

Archaeological trial trench evaluation on land south of Alison Lane, Offord Darcy, Cambridgeshire December 2024

Report No. 024/138

Author: Robert Simister Falvey

Illustrator: Gosia Krawczyk

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Project Manager: Amelia Fairman
Site Code: ECB7414
NGR: TL 22012 66554

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OASIS REPORT FORM

Project: Land south of Alison Lane, Offord Darcy, Cambridgeshire			**OASIS No: 530495**
ACTIVITY TYPE			
Project/ Activity type	Trial trench evaluation		
Reason for investigation	Planning		
Development type	Residential		
Planning reference ID	16/01670/FUL	Planning stage	Pre-planning
PROJECT LOCATION			
National grid ref	TL 22012 66554		
Site name	Land south of Alison Lane, Offord Darcy, Cambridgeshire		
REVIEWERS/ ADMIN			
HER for project	CHET		
National organisation	Historic England		
WORK UNDERTAKEN			
Methodological summary	MOLA Stansted was commissioned by Thornhill Estates to carry out an archaeological evaluation on land south of Alison Lane, Offord Darcy, Cambridgeshire to assess the presence/absence of any archaeological remains prior to the proposed development of the plot for residential properties.		
Previous works?	No	Future works?	Unknown
Dates - Start date:	30/09/24	End date:	02/10/24
Scientific dating done?	None	Type:	n/a
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PEOPLE			
Organisation	MOLA		
Project manager	Amelia Fairman		
Project officer/ supervisor	Robert Simister Falvey		
Funding body	Thornhill Estates		
KEYWORDS			
Monuments found/ date	None		
Finds types found/ date	Post-medieval ceramic and glass, animal bones		
RESULTS			
Description of outcomes/ summary of research framework contribution	Two evaluation trenches were excavated during the works. Two archaeological features, a small undated pit and a large shallow post-medieval/modern pit that contained frequent butchered animal bones, were encountered in Trench 2 while Trench 1 was archaeologically sterile. No archaeological materials predating the post-medieval period were found.		
ARCHIVES			
Accession ID	ECB7414		
Finds Archive repository	CHET	Expected date of submission:	October 2025
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Archaeological trial trench evaluation on land south of Alison Lane, Offord Darcy, Cambridgeshire December 2024

ABSTRACT

MOLA Stansted carried out an archaeological evaluation on land south of Alison Lane, Offord Darcy, Cambridgeshire to assess the presence/absence of any archaeological remains prior to the proposed development of the plot for residential properties. Two archaeological features, a small undated pit and a large shallow post-medieval/modern pit containing frequent butchered animal bones, were encountered in Trench 2 while Trench 1 was archaeologically sterile. No archaeological finds or features predating the post-medieval period were found.

