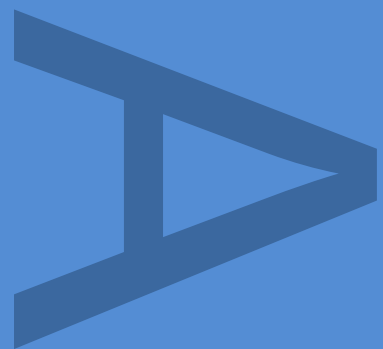


**LOVE'S FARM PHASE 2,
CAMBRIDGE RD, ST NEOTS,
PE19 6AW**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD
WALKING SURVEY**

APRIL 2011



DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

Site Name

Love's Farm Phase 2

Type of project
Field Walking

QUALITY CONTROL

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Site Code: STRLF2 11

Central National Grid Reference: TL 2071 6075

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ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1 – Site Location

Figure 2 – Site Topography

Figure 3 – Hectare Grid Location

Figure 4 – Finds Distributions and Topography

Figure 4 – Finds Distribution and Geophysical Survey

Abstract

This report details the results of a programme of archaeological field walking undertaken during March 2011 on land at Love's Farm Phase 2, St Neots (hereafter referred to as the Site). The project was commissioned by The Environmental Dimension Partnership (EDP) on behalf of Gallagher Estates in response to a brief provided by Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council's Historic Environment Team (CCC HET).

Conditions for field walking were good throughout the programme. Artefact densities were extremely low across the study area and consisted of occasional pot sherds of Roman and Medieval date and a small assemblage of largely undiagnostic metalwork recovered using metal detectors. The Roman pottery consisted exclusively of small, relatively undiagnostic shell and sand tempered sherds broadly dateable to the first and second centuries AD.

The most significant cluster of Roman material was present within the north eastern quadrant of the site, with indications of further slight activity within the south east corner, where a fragment from a Romano-British intaglio ring was recovered in addition to the pottery.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report details the working methods and results of an archaeological field walking programme undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) during March 2011 on land at Love's Farm Phase 2, St Neots, Cambridgeshire (Fig 1).
- 1.2 The purpose of the archaeological investigations was to inform the assumptions feeding in to the planning process. The field walking exercise will seek to contribute to an understanding of the character, date and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area.
- 1.3 The study area, centred on TL 2071 6075, covers approximately 63 hectares. The site is bordered on its south side by the B1428 Cambridge Road. The land to the east of the site comprises open farmland. The northern border is defined by a track way to Monks Hardwick and the Phase 1 Love's Farm development adjoins the site's western boundary.
- 1.4 Topographically, the site undulates gently from between 27m-45m OD, the higher ground lying to the north (Fig 2). Within the central part of the site a shallow depression on an east to west alignment accommodates the Fox Brook, a tributary of the River Great Ouse, which lies approximately 1km to the west.
- 1.5 The geology of the site consists of Oxford Clay and Kellaway Beds overlain by Chalky Till of the Hanslope Association.
- 1.6 The project was commissioned by The Environmental Dimension Partnership (EDP) on behalf of Gallagher Estates. The fieldwork was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by Mark Hinman of PCA in response to a brief provided by Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council's Historic Environment Team (CCC HET). The field walking was managed and directed by the author, Mark Hinman.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The archaeological and historical background for the area has been extensively documented by this author. Previous fieldwork on the heavy clay soils in the immediate vicinity has shown it to support numerous farmsteads and low-status settlements of Iron Age, Roman and later date. This has been demonstrated previously at Love's Farm.
- 2.2 The results of previous work on the adjacent Phase 1 Love's Farm project, directly to the west of the current area and directed by the author, are of particular relevance to the interpretation of the results of the current evaluation programme and are outlined below. Where previously excavated remains might be expected to continue into the Phase 2 development this will be discussed in the Interpretation and Conclusions (Section 6).
- 2.3 Phase 1 of this project provided a clear illustration of the particular difficulties of evaluating archaeological remains using non-intrusive survey techniques on the local clays. Here, relatively low intensity results from non-intrusive survey were subsequently contrasted with the presence of extensive archaeological remains revealed through trial trenching and open area excavation.
- 2.4 Despite the relative paucity of finds, the previous Phase 1 field walking did identify finds and sites dating from the prehistoric to post-medieval periods.
- 2.5 This work, combined with the results of trial trenching (Hinman 2004), was subsequently demonstrated, through open area excavation conducted between 2005 and 2008, to have been successful in determining the nature, location, preservation and extent of a series of Iron Age and Romano-British farmsteads and associated features (Hinman 2008 and Hinman *et al* in prep).
- 2.6 Excavation on the Phase 1 site revealed the remains of earlier prehistoric activity including the fragmentary traces of settlement activity from the Neolithic period (c 3500BC-2000BC), and a waterhole and field systems of the early to Middle Bronze Age (c 2000-1500 BC).

