentions of the builder or architect, where these are known from documentary sources or can be inferred from the building or its setting. In the case of building elevations which may have been conceived as formal compositions, views at right angles to the plane of the elevation may again be appropriate.
4. The overall appearance of principal rooms and circulation areas. The approach will be similar to that outlined in 2 above.
5. Any external or internal detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the building's design, development or use and which does not show adequately on general photographs. When photographing details it can be helpful to include a clearly marked and suitably sized scale next to the subject and parallel to one edge of the photograph.
6. Any machinery or other plant, or evidence for its former existence.
7. Any dates or other inscriptions, any signage, makers' plates or graffiti which contribute to an understanding of the building or its fixtures or machinery, if not adequately captured by transcription. A contemporaneous transcription should be made wherever characters are difficult to interpret.
8. Any building contents or ephemera which have a significant bearing on the building's history (for example, a cheese press or a malt shovel), where not sufficiently treated in general photographs.
9. Copies of maps, drawings, views and photographs, present in the building and illustrating its development or that of its site. The owner's consent may be required.


Appendix 2: Trench Summary Tables


Trench 1						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	26m	Width	1.80m	Depth	0.8m
	Levels					
	Trench base north			8.30m OD		
	Trench top north			8.77m OD		
	Trench base south			8.40m OD		
	Trench top south			9.16m OD		
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	N	37600 70538		S	37616 70511	
	Orientation			NW-SE		
Reason for Trench			Sampling strategy			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation		Max Width (mm)	Max Thckn (mm)	Depth BGL (mm)
(101)	Layer	Dark blackish brown silty clay (topsoil)		-	300	-
(102)	Layer	Mid brownish orange silty clay (subsoil)		-	150	300
(103)	Fill	Dark blackish brown silty clay fill of boundary ditch		-	-	300
(104)	Cut	Cut of Boundary Ditch		-	-	300
(105)	Layer	Mid orange clay with orange and grey gravel inclusions (natural strata)		-	-	450


Trench 2						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	40m	Width	1.80m	Depth	1.0m
	Levels					
	Trench base north			7.67m OD		
	Trench top north			8.62m OD		
	Trench base south			8.58m OD		
	Trench top south			9.22m OD		
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	N	37623 70558		S	37656 70526	
	Orientation			NW-SE		
Reason for Trench			Sampling strategy			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Width (mm)	Max Thk (mm)	Depth BGL (mm)	
(201)	Layer	Dark blackish brown silty clay (topsoil)	-	200	-	
(202)	Layer	Pea gravel and sand (path or hard standing)	-	200	200	
(203)	Layer	Dark brownish grey silty clay (buried soil)	-	200	400	
(204)	Layer	Mid brownish grey silty clay (buried soil)	-	100	600	
(205)	Layer	Mid orange clay with gravel inclusions (natural strata)	-	-	700	


Trench 3						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	47m	Width	1.80m	Depth	0.7m
	Levels					
	Trench base east			7.83m OD		
	Trench top east			8.56m OD		
	Trench base west			7.58m OD		
	Trench top west			8.16m OD		
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	E	37612 70548		W	37564 70552	
	Orientation			E-W		
Reason for Trench			Sampling strategy			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation		Max Width (mm)	Max Thckn (mm)	Depth BGL (mm)
(301)	Layer	Dark blackish brown silty clay (topsoil)		-		-
(302)	Layer	Mid brownish orange silty clay (subsoil)		-		
(303)	Fill	Dark blackish brown silty clay fill of boundary ditch			-	
(304)	Cut	Cut of Boundary Ditch			-	
(305)	Layer	Mid orange clay with grey and orange gravel inclusions (natural strata)		-		