1 INTRODUCTION

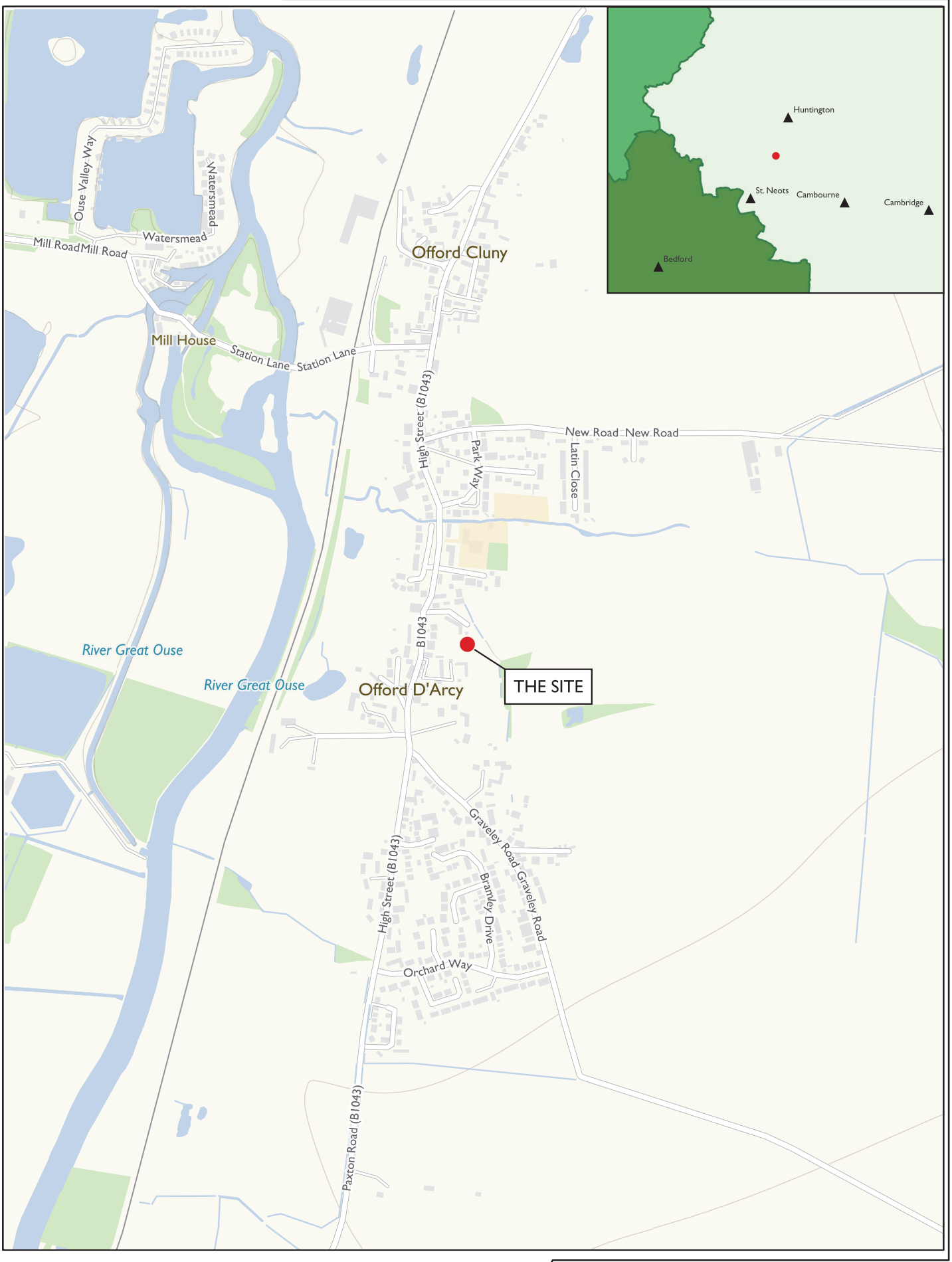
MOLA Stansted was commissioned by Thornhill Estates to undertake a trial trench evaluation to assess the presence/absence of any archaeological remains on land south of Alison Lane, Offord Darcy, Cambridgeshire (Fig 1; NGR TL 22012 66554, Planning Application number 16/01670/FUL). The archaeological works were being carried out prior to the proposed development of the plot for residential properties.

The works took place in accordance with current *National Planning Policy Framework* (DLUHC 2023) and were undertaken to ensure satisfactory archaeological investigation and recording to provide further information to the planning authority and inform upon the needs of any potential archaeological mitigation.

MOLA is a Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) registered organisation. The works conformed to the methodology set out in the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by MOLA (2024) and complied with current best archaeological practice as defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeology's *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2022), *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (CIfA 2023a), and *Universal guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2023b). as well as the Historic England procedural document *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (*MoRPHE*) (HE 2015).

The event number is **ECB7414** and it was used as the site code.

FIGURE 1 // Site Location - General



0

500 m

N

PROJECT // P24-285 Offord Darcy, Alison Lane

DESCRIPTION // Site Location

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DOC REF: P24-285-AER-v1

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Location, geology and topography

The development site is located to the south-east of the village of Offord Darcy, to the east of the High Street (B1043) and Graveley Road. The site is currently largely flat, undeveloped scrubland. The British Geological Survey (BGS 2024) indicates that the site is underlain by the Oxford Clay Formation - Mudstone. The bedrock geology is overlain by River Terrace Deposits of sand and gravel. The site is overlain by freely draining, slightly acid loamy soils (Soilscape 6; CSAI 2024).

2.2 Historical and archaeological background

Relevant historic background data from the vicinity of the site is summarised below, referenced by the monument (MCB) or event (ECB) numbers (CHET 2024).

Prehistoric

Much of the evidence relating to the prehistoric period is limited to unprovenanced find spots within the wider area. These include residual palaeolithic implements (CB14638) and Bronze Age pottery sherds (02025 and 02540). An evaluation and excavation at 177 High Street (ECB15038) identified three ditches of possible Bronze Age date in close proximity to All Saints Church c.850m north of the site. Two Iron Age gullies were recorded during an evaluation c.530m south-west of the site (MCB25476).