-
- 2.7 From the Middle Iron Age until the end of the Roman period the same area appeared to have been fairly densely settled. The remains of eight Iron Age farmsteads, associated field systems and subsidiary features were excavated on the Phase 1 scheme.
- 2.8 Field walking evidence for Romano-British settlement was concentrated within the south-western quadrant of the Phase 1 development area (Whitehead 2002), thus complementing the results of the geophysical survey (WYAS, 1999).
- 2.9 Evaluation (Hinman 2004) revealed a second, equally extensive and primarily later Roman settlement some 200m-300m to the north, which was partly identified by geophysical survey (WYAS, 1999) but not conclusively identified by field walking.
- 2.10 The early and middle Saxon period saw further evidence of agricultural activity at Love's Farm (op. cit.), which adds further detail to the emerging pattern of scattered farmsteads and burial areas along the Ouse valley.
- 2.11 Manor houses established at Eynesbury and Eaton Socon are mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086AD. A priory at St Neots was first established in the 10th century and the town received its charter in 1113AD.
- 2.12 Love's Farm and Tithe Barn Farm were created by acts of enclosure in the 18th century AD.

3 METHOD STATEMENT

General

- 3.1 All archaeological works were undertaken within the bounds of the Love's Farm Phase 2 development area (Fig 3).
- 3.2 All archaeological works sought to minimise, as far as was reasonably practicable, the impact of field walking on any crops planted within the study area.

-
- 3.3 All aspects of the programme were conducted in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologist's Code of Conduct, the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (2008), and Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occasional Paper 14) as required by the HET Brief (Thomas, A. 2011).

Field Walking

- 3.4 Field walking was carried out using the 'Essex method' (Meddlycott and Germany, 1994), supported by metal detector survey.
- 3.5 The site was divided by existing field / site boundaries into six areas that were allocated labels A to F (Fig 3). No access was available into Field C and so this could not be walked.
- 3.6 The site was divided into units of one hectare, each numbered individually and defined with reference to the Ordnance Survey grid. The site was then further sub-divided into 20m transects aligned north to south and numbered 1-5 from west to east within each hectare.
- 3.7 Key grid points were located using a Lieca 1200 GPS rover unit.
- 3.8 All of the staff were provided with pre-prepared plans and they walked pre-assigned transects to a set pattern.
- 3.9 All fields had been previously ploughed and put to crop for wheat. The crop was at no more than ankle height when walked, with good visibility to the weathered topsoil. Conditions for artefact retrieval on the clay soils were good across the proposed development area.
- 3.10 All categories of artefactual material were hand collected from the surface of the plough soil and bagged at 20m transect intervals and labelled accordingly.
- 3.11 A background scatter of post-medieval roof tile and field drain fragments was present across the development area. This material, derived from manuring and modern ploughing, was noted but not subsequently retained.
- 3.12 Metal detected objects were given small find numbers and located within the field walking grid.

3.13 A higher than average scatter of clearly modern machine part fragments was present within Field D and a concentration of spent shotgun cartridges, characteristic of a pheasant shoot, was located towards the northern limits of Field F. These scatters were not numbered but were noted as they may have the potential to hamper the retrieval of earlier items from the topsoil. Given the extremely low density of such finds from across the development area, the impact of the modern remains on the results of the overall survey are considered minimal.

4 RESULTS

- 4.1 Artefact densities were extremely low across the study area. Where present, Roman pottery exclusively comprised small, relatively undiagnostic shell and sand tempered sherds broadly dateable to the first and second centuries AD. The fabrics identified comprised localised sandy coarsewares, with no evidence of any finewares or imported wares (Fig 4).
- 4.2 The most significant cluster of material was present within the northern portion of Field D and into Field F, with indications of further activity within Field B. No later Roman pottery was recovered through fieldwalking and this will be considered further in the final discussion (Section 6).
- 4.3 Metal detected finds consisted primarily of scrap lead of indeterminate date, including one possibly Romano British pot mend. Noteworthy Roman finds consisted of a fragment from an intaglio ring of earlier Roman date from the south eastern portion of the site (Field B) and an illegible later Roman copper alloy coin from the north western corner of Field D.
- 4.4 The main concentrations of Roman pottery within fields B and F coincide with sites identified as a result of geophysical survey (WYAS 2011). Further sites also identified by geophysical survey within Fields

B and E did not yield any artefactual evidence and are considered to be of likely Iron Age date (Fig 5) (See also section 6).

Field A

- 4.5 Field A is 11.8ha in area. It is located in the south western corner of the study area, bounded to the south by the B1428 and to the north by a balancing pond associated with the Love's Farm Phase 1 development. It slopes down gently from 32m in the south to 28m in the north west.
- 4.6 This field was walked in dry and sunny conditions with good visibility.
- 4.7 A single sherd of Romano-British pottery and a single sherd of Medieval pottery were found in this field, along with a fragment of oyster shell.
- 4.8 A lead pot mend of possible Roman date (SF1) and lead scrap of uncertain date (SF8) were also recovered from this field.

Field B

- 4.9 Field B is 16.8ha in area. It is located in the south eastern corner of the study area, bounded to the south by the B1428 and to the north by the Fox Brook. It slopes down gently from 35m in the south east to 28m in the north adjacent to the brook.
- 4.10 This field was walked in dry and sunny conditions with good visibility.
- 4.11 Three sherds of Romano-British pottery and five sherds of Medieval pottery was found in this field, along with a fragment of oyster shell, one piece of burnt flint, and a sheep's tooth of uncertain date.
- 4.12 A fragment from a Romano-British intaglio ring was recovered from the eastern side of the field (SF4).

