



Plot 2, Pond Farm, High Street, Witcham, High Street, Witcham

Archaeological Evaluation Report

September 2020

Client: Mr Gaskin

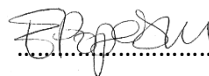
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Plot 2, Pond Farm, High Street, Witcham

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Contents

Summary.....	vii
Acknowledgements.....	viii
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Scope of work.....	1
1.2 Location, topography and geology	1
1.3 Archaeological and historical background	1
2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY	3
2.1 Aims.....	3
2.2 Methodology	3
3 RESULTS	5
3.1 Introduction and presentation of results.....	5
3.2 General soils and ground conditions	5
3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits	5
3.4 Trench 1.....	5
3.5 Trench 2.....	5
3.6 Surviving section of southern perimeter wall	5
3.7 Finds, environmental and ceramic building material report summary	6
4 DISCUSSION	7
4.1 Reliability of field investigation.....	7
4.2 Evaluation objectives and results.....	7
4.3 Interpretation	7
4.4 Significance	7
APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY	8
APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS	9
B.1 Ceramic Building Material.....	9
APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS.....	13
C.1 Environmental Samples	13
APPENDIX D BIBLIOGRAPHY	15

APPENDIX E	SITE SUMMARY DETAILS / OASIS REPORT FORM.....	16
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List of Figures

- | | |
|--------|--|
| Fig. 1 | Site location map |
| Fig. 2 | Trenches overlaid on OS map of 1902 (taken from Selby 2016, 7) |
| Fig. 3 | CHER entries within 1km of site location |
| Fig. 4 | Trench location map |
| Fig. 5 | Sections |

List of Plates

- | | |
|---------|---|
| Plate 1 | Trench 1, looking east |
| Plate 2 | Ditch 101 , south facing section |
| Plate 3 | Trench 2, looking north |
| Plate 4 | Post hole 201 , west facing section |
| Plate 5 | Wall 301 , external façade |
| Plate 6 | Wall 301 , internal façade |
| Plate 7 | Google Earth image of wall (facing south) prior to demolition |

Summary

Between the 6th and 7th July 2020, Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) conducted an archaeological evaluation of a residential development (Plot 2) at Pond Farm, High Street, Witcham, Cambridgeshire. This was remediation work to inform the Planning Authority on the archaeological character of the available development area as foundations had already been inserted in advance of the required archaeological evaluation. A total of two 10m long trenches were excavated immediately to the east of the pre-constructed strip foundations which revealed a ditch and a post hole but did not recover any artefacts. In addition, the vast majority of the plot's historical boundary wall along High Street had been demolished during the recent works, with only a c.3m long section remaining at the site's south-eastern corner. This remaining part was subject to photogrammetry recording with examination of its bricks able to determine a probable early 19th century origin.

Acknowledgements

OA East would like to thank Mr Gaskins for commissioning and funding this project. Thanks are also extended to Kasia Gdaniec who monitored the work on behalf of Cambridgeshire County Council.

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Louise Moan. The fieldwork was directed by Tom Collie. Survey was carried out by Valerio Pinna. Thanks are also extended to the finds and environmental processors, specialists, the illustrator and editor for their contributions.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) was commissioned by Mr Gaskins to undertake remediation works in the form of a trial trench evaluation at Plot 2, Pond Farm, High Street, Witcham (Fig. 1, TL 46650 80075), the site of a proposed residential development.
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission (planning ref. 16/01567/FUL). A Brief was set by the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CHET) for remediation work to inform the Planning Authority on the archaeological character of the available development area (Hopper 2020). A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by OA East detailing the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process (Moan 2020). This document outlines how OA East implemented the specified requirements detailed in the WSI.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The site is situated at the eastern edge of Witcham's historic core (Fig. 1). The village of Witcham is located around 7km east of Ely and 18km north of Cambridge. The site itself is bounded by High Street to the south, Headley's Lane to the east, a residential house to the west and farmland to the north.
- 1.2.2 The area of proposed development consisted of the newly constructed strip foundations for the planned domestic residence with garden space to the immediate east. This was bounded by a wall to the east, which runs round to the south of the plot. Originally this wall separated the plot from High Street but in the development process, the vast majority has been demolished with only 4m remaining situated in the southeastern corner.
- 1.2.3 The site is located on a bedrock geology of Kimmeridge clay formation mudstone. No superficial deposits are recorded directly within the site, but Oadby member diamicton deposits are recorded to the immediate north (www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html, accessed 25th July 2020). The site lies at approximately 12m OD.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 A Heritage Statement for the site was produced that details its built heritage (Selby 2016). The buildings on the site are not listed, however, the farmhouse and roadside barn do lie within the 'designated heritage asset' of Witcham Conservation Area. The farmhouse dates from at least the 18th century and was probably heightened to its present appearance in the 19th century when the farm was modernised. Evidence of the earlier structures survives in parts of the roadside wall along High Street. The farm layout survived into the late 20th century when it fell into disrepair (*Ibid.*, 6-7). A plan of the evaluation trenches in relation to the layout of farm buildings in c.1902, provided by the Heritage statement, is shown on Figure 2.

- 1.3.2 A full search of the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) of a 1km radius centred on the evaluation site was commissioned from CHET (under licence number 19-4196). The following is a summary, with pertinent records shown on Figure 3.

Prehistoric

- 1.3.3 Little in the way of prehistoric activity is recorded within the general area around Witcham, records are restricted to a single bronze socketed spearhead (CHER 05838) recovered from land around 0.6km to the west of the site.

Roman

- 1.3.4 Roman remains in the area are sparse. The closest record to the current site is the findspot of a coin of Septimus Severus, recovered from the garden of 32A High Street (MCB16738), 40m to the south-west. A further Roman coin (MCB16736) was also recovered from land around 0.25km to the south-west.

Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

- 1.3.5 On the western side of the village, around 0.3km away, Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery was recovered (MCB17577) during groundworks. Further medieval pottery (MCB16736) has also been recovered during groundworks off The Slade, around 0.25m to the south-west of the current site.
- 1.3.6 The Grade I listed St Martin's Church (CB14993, DCB987), which dates from the 13th century, is located 150m to the west of the site on High Street. The site's proximity to the church illustrates how it is cited in the historic core of the village.
- 1.3.7 Extant medieval earthworks are fairly prevalent on land surrounding the village, suggesting that Witcham contracted in size during the later medieval/early post-medieval period. Closest to the site are a number of medieval housing platforms, trackway, pond and ridge and furrow (CHER 09500), which survive as well preserved earthworks 140m to the east. Earthworks recorded around 0.3km south-west of the site, whilst undated, are potentially of a medieval date comprising two areas of ridge and furrow along with a series of small enclosures (MCB27857). Further ridge and furrow is also recorded in the vicinity of Witcham, including CHER 05845, CHER 09271, MCB16737 and MCB23631.
- 1.3.8 Geophysical survey and aerial photograph assessment (ECB5746) on land near Bury Lane, around 0.4km to the east of the site have also identified the medieval manorial site of Burystead Closes (CHER 07785).

Undated

- 1.3.9 There are a number of undated cropmarks in the local area, including an enclosure complex (CHER 09499) 0.4km north-east of the site, two adjacent enclosures (MCB23632) are recorded around 0.5km to the south, a further rectilinear enclosure with internal divisions (MCB27858) is located around 0.8km to the west and two rectilinear enclosures (MCB21286) around 1km to the north of the site.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives defined in the WSI (Moan 2020) relating to the trial trenching were as follows:

- i. establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains on the site, characterise where they are found (location, depth and extent), and establish the quality of preservation of any archaeology and environmental remains;
- ii. provide sufficient coverage to establish the character, condition, date and purpose of any archaeological deposits;
- iii. provide sufficient coverage to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking deposits; and
- iv. provide – in the event that archaeological remains are found – sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables, and orders of cost.

2.1.2 An additional aim defined in the WSI related to the historic perimeter wall is known to run along the front of the site facing High Street. A substantial amount of this wall had recently been demolished:

- v. The surviving elements of the wall were subject to basic recording: its location mapped, its form and pattern recorded and a brick sample collected for analysis (provided a sample can be taken without causing further damage to the extant elements of the wall). Photogrammetric recording of the wall was also utilised.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 Two evaluation trenches (Fig.3) were excavated, totalling 20m in length. The trenches were 10m long by 1.5m wide and positioned to address the aims given in Section 2.1.

2.2.2 The trenches were set out using a Leica survey-grade GPS fitted with "smartnet" technology with an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical. Before trenching began, the footprint of each trench was scanned by a qualified and experienced operator using a CAT that had a valid calibration certificate.

2.2.3 All trenches were excavated by a mechanical excavator to the depth of the geological horizon, or to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, whichever was encountered first. A toothless ditching bucket with a bucket width of 1.5m was used to excavate the trenches.

2.2.4 Topsoil, subsoil, and archaeological deposits were kept separate during excavation, to allow for sequential backfilling of excavations.

2.2.5 The top of the first archaeological deposit was cleared by machine and then cleaned off by hand. Any archaeological deposits present were then excavated by context to the level of the geological horizon where safe to do so. Trench spoil was scanned visually and with a metal detector to aid the recovery of artefacts.

- 2.2.6 Bucket sampling of 90 litres of soil from each trench was hand sorted, and spoil heaps and features were scanned with a metal detector to aid artefact retrieval.
- 2.2.7 Samples were taken where deemed appropriate by the archaeologist and in line with current OA East sampling strategies.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

- 3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches. The full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of deposits can be found in Appendix A, Table 1. Finds and environmental reports are presented in Appendices B and C.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

- 3.2.1 The soil sequence in the trenches was fairly uniform. The natural geology of firm mid yellowish orange silty clay was observed to be interspersed by patches of firm grey clay. This was overlain by a firm mid grey brown clayey silt subsoil, which in turn was overlain by topsoil consisting of firm dark grey clayey silt.
- 3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, and the site remained dry throughout. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

- 3.3.1 Two archaeological features were uncovered by the trenches which were unremarkable in their form and content. No finds were recovered from either feature.

3.4 Trench 1

- 3.4.1 Trench 1 was orientated east to west. The natural geology was encountered at an average depth of 0.65m. A single ditch was uncovered towards the eastern end of the trench.
- 3.4.2 Ditch **101** was orientated north to south (Fig. 4; Fig. 5, Section 101; Plates 1-2). It measured 0.91m wide and 0.43m deep with steep sloping sides that led down to a concave base. It was filled with a deposit (102) of firm dark greenish grey silty clay. No finds were recovered from its fill. However, the environmental bulk sample taken from it producing small quantities of charred grain, legumes, charcoal and shrub/tree macrofossils (see Appendix C).

3.5 Trench 2

- 3.5.1 Trench 2 was orientated north to south. The natural geology was encountered at an average depth of 0.65m. A single post hole was uncovered towards the northern end of the trench.
- 3.5.2 Post hole **201** measured 0.35m in diameter and 0.29m in depth (Fig. 4; Fig. 5, Section 201; Plates 3-4). It was circular in plan and had steep, near vertical sides that led down to a concave base. No finds were recovered from its fill.