Roman

Evidence relating to the Roman period is sparse. The course of the Sandy to Godmanchester Road (MCB17569) is believed to have passed in a north to south alignment c.0.6km east of the site. Excavations as part of the A14 road improvement scheme in 2016–2018 recorded evidence of the road following the same alignment, which was formed by two parallel ditches approximately 18m apart. Crop marks on Graveley Road (ECB02489) c.200m south-east of the site may infer the presence of a Roman Road running on a south-west to north-east alignment, which was up to c.6m in width A number of Roman coins were also noted within the vicinity but have no further information or provenance.

Roman pottery was recovered during an evaluation at Margetts Farm (ECB1431) c.1km north-west of the site. Several undated pits and ditches may represent contemporary activity. However, the deposition of alluvial deposits suggested that the land was subject to flooding throughout its history, which may have prevented continuous or long-term settlement or land use in this area. An archaeological evaluation to the rear of the High Street (ECB17539) c.250m north-west of the site, identified a single Roman quarry pit.

Early medieval and medieval

The first documentary proof of the name Offord “Cluny” derives from a deed of agreement (07756) dated AD 1237 between Lord Abbot and the Convent of Chigney and farmers of Offord. It describes the life of a village community in the 13th century and the monetary values of cattle and corn. Churches with origins in the 12th and 13th centuries also testify to the longevity of the settlement and two such churches have been identified in the vicinity of the site All Saints’ Church is located c.775m north-west of the site, whereas Saint Peter’s Church is positioned c.450m west of the site. All Saints’ Church at Offord Cluny (MCB02458, LB 1130281) contains elements dating to

the 13th century, followed by restoration works in the 18th century. Saint Peter's Church (MCB14897, LB 1130249) is believed to date from the 12th century. Disarticulated human remains were found during works within the churchyard, dating broadly to the medieval period. This may indicate that during this period, the site lay at the periphery of settlement focal points.

An evaluation and excavation at 177 High Street in close proximity to All Saints' Church (ECB15038) identified activity relating to settlement during the Saxo-Norman period. This suggested the presence of a post-built structure and gravel extraction. Later features of the medieval period included numerous pits, at least one long-lived boundary ditch, a ditched enclosure and further evidence of gravel extraction.

Archaeological evidence for this period within the wider area comprises a number of earthworks and moated sites. Grove Farm less than 100m west of the site, includes the remains of a small manorial site with an infilled moat which now forms part of the garden of the house (MCB02422). Traces of these earthworks are visible on LiDAR. A second moated site, also visible on LiDAR, is located c.435m south-west of the site (MCB27291). The latter extends to at least 75m east-west by 40m north-south. Further potentially related earthworks are noted c.550m south-west of the site (MCB27292) and c.250m west of the site (MCB27296). Both examples are visible on LiDAR data. The former extends to at least 85m in extent north to south but has been disturbed by the extant railway line. The latter comprises a number of rectilinear enclosures.

Archaeological evaluation works within close proximity to the High Street have identified a number of features dating to the medieval period. Settlement activity has been noted to the rear of the High Street (MCB19108), c.350m north-east of the site, in the form of ditches and pits. A trial trench evaluation, c.290m north-east of the site, revealed a greater concentration of activity indicative of multi-phase settlement (ECB19558). A number of linear features and pits were investigated suggesting activity during the 13th to 14th centuries, 14th to 15th centuries and then during the post-medieval periods.

A trial trench evaluation and subsequent excavation, c.250m north-west of the site, identified further evidence of medieval occupation (ECB17539). The evaluation identified a ditched enclosure dating to the 12th century and large pond like features. The western limits of the activity were defined by a boundary ditch, and a clay lined circular pit dating to the 13th to 14th centuries was also identified. A modern sunken garden had truncated a significant amount of the north-western area. The subsequent excavation identified a possible enclosure ditch and later pitting which may relate to small scale gravel quarrying.

Post-medieval and modern

The post-medieval development of the wider area is reflected in the numerous entries relating to built structures. The HER documents numerous buildings identified from cartographic sources, which include schools (MCB22814, MCB25474), farms/farmhouses (MCB32640, MCB22815, (02446) and two dovecotes (MCB22816, MCB24157). Local industry is reflected by entries relating to a blacksmiths workshop (MCB22817), and a corn mill (MCB25470). Additional structures include houses (MCB24156), manor houses (MCB25471, MCB32651, 02444, 02445), an Inn (MCB19768) and boat houses (MCB24158, MCB24159). Religious institutions are also referenced in the Offord Darcy Baptist Chapel (MCB17186), rectories (MCB22818, MCB25472) and rectory gardens (MCB32626).

Archaeological evidence relating to the post-medieval development of the area was recorded during an evaluation c.330m south-west of the site, which identified a number of pits and ditches dating to the post-medieval period (ECB30727).

