

No. 41 Park Street,  
Dry Drayton,  
Cambridgeshire



**Archaeological  
Evaluation Report**



November 2016

**Client: Blues Property Drayton Ltd.**

OA East Report No: 2011

OASIS No: oxfordar3-268600

NGR: TL 38167 62032

**No. 41 Park Street, Dry Drayton, Cambridgeshire**

*Archaeological Evaluation*


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## Summary

*Between the 7th to the 9th of November 2016, Oxford Archaeology East undertook an evaluation at No. 41 Park Street, Dry Drayton (TL 38167 62032). This evaluation comprised four trenches of various lengths. Three of these trenches revealed archaeological remains that included three medieval ditches and a shallow post-medieval pond or a garden feature.*

*The medieval ditches probably relate to the 12th- to 15th-century manor, the earthwork remains of which are located to the south-west of the site. The largest of these ditches appears to follow, or have been aligned with, the boundary of The Park, placing the evaluated site within the area of The Park complex. The post-medieval pond is located in close proximity to the subsequent manor house, which was rebuilt in the 1670s, and probably represents part of its garden area. The finds assemblage from the evaluation is modest in size and domestic in character; its small size suggests that the site was located on the periphery of the medieval and later occupation associated with the Manor.*

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted by Oxford Archaeology East at No. 41 Park Street, Dry Drayton, on behalf of Blues Property Drayton Ltd., in advance of the proposed construction of three new dwellings at the site (TL 38167 62032, Fig.1).
- 1.1.2 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC; Planning Application S/1505/16/FL), supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East (Bush 2016).
- 1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by CCC, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

### 1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The site is located within the centre of the village of Dry Drayton, next to Park Street, the main road running through the village. The site is situated opposite remains of The Park, in the corner cut off from The Park by the modern route of Park Street (Fig.1 and Fig. 4). It is currently occupied by a single dwelling and its garden; late 19th century OS maps show the area to have been occupied by open fields.
- 1.2.2 The area is located on a bedrock geology of Gault Formation Mudstone (British Geological Survey, online). It is slightly elevated from the road bounding the southern edge of the site. It is located at a height of around 30m OD.

### 1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The following is drawn from the WSI (Bush 2016, 2) utilising data from the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Record (CHER), with some additions.
- 1.3.2 The majority of known archaeological remains within Dry Drayton relate to medieval and post-medieval activity, although some prehistoric and Roman remains have also been also found (Taylor 1997, 38).
- 1.3.3 The most immediate remains pertinent to the site are those relating to The Park (CHER 01091) and Manor (CHER 00275), located immediately south of the site on the other side of Park Street. Upstanding earthworks are clearly visible across the field and include the original route of the road through the village (Fig. 4). Excavations in the late 1970s identified an 11th to 12th century gravel pit used as a rubbish dump and a substantial late medieval limestone clunch wall. Medieval and late medieval pottery, glass and roof slate were recovered, along with an assemblage of Roman pottery (CHERs 00275b). It is known from documentary evidence that the Manor was enclosed by an ornamental three-sided moat and included a stone-walled courtyard and a garden (Taylor 1997, 39). The medieval parish church of St Peter and St Paul lies 150m to the south-west of the site.

- 1.3.4 The Park and Manor continued in use into the post-medieval period (CHER 01091a & 00275a), although the Manor house was substantially rebuilt in the 1670s. The remains of farm buildings can still be seen as earthworks across the area. The 1970s excavations also uncovered features associated with the Park and Manor, along with pottery assemblages dating from the 15th century onwards. The Manor house was demolished in 1817 (CHER 00275).
- 1.3.5 Medieval ridge and furrow has been recorded in various locations across the village, including to the immediate north-east of the site, at the Primary School (MCB 20310). Further ridge and furrow has been recorded around 11m east of the site (CB 15292; Fig. 4) and 0.4km to the north (CHER 10084).

#### **1.4 Acknowledgements**

- 1.4.1 The author would like to thank Blues Property Drayton Ltd. for commissioning and funding the work. Plant was provided by Lattenbury Services. The investigation was directed by the author, who was assisted by Matt Brooks. The project was managed by Richard Mortimer. Thanks are also extended to Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment team who monitored the works.



## 2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The objective of this archaeological evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

### 2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The Brief required that a total of three trenches (2 x 20m and 1 x 10m) would be excavated. During machine stripping the location and length of trenches had to be altered due to site obstructions and services detected during Cat and Genny scan of the development area. Consequently four trenches, measuring between 7m and 18m, were excavated. All had a uniform width of 1.6m. Combined, the total length of the evaluation trenches amounted to 44m.
- 2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a wheeled JCB-type excavator using a toothless ditching bucket.
- 2.2.3 The site survey was carried out using a Leica GSO8 with Smartnet live data feed.
- 2.2.4 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.
- 2.2.5 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.2.6 Environmental samples were taken from ditches in Trenches 2 and 3 as well as from the lower deposit of a pond in Trench 4, which was very organic in appearance.
- 2.2.7 Site conditions were challenging: although the sky was overcast throughout the evaluation, some heavy rain occurred overnight, which resulted in flooding of features in Trenches 3 and 4. This also affected the quality of the site photography.