3.6 Surviving section of southern perimeter wall

- 3.6.1 The only surviving part of the mostly demolished perimeter wall (which had previously faced High Street) was a short, east to west aligned section located at the site's south-eastern corner. Google Earth images of High Street show that prior to the development

works, this wall had previously extended along the site's entire southern side. The oldest wall element was exposed along the upper part of its central section, with up to nine courses of modern brickwork appended to the front-base facing High Street (Plate 7). This later brickwork was presumably added to prevent collapse and reconsolidate the original structure. The surviving wall remnant was recorded using photogrammetry (Plates 5 and 6).

- 3.6.2 The oldest part of the wall (**301**) faced the site's interior, its external side facing High Street having later been clad with later brickwork. This part measured 2.81m long and 1.03m high and had a thickness of 0.28m. It was constructed with dark red flat unfrogged brick, typically measuring 230 x 100 x 60mm. Fourteen regular courses of this brick were arranged in an English garden wall bond. These bricks were bonded with a friable loose sandy beige mortar. Its northern face had been partially stained black. It was this brickwork that was evident in the Google Earth images (Plate 7) and it is clear that it had extended to the full height of the existing modern additions of this wall prior to its demolition. Bricks recovered from this wall were dated to the earlier 19th century (see Appendix B.1).
- 3.6.3 On the side of the wall facing High Street, a much more recent renovation had been made on the wall with yellow sandy mortar and in places modern brickwork (**302**). This brickwork represented the majority of the pre-existing wall visible on Google Earth images as well as on the remaining recorded section. It measured 1.72m high and was constructed from beige yellow brick bonded by a hard, white yellow mortar. The bricks measured 220 x 110 x 70mm and were constructed in 21 regular courses from street level, arranged in a stretcher bond apart from the topmost course which formed a header bond.
- 3.6.4 A later section of wall (**303**) was observed to both overlie wall **301** and abut wall **302** (Plates 5 and 6). It was apparently constructed to raise the height of wall (**301**) to that of the newly refurbished section (**302**), where there had evidently been a previous collapse at their juncture. This section measured 0.92m long and was 0.41m high and was created from four courses of brick in an English cross bond with the topmost course in a header bond. The bricks were bonded with a loose yellow white mortar. Examination of the bricks recovered from this wall determined them to be a Suffolk white/Burwell-type dating from the 19th century, although somewhat later than those found in wall **301**.

3.7 Finds, environmental and ceramic building material report summary

- 3.7.1 No finds were recovered from either feature encountered in the evaluation trenches. The environmental bulk sample taken from the fill of ditch **101** contained charred barley, wheat and cereal grains that were too highly abraded to identify, along with untransformed bramble and elderberry seeds and charcoal. These were of little significance and represented a background scatter of refuse material.
- 3.7.2 The bricks taken from the surviving section of wall included two unfrogged, probably early 19th century bricks from wall **301** and an unfrogged later 19th century Suffolk white/Burwell-type brick from wall **303**. The latter brick's exposed stretcher face was partially worn to indicate its possible reuse.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 4.1.1 The archaeological features were clearly visible within the evaluation trenches against the natural geology. The geological horizon beneath the subsoil/topsoil overburden into which features were cut was also clearly identifiable, with no standing water encountered to hinder the excavation. The results of the evaluation trenching are considered to have a good level of reliability.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

- 4.2.1 The trenches fulfilled their objective in that they confirmed there were archaeological features present beneath the site, albeit unremarkable in nature and lacking in artefacts. The objective relating to the basic recording of the remaining part of the southern perimeter wall was also achieved.

4.3 Interpretation

- 4.3.1 Neither of the two features uncovered on the site produced any artefacts to help determine their age or function. Examination of Ordnance Survey (OS) maps as far back as the 1870s shows no sign of any associated ditch or structure in that part of the site, which suggests they may be of earlier origin. Both features were sealed by subsoil, which supports this suggestion. The north-south alignment of the ditch lay parallel with the eastern perimeter wall of the site and may conceivably represent an earlier plot boundary. However, its width and depth is perhaps more suggestive of a drainage cut, as opposed to demarcating a property. The small quantity of plant remains found in the ditch fill were probably blown or washed into the open feature. The purpose of the discrete feature **(201)** remains inconclusive since it was a standalone feature, although its vertical sides and large diameter suggest it may have been structural in origin and possibly held a substantial post.
- 4.3.2 Google Earth images clearly shows the site's former southern perimeter wall extending along High Street prior to its recent demolition. Photogrammetry recording of the remaining small section of this wall located at the site's south-eastern corner and examination of bricks recovered from its earliest fabric **(301)** has determined it to have probably been an early 19th century construction that was subject to much more recent refurbishment **(302)** and repair with reused brick **(303)**. The 19th century brickwork is notably similar with that of the perimeter wall surrounding Witcham House (present on the 1887 OS map), directly east of the site across Headley's Lane.

4.4 Significance

- 4.4.1 The trial trenches did not encounter any significant archaeological remains beneath the site. However, the surviving section of the site's southern perimeter wall was of greater significance as it preserved a record of the recently lost wall's structure and provided the bricks to determine its early 19th century origin.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Trench	Length	Breadth	Average thickness	Cut	Filled By	Category	Colour	Compaction	Fine component	Feature Type
topsoil	1+2	10	1.5	0.45	-		layer	dark grey	firm	clay silt	topsoil
subsoil	1+2	10	1.5	0.20	-		layer	mid grey brown	firm	clay silt	subsoil
natural geology	1+2	10	1.5	-	-		layer	mid yellow orange	firm	silty clay	topsoil
101	1	1.5	0.91	0.43	-	102	cut	-	-	-	ditch
102	1	1.5	0.91	0.43	101	-	fill	dark green grey	firm	silty clay	fill
201	2	0.35	0.35	0.29	-	202	cut	-	-	-	post hole
202	2	0.35	0.35	0.29	201	-	fill	dark brown	friable	clay silt	fill
301	-	2.81	1.03	0.28	-	-	Wall	-	-	-	wall
302	-	2.50	1.72	0.22	-	-	Wall	-	-	-	wall
303	-	0.91	0.41	0.22	-	-	Wall	-	-	-	wall

