

Cotton Wind Farm Offord D'Arcy Cambridgeshire



Archaeological Evaluation Report



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Cotton Wind Farm, Offord D'Arcy, Cambridgeshire

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

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SUMMARY

Oxford Archaeology undertook a field evaluation comprising 18 trenches at Cotton Farm, Offord D'Arcy, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 233 641) on behalf of CgMs Consulting. A small quantity of Roman pottery was recovered from the surface of the ploughsoil to the immediate west of Trenches 7 and 8. This seems most likely to have derived from field manuring. A small assemblage of late Saxon pottery recovered from the same area may indicate contemporary activity within the vicinity although evidence of this was absent from the trenches. Ditches were recorded that correspond in position and orientation with field boundaries recorded on the 1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map of 1891, and are likely to have defined boundaries established during the period of Inclosure.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 Between 20th to 31st August 2007 Oxford Archaeology (OA) undertook an archaeological field evaluation on land to the south of Cotton Farm, Offord D'Arcy, Cambridgeshire centring on NGR TL 233 641 (Fig. 1). The project was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of npower renewables in advance of proposals to construct a wind farm.

1.1.2 Prior to the start of the fieldwork OA produced a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) detailing the work would be completed (OA 2007). The content of this document was agreed with Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Country Advice (CAPCA).

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The development site is situated largely to the south-west of Cotton Farm and to the west of the village of Graveley. The full development boundary encloses approximately 178.7 hectares, nearly all of which is currently cultivated farmland.

1.2.2 The site is essentially flat at *c* 53 m OD, although it does gently slope to the south-west in the area of the former Cotton Farm buildings in the south-western corner of the site.

1.2.3 The underlying geology, as depicted on British Geological Survey Map Sheet 187 (Huntingdon), is predominantly Middle Pleistocene Till overlying Oxford Clay.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background has already been discussed in a desk based assessment produced by CgMs Consulting (CgMs 2007). The results of this report are summarised below. The HER numbers refer to the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record.

Roman

- 1.3.2 The Roman road (known as Roman Way) from Sandy to Godmanchester traverses north to south across the eastern end of the site (HER 01045a). The road formerly survived as a field boundary and track until the construction of Graveley Airfield in WWII at which time all hedges and earthworks were removed or levelled. The Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record notes the possible survival of the road immediately to the south of the site although there are no visible signs of any remains within the site. A small section of this road was uncovered within Toseland village during the laying of a gas pipeline. It is described as being 10ft wide, comprising 6in depth of shaped cobbles laying on a foundation of stones and lying at a depth of 4ft (HER 10200).
- 1.3.3 A second Roman road from Sandy to Godmanchester, described as being a secondary road between the two Roman towns in the Cambridgeshire HER, passes north to south 60 m to the west of the western end of the site (HER 17569).
- 1.3.4 Roman remains of an unreported type and quantity are recorded as having been found in Toseland Wood (HER 04805). Further Roman finds of unknown type and quantity have also been recorded as being south of the reservoir c 900m to the south of the site (HER 01420). Roman coins have been found near the line of the Roman Way to the north of the site (HER02487).

Medieval

- 1.3.5 The site straddles the parish boundaries of Graveley, Offord D'Arcy and Toseland and would have been within the agricultural holdings of these three parishes. The Scheduled remains of a medieval moated site lie c 30 m to the south of the site within Toseland Wood (HER 01045, Scheduled Ancient Monument 27925). This monument comprises a roughly rectangular island surrounded by a substantial moat which is seasonally water filled. The moat is 3.0 m to 3.5 m wide with a low external bank on two sides. The original access point appears to have been on the eastern side of the moat. There is a south eastern extension to the moat and a fishpond at the south-western corner. Further to the south of the site is a detached fishpond.
- 1.3.6 A further undated enclosure is recorded in the Cambridgeshire HER from aerial photographs toward the eastern end of the study site (HER 06777). The HER classifies this as an enclosure and possibly a moat but has no further information on it. However, a plan of Cotton Closes dated 1794 depicts a rectangular enclosure in the same location. It is surrounded by a water filled ditch with causeway/entrance at its south eastern corner but no internal features are shown. It has been assumed that, as it is of a similar form and size to many medieval moated sites recorded in this area of England, this enclosure is likely to be medieval in date.
- 1.3.7 The remains of ridge and furrow have been noted within the site and in the vicinity of the site (HER 11593, 02501, 02495) although these are no longer visible.

Post-medieval

- 1.3.8 The first map that depicts the majority of the site at a reasonable and reliable scale is a plan of Cotton Closes dated 1794. As previously discussed, this depicts a possible moated site. The rest of the site is a series of arable fields that are essentially the same as on the first edition OS maps.
- 1.3.9 A plan of boundaries and allotments on Offord D'Arcy dated 1811 depicts most of the site but shows little detail. A plan of the parishes of Great Paxton and Toseland depicts the southern part of the site that lies in Toseland parish as having been enclosed. The moated site in Toseland Wood is not marked.
- 1.3.10 The Offord D'Arcy Tithe Map (1841) depicts the site as essentially unchanged except that the possible moated site had been infilled.
- 1.3.11 The first edition OS 6" (1890) depicts the site as a patchwork of fields with a complex of farm buildings labelled as Cotton Farm in the south western corner of the site and a second but smaller complex of farm buildings also known as Cotton Farm at the eastern end of the site. The Roman Way is marked as a track at the eastern end of the site. Toseland Wood extended further to north into the site than it does at present. Cotton Lane also crossed the site north south leading to the western Cotton Farm. The site remained unchanged on the 1902 OS 6" scale map.
- 1.3.12 The site appears to be specifically excluded from any subsequent OS maps until the 1951 1:10,560 scale map which shows the site as unchanged from 1902. This exclusion is likely to have been due to restrictions imposed on mapping the WWII Graveley airfield which was clearly being hidden on the 1951 map as the site had patently changed radically during WWII.
- 1.3.13 The site was requisitioned by the Air Ministry in 1941 for the construction of Graveley Airfields which was opened in November of 1941 as a satellite of 138 Squadron (part of No 3 Bomber Group who flew Wellingtons and Lysanders) although it was not used much until August 1942 when it was transferred to 35 Squadron (part of No 8 Bomber Group) who initially flew Halifaxes and subsequently Lancasters from Graveley throughout the rest of WWII. The 692 Squadron joined 138 Squadron at Graveley in early 1944 who were part of the Pathfinders Light Night Striking Force.
- 1.3.14 Of particular note, the Petroleum Warfare Department installed FIDO burners at Graveley toward the end of 1942 at which time the concrete runways, perimeter tracks and dispersal areas were also strengthened. FIDO was used to dispel fog and comprised of burners running 50 yards either side of both runways and which were fed by a pump house with a tank capacity of 500,000 gallons of petrol. Graveley was the first airfield to have this fog dispersal device installed. The airfield remained operational until September 1946 when it was mothballed. It was reopened in the 1950's as relief landing ground for Oakington but closed for good in December 1968.

2 EVALUATION AIMS

2.1.1 The aims and objectives of the evaluation as stated in the WSI were:

- To determine or confirm the general nature of any remains present
- To determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of any remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence
- To determine or confirm the approximate extent of any remains
- To determine the condition and state of preservation of any remains
- To determine the degree of complexity of the horizontal and/or vertical stratigraphy present
- To determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of any artefactual evidence present
- To determine the potential of the site to provide palaeo-environmental and/or economic evidence and the forms in which such evidence may be present.