## 3 RESULTS

### 3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 Of the four trenches excavated (Fig. 2) only one was devoid of archaeological remains (Trench 1). Two trenches exposed a total of three linear features (Trenches 2 and 3), while a former pond was revealed in Trenches 3 and 4. The natural in the evaluated area consisted of mid orangey brown sandy clay with gravel inclusions. The subsoil consisted of dark orangey brown silty clay that was on average, 0.44m thick. The topsoil consisted of dark brown silty clay with an average thickness of 0.32m. The following section describes the fieldwork results by trench, supplemented by trench summaries, followed by finds and environmental reports provided in Appendices A to C.

### 3.2 Trench 1

3.2.1 Trench 1 was located in the south-west corner of the evaluated area. It measured 7m in length and was orientated north-west to south-east. The trench was shortened due to the presence of a possible service located during the CAT and Genny scan. The trench exposed a single natural feature (unnumbered) in the south-east corner, but, otherwise, was devoid of archaeology. This natural feature was 0.80m wide and 0.07m deep. It had gently sloping sides and an irregular base. It was filled with sterile light greyish brown clayey silt.

3.2.2 A large tree stump located to the north-west of Trench 1 caused significant disturbance in the north-western end of the trench. The projected line of ditch **10**, excavated in Trench 2, was presumably masked by the disturbance in this area.

### 3.3 Trench 2

3.3.1 Trench 2 (Plate 1) was located to the north of Trench 1. It was 18m long and was placed on a north-east to south-west alignment.

3.3.2 The trench exposed two linear features. Ditch **10** (Fig.3, section 5) was revealed along the entire length of the trench. Its total width was not exposed, but was in excess of 18m. This linear feature was aligned north-north-east to south-south-west. It had gently sloping sides and a flat base and measured 0.46m in depth. It was filled by a single deposit of mid greyish brown silty clay. Artefacts in the form of pottery and animal bone were recovered from this fill. The pottery assemblage is medieval in date, suggesting a possible date of 13th-end to 14th century, with a couple of residual Roman sherds also found within it. Skeletal remains of young animals of equid and cattle species were also recovered from the fill of this ditch, which are suggestive of domestic waste. This feature converged with ditch **8**, although their relationship was not clear (see below).

3.3.3 Ditch **8** (Fig.3, sections 4 and 5) was exposed in the south-western corner of the trench. This feature was aligned north-east to south-west, possibly truncating ditch **10**. It was 0.40m wide and 0.14m deep. This ditch had a gently sloping sides, a concave base and was filled with mid greyish brown silty clay. The fill produced a single sherd of medieval pottery, that was not closely datable.

### 3.4 Trench 3

3.4.1 Trench 3 (Plate 2) was located in the northern area of the site, to the east of Trench 2. It was 8m long and was orientated from north-west to south-east. A layer of loose mid orangey yellow sand (19) was exposed underneath the topsoil in the eastern half of the trench. A gas pipe was located immediately to the west of this trench.

3.4.2 Linear ditch **7** (Fig.3, section 2) was located in the middle of this trench. It was aligned north-east to south-west, measuring 1.52m wide and 0.56m deep. It had steep sides and a concave base. The first fill of this ditch was 0.30m thick and consisted of mid greyish brown silty sand. The upper fill of this feature was 0.26m thick and consisted of mid brownish grey silty clay. The latter fill produced a small assemblage of medieval pottery. Due to the small size of the assemblage, the ceramics recovered from the upper fill of ditch **7** are only suggestive of a 13th to 14th century date for this feature. A modest amount of oyster shell was also recovered from the upper fill of this feature; also indicative of food waste disposal.

3.4.3 Pond **5** was located immediately to the east of ditch **7**. Trench 3 exposed 3m of this feature, however its continuation was also uncovered in Trench 4. The pond (or possible garden feature) had steep sides and a flat base. It was 0.35m deep, and was filled by a mid greyish brown silty clay. A single fragment of post-medieval pottery was found within this fill.

### 3.5 Trench 4

3.5.1 Trench 4 (Plate 3) was located immediately to the south-east of Trench 3. The two trenches were separated by a concrete pathway. This trench was 11m long, and was orientated from north-west to south-east. A layer of loose mid orangey yellow sand (19) was exposed underneath the topsoil in the western half of this trench. Trench 4 was also truncated by a modern drainage pipe aligned east-north-east to west-south-west.

3.5.2 A single archaeological feature was revealed within this trench. The pond **14=17** (Fig. 3, section 6; Plate 4) which was exposed for a distance of 8.80m north-west to south-east from the western end of the trench, was a continuation of feature **5** uncovered in Trench 3. Within the trench it measured between 1.18m and 1.60m wide and between 0.38m and 0.48m deep; its full width is unknown. This feature had moderately steep sides and a flat base. The basal fill consisted of dark grey clayey silt and was between 0.16m and 0.20m thick. The upper fill was 0.26 to 0.28m thick and consisted of mid reddish brown silty clay. This fill produced a small assemblage of not closely datable ceramic building material and 18th to 19th century vessel glass. This feature was overlain by layer 19 (see above).

### 3.6 Finds Summary

3.6.1 A very modest assemblage (thirteen sherds weighing 0.136kg) of ceramics was recovered. The majority of the assemblage is medieval in date, ranging from the mid-12th to the end of the 15th century. Additional finds included a couple of Roman Sandy Greyware sherds, post-medieval Redware sherds, fragments of ceramic building material and a single fragment of natural black glass bottle.