Numerous examples of gravel extraction have been identified within the wider area, either during evaluation works or identified using LiDAR data (ECB15038, MCB27290, MCB27294). The evaluation and excavation at 177 High Street (ECB15038) would suggest that these activities intensified during the post-medieval period.

The construction of the railways also impacted the wider area (MCB20853). The railway station of Offord and Buckden (MCB22813) opened in 1850 but was finally closed to passengers by 1965. Other indications of improved transport are highlighted on the HER and include the turnpike trust (MCB31487) along the Godmanchester to St Neots Road and the River Great Ouse Navigation (MCB29426) and weirs (MCB32641, MCB32642).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Project aims

The evaluation was to determine, record and enhance understanding of the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quantity of any surviving archaeological remains on the proposed development site. The specific aims of the investigation were to:

- Identify the presence of any archaeological remains with the potential to be adversely impacted by intrusive aspects of the development;
- Establish the date, nature and extent of the activity or occupation identified;
- Recover artefacts to assist in the development of type series within the region;
- Recover palaeo-environmental remains to determine past local environmental conditions.

The overall objectives for the site include:

- To inform the need for and extent of further mitigation works in order to ensure that archaeological remains are preserved either in situ or in record according to their significance.

3.2 Research framework

The WSI (MOLA 2024) suggested that specific research objectives would be drawn from the published research priorities set out for the *East of England Regional Research Framework* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000), and the latest version is available online at: https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/ (EERRF 2024). However, only minimal research objectives could be addressed due to the limited result of the evaluation.

4 METHODOLOGY

The evaluation comprised the excavation of two trenches measuring 20m and 25m in length respectively by 1.8m in width (Fig 1). Trenches have been positioned to avoid known obstructions while maintaining an even coverage of the development area.

Trenches were located using a Leica Survey Grade RTK GPS operating to an accuracy of +/-0.05m to Ordnance Survey National Grid and Datum. All trenches were machine-excavated using a flat toothless bucket under continuous archaeological supervision to the depth of the first horizon of archaeological remains or, where these were absent, the upper interface of geological deposits.

The trenches were cleaned sufficiently to enhance the definition of archaeological remains. Features present were further investigated through means of hand excavation to determine their date and character and were plotted on an overall plan at a scale of 1:50. Deposits and spoil heaps were scanned with a metal detector to maximise retrieval of metal finds. No finds which came under the definition of 'treasure' were identified by the evaluation and no burials or human remains were encountered.

All archaeological deposits, features and artefacts encountered during the course of the excavation were fully recorded following standard MOLA procedures (MOLA 2014). All archaeological features and deposits were assigned a separate context number and were described on pro-forma context sheets that included details of the context, its relationships, interpretation and a checklist of associated finds. Finds were collected from individual deposits and were appropriately packed and stored in stable conditions by context (CIfA 2020a; Watkinson and Neal 2001). Sections and profiles through features and areas of complex stratigraphy were drawn at a scale of 1:10, with all deposit heights established relative to Ordnance Datum.

A photographic record was maintained using high resolution uninterpolated digital photography exceeding 12 megapixels taken using a camera with an APS-C or larger sensor. Overall shots of the site were taken prior to excavation. Overall shots of each trench were taken together with detailed shots of individual features and feature groups. All photographs, except general site shots, included a north arrow and graduated metric scales of appropriate lengths.

Unstratified pottery, animal bone and modern material was not retained during this archaeological evaluation. Post-medieval finds from secure contexts were retained pending further advice on retention from CHET.

All finds were cleaned, catalogued and prepared for storage in accordance with the guidelines contained in UKIC's Guidelines for the *Presentation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (Walker 1990) and the MGC's *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (MGC 1992). No human remains or deposits that required environmental sampling were recovered during the evaluation.

The field data was compiled into a site archive with appropriate cross-referencing.

The archive has been fully catalogued and prepared for deposition in accordance with the specific Cambridgeshire archiving standard, as well as with national guidelines by Walker (1990), Brown (2011), SMA (1993), the CIfA (2020b) and the MGC (1992). Any material requiring special curation will be handled under the recognised guidelines (Watkinson and Neal 2001).

5 EVALUATION RESULTS

5.1 General stratigraphy

The general stratigraphy varied little across the site, and the natural substrate was encountered at 0.55m below the present ground surface. The composition of the natural substrate was a loose mid yellow-brown sandy silt with occasional sub-angular flint and patches of course gravel. This was overlain by a layer of soft mid orange-brown sandy silt subsoil, which measured between 0.22mm and 0.30m thick. This in turn was overlain by a topsoil comprising of friable dark brown-grey sandy silt measuring 0.32m thick.

