GOOSEHALL FARM, BURWELL
CAMBRIDGESHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
EAST CAMBRIDGESHIRE
DISTRICT COUNCIL

PLANNING APPLICATION REF:
15/00723/ESF

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PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

LAND AT GOOSEHALL FARM, BURWELL, CAMBRIDGESHIRE:

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Quality Control

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Goosehall Farm, Burwell, Cambridgeshire: Archaeological Evaluation

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ABSTRACT

In March 2018, an archaeological evaluation was carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology at Goosehall Farm, Burwell, Cambridgeshire. The evaluation was commissioned by Lightsource Renewable Energy, through their archaeological consultant Orion Heritage, in order to comply with a condition that was attached to planning consent for the development of a solar farm at the site. The fieldwork, which consisted of the excavation of 3658 linear metres of trial trench, was carried out between 12th March and 5th April 2018.

Geophysical survey of the site had detected a regular pattern of linear anomalies, interpreted as former agricultural drainage ditches and furrows. Areas of magnetic 'noise' to the north of the brickworks that occupy the centre of the site (the former Goosehall Farm) corresponded with the site of a building that was demolished in the 1960s and the route of the former mineral railway that served a chemical fertiliser factory and brickworks to the southwest and west of the site respectively.

The evaluation recovered a small number of worked flints from the ploughsoil, indicating transient activity within the site during the Mesolithic/Early Neolithic periods. Otherwise, the results of the evaluation, combined with reference to historic mapping, confirmed the results of the geophysical survey and demonstrated that the linear anomalies were agricultural features of 18th and 19th-century date. The former drainage ditches, several of which were continuations of still extant ditches within the site, had been deliberately backfilled with clay and soil in the later 20th century. The series of narrow furrows, which were on a north to south or east to west alignment, contained clinker, suggesting they were made using a steam plough in the 19th century.

In addition to the agricultural features mentioned above, a series of discrete sub-square to irregular features, arranged in approximate rows on a north to south alignment, were identified in the area that roughly corresponded with the area where peat survived beneath the ploughsoil. This extended from the southwest corner of the site, across the field immediately south of the brickworks and towards the site's northeast corner.

The pits conform to a type of agricultural feature found in the fens, namely marling pits, which were dug to improve the bulk and condition of the ploughsoil to counter soil loss. None of these features contained any finds but they probably date to the 19th century, when the land was converted to arable farmland.

All features and deposits were sealed by a layer of dark, organic-rich ploughsoil, derived from the modification of peat deposits.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Lightsource Renewable Energy (LRE) have been granted planning consent by East Cambridgeshire District Council (ECDC) for the construction of a solar farm at Goosehall Farm, Burwell, Cambridgeshire (NGR: TL (5)5816 (2)6903); Fig. 1). Due to the archaeological potential of the site and in accordance with *National Planning Policy Framework*, paragraph 128 and 129 (DCLG 2012), Cambridgeshire County Council's Historic Environment Team (CCCHET) advised ECDC that a programme of archaeological investigation should be carried out as a condition of consent (planning ref. 15/00723/ESF, Condition 14).

1.2 The initial stage of the archaeological investigation was to carry out a trial trenched evaluation, the scope of which was outlined in a *Brief for Archaeological Evaluation* issued by CCCHET (CCCHET 2018). The aim of the evaluation was to determine the location, date, extent, character, condition and quality of any archaeological remains on the site, to assess the significance of any such remains in a local, regional, or national context, as appropriate, and to assess the potential impact of the development proposals on the site's archaeology.

1.3 Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA) were commissioned by LRE, through their archaeological consultant Orion Heritage, to undertake the archaeological evaluation of the site. The fieldwork for the evaluation, which entailed the excavation of 3658 linear metres of trial trench, was carried out between 12th March and 5th April 2018.

1.4 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) that was prepared by PCA (PCA 2018) and approved by (CCCHET) prior to the commencement of fieldwork. The project was managed in accordance with the Historic England (formerly English Heritage) procedural document *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (HE 2015).