### 3.7 Environmental Summary

3.7.1 All of the environmental evidence recovered from the evaluated area originated from two large ditches: ditch **7** (in Trench 3) and **10** (in Trench 2), both dated, on the basis of the ceramic evidence, to the medieval period. The assemblage consists of four oyster shells and eleven fragments of faunal remains. Both types of evidence are suggestive of food waste and are domestic in character.

3.7.2 Environmental samples were also taken from ditches **7** and **10**, as they contained artefactual evidence of domestic character. An additional sample was taken from the lower fill (16) of pond **14=17** (in Trench 4). None of the samples contained significant amounts of plant seeds or other remains.

## 4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

### 4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The evaluation revealed three medieval ditches and a post-medieval pond, all of which probably relate to the medieval and post-medieval Manor and Park.

### 4.2 Discussion

- 4.2.1 All of the ditches appear to follow a broadly similar north-east to south-west alignment, reiterating that of the main orientation of the linear earthworks associated with the Manor and Park to the south (Fig. 4). The more substantial of the ditches (ditch **10**), located in the north-western part of the site, may provide evidence for an earlier boundary of The Park, later fossilised by the road which dog-legs around the site to the north (Park Street). Smaller ditch **8** may have been a drainage feature and ditch **5** to the south-east possibly an internal boundary or sub-division within The Park.
- 4.2.2 The pond in Trenches 3 and 4 had been backfilled and later capped by a layer of sand. This levelling layer seems to have been associated with the construction of the modern dwelling currently occupying the site. It served as an isolating layer between wet clays of the pond and the topsoil.
- 4.2.3 Artefactual evidence (which includes sooted sherds of pottery; see Appendix B.2) recovered from the site is suggestive of domestic use of the area. However, no direct remains of a dwelling have been located, which coupled with the small quantity of finds indicates that this may have been a peripheral area within The Park.

### 4.3 Significance

- 4.3.1 The site lies in a fairly significant location within the historic core of the village, between an extensive area of earthworks on the opposite side of the modern route of Park Street, and two areas of medieval ridge and furrow to the north-east and east of the site (Figs 1 and 4). It appears to have formed part of the north-western corner of The Park, and possibly includes the remains of earlier boundaries or sub-divisions associated with the medieval and post-medieval Manor and Park.

### 4.4 Recommendations

- 4.4.1 Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by the County Archaeology Office.

## APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology, but contained a single natural feature. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of sandy clay and gravel.				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>		0.53
				<b>Width (m)</b>		1.6
				<b>Length (m)</b>		7
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.23	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
Trench 2						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>		NE-SW
Trench contains a ditch and a gully. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of sandy clay and gravel.				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>		0.81
				<b>Width (m)</b>		1.6
				<b>Length (m)</b>		18
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
8	Cut	0.40	0.14	Gully	-	High-Late Medieval
9	Fill	0.40	0.14	Fill of gully <b>8</b>	Pottery	High-Late Medieval
10	Cut	1.6	0.46	Ditch	-	High-Late Medieval
11	Fill	1.6	0.46	Fill of ditch <b>10</b>	Pottery, bone	High-Late Medieval
1	Layer	-	0.37	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.32	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
Trench 3						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>		NW-SE
Trench contains a ditch and a pond. Consists of topsoil, levelling layer and subsoil overlying a natural of sandy clay and gravel.				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>		0.83
				<b>Width (m)</b>		1.6
				<b>Length (m)</b>		8
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4	Fill	3	0.35	Fill of pond <b>5</b>	CBM	Post-Medieval
5	Cut	3	0.35	Pond	-	Post-Medieval
6	Fill	1.36	0.24	Fill of ditch <b>7</b>	Pottery, bone, shell	High-Late Medieval

7	Cut	1.52	0.56	Ditch	-	High-Late Medieval
18	Fill	1.52	0.56	Fill of ditch 7	-	High-Late Medieval
19	Layer	3	0.22	Levelling layer	-	Modern
1	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.53	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 4						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>		NW-SE
Trench contains a pond, cut by a modern drainage pipe. Consists of topsoil, levelling layer and subsoil overlaying a natural of sandy clay and gravel.				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>		0.68
				<b>Width (m)</b>		1.6
				<b>Length (m)</b>		11
<b>Contexts</b>						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
12	Fill	1.18	0.26	Fill of pond 14	Pottery	Post-Medieval
13	Fill	1.10	0.38	Fill of pond 14	-	Post-Medieval
14	Cut	1.18	0.38	Pond	-	Post-Medieval
15	Fill	1.6	0.28	Fill of pond 17	Pottery, brick, glass, bone	Post-Medieval
16	Fill	1.6	0.48	Fill of pond 17	-	Post-Medieval
17	Cut	1.6	0.48	Pond	-	Post-Medieval
19	Layer	-	0.10	Levelling layer	-	Modern
1	Layer	-	0.37	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Table 1: Context list by trench

## APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

### B.1 Glass

*By Carole Fletcher*

B.1.1 The evaluation produced a partial base from a single natural black glass bottle, described below (Table 2). Recovered from feature **17**, described as a pond, the bottle may have been thrown into the pond as a means of disposal and has little significance beyond indicating when it may have been discarded; it may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

Trench	Context	Cut	Count	Weight (kg)	Description	Date
4	15	17	1	0.481	Partial wall and base from a relatively large, slightly oval natural black glass bottle. The base is slightly bulged with rounded uneven basal edge and bell shaped kick 39mm deep, with an unfinished pontil, possibly a sand pontil.	18th-early 19th century

Table 2: Glass

### B.2 Pottery

*By Carole Fletcher*

#### **Introduction**

B.2.1 The evaluation produced a pottery assemblage of 13 sherds, weighing 0.136kg. The assemblage contains both Roman and post-Roman pottery. The condition of the overall assemblage is moderately abraded and the mean sherd weight is low at approximately 0.010 kg.