5.2 Trench 1

Trench 1 contained no archaeological deposits (Fig 2).

5.3 Trench 2

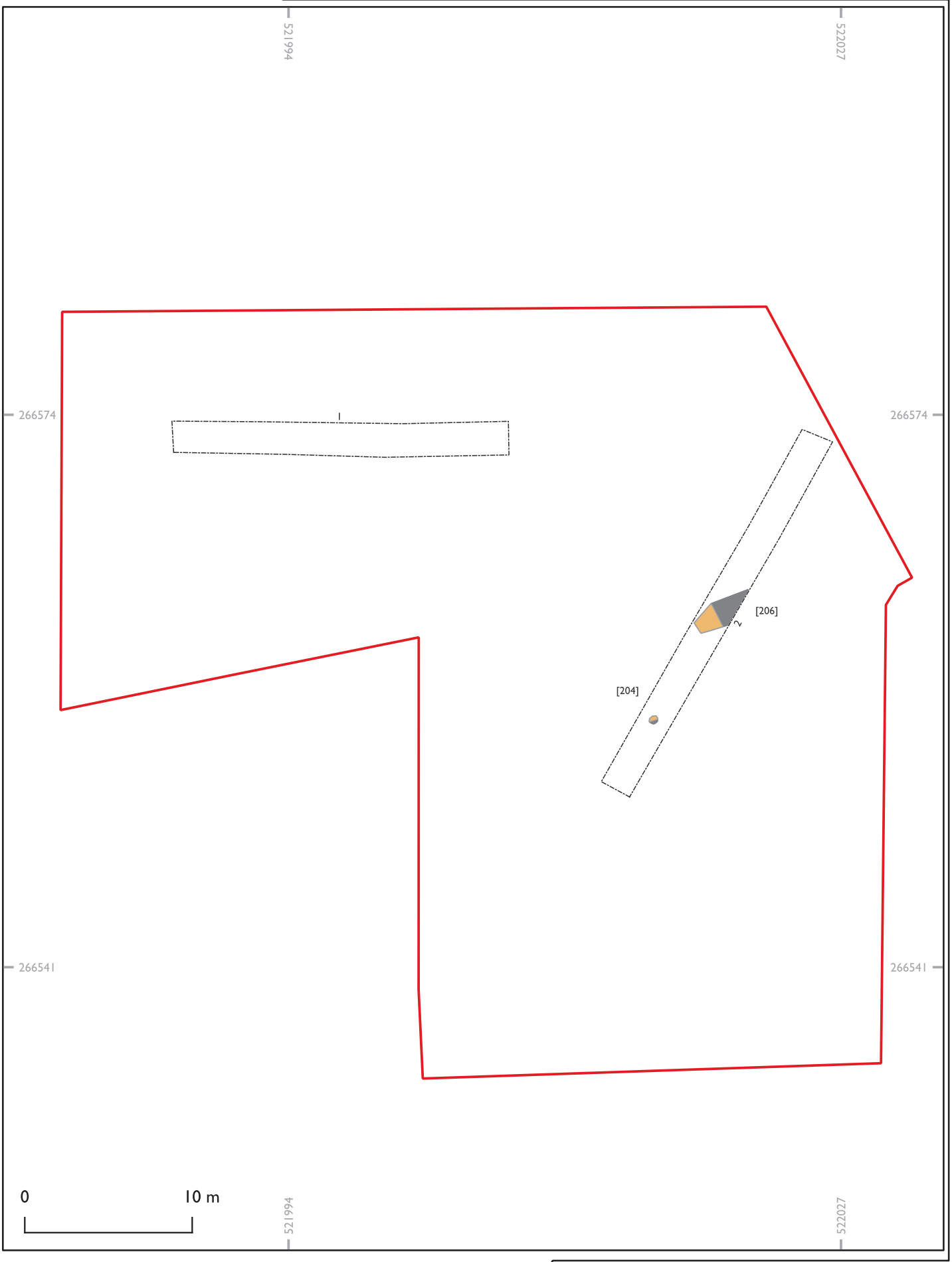
Post-medieval/modern (18th–20th centuries)

Trench 2 contained a small pit and a large shallow pit (Figs 2 and 3). A large sub-rectangular pit [206] was present towards the centre of Trench 2 (Fig 3, Section 2.2). Pit [206] measured 1.6m in width and 0.32m in depth with sharp upper break of slope sides leading to an irregular flat base, with a single fill (207) of mottled light grey-brown and dark brown-black sandy clay. The fill contained frequent post-medieval ceramic, glass and metal, as well as frequent animal bones. The animal bone assemblage comprised livestock remains, however limited evidence of butchery was identified. The recovered post-medieval and modern pottery and glass fragments indicate a late 18th to the 20th century date of deposition.