2 SITE BACKGROUND

2.1 Site location, topography and geology

2.1.1 The site is located at Goosehall Farm, which lies approximately 1km to the northwest of the village of Burwell and 8km northwest of Newmarket town centre (Fig. 1). It consists of an irregular block of farmland, with an area of approximately 100ha, divided into seven fields by a network of drainage ditches; the farm buildings, now used as a brickworks, are situated near the centre of the site and are accessed by a track leading north from Little Fen Drove.

2.1.2 Topographically, the site is situated on gently rising ground at the edge of Little Fen, with ground level rising from near sea level at the northwest edge of the site to *c.* 1–2m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) to the southeast, in the direction of Burwell.

2.1.3 The solid geology within the site predominately consists of Cretaceous rocks of the West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation, with the underlying mudstone of the Gault Formation outcropping in the northwest corner of the site. The mudstone is overlain by superficial Quaternary deposits of River Terrace sand and gravel, which occur intermittently elsewhere in small patches, and a band of deflated peat extends across the site from southwest to northeast (BGS 2018).

2.2 Archaeological and historical background

2.2.1 The historical and archaeological background of the site has been presented in detail in the desk-based assessment (CgMs 2014) that was prepared by CgMs Consulting for inclusion in the *Environmental Statement* (LRE 2015). This concluded that there were no known designated heritage assets within the site and that buried non-designated heritage assets were of low/local significance only (ibid., 109). However, it did recognise the potential for non-designated archaeological remains associated with the past evolution and management of the fen-edge landscape, dating from the prehistoric period onwards, to be located within the site, such remains potentially being of medium/regional significance.

2.2.2 More recent information from the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER), which was supplied with the *Brief* (CCCHET 2018), identifies three non-designated sites within the redline boundary. Close to the eastern boundary of the site, a Neolithic flint axe was found at Nut Tree Farm (06464) and *c.* 100m to the east of Goosehall Farm is the site of a D-shaped cropmark (MCB24582), considered to be a

probable Iron Age or Roman enclosure but confirmed as modern ground disturbance by the current evaluation. The other record documents modern activity associated with the 'Cambridgeshire Brick & Tile Company' that was set up at Goosehall Farm in 1993 and manufactures hand-made brick and tile from clay taken from the old Burwell Brick Company pit (MCB16582).

2.2.3 Other than linear anomalies associated with modern agriculture and drainage of the site, the geophysical survey identified the possible D-shaped enclosure referred to above and a curvilinear anomaly *c*. 120m to the north of the farm buildings (Bartlett 2014). Areas of magnetic 'noise' to the north of the brickworks corresponded with the site of a building that was demolished in the 1960s and the route of the former mineral railway that served a factory to the southwest of the site.

2.2.4 The factory, which processed phosphatic nodules (known as 'coprolites') to produce chemical fertiliser, was founded by a local miller, Mr T T Ball, in the 1860s (Boyes and Russell 1977). In the 1890s, going into partnership with William Colchester, an established Suffolk manure manufacturer, the business continued to expand and the mineral railway track, which also served the brickworks to the west of the site, was built in the early 1900s. The factory was taken over by Fisons in the 1920s and continued to produce fertiliser until 1963, with the brickworks closing shortly afterwards, in 1971.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Excavation and sampling

3.1.1 The evaluation consisted of the excavation of 69 trial trenches (a total of 3658 linear metres), the locations of which are shown in Figure 2. There were 55no. 40m trenches, 12no. 100m trenches, 1no. 140m L-shaped trench and 1no. 118m L-shaped trench. The trenches were positioned to investigate a range of geophysical anomalies and to test apparently 'blank' areas to test the veracity of the geophysical technique on the soils and geology of the site. With the agreement of CCCHET, trenches that fell within the safety exclusion zones set up under the overhead powerlines were moved to safe locations nearby.

3.1.2 The trenches were opened under archaeological supervision using two 14-ton tracked mechanical excavators fitted with a 1.8m-wide toothless ditching bucket. Topsoil and

subsoil were removed in spits down to the level of the undisturbed geological substrate or the surface of the archaeological horizon, whichever was encountered first. The topsoil and subsoil were stored separately in temporary bunds along the sides of the trenches. Exposed surfaces were hand-cleaned to define archaeological features and deposits and all further excavation was undertaken manually using hand tools. With the agreement of CCCHET, machine-dug sondages were excavated through a selection of natural deposits to confirm the nature of the geological substrate.