3 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

3.1 Scope of fieldwork

3.1.1 The evaluation comprised a total of 18 trenches of which 17 measured 30 m by 2 m. Sixteen of these were arranged to provide an extensive coverage of 8 turbine locations. Each turbine location had a pair of trenches centred upon it and arranged at a right angle to each other forming a cross shape. The additional 30 m by 2 m trench (Trench 17) was excavated at the location of the proposed substation, and a trench measuring 4 m by 4 m (Trench 18) at the proposed location of the permanent anemometer mast (Fig. 2).

3.2 Fieldwork methods and recording

3.2.1 Prior to excavation the location of each trench was assessed by a suitably qualified expert for the potential presence of unexploded ordnance (UXO). Once each location had been verified as safe the overburden was removed by a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket and working under archaeological supervision. Excavation proceeded to the first archaeological horizon or to undisturbed natural geology, whichever was encountered first. The trenches were then cleaned by hand where required and any revealed features were sampled to determine their extent and nature, and to retrieve finds and environmental samples. All features and deposits encountered were issued a unique context number.

3.2.2 A plan was drawn of each trench where features were encountered at a scale of 1:50. Sections of the excavated features were recorded at a scale 1:20. Colour transparency and black-and-white photographs were taken of each feature, as well as more general shots of each trench.

3.2.3 All recording was conducted in accordance with the procedures detailed in the OA Fieldwork Manual (OAU 1992). All aspects of the evaluation were conducted in

accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologist's Code of Conduct; the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (1994, 2001 revision), and Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA 2003).

3.3 **Finds and palaeo-environmental evidence**

3.3.1 Finds were recovered by hand during the course of the evaluation and bagged by context. Finds were extremely scarce and only a single object, a flint flake from Trench 9, was recovered from all of the excavated features within the trenches. In addition a small assemblage of pottery (contexts 2000 and 2001) was collected from the ploughsoil surface immediately west of Trenches 7 and 8.

3.3.2 No deposits suitable for palaeo-environmental sampling were encountered during the course of the investigation.

3.4 **Presentation of results**

3.4.1 The features recorded in each trench are described individually in Section 4.1 and followed by a summary of the artefactual evidence in Section 4.2. The conclusions are presented in Section 5. Trenches devoid of features or finds have not been described in detail although a full context list and the details of trench alignment, overburden depths and surface height of the boulder clay are presented in Appendices 1 and 2. Detailed pottery specialist reports can also be found in the Appendices. The accompanying figures are presented at the rear of the report.

4 **RESULTS**

4.1 **Description of deposits**

General

4.1.1 The Middle Pleistocene Till was encountered consistently across the full extent of the site and comprised a mottled orange and blue silt clay with inclusions of coarse mixed chalk and flint. This was overlain by a buried ploughsoil up to 0.20 m thick which, in turn, was sealed by the current cultivated ploughsoil up to 0.5 m thick. Depths of the ploughsoils varied slightly across the site being greatest at 0.70 m in Trench 18 which was located towards the base of a shallow slope. The buried ploughsoil horizon sealed all of the encountered features with the exception of modern field drains.

4.1.2 During the course of the evaluation a site visit was conducted by Andy Thomas (CAPCA), Rob Bourn (CgMs Consulting) and Steve Lawrence (OA). Through agreement only a sample of the features that could be readily identified as of natural origin, such as treeholes, and that lacked any evidence of human intervention were excavated.

Turbine location 1 (Trenches 1 and 2)

- 4.1.3 The only archaeological feature identified in this trench was ditch 206, which was located near the western end of Trench 2 (Fig. 3). The ditch was oriented NE-SW, had a V-shaped profile and measured 0.6 m wide and 0.26 m deep. It contained a single fill from which no finds were recovered.
- 4.1.4 A treehole (204) was noted toward the eastern end of Trench 2 containing a sterile fill although this but was not excavated.

Turbine location 3 (Trenches 5 and 6)

- 4.1.5 Two ditches extended across the south eastern part of Trench 5 on parallel N-S orientations (Fig. 4). Ditch 504 measured 0.4 m wide and 0.17 m deep and contained a single fill of yellowish brown silty clay (505) from which no finds were recovered. Ditch 506 was 1.20 m wide and contained a loose, dark brownish grey fill (507) indicative of recent back filling. After consultation with CAPCA it was agreed that this feature did not require excavation. Two modern field drains were also present, extending across the south eastern part of Trench 5 parallel to ditches 504 and 506.
- 4.1.6 Two treeholes (508 and 509) were noted in the south eastern part of Trench 5 and excavation was limited to confirming the identification of these by inspection of the fill and feature edges.

Turbine location 4 (Trenches 7 and 8)

- 4.1.7 Three linear features (704, 706 and 808) extended across the trench on roughly parallel NE-SW orientations (Fig. 5).
- 4.1.8 Ditch 808 was located at the western end of Trench 8. It measured 1.40 m wide and 0.40 m deep and contained four fills (809 to 812). A possible ditch terminus (804) recorded in the base of ditch 808 may be evidence for an earlier phase of this feature.
- 4.1.9 Features 704 and 706 measured 1.36 m wide by 0.13 m deep and 1.42 m wide by 0.35 m deep respectively. Both had shallow profiles and contained single fills of greyish brown silty clay (705) and may be plough furrows.
- 4.1.10 Three treeholes (708, 711, 806) were also investigated. Each contained a sterile fill indicating that these were purely natural in origin.
- 4.1.11 A small assemblage of Roman and post-medieval pottery was recovered from the surface of the ploughsoil (contexts 2000 and 2001) to the west of this trench.

Turbine location 6 (Trenches 11 and 12)

- 4.1.12 A single ditch (1104) extended across the north eastern part of Trench 11 on a NW-SE orientation (Fig. 6). The ditch was V-shaped in profile and measured 1.0 m wide by 0.56 m deep. It contained a lower fill of blue silty clay (1106) 0.26 m thick overlain by an upper fill of dark orange brown silty clay 0.30 m thick, neither of which contained any finds.

Turbine location 7 (Trenches 13 and 14)

- 4.1.13 A single shallow ditch (1404) extended across the south western part of Trench 14 on a NE-SW orientation (Fig. 7). The ditch measured 0.50 m wide and 0.18 m deep and contained a single fill of orange brown silty clay (1405) from which no finds were recovered.

Turbine location 8 (Trenches 15 and 16)

- 4.1.14 A shallow ditch (1504) extended across the north eastern part of Trench 15 on a N-S orientation (Fig. 8). The ditch measured 0.58 m wide and 0.13 m deep and contained a single fill of yellowish brown silty clay (1505) from which no finds were recovered.
- 4.1.15 A linear feature (1506) extending across the centre of the trench on a NW-SE orientation had the appearance of a ditch in plan although investigation of this clearly defined it as a modern field drain.

4.2 Finds***Roman pottery***

- 4.2.1 An assemblage of eight sherds (105 g) of Iron Age and Roman pottery was recovered from the ploughsoil surface to the west of Trenches 7 and 8. Due to its lack of association with archaeological remains its presence does little more than suggest a low level of activity of this date in the general vicinity of the trench.

Post-Roman pottery

- 4.2.2 An assemblage of 12 sherds (168 g) of post-Roman pottery was recovered from the ploughsoil surface to the west of Trenches 7 and 8. The larger part of this assemblage comprised sherds in the St Neots fabric common in the south-east Midlands and Cambridgeshire during the period c 900-1100. Present within these were two larger sherds from a bowl rim of classic late Saxon hammerhead form and a beaded rim jar

Worked flint

- 4.2.3 A single small blade-like flake of flint was recovered from the fill of a treehole (906) in Trench 9. This has been struck with a hard hammer off a small blade core and is in fresh condition.