Table 1: Context inventory

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Ceramic Building Material

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

- B.1.1 A sample of ceramic building material (CBM), consisting of three complete or near-complete bricks, weighing 5.769kg, was recovered from the extant remains of the perimeter wall in the south-eastern corner of the site. The bricks were sampled for the purpose of dating walls **301** and **303**.
- B.1.2 The assemblage was quantified by context, counted, weighed, and form details recorded. Dating is tentative and broad, only complete dimensions were recorded. The Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group *Minimum Standards* (ACBMG 2002) acts as reference for recording and Woodforde (1976) and McComish (2015) form the basis for identification. Simplified recording only has been undertaken. The CBM and archive are curated by OA East until formal deposition or dispersal.

Assemblage and Discussion

- B.1.3 From wall **301**, two bricks were extracted (App. Plates B.1.1-2). Both are similar dull red, quartz-tempered, unfrosted, handmade bricks. One is 2.5YR 5/6 red, the other is 2.5YR 5/3 reddish brown, appears to have been overfired and is slightly bloated, with sintering on one header.
- B.1.4 The first brick (1.682kg), is slightly damaged, with one corner missing and more recent chipping (App. Plate B.1.1). However, much of the damage appears to be relatively old and may indicate reuse, or that the brick was damaged during firing. The first brick was used in the wall with the header exposed, the second having its stretcher face exposed, both forming part of what the excavator described as an (English) garden wall bond (three courses of stretchers alternating with one course of headers).
- B.1.5 The first brick is slightly sub-rectangular due to the missing corner and part of the header is also damaged, its dimensions are 230 x 105 x 50mm. Drag marks can be seen on the upper bed, while the lower bed is obscured by soft off-white mortar. There is a diagonal skintling mark on the more complete stretcher face and the upper bed is in part covered by thicker mortar (2.5Y 8/2 pale yellow), which is very probably lime mortar.
- B.1.6 The second brick (1.928kg) is distinctly bloated on each stretcher face and bloated and sintered on one header face. The beds are only slightly affected by the overfiring. There is a diagonal skintling mark on the exposed and weathered stretcher face. The brick's dimensions are 230 x 105 x 50-55mm (due to bloat distortion). The upper and lower beds, headers and small areas of the rear stretcher all bear traces of powdery mortar lumps (2.5Y 8/2 pale yellow) as with the first brick, of very probably lime mortar.
- B.1.7 The exposed header on the first brick and the stretcher face on the second are both weathered and the header on the first brick is somewhat green from possible algae

that also extends across the edges of the beds. The exposed brick was in a damp area of the wall, possibly just above or at ground level or just in a dark damp area. The weathered face on the second brick is not only partly green but also slightly sooted or blackened, which extends clearly onto the beds of the brick, suggesting that the wall's pointing/jointing was very probably raked or recessed rather than flush, or that the wall has suffered considerable loss of mortar due to weathering.

- B.1.8 A single brick (2.159kg) was recovered from wall **303**, which was constructed on top of the remains of wall **301** (App. Plate B.1.3). If this is a representative sample of wall **303**, then it was constructed of handmade, slightly uneven, unfrogged, Suffolk white/Burwell type bricks (230 x 105 x 55mm). This particular example is 2.5Y 8/4 pale yellow, on a fresh break. The exposed stretcher face has weathered to a more yellow colour, 2.5Y 7/4. Part of the exposed stretcher face has become somewhat smoothed in part, suggesting wear, perhaps caused by something rubbing against the wall, although it is possible that this is a reused brick and the wear is not related to its use in the wall. A diagonal skintling mark is visible on the unweathered stretcher and drag marks are visible on the upper bed. Traces of off-white mortar survive on all but the exposed stretcher. The brick is very probably 19th century.
- B.1.9 All the bricks are similar in size. The Suffolk white/Burwell type from wall **303** is very probably 19th century, when white bricks were common, and the red bricks are probably 19th century, although perhaps much earlier in the century than the brick from wall **303**.

Retention, dispersal, or display

- B.1.10 The CBM recovered provides some dating for the phases of the wall, however, there is no reason to retain the samples and the CBM may be dispersed prior to archive deposition. Should further work be undertaken, further CBM will be recovered.

CBM Photographs



Plate B.1.1: First Brick from Wall **301** (bed and stretcher face)



Plate B.1.2: Second Brick from Wall **301** (bed and stretcher face)