Field C

- 4.13 Field C is 2.7ha in area. It is located on the western side of the of the study area, bounded to the south by the balancing pond and to the north by the hedgerow boundary with Field E. It is broadly level at circa 27m OD.

4.14 Field C was not available for field walking at this time.

Field D

4.15 Field D is 12.6ha in area. It is located on the eastern side of the study area, bounded to the south by the Fox Brook and to the north by the hedgerow boundary with Field F. It slopes gently upwards from 28m, adjacent to the Fox Brook in the south, to 36m in the north.

4.16 This field was walked in dry and sunny conditions with good visibility.

4.17 Four sherds of Romano-British pottery and four sherds of Medieval pottery was found in this field, along with a fragment of oyster shell .

4.18 A coin of 3rd – 4th Century Roman date (SF4) and a buckle of post-medieval date were also recovered from the northern end of the field.

4.19 The majority of the material was recovered from a relatively level plateau at the northern end of the field.

Field E

4.20 Field E is 12.7ha in area. It is located in the north western corner of the study area, demarcated to the south by the hedgerow boundary with Field C and to the north by the track way leading to Monks Hardwick. It sloped gently upwards from 28m in the south to 42m in the north.

4.21 This field was walked in dry and sunny conditions with good visibility.

4.22 A single sherd of Romano-British pottery, one fragment of Romano-British tile and two sherds of Medieval pottery was found in this field

4.23 A lead fragment (SF7) and iron nail (SF5) of possible Roman date were also recovered.

Field F

4.24 Field F is 8.2ha in area. It is located in the north eastern corner of the study area, demarcated to the south by the hedgerow boundary with Field D and to the north by the track way leading to Monks Hardwick. It slopes gently upwards from 36m in the south to 43.7m in the north.

4.25 This field was walked in dry and sunny conditions with good visibility.

-
- 4.26 Five sherds of Romano-British pottery and seven sherds of Medieval pottery were found in this field, along with two fragments of burnt flint and a fragment of oyster shell.
- 4.27 A lead fragment (SF6) of possible Roman date was also recovered.
- 4.28 The material was clustered in two groups; one in the south western corner and one in the north eastern corner of the field respectively.

5 THE FINDS

Roman Pottery by Katie Anderson

- 5.1 A small quantity of Romano-British pottery was recovered from the fieldwalking, totalling 13 sherds and weighing 48g. There was also a probable piece of Roman tile identified (84g, H24-T60). The assemblage comprised small to very small sherds, with a mean weight of 3.7g, all of which were highly abraded, as is not unexpected from a fieldwalked assemblage. The condition of the assemblage made identification of specific fabrics and forms difficult. However, the material recovered supports a view that there is at least a 'background' presence of Roman activity, with a tentative view that this may be earlier Roman in date (mid 1st-2nd century AD). The fabrics identified comprised localised sandy coarsewares, with no evidence of any finewares or imported wares. A single diagnostic sherd was identified, comprising a flat base sherd (H43 T20). Although the assemblage was small, there is a higher concentration of material at the northern end of the site. It is worth noting that the relatively small number of sherds recovered may reflect the geology and the intensive ploughing that has taken place on the site, rather than a lack of activity in the Roman period.

Roman Metal Work by James Gerrard

Finger-ring, silver, incomplete

- 5.2 A broken silver finger-ring (SF 4). The ring is broken across the bezel and shank. The setting for the gem is oval and the intaglio missing. The section of the ring is sub-rectangular and the ring probably oval, or

perhaps a flattened 'D' shape. Externally, the ring is decorated with four lines of closely-set punched dots. Rings of this form are common (Henig 1978, Type II; Guiraud 1989, Type 2) and can be dated to between the first and third centuries. A number of complete (but undecorated) examples are known from the Snettisham jeweller's hoard (for instance Johns 1997, No. 223).

- 5.3 This item falls under the Treasure Act and has been reported to the Portable Antiquities Scheme.

Later Roman Copper Alloy Coin

- 5.4 An illegible and badly corroded coin (SF 3) of indeterminate late third – fourth century issue. This coin is notable in that this was the only definitively later Roman artefact recovered from the site during field walking.

Lead Waste

- 5.5 A single pot mend (SF 1) and three further fragments of scrap lead (SF 6, 7, 8) of possible Roman or later date were recovered during the metal detector survey.

Oyster Shell by Mark Hinman

- 5.6 Fragments of Oyster shell were noted within fields A, B, D and F. Oysters (*Ostrea edulis*) are marine molluscs and the oysters in this assemblage would have probably been transported from the coast in the Roman Period and may be an indicator of occupation of the site at that time.