5 DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

- 5.1.1 The flint flake and pottery recovered during the evaluation indicate that there was a human presence in the area investigated during the prehistoric, Roman and Saxon/medieval periods. However, the small quantity of pottery found and the absence of features of demonstrably Roman date suggest that the Roman material at least may have arrived through manuring, and that any associated settlement lies elsewhere, beyond the area of the evaluation.

- 5.1.2 Although none of the features recorded yielded any artefactual evidence to assist in their dating, ditches 206, 504, 506, 1404 and 1504 all correspond, to a greater or lesser extent, in position and orientation with field boundaries recorded on the 1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map of 1891. These are likely to have been defined boundaries established during the period of Inclosure. Trenches 7 and 8 are also located at the junction of the E-W field boundaries and the lane that approached Cotton Farm from the north.
- 5.1.3 Only ditch 1104 does not appear to closely correlate to any of the known boundaries. However, the general trend that can be seen with each of the ditches is that they broadly conform to the historical maps suggesting that they either date to this period or represent earlier phases of land division. The potential furrows recorded in Trench 7 certainly indicate medieval ridge and furrow cultivation within the site boundary.
- 5.1.4 The relative 'density' of late Saxon pottery recovered from the surface of the ploughsoil to the immediate west of Trenches 7 and 8 combined with the moderate sherd size potentially indicates the presence of contemporary activity within this area. Clearly the immediate area of these trenches does not appear to have such remains within them with the single ditch being identified in Trench 8 likely to be of more recent date. Based upon this evidence it is reasonable to conclude that the footprint of the turbine 4 location will not affect or encounter Saxon archaeological remains.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

Ctxt. no.	Type	Width (m)	Thick (m)	Comment
Trench 1				
101	Layer		0.25	Ploughsoil
102	Layer			Natural
103	Layer		0.15	Subsoil
Trench 2				
201	Layer		0.36	Ploughsoil
202	Layer			Natural
203	Layer		0.1	Subsoil
204	Void			Geological feature
205	Void			Geological feature
206	Cut	0.6	0.26	Ditch
207	Fill		0.26	Fill of ditch 206
Trench 3				
301	Layer		0.38	Ploughsoil
302	Layer		0.16	Subsoil
303	Layer			Natural
Trench 4				
401	Layer		0.28	Ploughsoil
402	Layer		0.32	Subsoil
403	Layer			Natural
Trench 5				
501	Layer		0.1	Ploughsoil
502	Layer			Natural
503	Layer		0.3	Subsoil
504	Cut	0.4	0.17	Ditch
505	Fill			Fill of ditch 504
506	Cut	1.2		Ditch, unexcavated
507	Fill			Fill of ditch 506
508				Treehole, unexcavated
509				Treehole, unexcavated
Trench 6				
601	Layer		0.1	Ploughsoil
602	Layer			Natural
603	Layer		0.3	Subsoil
Trench 7				
701	Layer		0.22	Ploughsoil
702	Layer		0.17	Subsoil
703	Layer			Natural
704	Cut	1.36	0.13	Hedgeline
705	Fill		0.13	Fill of hedgeline 704
706	Cut	1.4	0.35	Ditch
707	Fill		0.35	Fill of ditch 706
708	Cut	0.55	0.17	Treehole
709	Fill		0.17	Fill of treehole 708
710	Layer		0.18	Lower ploughsoil
711	Cut	1.88 x 1.70	0.17	Treehole
712	Fill		0.17	Fill of treehole 711
Trench 8				
801	Layer		0.22	Ploughsoil
802	Layer		0.15	Subsoil
803	Layer			Natural
804	Cut	1.0	0.3	Ditch terminus
805	Fill		0.3	Fill of ditch terminus 804
806	Cut	0.93 x 0.82	0.32	Cut of treehole
807	Fill		0.32	Fill of treehole 806
808	Cut	1.4	0.4	Ditch
809	Fill		0.1	Fill of ditch 808
810	Fill		0.09	Fill of ditch 808
811	Fill		0.17	Fill of ditch 808
812	Fill		0.15	Fill of ditch 808
Trench 9				
901	Layer		0.38	Ploughsoil
902	Layer			Natural

Ctxt. no.	Type	Width (m)	Thick (m)	Comment
903	Layer		0.18	Subsoil
904	Cut	1.65	0.45	Treehole
905	Fill		0.40	Fill of treehole 904
906	Cut	1.70 x 0.72	0.14	Treehole
907	Fill		0.14	Fill of treehole 906
908	Void			Sheet missing
909	Void			Sheet missing
910	Fill		0.50	Fill of treehole 904
911	Fill		0.50	Fill of treehole 904
Trench 10				
1001	Layer		0.31	Ploughsoil
1002	Layer			Natural
1003	Layer		0.29	Subsoil
1004	Cut	1.0	0.46	Treehole
1005	Fill		0.46	Fill of treehole 1004
1006	Cut	1.22	0.2	Treehole
1007	Fill		0.2	Fill of treehole 1006
Trench 11				
1101	Layer		0.24	Ploughsoil
1102	Layer			Natural
1103	Layer		0.12	Subsoil
1104	Cut	1.0	0.56	Ditch
1105	Fill		0.28	Fill of ditch 1104
1106	Fill		0.26	Fill of ditch 1104
Trench 12				
1201	Layer		0.24	Ploughsoil
1203	Layer			Natural
1204	Layer		0.17	Subsoil
Trench 13				
1301	Layer		0.4	Ploughsoil
1302	Layer			Natural
1303	Layer		0.3	Subsoil
Trench 14				
1401	Layer		0.4	Ploughsoil
1402	Layer		0.3	Subsoil
1403	Layer			Natural
1404	Cut	0.50	0.18	Ditch
1405	Fill		0.18	Fill of ditch 1404
Trench 15				
1501	Layer		0.36	Ploughsoil
1502	Layer			Natural
1503	Layer		0.24	Subsoil
1504	Cut	0.58	0.13	Ditch
1505	Fill		0.13	Fill of ditch 1504
Trench 16				
1601	Layer		0.36	Ploughsoil
1602	Layer			Natural
1603	Layer		0.24	Subsoil
Trench 17				
1701	Layer		0.12	Topsoil
1702	Layer		0.08	Made ground
1703	Layer			Weathered natural
1704	Layer			Natural
1705	Layer		0.3	Subsoil
Trench 18				
1801	Layer		0.32	Ploughsoil
1802	Layer			Natural
1803	Layer		0.38	Subsoil

APPENDIX 2 TRENCH OVERBURDEN DEPTHS AND GEOLOGY HEIGHTS

Turbine No.	Trench No.	Alignment	Depth of Overburden	Surface of geology (OD)
1	1	N-S	0.46 m	49.49 m
1	2	E-W		
2	3	N-S	0.60 m	47.44 m
2	4	E-W		
3	5	ESE-WNW	0.40 m	48.80 m
3	6	NNE-SSW		
4	7	N-S	0.60 m	51.97 m
4	8	E-W		
5	9	NW-SE	0.60 m	44.56 m
5	10	NE-SW		
6	11	NE-SW	0.40 m	51.17 m
6	12	NW-SE		
7	13	NE-SW	0.70 m	51.76 m
7	14	NW-SE		
8	15	NE-SW	0.60 m	52.88 m
8	16	NW-SE		
substation	17	E-W	0.50 m	49.49 m
anemometer mast	18	N-S	0.70 m	not recorded

APPENDIX 3 POTTERY**Roman Pottery***By Dan Stansbie (OA)*

The assemblage comprised 8 sherds (105g) of late Iron Age and Roman pottery. The material derived from two ploughsoil contexts (2000 and 20001) and consisted mostly of body sherds in a locally produced reduced sandy fabric, with the addition of a rim sherd from a plain-rimmed dish and a sherd from a jar in grog-tempered ware.