Trench 4								
			Max Dimensions (m)					
			Length	45m	Width	1.80m	Depth	0.7m
			Levels					
			Trench base west		8.79m OD			
			Trench top west		9.43m OD			
			Trench base east		9.05m OD			
			Trench top east		9.73m OD			
			NGR Co-ordinates					
			E	37598 70500		W	37622 70500	
			Orientation		E-W			
Reason for Trench		Sampling strategy						
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation		Max Width (mm)	Max Thckn (mm)	Depth BGL (mm)		
(401)	Layer	Dark blackish brown silty clay (topsoil)		-	200	-		
(402)	Layer	Mid orange clay with gravel inclusions (natural strata)		-	-	200		

Trench 5						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	37m	Width	1.80m	Depth	0.60m
	Levels					
	Trench base north			7.58m OD		
	Trench top north			8.16m OD		
	Trench base south			8.21m OD		
	Trench top south			8.87m OD		
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	N	37564 70552		S	37562 70514	
	Orientation			N-S		
Reason for Trench			Sampling strategy			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Width (mm)	Max Thckn (mm)	Depth BGL (mm)	
(501)	Layer	Dark blackish brown silty clay (topsoil)	-		-	
(502)	Fill	Mid greyish brown silty sandy clay with inclusions of corroded metal, glass and plastic (fill of modern pit)		-		
(503)	Cut	Sub circular cut of modern pit		-		
(504)	Layer	Mid brownish orange silty clay (subsoil)	-			
(505)	Layer	Mid orange clay with blue clay mottling and gravel inclusions (natural strata)	-			

Trench 6							
		Max Dimensions (m)					
		Length	22m	Width	1.80m	Depth	0.80m
		Levels					
		Trench base north		9.03m OD			
		Trench top north		9.84m OD			
		Trench base south		9.23m OD			
		Trench top south		9.91m OD			
		NGR Co-ordinates					
		N	37552 70476		S	37552 70424	
		Orientation		N-S			
		Reason for Trench		Sampling strategy			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation		Max Width (mm)	Max Thckn (mm)	Depth BGL (mm)	
(601)	Layer	Dark blackish brown silty clay (topsoil)		-	350	-	
(602)	Layer	Mid brownish orange silty clay (subsoil)		-	250	350	
(603)	Layer	Mid orange clay with gravel inclusions (natural strata)		-	-	600	

Trench 7							
		Max Dimensions (m)					
		Length	29.50m	Width	1.80m	Depth	0.7m
		Levels					
		Trench base north		7.32m OD			
		Trench top north		8.03m OD			
		Trench base south		7.89m OD			
		Trench top south		8.49m OD			
		NGR Co-ordinates					
		N	37545 70566		S	37542 70530	
		Orientation		N-S			
Reason for Trench		Sampling strategy					
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation		Max Width (mm)	Max Thckn (mm)	Depth BGL (mm)	
(701)	Layer	Dark blackish brown silty clay (topsoil)		-	250	-	
(702)	Layer	Mid brownish orange silty clay (subsoil)		-	300	250	
(703)	Layer	Mid orange clay with gravel inclusions (natural strata)		-	-	550	

Trench 8						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	21.50m	Width	1.80m	Depth	0.7m
	Levels					
	Trench base east			8.52m OD		
	Trench top east			9.20m OD		
	Trench base west			8.60m OD		
	Trench top west			9.30m OD		
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	E	37526 70468		W	37512 70474	
	Orientation			E-W		
Reason for Trench			Sampling strategy			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation		Max Width (mm)	Max Thckn (mm)	Dept BGL (mm)
(801)	Layer	Dark blackish brown silty clay (topsoil)		-	250	-
(802)	Layer	Mid brownish orange silty clay (subsoil)		-	300	250
(803)	Layer	Mid orange sandy clay with gravel inclusions (natural strata)		-	-	550

Trench 9						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	23.50m	Width	1.80m	Depth	0.7m
	Levels					
	Trench base west			9.21m OD		
	Trench top west			9.84m OD		
	Trench base east			9.15m OD		
	Trench top east			9.87m OD		
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	E	37530 70450		W	37506 70462	
	Orientation			E-W		
	Reason for Trench			Sampling strategy		
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation		Max Width (mm)	Max Thckn (mm)	Depth BGL (mm)
(901)	Layer	Dark blackish brown silty clay (topsoil)		-	250	-
(902)	Layer	Mid brownish orange silty clay (subsoil)		-	400	250
(903)	Layer	Mid orange clay with gravel inclusions (natural strata)		-	-	650