3.1.3 Archaeological features and the soil bunds were scanned using a metal-detector to maximise the recovery of metal objects.

3.1.4 With the agreement of CCCHET, due to the repetitive nature of the features encountered in the trial trenches (predominately post-medieval/modern marl pits and furrows), it was agreed that only a representative sample need be excavated to characterise the nature of the archaeology within the site. All former drainage ditches were investigated.

3.2 Recording methodology

3.2.1 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) and the locations of archaeological features and interventions were recorded using a Leica GPS unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.

3.2.2 Section drawings of archaeological features and deposits were drawn at an appropriate scale (1:10, 1:20 or 1:50).

3.2.3 Field excavation techniques and recording methods followed those detailed in the PCA *Operations Manual I: Fieldwork Induction Manual* (Taylor and Brown 2009). All features and deposits recorded during the evaluation are listed in Appendices 1 and 2.

3.2.4 Finds from the topsoil and subsoil were collected by hand-sorting through *c.* 90 litres of soil (a machine bucket's contents) from each deposit at either end of the trench and in the centre of trenches greater than 50m in length.

3.2.5 High-resolution digital photographs were taken at all stages of the evaluation process. Digital colour photographs were taken of the general site and archaeological features and deposits.

3.2.6 Artefacts and ecofacts were collected by hand and assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved, receiving appropriate care prior to removal from the site (CIfA 2001; Walker 1990; Watkinson 1981).

4 EVALUATION RESULTS

4.1 Field 1 (Trenches 21-34, 50 and 67)

4.1.1 Field 1 was a large rectangular field in the northwest corner of the site, bounded by deep, water-filled drainage ditches on all sides (Figs 2–4, Plate 1). Access to the field was at crossing points over the ditch at the southeast corner of the field and at the back of the brickworks. High voltage pylons crossed the western side of the field from north to south. The field was planted with an emergent crop of potatoes at the time of the evaluation.

4.1.2 The route of the former mineral railway track that once served the chemical fertiliser factory to the southwest of the site is clearly shown on the geophysical survey, passing through the field from northeast to southwest. There was no evidence for this feature on the surface of the field and it was not targeted by any of the trial trenches.

4.1.3 Former drainage ditches that had been backfilled with redeposited clay and soil were identified in Trenches 24 and 28 and a small ditch aligned parallel with the former railway line was encountered in Trench 30. Other features consisted of steam plough furrow in Trenches 22, 26, 31, 32, 34 and 50 and marl pits in Trenches 23, 29 and 67. Peat deposits survived below the ploughsoil in Trenches 23 and 67. There were no archaeological remains in Trenches 21 and 33.

General stratigraphy

4.1.4 The geological substrate (102) was predominately yellowish white silty sandy clay (marl), with intermittent patches of orange gravelly sand and blue clay. Towards the northern end of the field the geological substrate changed to light orangey yellow gravelly sandy clay. In the southern part of the field, in Trenches 23, 25 (Plate 2) and 67, there was a layer of degraded dark brown peat (103) with an average thickness of *c.* 0.3m; in the centre of Trench 67 it was up to 0.41m thick and filled a natural depression in the surface topography of the underlying substrate (surface of peat lay

at *c.* 0.39m aOD). The ploughsoil (100), which was between 0.28m and 0.50m thick, was dark greyish brown organic slightly sandy silt with moderate inclusions of pebbles.

Post-medieval/modern drainage ditches

4.1.5 Three former drainage ditches, shown as linear anomalies on the geophysical survey, crossed the field from east to west. The central ditch was a continuation of the still extant drainage ditch that forms the northern boundary of Field 3 to the east. Two of the ditches were targeted by the evaluation, in Trenches 24 and 28.