Ctxt. No.	Sherds	Weight (g)	Spot-date	Comments
2000	1	18	120 - 410	Sandy grey ware R20 (1 plain-rimmed dish)
2001	7	87	43 - 70	Grog-tempered ware E80 (1 jar), sandy grey ware R20

Post-Roman Pottery*By John Cotter (OA)****Introduction and methodology***

A total of 12 sherds (168g) of post-Roman pottery were recovered from two contexts (2000 and 2001). For each context the total pottery sherd count and weight were recorded on an Excel spreadsheet, followed by the context spot-date which is the date-bracket during which the latest pottery types in the context are estimated to have been produced or were in general circulation. Comments on the presence of datable types were also recorded, usually with mention of vessel form (jugs, bowls etc.) and any other attributes worthy of note (eg. decoration etc.).

Date and nature of the assemblage

Overall the pottery assemblage is in a fairly poor condition although some sherds are reasonably large and/or fairly fresh. Ordinary domestic pottery types are represented. The latest pieces in the assemblage are a 17th-18th century Midlands blackware bowl rim and another unglazed fine sandy orange ware bowl rim which is probably of 16th century date. Other, residual, pieces include a few sherds of glazed or unglazed late medieval orange sandy wares and a surprisingly high number of sherds in late Saxon St Neots-type ware - seven in total. This regional shelly ware tradition was common in the south-east Midlands and Cambridgeshire during the period c 900-1100. Included in the St Neots assemblage here is a bowl rim of classic late Saxon hammerhead form, and a beaded rim jar.

Ctxt. No.	Sherds	Weight (g)	Spot-date	Comments
2000	6	68	16C?	1x ?bowl rim fine unglazed red earthenware poss 16C? 3x sherds late med sandy ware (15-16C?) incl jar rim and glazed base sherd. 2x sherds St Neots-type ware (c 900-1100) including classic hammerhead bowl rim, worn.
2001	6	100	17-18C	1x large worn bowl rim in Midlands-type buff earthenware with internal black glaze. 5x St Neots-type ware (c 900-1100) incl jar rim with squared-off bead, sooted. Others are oxidised St N bodysherds

APPENDIX 4 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

- EAA, 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (EAA Occasional Paper 14)
- CgMs, 2007 Archaeological Desk Based Assessment - Cotton Wind Farm, Offord Darcy, Cambridgeshire
- IFA, 1994 Institute of Field Archaeologists Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation (revised 2001)
- OA, 2007 Cotton Wind Farm, Offord Darcy, Cambridgeshire. Project Design for an Archaeological Evaluation
- OAU, 1992 Fieldwork Manual (ed. D.Wilkinson, first edition, 1992)

APPENDIX 5 SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site name: Cotton Wind Farm, Offord D'Arcy, Cambridgeshire

Site code: OFFDCW 07

Grid reference: TL 233 641

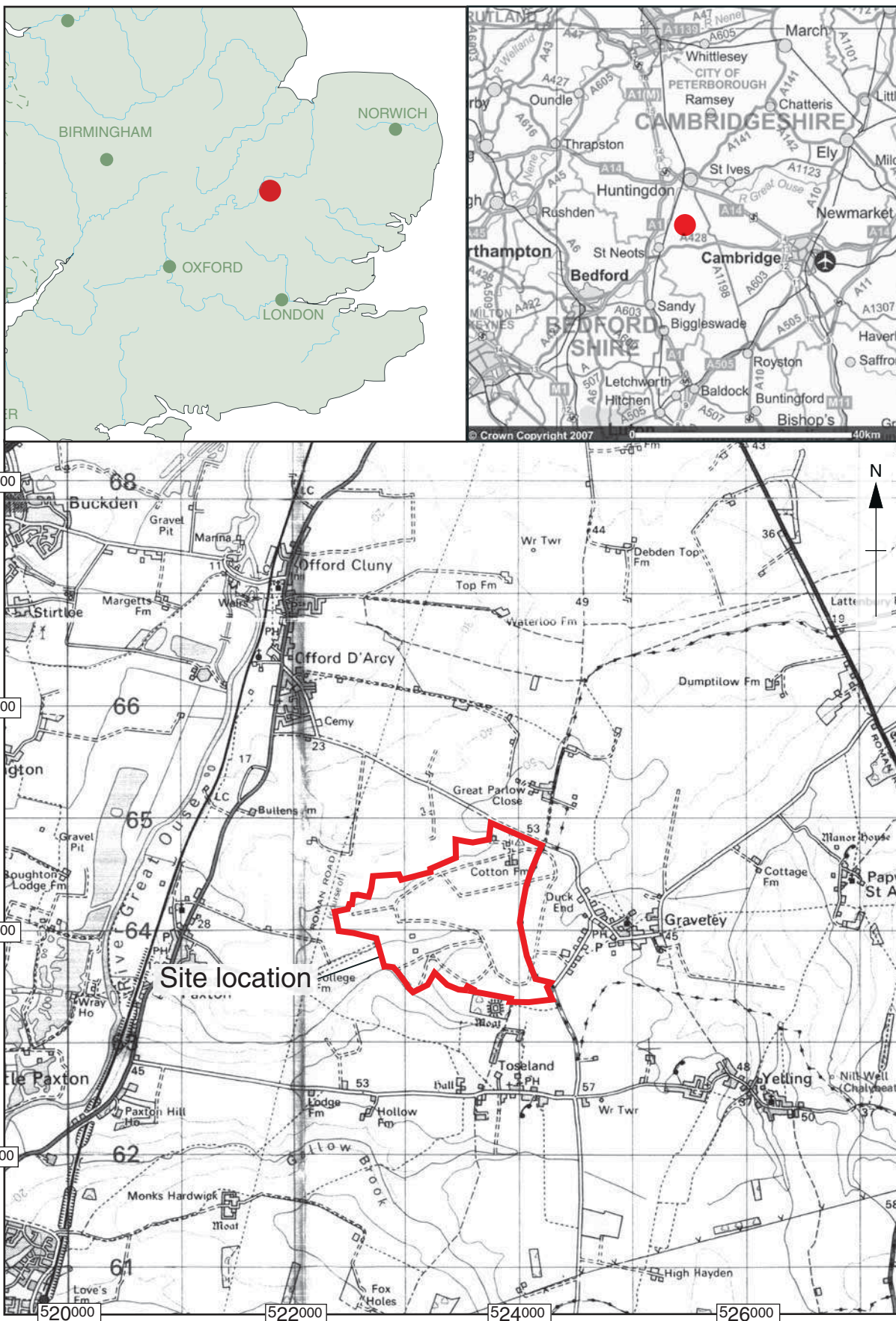
Type of evaluation: 17 machine excavated trenches measuring 30 m x 2 m and one machine excavated trench 4 m x 4 m.