Undated

Located approximately 8m south-east of pit [206] was a sub-rounded pit [204] that measured 0.48m in width, 0.59 in length and 0.35m in depth (Fig 3, Section 2.1). Pit [204] had steep sides and a concave base, with a single fill (207) that comprised soft light grey-yellow silty sand. No artefactual evidence was retrieved from the fill.

FIGURE 2 // Site Location - Detail



Application Boundary
Archaeological Feature
Intervention
Trench

N

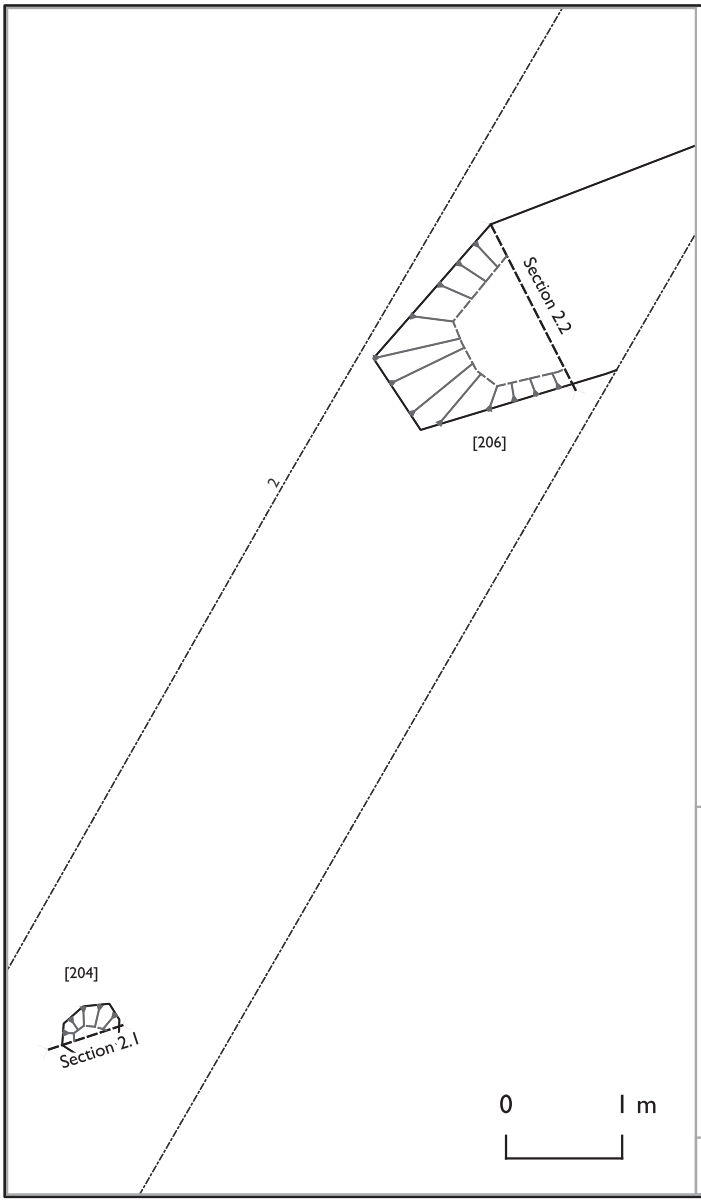
PROJECT // P24-285 Offord Darcy, Alison Lane

DESCRIPTION // Trench Location

Contains survey data

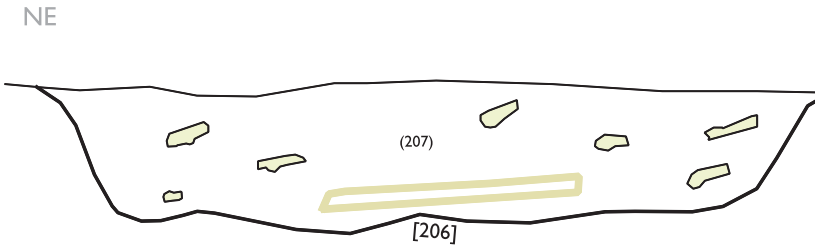
DOC REF: P24-285-AER-v1

FIGURE 3 // Trench 2





Plan view, pit [206], IMG_2834



Section 2.2

Section Level
Interface
Cut in Section
Iron
Animal Bone
N

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Sections proc
DOC REF: P24-

6 THE FINDS

6.1 The animal bone by Simona Falanga

A modest assemblage weighing 4.205kg comprising 338 fragments of animal bone was hand collected from a single context during the evaluation at Offord Darcy. All remains were quantified using the NISP method (i.e. number of identified specimens per taxon). The degree of fragmentation of the remains has been recorded for each identified specimen with the aid of the MOLA zoning system adapted from Albarella and Davies (1992). The specimens presenting sufficient diagnostic features were identified to element and taxon with the aid of the MOLA reference collection, Schmid (1972) and Hillson (2005a and b).