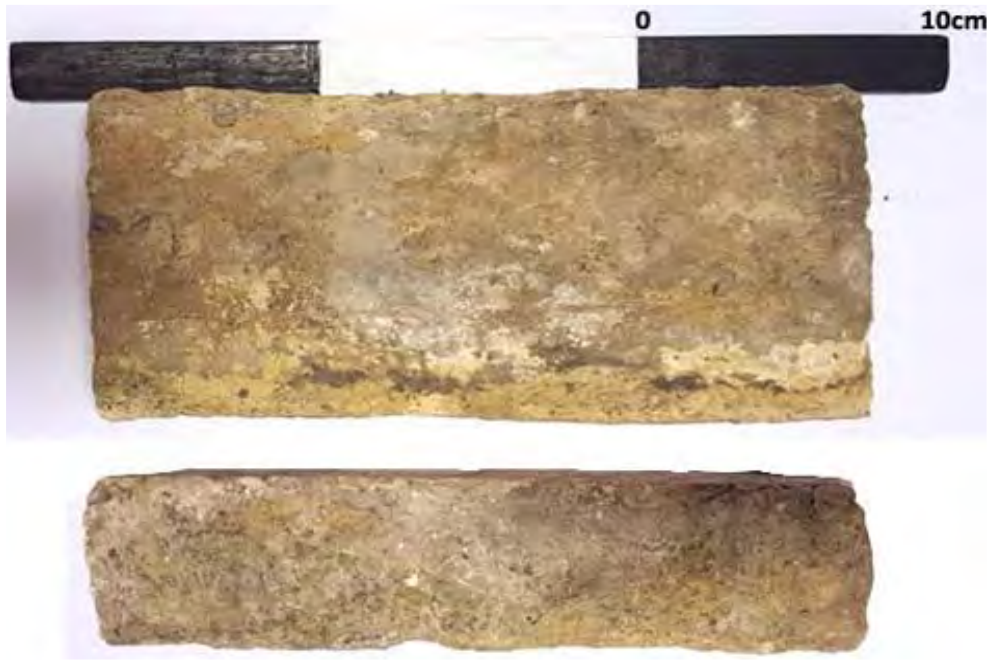


Plate B.1.3: Brick from Wall repair **303** (bed and stretcher face)

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental Samples

By Martha Craven

Introduction

- C.1.1 One bulk sample was taken from the site in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations. The sample was taken from a ditch encountered within Trench 1 from a deposit that is of an unknown date.

Methodology

- C.1.2 The total volume (20L) of the sample was processed by tank flotation using modified *Siraf*-type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the sample was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve.
- C.1.3 The dried flot was scanned using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 2. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers *et al.* 2006) and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (1997) for other plants. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Quantification

- C.1.4 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds and cereal grains have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:
- # = 1-5, ## = 6-25, ### = 26-100, #### = 100+ specimens
- C.1.5 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal and molluscs have been scored for abundance:
- + = occasional, ++ = moderate, +++ = frequent, ++++ = abundant
- C.1.6 Key to tables:
- U=untransformed

Results

- C.1.7 Preservation of plant remains is by carbonisation and is generally poor. The flot contains a large quantity of rootlets which may have caused movement of material between contexts.

C.1.8 Sample 1, fill 102 of ditch **101** (Trench 1), contains a small quantity of charred barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), wheat (*Triticum sp.*) and cereal grains that were too highly abraded to identify. The sample also contains a single charred legume (*Pisum/Lathyrus/Vicia sp.*) and a few untransformed bramble seeds (*Rubus sp.*) and elderberry seeds (*Sambucus nigra*). A moderate quantity of charcoal (20ml) was recovered from this sample.

C.1.9 The sample contains a small quantity of molluscs.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Trench No.	Feature Type	Volume Processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Legumes	Tree/Shrub Macrofossils	Molluscs	Charcoal Volume (ml)
1	102	101	1	Ditch	20	80	##	#	#U	+	20

Table 2: Environmental samples

Discussion

C.1.10 The recovery of charred grain, legumes and charcoal indicates that there is the potential for the preservation of plant remains at this site.

C.1.11 The small quantity of charred cereals and a single legume in Sample 1 is unlikely to be significant and is more likely to represent a background scatter of refuse material. The untransformed elderberry and bramble seeds recovered from this sample may be contemporary with this feature, as they have a tough outer coat which is resistant to decay, but are again present in such low numbers that they are likely to be of little significance.

APPENDIX D BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX E SITE SUMMARY DETAILS / OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-398537		
Project Name	Plot 2, Pond Farm, High Street, Witcham		
Start of Fieldwork	06.07.20	End of Fieldwork	07.07.20
Previous Work	No	Future Work	no

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	WITPOF20	Planning App. No.	16/01567/FUL
HER Number	ECB6243	Related Numbers	

Prompt	Direction from planning authority
Development Type	Residential
Place in Planning Process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography – interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> Grab-sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new	<input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-core	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch	<input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording of Fabric/Structure
<input type="checkbox"/> Augering	<input type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors	<input type="checkbox"/> Test Pits
<input type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search	<input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core
<input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking	<input type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography	

Monument	Period	Object	Period
wall	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)		Choose an item.
ditch	None		Choose an item.
unknown	None		Choose an item.

Insert more lines as appropriate.

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Address (including Postcode) Plot 2, Pond Farm, High Street, Witcham
District	East Cambridgeshire	
Parish	Witcham	
HER office	CCC HET	
Size of Study Area	450sqm	
National Grid Ref	TL 46650 80075	

Project Originators

Organisation	Oxford Archaeology East
Project Brief Originator	Mr J Gaskins
Project Design Originator	Louise Moan

Project Manager
Project Supervisor

Louise Moan
Tom Collie

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	Cambridgeshire County Council	WITPOF20
Digital Archive	OA East	WITPOF20
Paper Archive	Cambridgeshire County Council	WITPOF20

Physical Contents

Present?

Digital files associated with Finds

Paperwork associated with Finds

Animal Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Remains	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic	
Survey	
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