Date and duration of project: 20th to 31st August 2007

Area of site: 178.7 hectares

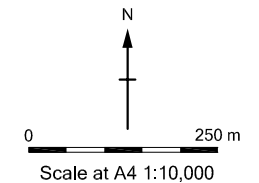
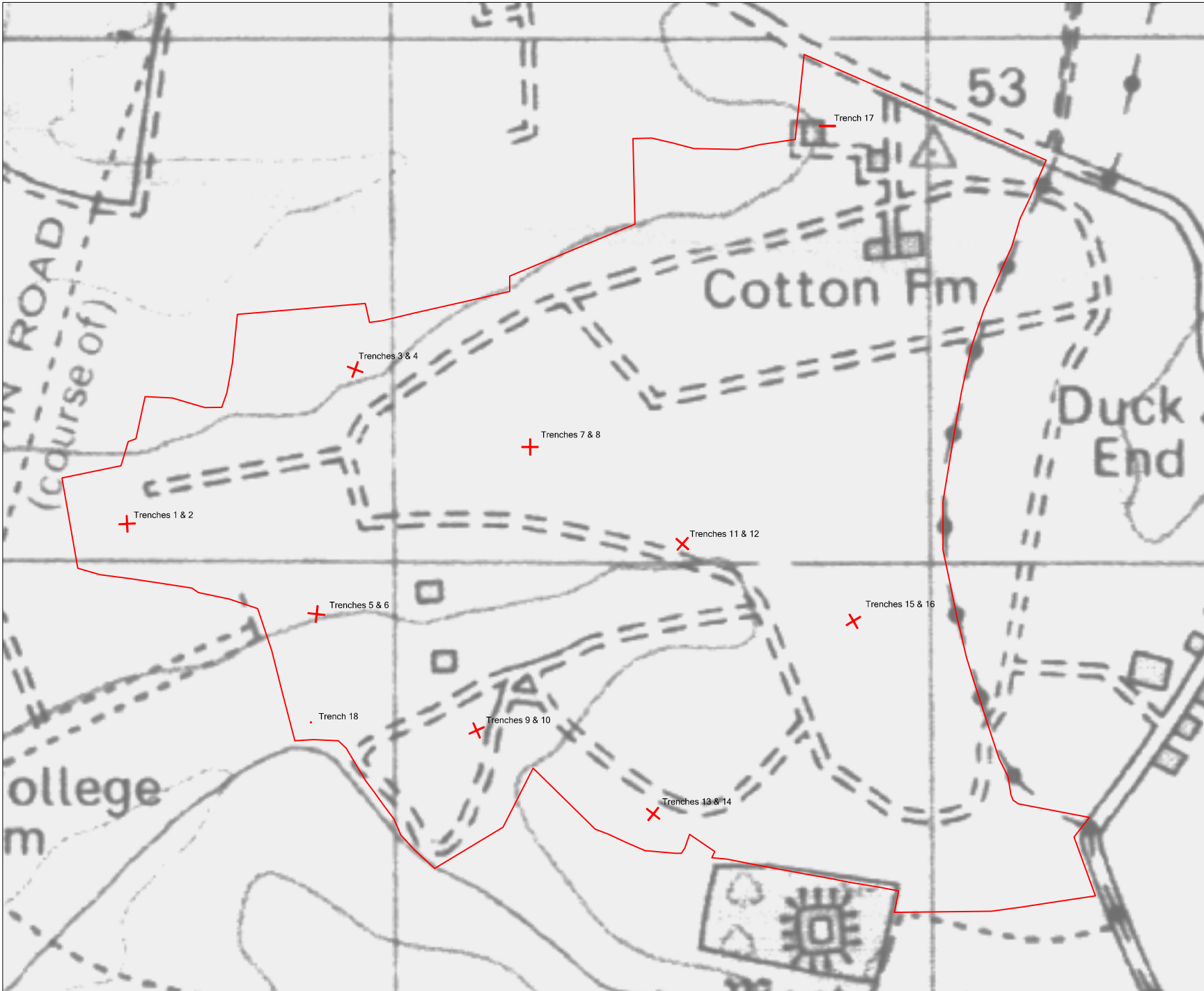
Summary of results: Oxford Archaeology undertook a field evaluation comprising 18 trenches at Cotton Farm, Offord D'Arcy, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 233 641) on behalf of CgMs Consulting. A small quantity of Roman pottery was recovered from the surface of the ploughsoil to the immediate west of Trenches 7 and 8. This seems most likely to have derived from field manuring. A small assemblage of late Saxon pottery recovered from the same area may indicate contemporary activity within the vicinity although evidence of this was absent from the trenches. Ditches were recorded that correspond in position and orientation with field boundaries recorded on the 1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map of 1891, and are likely to have defined boundaries established during the period of Inclosure.

Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Cambridgeshire Museum in due course, under ECB number 2689.



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Figure 1: Site location

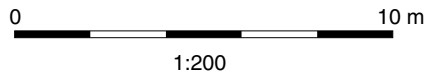
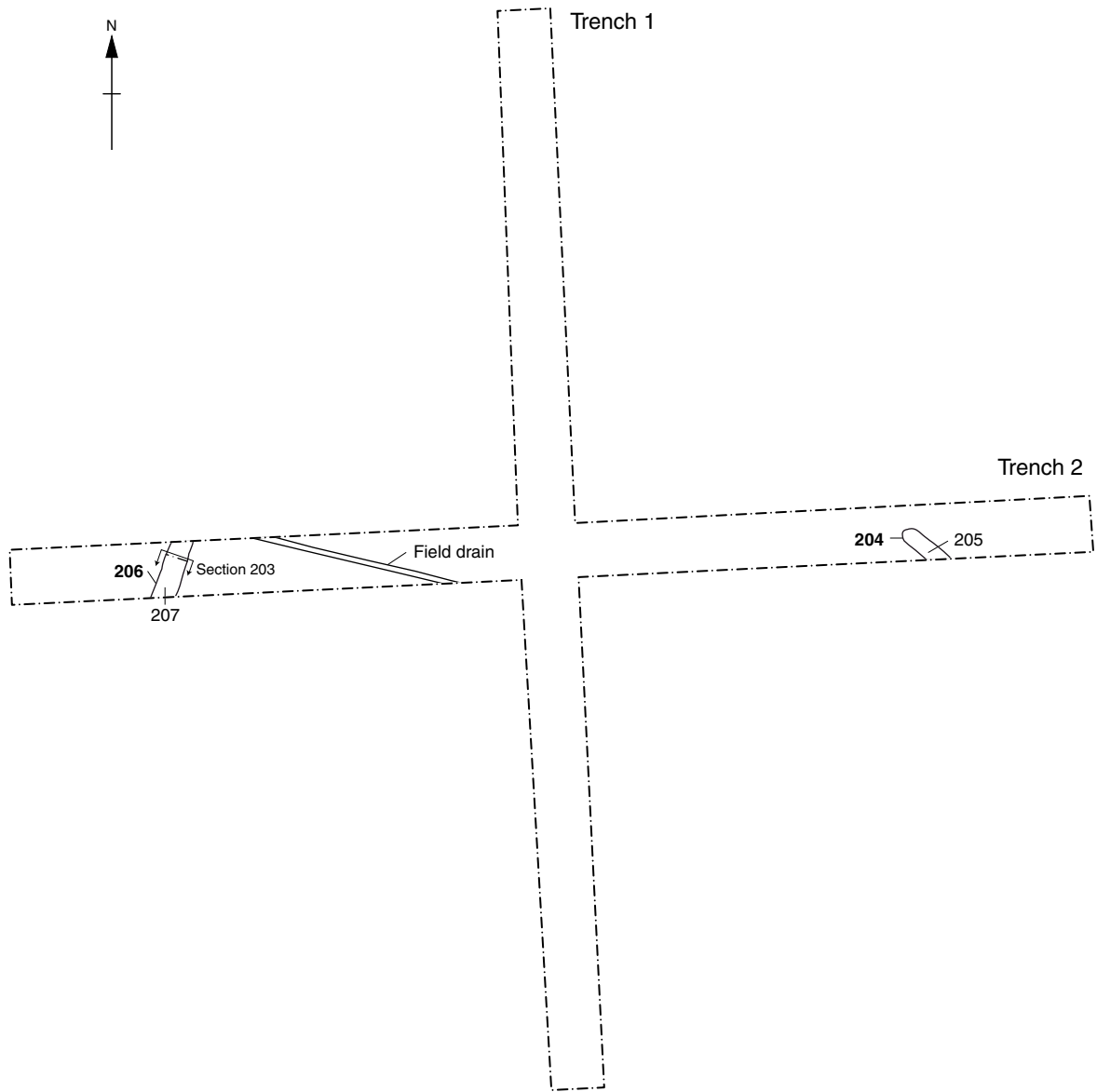