Appendix 3: List of Photographs

SITE NAME: r/o 15 High Street, Over		SITE NO/CODE: 952/OHS
B&W	Digital	Subject
1	1	Trench 9 from West
2	2	Trench 9 from East
	3	Sample section of Trench 9
3	4	Section of Trench 9
	5	Gas pipe and land drain in Trench 9
4	6	Trench 8 from West
5	7	Trench 8 from East
	8	Trench 8 from East
	9	Sample section of Trench 8
	10	Sample section of Trench 8
6	11	Trench 6 from North
7	12	Trench 6 from South
	13	Sample section of Trench 6
	14	Variations in natural in Trench 6
8	15	Wall from South
	16	Detail of wall capping from South
	17	Detail of wall capping from South
9	18	Wall from North
	19	Wall from North
10	20	Detail of frost damage
11	21	Detail of drain
12	22	Detail of drain
13	23	Detail of frost damage and concrete render over original brickwork
14	24	Detail of decorative capping
15	25	Detail of wall capping from North
	26	Working shot
	27	Working shot
	28	Overview
	29	Overview
	30	Overview
	31	Overview
	32	Overview
	33	Overview
16	34	Trench 5 from South
	35	Sample section Trench 3
17	36	Trench 5 from North
18	37	Trench 3 from West
	38	Sample section Trench 7
19	39	Trench 7 from North
20	40	Trench 1 from SE
21	41	Ditch in Trench 1
	42	Sample section Trench 1
	43	Sample section Trench 3
	44	Sample section Trench 3
	45	Sample section Trench 4
22	46	Trench 4 from East
	47	Sample section Trench 2

	48	Sample section Trench 2
23	49	Trench 2 from NW
	50	Repair to land drain and flooding in Trench 2
	51	Trench 2 from SW
	52	Trench 2 from SW

Appendix 4: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name:	Evaluation of land r/o 15 High Street, Over		
Short Description:	In December 2007 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd carried out an evaluation at land rear of High Street, Over, Cambridgeshire and a structural recording of the boundary wall of 17 High Street, Over. This work had been required as a condition of planning consent for the construction of new dwellings and a new access. The remains of a former boundary ditch and several land drains were observed. No other archaeological features were observed and the impact of this development on below ground archaeology is considered to be low.		
Project Type: (indicate all that apply)	Trial Trenching and Structural Recording		
Site status: (eg. none, SAM, Listed)	Adjacent to 17 High Street (Grade II listed)	Previous work: (eg. SMR refs)	None
Current land use:	Residential gardens and woodland	Future work: (yes / no / unknown)	
Monument type:	None	Monument period:	None
Significant finds: (artefact type & period)	None		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County:	Cambridgeshire	OS reference: (8 figs min)	TL 7055 3755
Site address: (with postcode if known)	Land r/o 15 High Street, Over, Cambridgeshire		
Study area: (sq. m. or ha)	1.42 hectares	Height OD: (metres)	c. 10
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd		
Project brief originator:	Cambridgeshire CC	Project design originator:	ASC Ltd
Project Manager:	David Fell	Director/Supervisor:	Jenny Richards
Sponsor / funding body:	Camstead Homes Ltd		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date:	10 th December 2007	End date:	13 th December 2007
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical:	N/A	None	
Paper:	Cambridge Museum (ECB2851)	Report, B&W photos and negatives, Project Design,	
Digital:	Cambridge Museum (ECB2851)	CD-ROM with copies of report and project design, and digital photos.	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title:	Archaeological Evaluation at land rear of 15 High Street, Over, Cambridgeshire		
Serial title & volume:	ASC Client Report 952/OHS/2		
Author(s):	Jenny Richards		
Page nos	35	Date:	15 th January 2008