4.1.6 Ditch [254] in Trench 24 measured 2.2m wide by 1.12m deep and had steeply sloping sides and a slightly concave base (Fig. 12, Section 56). Its sequence of fills suggested that after the initial build-up of fine water-borne sediment and organic debris in the base of the ditch (255 and 256), it was subsequently backfilled with dumps of redeposited clay and soil (257 and 258) that displaced the earlier fills to its southern side (Fig. 12, Section 56).

4.1.7 Ditch 264 in Trench 28 measured *c.* 2.4m wide and its upper fill consisted of redeposited clay and soil, similar in appearance to the upper fill of ditch [254]. It was not excavated as the ditch was still extant to the east and it clearly formed part of the same 18th/19th-century drainage system as ditch [254].

4.1.8 In addition to the drainage ditches, a small ditch [170] on a northeast to southwest alignment was investigated in Trench 30. It measured 1.3m wide by 0.20m deep and it was filled with mid brownish grey sandy clay (169). Although undated, it runs parallel and to the north of the route of the former mineral railway track, so it probably dates to the early 20th century.

Post-medieval/modern marl pits

4.1.9 Cut into the chalky marl in the base of Trenches 23, 29 and 67 were a series of sub-rectangular, shallow pits filled with peat. The pits measured *c.* 1.8m long by 0.8m wide by 0.22m deep and they were arranged in approximate rows on a north to south alignment, between 15m-20m apart. They have been identified as marl pits, which were dug to improve the bulk and condition of the overlying peaty soil. There were no finds in those that were excavated but they probably date to the 19th century, following the draining of the surrounding fen.

Post-medieval/modern furrows

4.1.10 A series of narrow, linear features on an east to west or north to south alignment, were identified in Trenches 22, 26, 31, 32, 34 and 50 (Plate 3; Fig. 11, Sections 52 and 54). They were between 0.5m and 1.2m wide and up to 0.24m deep and were generally filled with dark brownish grey sandy silt (Plates 4 and 5). A fragment of brick stamped 'DRAIN' was recovered from one of these features in Trench 26 and sherds of 19th-century pottery and fragments of clay pipe were recovered from those in Trenches 22 and 26.

4.1.11 These features are steam plough furrows and they date to the 19th century. The pattern of furrows is clearly shown on the results of the geophysical survey, with a closely spaced arrangement of furrows on an east to west alignment and a more widely spaced arrangement aligned from north to south.

4.2 Field 2 (Trenches 7–9, 49, 51–66, 69)

4.2.1 Field 2 was located to the north of the brickworks and extended into the northeast corner of the site (Figs 2, 5 and 6). Its boundaries were formed by straight, steep-sided, deep-cut drainage ditches, although the eastern boundary was sinuous and formed by a small stream. The route of the former mineral railway mentioned above extended across the field from southwest to northeast; as in Field 1, there was no evidence for this on the surface.

4.2.2 A former drainage ditch shown on the geophysical survey, identified in Trench 62, crossed the site from east to west and steam plough furrows were encountered in Trenches 7, 9, 57, 65 and 66. Rows of marl pits were identified in the southeast corner of the field in Trench 54 and 55 and a modern spread of soil, clay and fragments of cast iron, corresponding with a linear geophysical anomaly, were noted in Trench 57. No feature was identified to correspond with the curvilinear geophysical anomaly targeted by Trenches 59 and 60. There were no archaeological remains in Trenches 8, 49, 51-53, 56-62, 64, 65 and 69.

General stratigraphy

4.2.3 The geological substrate (102) was predominately light yellowish orange sandy clay or light blue clay, with occasional bands of orangey yellow sandy gravel in places. There

was no peat layer, but small patches of desiccated peat were noted in some of the trenches in the southern half of the field (e.g. Trenches 51 and 52). There was an intermittent, weakly developed subsoil (101), consisting of mid greyish yellow sandy clay; where this occurred, it was up to 0.07m thick. The ploughsoil (100), which was between 0.20m and 0.60m thick, was dark greyish brown organic slightly sandy silt with moderate inclusions of pebbles. In the southwest corner of the field, the ploughsoil contained frequent fragments of modern building rubble and sherds of modern pottery, derived from the building that once stood in this corner of the field until it was demolished in the 1960s.