Oxford Archaeology
 Janus House,
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 Oxford,
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Tel: 01865 263800 Fax: 01865 793496
 email : mail@oxfordarch.co.uk
 web : www.oxfordarch.co.uk

Drawing No.	
Date printed	
Drawing title	

Figure 2:
 Trench location
 plan



Section 203

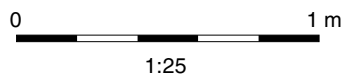
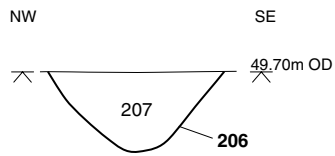
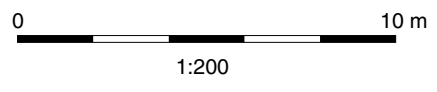
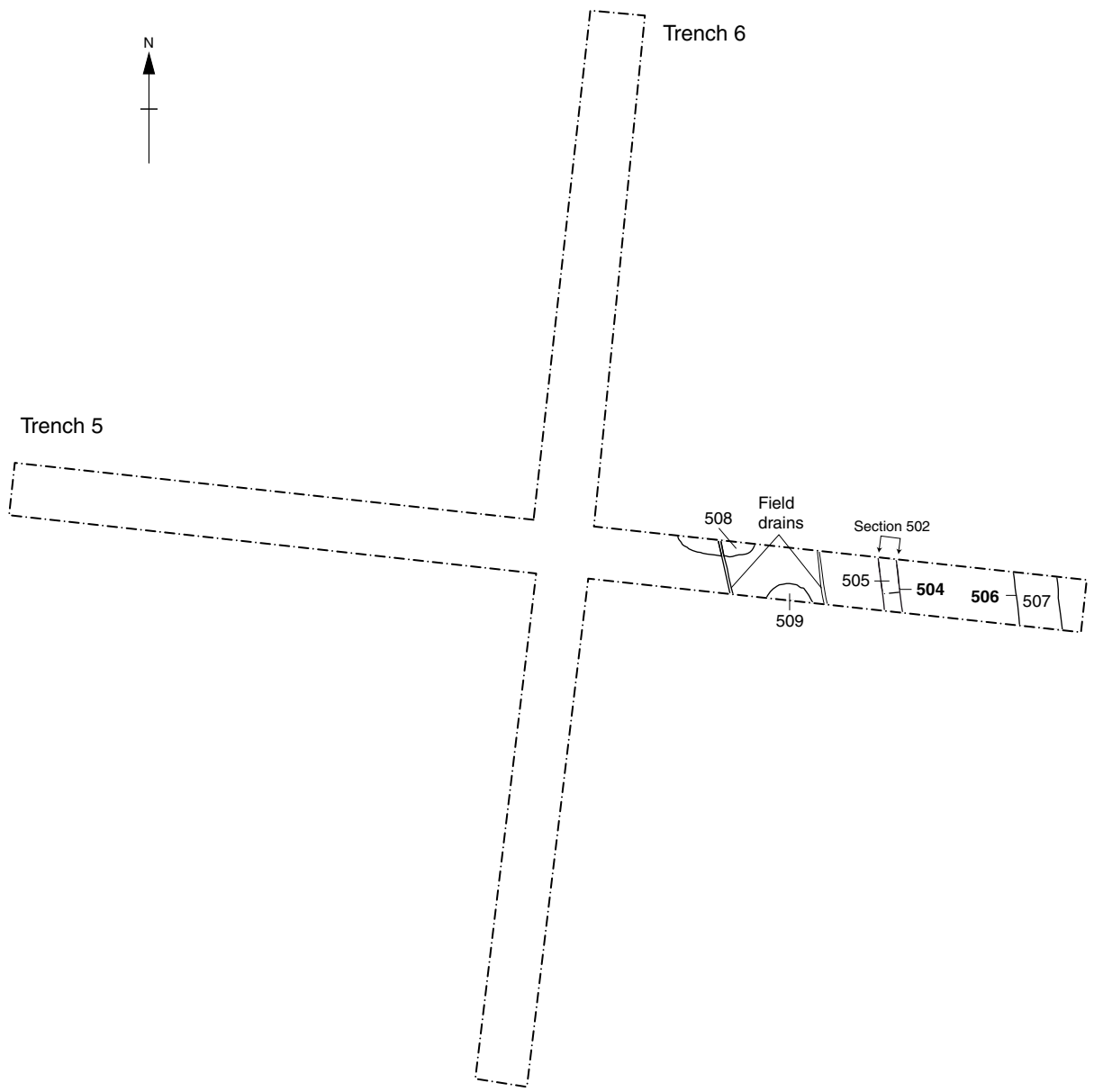


Figure 3: Proposed turbine location 1, Trenches 1 and 2: plan and section



Section 502

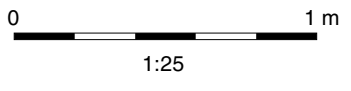
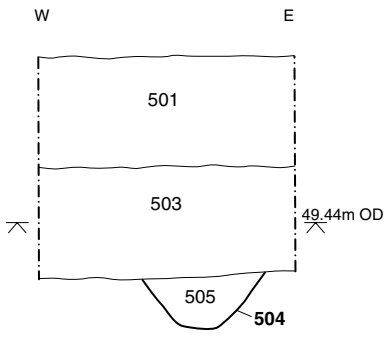