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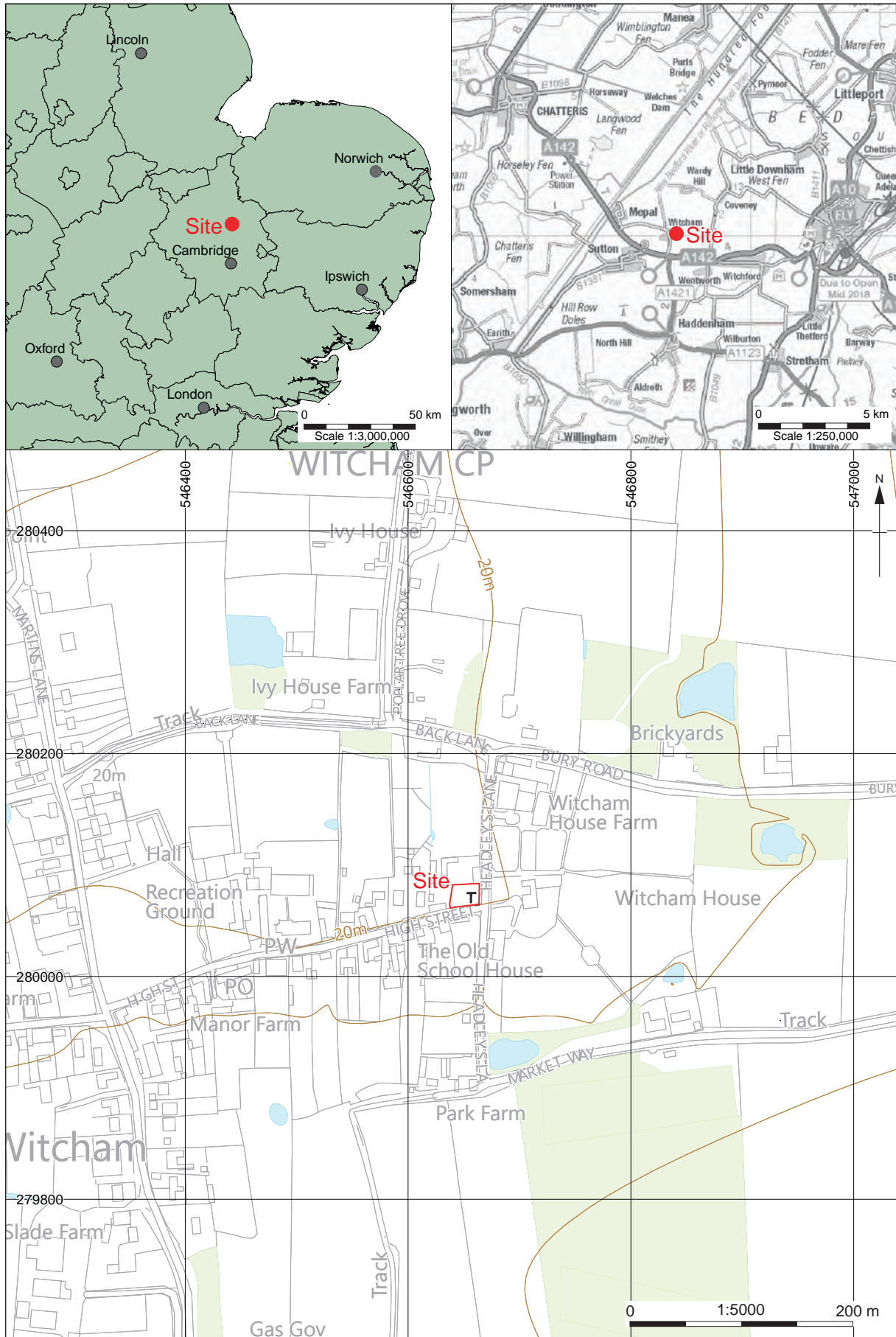
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Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Paper Media

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Research/Notes	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Report	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sections	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input type="checkbox"/>