Medieval Pottery by Chris Jarrett

- 5.7 The small quantity of medieval pottery totalled 23 sherds, weighing 221g. The sherds were on the whole small, with a mean weight of 9.6g. The material is abraded, which is characteristic of field walking assemblages and to be expected from pottery subjected to tertiary deposition and ploughing activity. Despite the fact the material was abraded and difficult to assign to pottery types, late 12th and 13th

century jug (H29 T60) and jar (H36 T60, H48 T0, H50 T80) rims were noted, besides the profile of a dish located in H51 T80. A sherd of late medieval-early post-medieval transitional ware came from H66 T40. Despite the quantity of pottery from this field walking exercise being small, there is a concentration of medieval pottery in the northern part of the site (particularly Fields D and F) and to a lesser extent in the southern half (Field B, perhaps showing a distribution alignment with the boundary of Field A). The small amount of medieval pottery may not demonstrate a lack of activity for this period and other factors, such as geology, topography and intensive ploughing may account for the low sherd count.

6 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 One of the principal objectives of the archaeological field walking exercise was to determine the presence or absence of archaeological activity within the upper horizon of the ploughsoil.
- 6.2 Artefact densities were extremely low across the study area and consisted of occasional pot sherds of Roman and Medieval date. The Roman pottery consisted exclusively of small, relatively undiagnostic shell and sand tempered sherds, broadly dateable to the first and second centuries AD.
- 6.3 The nature of these results was in the main to have been expected and is in large part a product of the heavy clay soils that characterise the St Neots uplands, where the site is located.

The Iron Age

- 6.4 It is important to note that previously only those sites where activity was subsequently shown to be present during the Roman Period were successfully identified using non-intrusive techniques.
- 6.5 This has a particular relevance when interpreting the results of the Phase 2 field walking. Previous excavation at Love's Farm highlighted the presence of two areas where remains dateable exclusively to the

Iron Age (and therefore unlikely to yield artefactual evidence from field walking) were likely to extend into the Phase 2 site.

- 6.6 The first of these was the area adjacent to the northern side of the B1428, Cambridge Road. Previous excavation has demonstrated that this road was dateable to the Iron Age and could possibly have originated as early as the Bronze Age. A series of roundhouses and other traces of Iron Age settlement were noted extending eastwards from the Phase 1 site, although it was apparent that plough damage to these sites increased significantly from west to east.
- 6.7 The presence of a small and as yet undated sub-square enclosure, highlighted through geophysical survey within the southern part of Field B (WYAS 2011), may indicate a continuation of this series of Iron Age sites into the proposed Phase 2 development area.
- 6.8 The second area relates to an Iron Age settlement and later Iron Age road, which would appear to extend into the north western quadrant of the Phase 2 site within Field E. The presence of a small and as yet undated enclosure, highlighted through geophysical survey within the western part of Field E (WYAS 2011), may be evidence for the continuation of this Iron Age site, although no obvious trace of the road that truncated the eastern side of this farmstead is yet in evidence. No finds were recovered from this site during either the Phase 1 or Phase 2 field walking programmes.

The Roman Period

- 6.9 On the basis that presence rather than quantity of Roman pottery can be taken as an indication of evidence for settlement then there is evidence of activity from the period within each field within the Phase 2 site. Given that this evidence amounts to no more than single sherds of pottery within fields A and E, some of this evidence is of extremely limited interpretive value.
- 6.10 The largest cluster of Roman material was present within the north eastern quadrant of Field F, on an area of relatively level ground on the southerly crest of the hill. A scatter of earlier Roman pottery was

located within a complex of enclosures and boundary ditches revealed by the geophysical survey at this location (WYAS 2011).

- 6.11 No artefactual remains were recovered from the majority of the site, as identified through geophysical survey, which may indicate a site of both Iron Age and Romano British date.
- 6.12 A second site was identified on the basis of further slight evidence within the south east corner of the proposed development within Field B. As with Field F, the finds were located within a complex of enclosures and boundary ditches revealed by the geophysical survey (WYAS 2011). Here the remains appear to be situated on the higher ground overlooking the Fox Brook to the north. In addition to earlier Romano-British pottery, a fragment from a Romano-British intaglio ring was recovered.
- 6.13 In terms of the pottery recovered from the entire site, there are no finewares and no remains of later Roman date, with the notable exception of a very badly preserved later Roman coin (SF3) from the northern limit of Field D.
- 6.14 The absence of later material, particularly ceramics such as the near ubiquitous Nene valley wares, is surprising and contrasts significantly with the final results from the Phase 1 site, where settlement activity expanded in the later Roman period and continued well into the 5th century AD.
- 6.15 It is not possible to determine whether this apparent absence of later artefacts highlights a genuine hiatus of activity on the site during the latter part of the Roman period or is simply a result of the small size of the overall field walking assemblages.

Conclusions

- 6.16 The tendency of clay geologies to mask sites has been highlighted previously for the East Midlands (Clay 2002) for clay sites generally (Mills and Palmer 2007) and within the county (Evans 3 the 'Problem of Dots' in Kirby and Oosthuizen, 2000). Evans states that intense local survey offers a more solid basis for establishing real densities of

distribution. It has repeatedly been shown, however, that heavy clay can limit or negate the effectiveness of field walking on otherwise 'visible' sites. Other factors, such as micro variation within surface geologies or residual traces of ridge and furrow agriculture, can contribute to the masking effect of these soils to reduce the effectiveness and interpretation of all aspects of non-intrusive surveys.