#### **Methodology**

B.2.2 The Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG), Study Group for Roman Pottery (SGRP), The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG), 2016 *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* and the MPRG *A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms* (MPRG, 1998) act as standards.

B.2.3 Recording was carried out using OA East's in-house system based on that previously used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all previously described Roman, medieval and post-medieval types. All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed on a context-by-context basis. The assemblage is recorded in the summary catalogue. The pottery and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition.

#### **Assemblage**

B.2.4 Two features in Trench 2 produced pottery. Ditch **8** contained a single relatively small sherd of Medieval Sandy Coarseware, the poor condition of which means it cannot be relied upon to date the context. Ditch **10** produced three sherds from two Medieval Essex-type Micaceous Grey Sandy ware (Essex Fabric 20) jars. Although the pottery from ditch **10** is only moderately abraded, the small amount recovered can only suggest a possible date of 13th-end 14th century for the ditch fill.

B.2.5 In Trench 3, from ditch **7**, two sherds of pottery were recovered of a Medieval Essex-type micaceous grey sandy ware jar and a Medieval Sandy Coarseware vessel

respectively. As with ditch **10**, the small amount recovered can only suggest a possible date of 13th-end 14th century for the ditch fill.

- B.2.6 Trench 4 produced medieval and post medieval fabrics from the pond **14=17** fills: a small abraded sherd of East Anglian Redware was recovered from context 12 along with five sherds from a single Post-medieval Redware jar.

### **Conclusion**

- B.2.7 The assemblage is domestic in nature, with several sooted sherds indicating use in the preparation of food. The sherds recovered exhibit various degrees of abrasion, indicating some reworking. The levels of pottery across the site are low to moderate and the pottery has most likely been deposited as rubbish across the site. If further work is undertaken, this material should be taken into consideration alongside any new finds, however if no further work is undertaken, the following catalogue acts as a full record and the pottery may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

### **B.2.8 Pottery Catalogue**

Trench	Context	Cut	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Pottery Date Range
3	6	7	Medieval Essex-type Micaceous Grey Sandy wares (Essex Fabric 20)	Jar base angle, externally sooted and moderately abraded	1	0.008	13th-end 14th century
			Medieval Sandy Coarseware	Body sherd, moderately abraded to abraded	1	0.004	Mid-12th-end 15th century
2	9	8	Medieval Sandy Coarseware	Body sherd, moderately abraded to abraded	1	0.003	Mid-12th-end 15th century
2	11	10	Medieval Essex-type Micaceous Grey Sandy wares (Essex Fabric 20)	Jar body sherd and base angle, externally sooted and moderately abraded	3	0.027	13th-end 14th century
			Roman Sandy Greyware (fine)	Base sherd, moderately abraded	2	0.046	Mid 1st-4th century
4	12	14	East Anglian Redwares	Body sherd, heavily abraded	1	0.003	13th-end 14th century
4	15	17	Post-medieval Redware	Jar body sherds, internally and externally glazed and moderately abraded	4	0.045	Mid 16th-end of 18th century
<b>Total</b>					<b>13</b>	<b>0.136</b>	

*Table 3: Pottery*



### B.3 Ceramic Building Material

*By Carole Fletcher*

B.3.1 The archaeological works produced a fragmentary assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM) consisting of two abraded sherds, weighing 0.055kg, recovered from two contexts, both part of pond 14=17. The material, although highly abraded, is likely to be post-medieval CBM and the low levels of material recovered are not enough to indicate buildings of any period within the area of archaeological works. The fragmentary nature of the assemblage means it is of little significance. If no further work on the site is undertaken, the following catalogue acts as a full record and the CBM may be deselected prior to archival deposition.

#### B.3.2 Ceramic Building Material Catalogue

Trench	Context	Cut	Weight (kg)	Form	Description	Date
3	4	5	0.002	Undiagnostic heavily abraded CBM	Single fragment of coarse sandy orange fabric, could be pottery but void left by large inclusion suggests CBM	Not closely datable
4	15	17	0.053	Brick	Single fragment of moderately soft dull orange fabric, slightly micaceous, relatively smooth with some clay pellets or grog. Partial surfaces and sub-rectangular in shape	Not closely datable
<b>Total</b>			0.055			

Table 4: Ceramic Building Material

## APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

### C.1 Faunal Remains

*By Zoe Ui Choileain*

#### Introduction

C.1.1 A total weight of 156g of animal bone was recovered from the evaluation at Dry Drayton.

#### Methodology

C.1.2 All identifiable elements were recorded using a version of the criteria described in Davis (1992). Identification of the assemblage was undertaken with the aid of Schmid (1972) and France (2009) plus use of the OAE reference collection. Preservation condition was evaluated using the 0-5 scale devised by Brickley and McKinley (2004).