Figure 4: Proposed turbine location 3, Trenches 5 and 6: plans and section

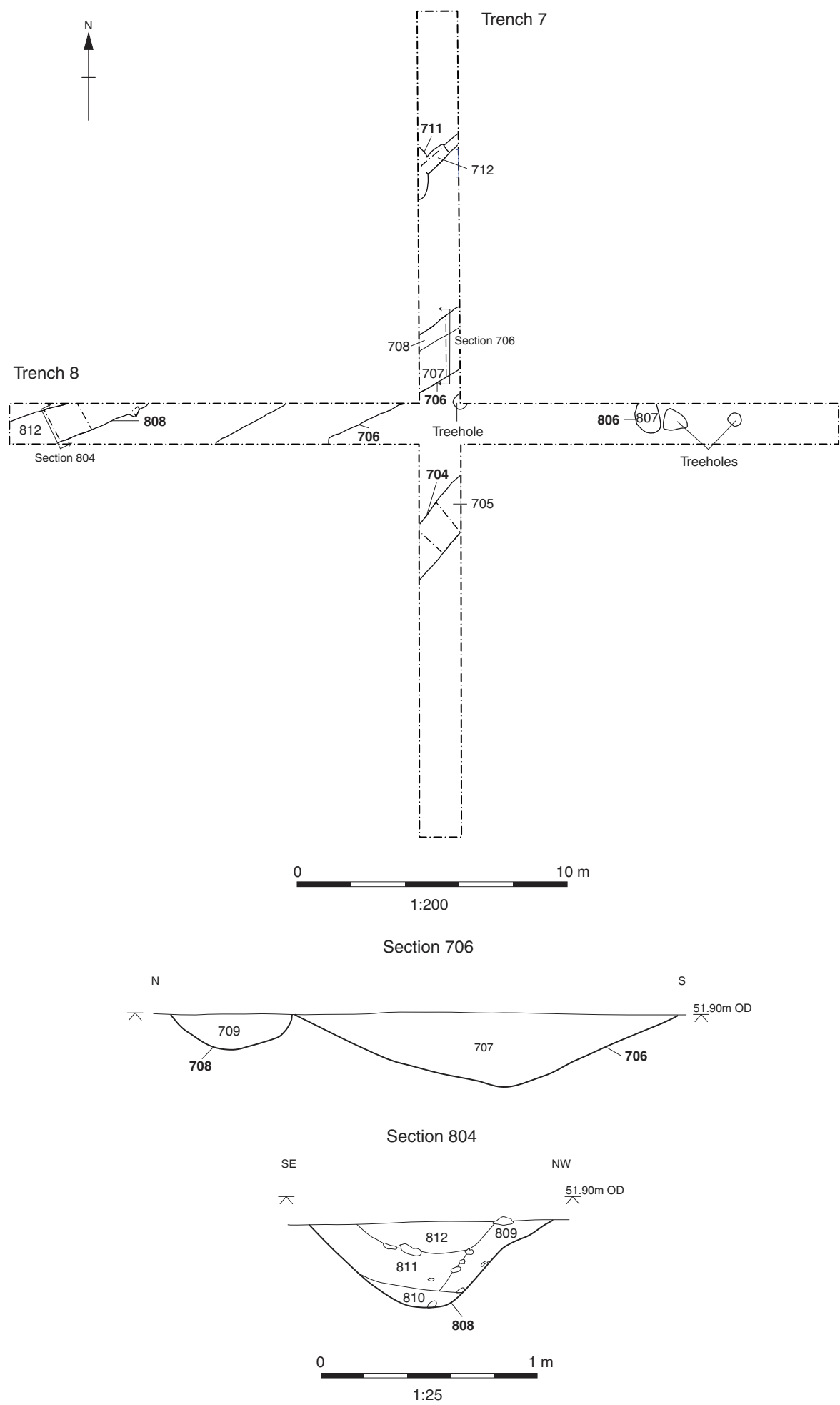


Figure 5: Proposed turbine location 4, Trenches 7 and 8: plan and sections

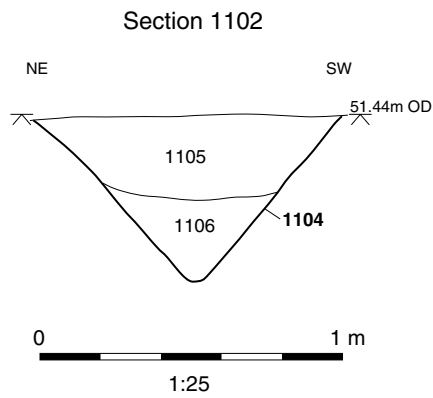
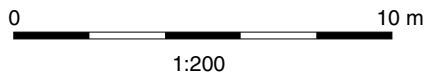
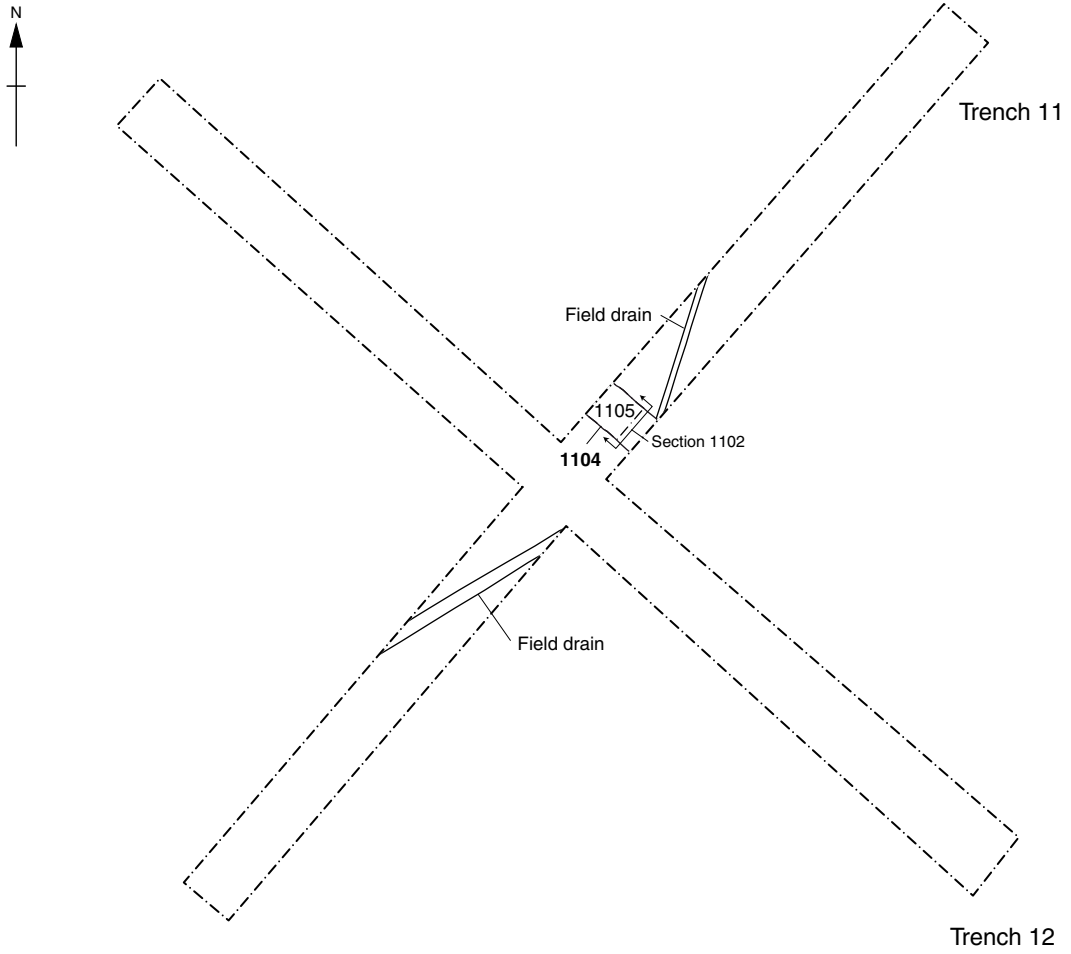
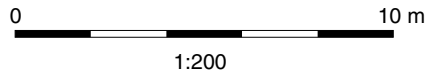
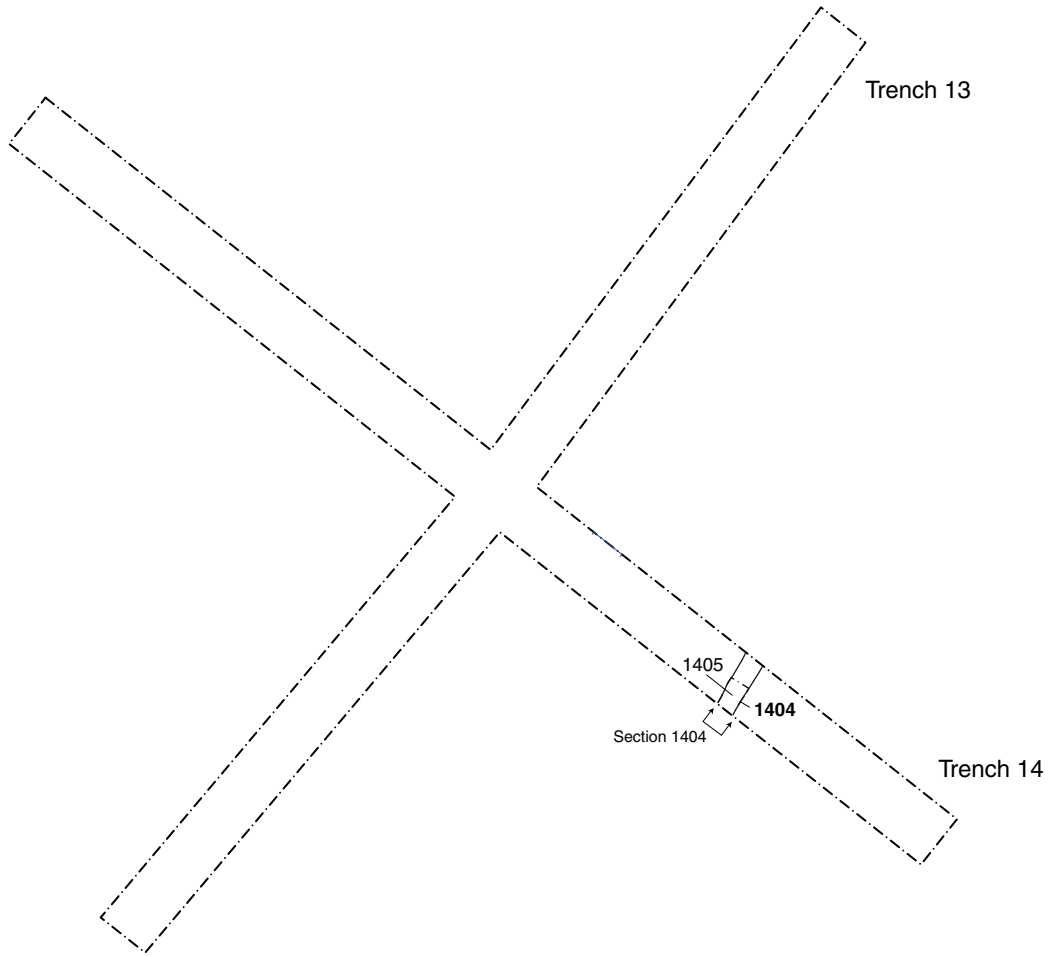