Further Comments



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Figure 1: Site location map

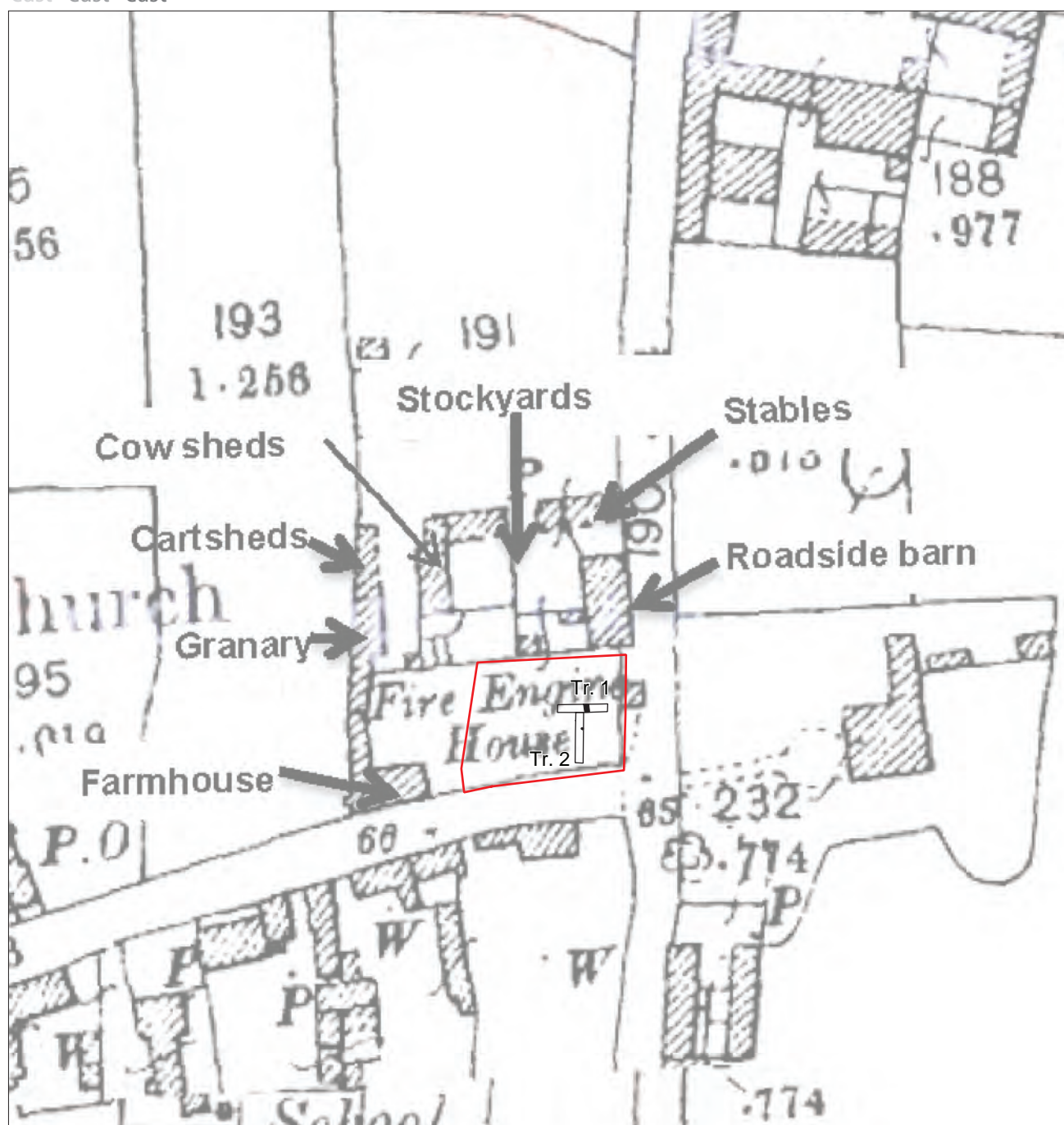


Figure 2: Trenches overlaid on OS map of 1902 (taken from Selby 2016, 7)