#### Results

Context	Element	No. of frags	Taxon	Collection method	Erosion	Weight (g)	Age	Butchery
6	Mandible	1	Equid	Hand	1	45	-	-
6	Indet	3	Large mammal	Hand	2	10	-	-
15	Scapula	1	Large mammal	Hand	2	39	-	Yes

Context	Element	No. of frags	Taxon	Collection method	Erosion	Weight (g)	Age	Butchery
11	Vertebra	1	Large mammal	Hand	2	47	-	-
11	Teeth	4	Cattle	Hand	1	13	yes	-
11	Mandible	1	Large mammal	Hand	2	2	-	-

Table 5: Faunal Remains

Results according to collection method (i.e. hand-collection or flotation). Erosion grades (simplified version of Brickley & McKinley 2004, 14-15): 0 (surface morphology clearly visible, fresh appearance), 1 (light and patchy surface erosion), 2 (more extensive surface erosion than grade 1), 3 (most of bone surface affected by some degree of erosion), 4 (all of bone surface affected by erosive action), 5 (heavy erosion across whole surface, completely masking normal surface morphology).

C.1.1 Only equid and cattle species are identifiable. Two cut marks were identified on a large mammal scapula from context (15), pond 17 suggestive of domestic waste. Wear on the cattle teeth from context (11), ditch 10 suggests a young animal which again is suggestive of domestic waste.

#### Discussion and conclusion

C.1.2 This assemblage is too small and fragmented to yield any further information. No further work is required.

## C.2 Mollusca

By Carole Fletcher

### Assemblage

C.2.1 A total of 0.033 kg of oyster shell was collected by hand during the evaluation, all from ditch 7. The shells recovered are all edible examples from estuarine, shallow coastal waters and intertidal zones. The shell is relatively well preserved and does not appear to have been deliberately broken or crushed. The shells were weighed and recorded by species, the minimum number of individuals was not recorded. Two of the oyster shells may show evidence of damage in the form of small 'V' or 'U' shaped holes on the outer edge, on both left and right valved shells. This damage is likely to have been caused during the opening or shucking of the oyster prior to its consumption. The oyster shells recovered are general discarded food waste, most likely incorporated into the ditch a relatively short time after they were eaten and, although not closely datable in themselves, may be contemporary with medieval pottery also recovered from the ditch fill.

Species	Common Name	Habitat	Total number of shells	No of possible shucked shells	Total Weight (kg)
<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	4	2	0.03

Table 6: Mollusca

### C.3 Environment samples

By Rachel Fosberry

#### Introduction

- C.3.1 Three bulk samples were taken from features within the evaluated area in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.

#### Methodology

- C.3.2 The total volume (up to 18 litres) of the sample was processed by water flotation (using a modified Siraff three-tank system) for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieves. Both flot and residue were allowed to air dry. A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The dried flot was subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and a list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 7. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands* and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (1997) for other plants. Carbonized seeds and grains, by the process of burning and burial, become blackened and often distort and fragment leading to difficulty in identification. 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.3.3 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and legumes have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories

# = 1-5 specimens

Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal has been scored for abundance

+ = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant

#### Results

- C.3.4 Samples taken from ditches **7** (fill 6, Trench 2) and **10** (fill 11, Trench 1) both contain single specimens of charred free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum sensu-lato*) grains. Such small quantities cannot be considered as significant and are probably the result of wind-blown detritus.
- C.3.5 Fill 16 of pond **17** (Trench 4) is comprised of rootlets and untransformed seeds of dead-nettle (*Lamium* sp.). There is no evidence of waterlogging or cess material but it is possible that the organic remains are contemporary as the feature is post-medieval in date.

Sample No.	Context No.	Feature No.	Feature Type	Total No. bucket s/bags	% context sample d	Trench No.	Volume proces sed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Untran sforme d Seeds
1	6	7	Ditch	1	<10	3	9	15	#	0

2	11	10	Ditch	2	<10	2	12	10	#	0
3	16	17	Pond	2	<10	4	16	20	0	#

*Table 7: Environmental samples*

## APPENDIX D. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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- Bush, L., 2016, *Written Scheme of Investigation, Archaeological Evaluation, 41 Park Street, Dry Drayton*, OA East (unpublished)
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### Electronic Sources

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[www.seedatlas.nl](http://www.seedatlas.nl)
- <https://oystersetcetera.files.wordpress.com/2011/03/oystershellmethodsmanualversion11.pdf>  
(consulted on 16/11/2016)

## APPENDIX E. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

### Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-268600		
Project Name	Evaluation at 41 Park Street, Dry Drayton		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	07-11-2016	Finish	09-11-2016
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	Unknown

### Project Reference Codes

Site Code	DRYPAS16	Planning App. No.	S/1505/16/FL
HER No.	ECB4842	Related HER/OASIS No.	

### Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS 5
Development Type	Rural Residential

### Please select all techniques used:

<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 type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey	<input 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 Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) and significant finds using the [MDA Object type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
boundary ditch	Medieval 1066 to 1540	Pottery	Medieval 1066 to 1540
pond	Uncertain	animal bone	Select period...
	Select period...		Select period...

### Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)
District	South Cambridgeshire	41 Park Street Dry Drayton CB23 8DA
Parish	Dry Drayton	
HER	Cambridgeshire	
Study Area	0.2ha	National Grid Reference
		TL 3815 6204

## Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Andy Thomas
Project Design Originator	Louise Bush
Project Manager	Richard Mortimer
Supervisor	Malgorzata Kwiatkowska

## Project Archives

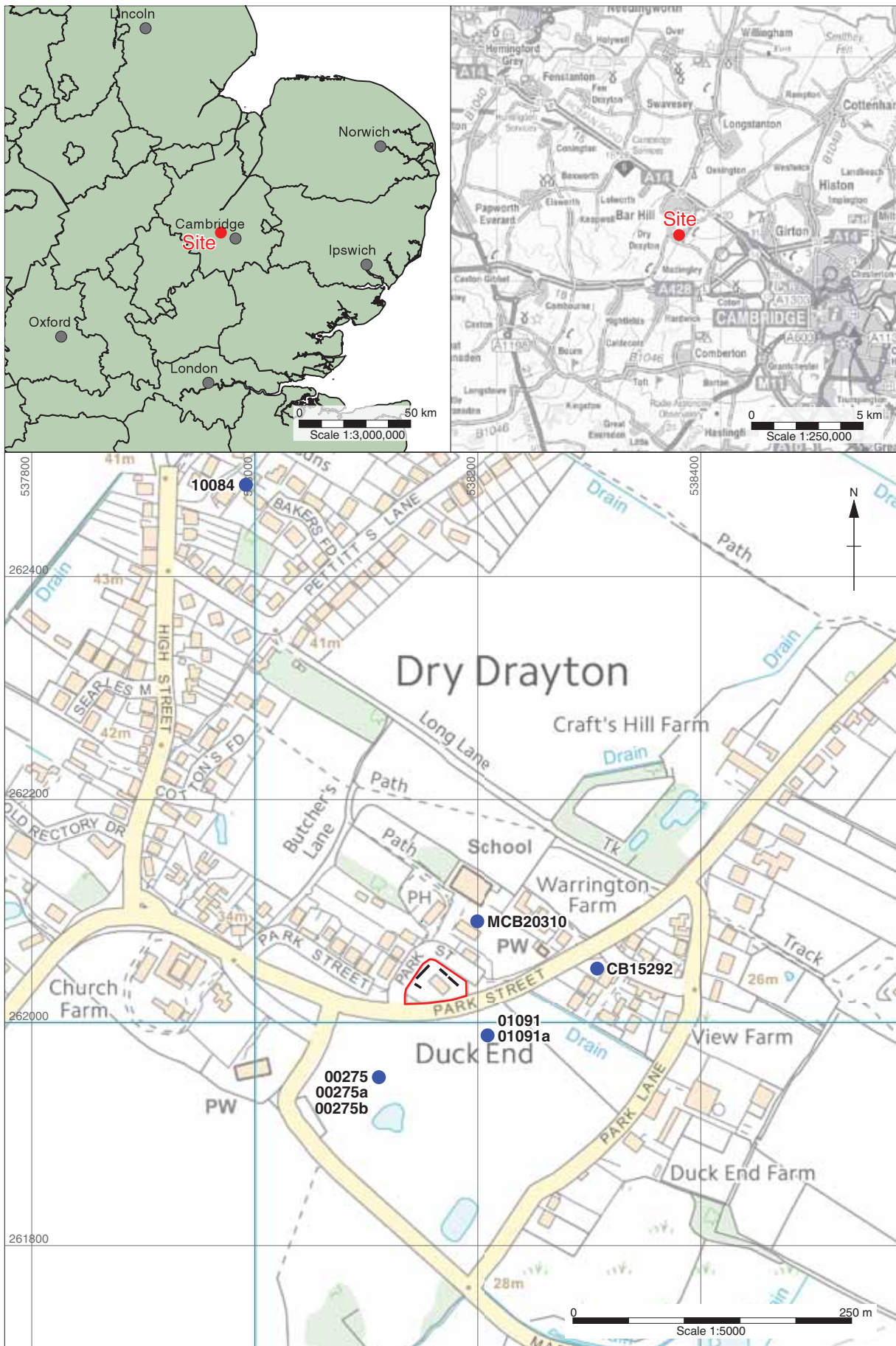
Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
CCC Stores	OA East	CCC Stores
ECB4842	DRYPAS 16	ECB4842

## Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Database	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
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<input type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/> Map
<input type="checkbox"/> Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Matrices
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text	<input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm
<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/> Misc.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

### Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location map with the trenches (black), the development area outlined (red) and the HER data (blue)