- 6.17 Previous work on the Phase 1 Love's Farm project provided a clear illustration of the particular difficulties of evaluating archaeological remains using non-intrusive survey techniques on the local clays. Here, relatively low intensity results from non-intrusive survey were subsequently contrasted with the presence of extensive archaeological remains revealed through trial trenching and open area excavation. An understanding of the local conditions and limitations of non intrusive survey are therefore important factors in the interpretation of these results.
- 6.18 Despite the relative paucity of finds, the previous Phase 1 field walking did identify finds dating from the prehistoric to the post-medieval periods and, when used in conjunction with geophysical survey, was reasonably effective in identifying those settlements which had been occupied during the Roman period.
- 6.19 For the Phase 2 scheme the interpretation of the likely significance of artefactual remains, whether through presence or absence, was achieved by combining the evidence with the outline results of previous work on the adjacent Phase 1 site and the preliminary results of the recent geophysical survey
- 6.20 Consequently it has been possible to highlight the presence of at least one completely new site of likely Iron Age date within Field B, added further previously unavailable detail to a second, partially excavated Iron Age site within Field E and provided new data on further sites of likely Iron Age and Roman date in Fields B and F within the Phase 2 development area.

7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 7.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank The Environmental Design Partnership for commissioning this work on behalf of Gallagher Estates. Thanks are also due to Andy Thomas (Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team) for preparing the brief and approving the specification for archaeological works on behalf of the Local Planning Authority.
- 7.2 The author would like to thank Dr Peter Boyer, Dr Sandy Pullen, Phil Henderson and Nathalie Barratt for all of their assistance on the site and for the surveying; Stephen Critchley for additional support with the metal detector survey, Josephine Brown and Jenifer Simonson for the illustrations, Katie Anderson for the Roman Pottery, James Gerrard for Roman Metalwork, Chris Jarrett for the Medieval Pottery and Helen Fowler of the Portable Antiquities Scheme for her help and advice.

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9 APPENDIX 1 – FINDS LOCATIONS

Hectare	Trans ect	Unit	Material Type	Artefact cat	Small Find	Weight (g)	Count	Period
5	80	60-80	organic	Shell Oyster			1	Rom?
5	80	60-80	Fe	Slag			1	?
6	60	40-60	Pb	Pot Mend	1		1	Rom?
7	80	0-20	Cer	Pot			1	?
7	80	0-20	organic	Shell Oyster			1	Rom?
15	20	0-20	organic	Tooth			1	Rom?
16	40	40-60	Pb	frag	8		1	Rom?
17	20	0-20	organic	Shell Oyster			1	Rom?
22	60	40-60	Fe	Nail	5		1	Rom?
27	60	80-100	Cer	Pot		4	1	Med?
28	40	40-60	Cer	Pot		5	1	Med
28	80	20-40	organic	Shell Oyster			1	Rom?
29	60	60-80	Cer	Pot		11	1	Med
29	60	80-100	Cer	Pot		3	1	Rom?
30	0	80-100	Cer	Pot		3	1	Rom?
30	0	80-100	Stone	Burnt Flint			1	Pre?
30	60	20-40	Cer	Pot		6	1	med
36	60	20-40	Cer	Pot		8	1	med
41	20	80-100	organic	Shell Oyster			1	Rom?
41	20	80-100	Stone	Burnt Flint		10	1	Roman
43	20	0-20	Cer	Pot		2	1	Rom
43	20	0-20	Cer	Pot		2	1	Rom
43	20	0-20	Cer	Pot		10	1	med
48	0	0-20	Cer	Pot		26	1	med
48	0	0-20	Cer	Pot		7	1	med
50	80	0-20	Cer	Pot		11	1	med
51	40	20-40	Pb	frag	7		1	Rom?
51	80	40-60	Cer	Pot		18	1	med
55	80	0-20	organic	Tooth			1	Rom?
56	80	40-60	Ag	ring	4		1	Rom
Hectare	Trans	Unit	Material	Artefact	Small	Weight	Count	Period

	ect		Type	cat	Find	(g)		
60	20	0-20	Cer	Pot		2	1	Rom
62	40	20-40	Cer	Pot		12	1	Med
63	20	20-40	Cer	Pot		3	1	Rom
63	20	80-100	Cu Alloy	Buckle	2		1	Pmed
63	20	80-100	Cu Alloy	Coin	3		1	Rom
64	20	80-100	Cer	TILE		84	1	Rom
64	20	80-100	Cer	Pot			1	Rom
64	20	80-100	Cer	Pot		22	1	Med
64	60	0-20	Cer	Pot		4	1	med
64	60	60-80	Cer	Pot		17	1	med
64	60	60-80	Cer	Pot		2	1	Med
64	60	60-80	Cer	Pot		1	1	Med
65	40	0-20	Pb	frag	6		1	Rom?
66	40	40-60	Cer	Pot		10	1	Med
75	20	80-100	Cer	Pot		13	1	Med
77	20	80-100	organic	Shell Oyster			1	Rom?
81	60	80-100	Stone	Flint		4	1	Pre?
81	60	80-100	Cer	Pot		12	1	Rom
81	60	80-100	Cer	Pot		3	1	Rom
81	60	80-100	Cer	Pot		6	1	Rom
81	60	80-100	Cer	Pot		2	1	Rom
81	60	80-100	organic	Shell Oyster			1	Rom?
81	80	80-100	Cer	Pot		3	1	Med
81	80	80-100	Cer	Pot		8	1	Med
82	40	0-20	Cer	Pot		11	1	Med
92	0	80-100	Cer	Pot		8	1	Med
93	0	80-100	Cer	Pot		6	1	Rom
94	20	40-60	Cer	Pot		7	1	Rom
96	0	60-80	Cer	Pot		4	1	med