Figure 3: CHER entries mentioned in the text

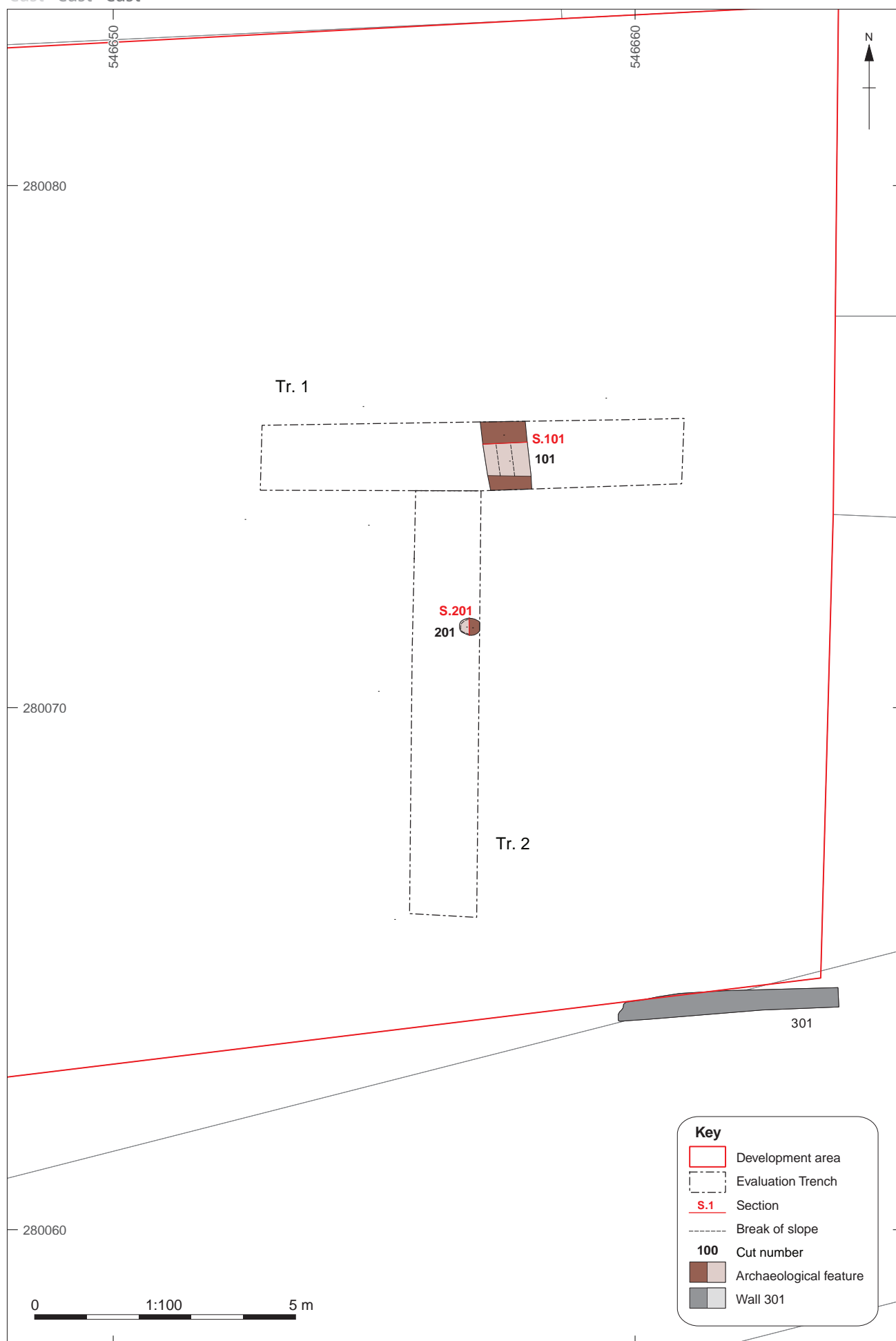


Figure 4: Trench location map

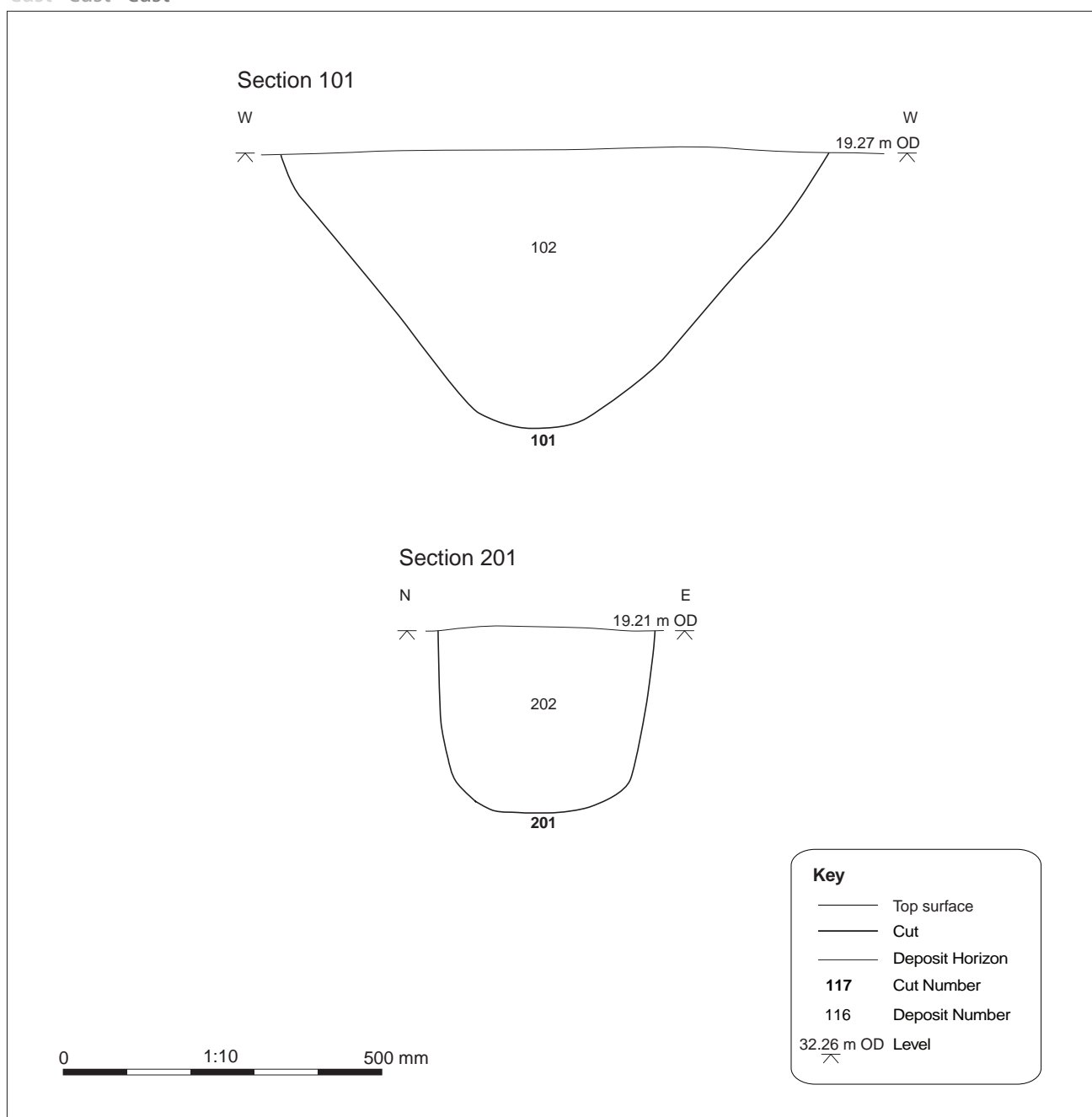


Figure 5: Sections



Plate 1: Trench 1, looking east



Plate 2: Ditch **101**, south facing section



Plate 3: Trench 2, looking north



Plate 4: Post hole **201**, west facing section



Plate 5: Wall **301**, **302** and **303** external facade

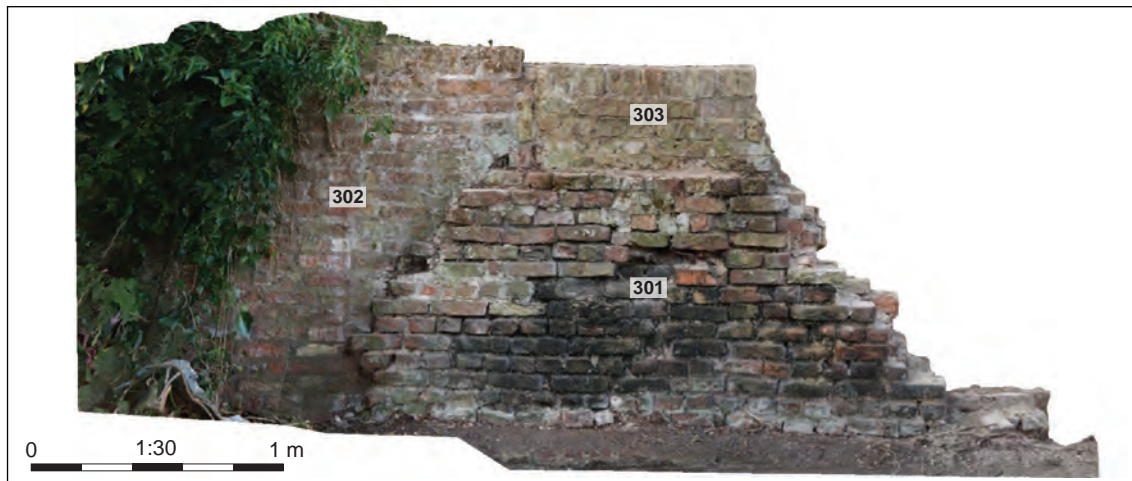


Plate 6: Wall **301**, **302** and **303**, internal facade



Plate 7: Google Earth image of wall (facing south) prior to demolition



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