Figure 6: Proposed turbine location 6, Trenches 11 and 12: plan and section



Section 1404

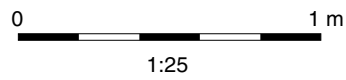
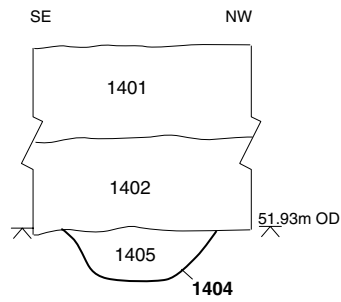


Figure 7: Proposed turbine location 7, Trenches 13 and 14: plan and section

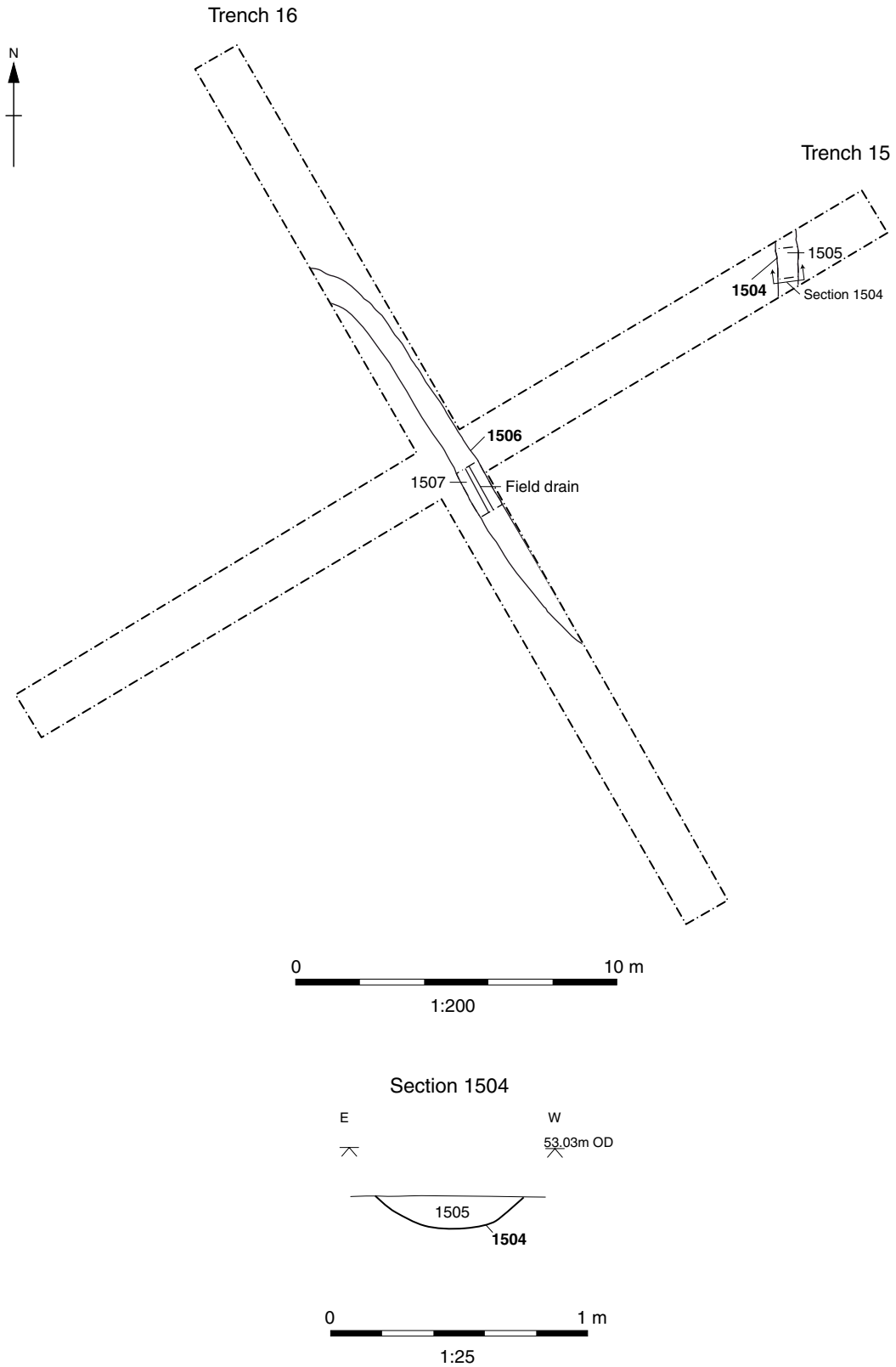






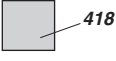








Figure 8: Proposed turbine location 8, Trenches 15 and 16: plan and section

	Section line and number
	Section through feature not illustrated with section drawing
	Limit of excavation
	Sondage / Interior limit of excavation
	Fill line and number
	Cut line and number
	Structure number
	Unclear boundary
	Stones
	Hachures indicate inclination of slope inside excavated feature
	Levels
	Grid point
	Continuation line (trench edge continues)



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