10 APPENDIX 2 – OASIS FORM

10.1 OASIS ID: preconst1-101911

Project details

Project name	Loves Farm Phase 2 Field Walking
Short description of the project	A programme of archaeological field walking undertaken during March 2011 on land at Love's Farm Phase 2, St Neots . Conditions for field walking were good throughout the programme. Artefact densities were extremely low across the study area and consisted of occasional pot sherds of Roman and Medieval date. The Roman pottery was broadly dateable to the first and second centuries AD.
Project dates	Start: 22-03-2011 End: 03-05-2011
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Methods & techniques	'Fieldwalking'
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Voluntary/self-interest
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE HUNTINGDONSHIRE ST NEOTS RURAL Love's Farm Phase 2
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE HUNTINGDONSHIRE ST NEOTS RURAL Loves Farm Phase 2
Postcode	PE19 6AW
Study area	63.00 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 520947 260341 51.9115785693 0.211483254012 51 54 41 N 000 12 41 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 28.00m Max: 43.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	of	PCA
Project originator	brief	Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice
Project originator	design	Mark Hinman
Project director/manager		Mark Hinman
Project supervisor		Mark Hinman
Type of sponsor/funding body		Commercial Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body		Gallagher Estates

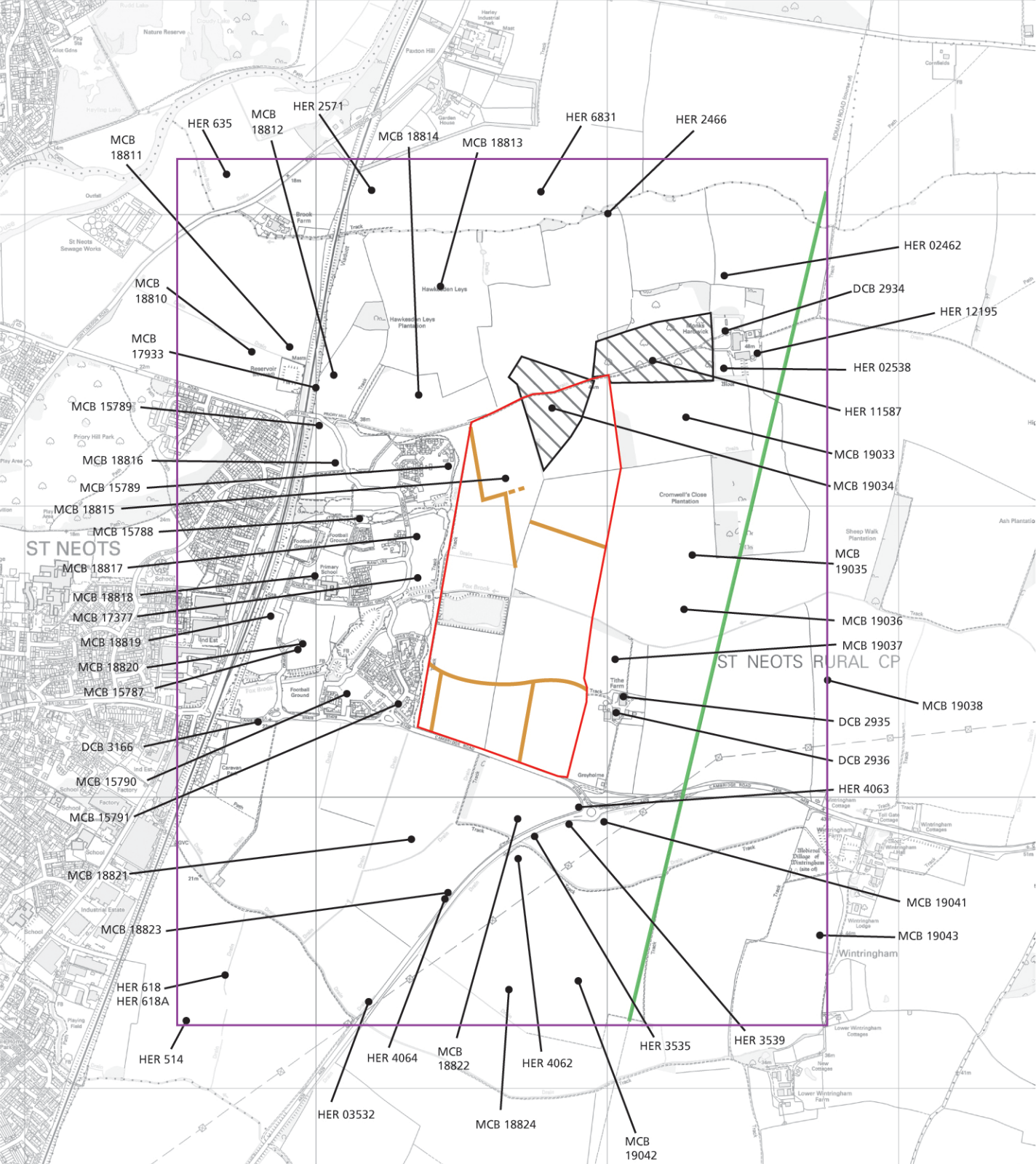
Project archives







Physical recipient	Archive	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store
Physical Contents		'Ceramics'
Digital recipient	Archive	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store
Digital available	Media	'Images raster / digital photography','Text'
Paper recipient	Archive	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store
Paper Contents		'Ceramics','Survey'
Paper available	Media	'Context sheet'


Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Field Walking at Love's Farm Phase 2, Cambridge Rd, St Neots, PE19 6AW
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Mark Hinman
Date	2011
Issuer or publisher	PCA
Description	18 page report plus Oasis form
Entered by	Mark Hinman (mhinman@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	27 May 2011





	Site Boundary		HER/MCB HER Entry
	Study Area Boundary		Roman Road
	DCB Listed Buildings		Former 18th Century Field Boundary