Due to the lack of diagnostic elements, the remains of sheep (*Ovis aries*) and goat (*Capra hircus*) were grouped together as Ovicaprid. The fragments which could not be identified to taxon were assigned size categories: small mammal (cat-sized or smaller), medium mammal (sheep-sized) or large mammal (cattle/horse sized). Where this was not possible, the remains were recorded as unidentifiable mammal. Age was determined where suitable based on epiphyseal fusion (Silver 1969) and mandibular wear stage (Payne 1973). All evidence of bone modification were recorded.

The assemblage

The preservation of the assemblage is overall moderate. However, the degree of fragmentation of certain elements, such as ribs and vertebrae, resulted in a high proportion of the remains being classed as belonging to medium and large mammals. The entirety of the assemblage was recovered from a single pit [206] of post-medieval date.

Table 1: Abundance of animal remains

Species	NISP	NISP %	MNI	MNI%
Cattle (*Bos taurus*)	34	42.5	5	41.7
Sheep/Goat (*Ovis/Capra*)	35	43.8	5	41.7
Pig (*Sus scrofa*)	11	13.7	2	16.6
Unidentifiable mammal	28	-	-	-
Medium mammal	170	-	-	-
Large mammal	60	-	-	-
Total	338	-	12	-

The near entirety of the assemblage consists of remains of cattle (*Bos taurus*) (NISP=34) and ovicaprids (NISP=35) in near equal measure, followed by pigs (*Sus scrofa*) (NISP=11).

The cattle remains belong to a minimum of five individuals. These comprise an infant as well as least four juvenile individuals, as evidenced by the MNI for recorded innominate fragments. Available epiphyseal fusion data largely comprises unfused late fusing elements (e.g. radii), therefore only providing very broad ageing estimates. Infant remains comprise left and right mandibles, presenting dentition which was still forming within the socket.

Ovicaprid remains largely comprise the partial skeletons of three adult individuals. Mandibular wear stages for the 5 ageable mandibles recovered all point to individuals between the ages of 4–6 years old. One of the mandibles presents signs of an

extensive healed infection to the ventral body of the mandible, extending to the length of the tooth row. The aetiology remains uncertain, with the lack of alveolar resorption around the missing first molar not ruling out trauma to the actual body as the cause. There is however some bone loss around the socket.

An unfused radius belongs to a juvenile individual. Additionally, a left humerus, femur and long bone fragment belonging to a foetal/neonatal individual was also noted.

Pig remains were derived from a minimum of two young individuals, as evidenced by epiphyseal fusion of the long bones and three scapulae recovered.

Evidence of burning and gnawing are absent altogether, and only a single specimen presents signs of butchery. This is a right distal cattle radius presenting five knife marks and a chop mark on the mid/later side of the distal shaft.

Conclusion

The entirety of the identified assemblage comprises common domesticates, largely cattle and ovicaprids. Both species would have likely been kept for both primary and secondary products. Smaller quantities of pig, which were mainly used for meat, have also been recovered. The presence of infant and foetal/neonatal individuals, albeit in modest quantities, suggests livestock may have been bred on site.

Evidence of butchery is so scarce that no meaningful interpretations can be inferred from its presence.

Overall, the size of this assemblage does not allow for any firm conclusions to be drawn on industry or livestock management strategies. No further work is required.

6.2 The post-medieval pottery and modern ceramic building material

by Jennifer R. McNulty

Six sherds of post-medieval pottery weighing 47g were recovered during the excavations. The assemblage was recovered from fill (207), feature [206] and ranged in date from the late 18th to the 20th century (Table 2). The material was recorded according to the current guidelines (MPRG 1998, MPRG 2016) and was identified using the Museum of London Archaeology's medieval and post-medieval pottery codes.