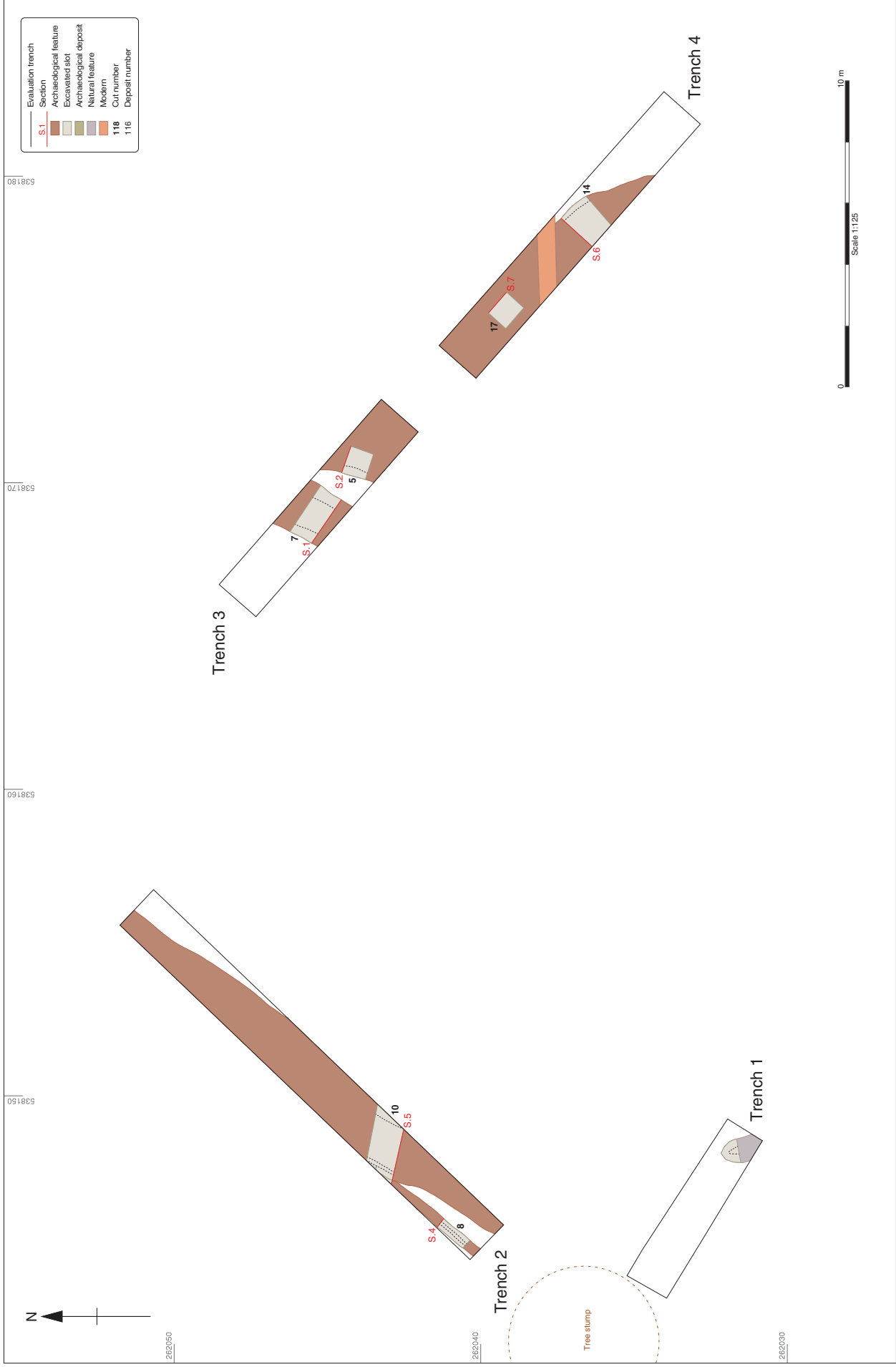


Figure 2: Plan of evaluation trenches

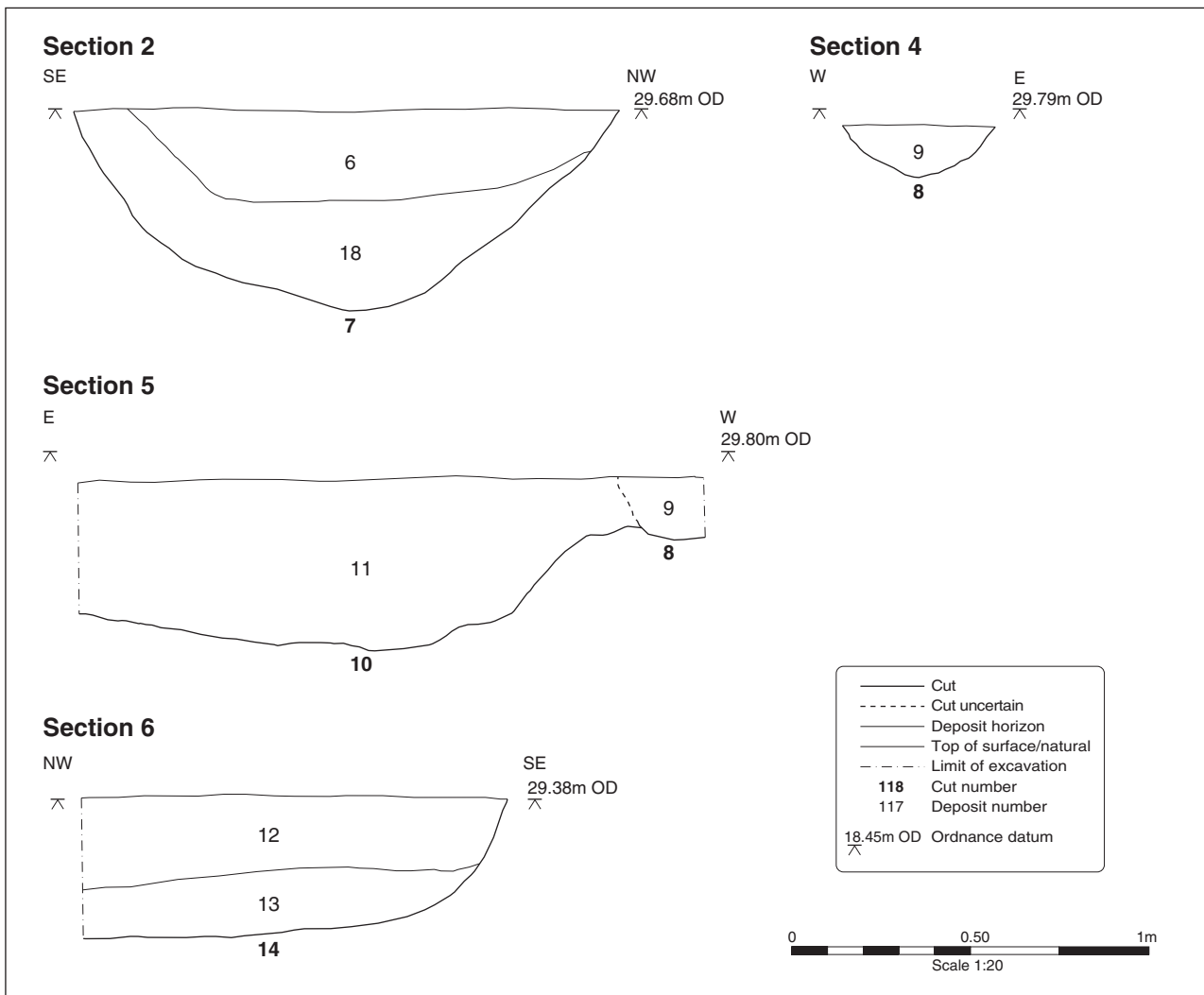


Figure 3: Selected sections

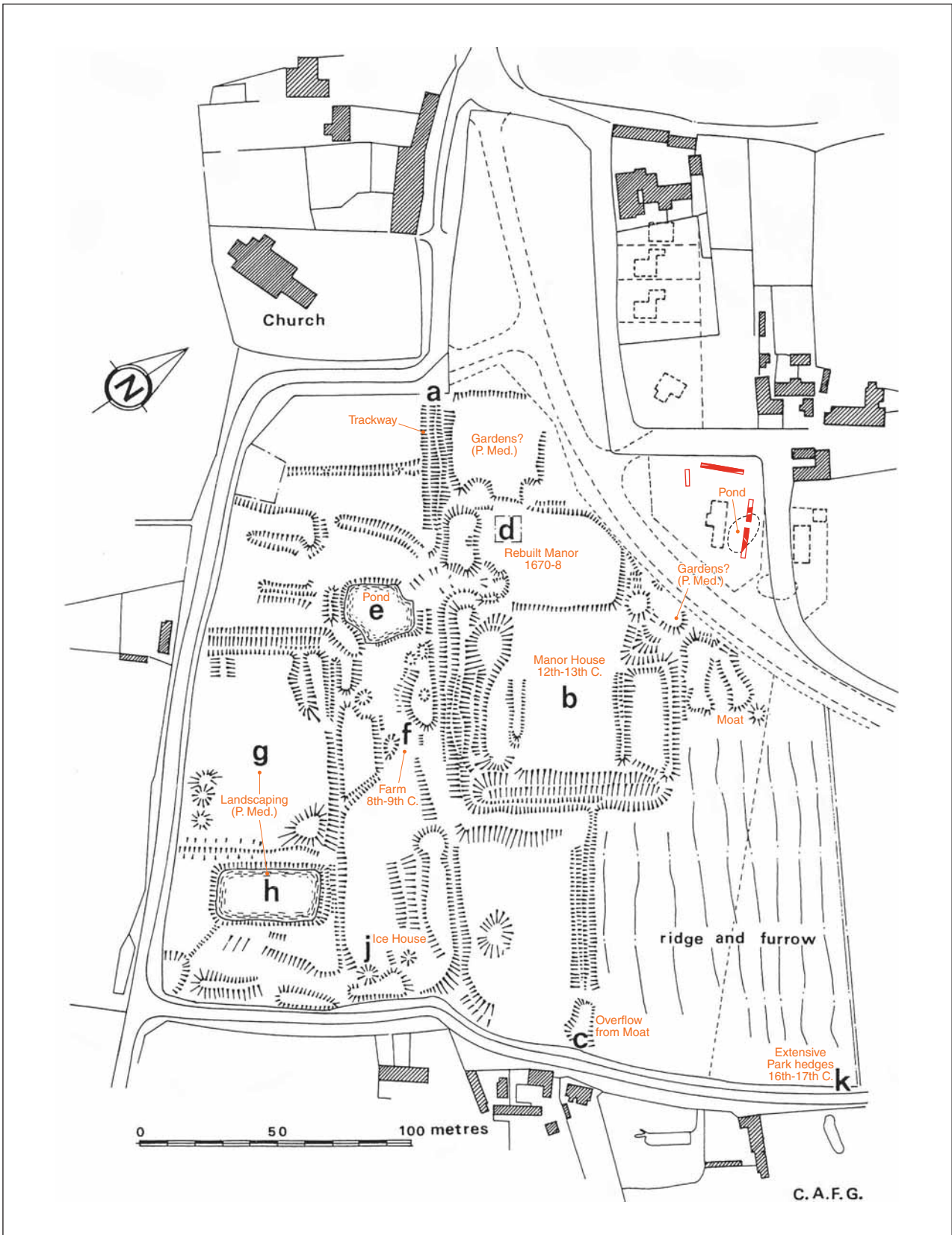


Figure 4: Evaluation results in relation to earthworks survey (after CAFG 1984; 88)



Plate 1: Trench 2, view from south-west. Ditches 8 and 10



Plate 2: Trench 3, view from north-west. Ditch 7 and pond 5



Plate 3: Trench 4, view from south-east. Pond 14



Plate 4: Trench 4, view from south. Pond 17 sealed by layer 19



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