0 500m



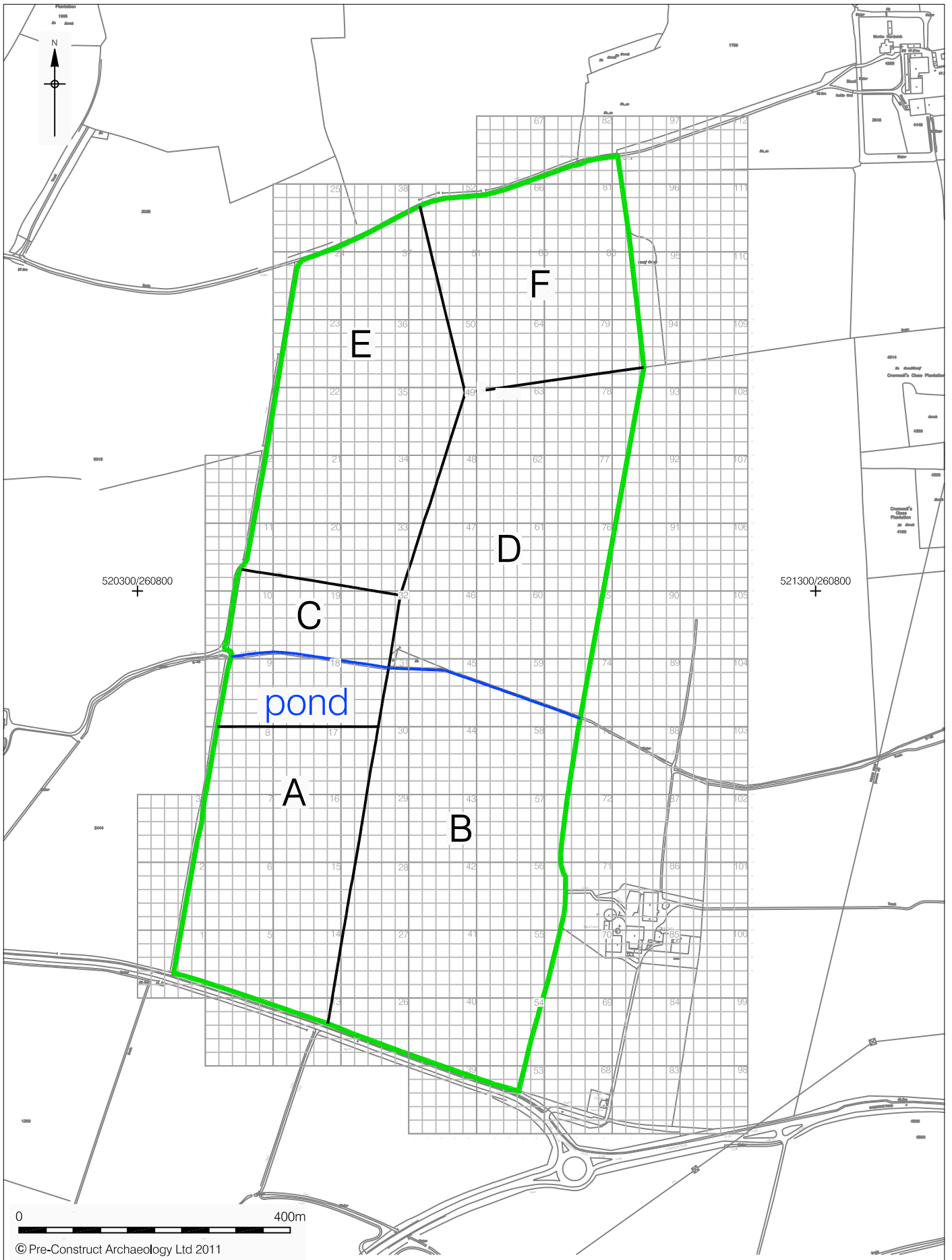
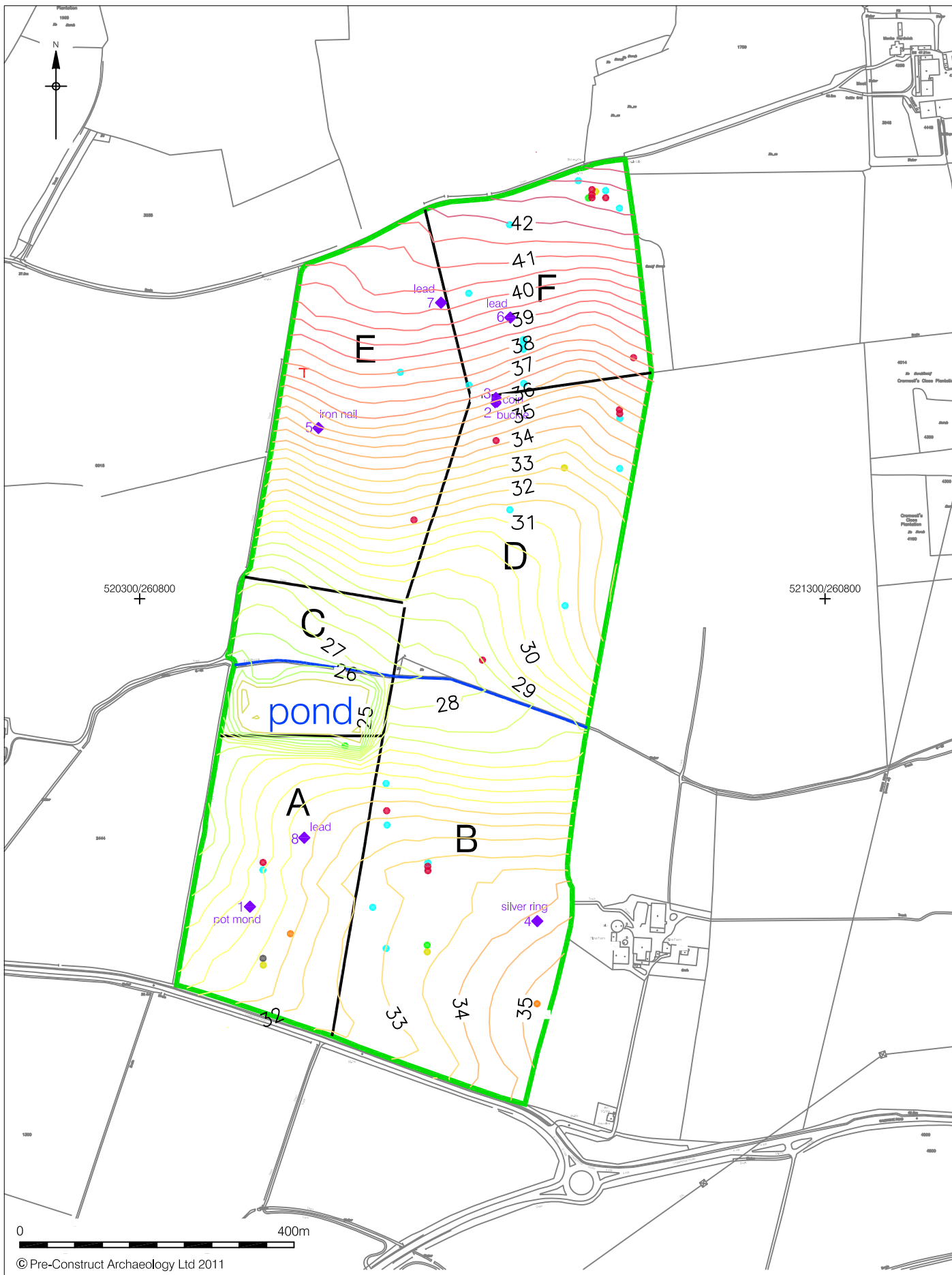


Figure 3
 Site boundaries and hectare grid
 1:7,500 at A4



- | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| T Roman Tile | ● Medieval Pot | ● Slag | ● Animal Tooth |
| ● Roman Pot | ● Oyster Shell | ● Burnt Flint | ◆ Metal Detector Find |

Figure 4
Field walking results with contour background
1:7,500 at A4



0 400m

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- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| T Roman Tile | ● Medieval Pot | ● Slag | ● Animal Tooth |
| ● Roman Pot | ● Oyster Shell | ● Burnt Flint | 3 ◆ Metal Detector Find |

Figure 5
Field walking results with geophysical survey background
1:7,500 at A4

PCA

PCA SOUTHERN

UNIT 54

BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE

96 ENDWELL ROAD

BROCKLEY

LONDON SE4 2PD

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