Table 2: Post-medieval pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Fabric Name	Count	Weight (g)	Date Range (AD)	Min Vessel No.	Body Part	EVE	Description
207	CREA BAND	Creamware with banded slip decoration	2	17	1797-1830	2	Rim (x1), body (x1)	0.03	?Jars with blue banded slip decoration
207	TPW	Refined white ware with underglaze transfer-printed decoration	3	29	1780-1900	1	Rim, body, base	0.04	Willow pattern style plate
207	TPW3	Refined white ware with underglaze	1	1	1810-1900	1	Rim	0.13	Plate with black underglaze decoration

	brown or black transfer-printed decoration				
TOTAL		**6**	**47**	**4**	**0.2**

In addition to the post-medieval pottery, three fragments of modern ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered from fill (207) weighing a total of 117g. The CBM assemblage consisted of two flat tiles and one rounded tile, potentially a land drain fragment.

No further work is required. The pottery and CBM assemblages are of little research or intrinsic value. Discard is recommended.

6.3 The glass by Dr Claire Finn

Introduction

An assemblage of four glass fragments with a total weight of 70.6g were recovered from pit (207) [206]. The glass is all of late post-medieval or early modern date and is not significant.

Methodology

The sherd was visually assessed under natural lighting, and the weight recorded. Thickness was measured using digital callipers. Dating and identification was established by comparison of key diagnostic features, including the colour and clarity of the metal, seed content, form and decoration, surface weathering products, and glass stability. Comparison and period specific terminology was made in accordance with key texts. Glass which has not been subject to obvious deliberate action to colour or decolourise is referred to as 'self-coloured' to distinguish it from other blue and green glasses.

Results

The largest glass fragment was a dark green-brown bottle neck (weighing 67.3g) from a mouth-blown beer/wine bottle, dating to the 18th-early 19th century.

One fragment of self-coloured flat glass with a straight edge (1.0g, thickness of 1.9mm) came from a 19th–early 20th-century glazing scheme.

Two pieces of colourless vessel/bottle glass had a total weight of (2.33g). One fragment (1.64g) can be identified as the fire-rounded lip of a straight-sided cylindrical beaker or vessel with a diameter of 80mm, probably of late post-medieval or early modern date.

Condition and retention

All the glass is stable and in good condition. The glass is not significant and has low research utility; it can be considered for discard.

7 DISCUSSION

The archaeological evaluation has conclusively demonstrated that no archaeological remains that predated the post-medieval period were present on site. The high amount of animal bone was found within a post-medieval/modern deposit on site suggest commercial meat processing and disposal practices. Deductions could be made on market preferences for types of livestock, sanitation efforts, or economic activity associated with any contemporary market on the nearby High Street.

The lack of further archaeological material found within the immediate area might suggest that any historic or prehistoric occupation or exploitation of this area is either absent or minimal. It is possible that 19th/20th century land use may have since removed any traces of archaeological features, finds or horizons if any had survived in this area.

Research agendas

The evaluation had anticipated being able to contribute to the Framework for the Saxon and medieval periods. However, no deposits from this period were identified. The analysis of the animal bones retained from a post-medieval/modern context might shed light on changes through time which reflect developments in the character and economy of towns (P-Med 09, EERRF 2024).

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APPENDIX 1: TRENCH INVENTORY

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural
1	**20m x 1.8m E-W**	**522000 266575 522021 266562**	**13.78m**	**0.55m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
101	Topsoil	Friable dark brown grey sandy silt	0.33m thick	-
102	Subsoil	Firm light orange-grey sandy clay.	0.22m thick	-
103	Natural	Firm mid grey-orange sandy clay, Frequent gravel	0.55m depth	-



Trench 1, looking north

Trench No	**Length, width & alignment**	**NGR**	**Surface height (aOD)**	**Depth & height of natural**
2	**25m x 1.8m NE-SW**	**522021 266562**	**13.80m**	**0.65m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
201	Topsoil	Friable dark brown grey sandy silt	0.33m thick	-
202	Subsoil	Firm light orange-grey sandy clay.	0.22m thick	-
203	Natural	Firm mid grey-orange sandy clay, Frequent gravel	0.55m depth	-
204	Cut	Cut of sub-circular pit with steep sides and concave base	0.59m length 0.48m width 0.35m depth	-
205	Fill	Fill of pit [204]. Friable light greyish yellow silty sand. No dateable evidence	0.59m length 0.48m width 0.35m depth	none
206	Cut	Cut of sub-rectangular shallow pit with irregular flat base	+2.5m length 1.63m width 0.32m depth	-
207	Fill	Fill of [206]. Mottled light grey brown and black coarse sandy clay. Contained frequent post-medieval ceramic, glass and metal, as well as frequent animal bones, densely sorted	+2.5m length 1.63m width 0.32m depth	Animal bone, post medieval ceramic, glass & metal



Trench 2, looking south-west

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