Post-medieval/modern drainage ditch

4.2.4 The geophysical survey shows a former drainage ditch extending across Field 2 on an approximate east to west alignment and continuing to the west into Field 1. The ditch was recorded in Trench 62 as ditch 266, where it was 2.1m wide and filled with grey clay. It was not excavated as the ditch was clearly modern and it formed part of the same 18th/19th-century drainage system investigated in adjacent fields (e.g. ditches [254] and [261]). The ditch was also targeted by Trench 60, but the trench had to be moved due to its proximity to overhead powerlines so was not identified in this trench.

4.2.5 A backfilled ditch at the eastern end of Trench 63 corresponded with the former alignment of the eastern boundary of Field 2. In common with the other backfilled drainage ditches, ditch [268] had been backfilled with dumps of clay and soil in the later 20th century.

4.2.6 Trenches 7 and 56 targeted a linear geophysical anomaly that extended across the eastern end of the field from north-northwest to south-southeast. No corresponding feature was identified in Trench 7, but near the centre of Trench 56 was a broad spread of clay and soil, up to 0.34m thick, that contained pieces of cast iron and other modern debris.

Post-medieval/modern marl pits

4.2.7 Rows of near-rectangular marl pits on a north to south alignment were identified in Trenches 54 and 55 (Plate 6). They measured approximately 2.5m long by 0.9m wide by 0.15m deep and were filled with desiccated peat.

Post-medieval/modern furrows

4.2.8 A series of narrow, linear features on an east to west or north to south alignment (similar to those encountered in Field 1), were identified in Trenches 7, 9, 57, 65 and 66. They were between 0.6m and 1.2m wide and up to 0.23m deep and were generally filled with dark brownish grey sandy silt. They broadly correspond with the regular series of linear anomalies shown on the geophysical survey and have been interpreted as agricultural features, probably furrows.

4.3 Field 3 (Trenches 44–48)

4.3.1 Located immediately to the east of the brickworks and accessed from the brickworks compound, Field 3 was surrounded by deep, water-filled ditches on the other three sides (Figs 2, 7 and 8; Plate 7). Overhead powerlines supported on wooden pylons crossed the field from north to south and east to west, reducing the area that was available for trenching. At the time of the evaluation, there was an emergent crop.

4.3.2 Marl pits were identified in Trench 44 at the eastern end of the field. Other than an extensive area of modern ground disturbance in Trench 46 that corresponded with a D-shaped geophysical anomaly, no archaeological features were encountered in Trenches 45-48.

General stratigraphy

4.3.3 The geological substrate (102) was predominately yellowish white silty sandy clay (marl), with intermittent patches of light greyish blue clay (Plate 8) and orangey yellow sandy gravel. Irregular patches of desiccated peat were noted in all of the trenches in this field and in Trench 47 peat (103) had accumulated in a shallow depression in the underlying substrate to a thickness of *c.* 0.4m (surface of peat at *c.* 1.04m aOD). There was an intermittent, weakly developed subsoil (101), consisting of mid greyish yellow sandy clay; where this occurred, it was up to 0.08m thick. The ploughsoil (100), which was between 0.20m and 0.45m thick, was dark greyish brown organic slightly sandy silt with moderate inclusions of pebbles.

Post-medieval/modern marl pits

4.3.4 A line of marl pits on a north to south alignment was identified in Trench 44, similar in size to those encountered in Field 2.

Modern ground disturbance

4.3.5 The potential D-shaped enclosure that had been identified at the western end of the field from cropmarks and by geophysical survey was targeted by Trenches 46 and 48. It was demonstrated that the feature was formed by large-scale modern ground disturbance, with dumps of clay and soil filling a large hollow or pit.

4.4 Field 4 (Trenches 35–38)

4.4.1 Field 4 was located near the centre of the site, to the south of the brickworks (Figs 2 and 7). It was a roughly square field bounded by deep, water-filled ditches to the north, east and south and the access track to the brickworks to the west. Overhead powerlines supported on wooden pylons crossed the centre of the field from north to south. At the time of the evaluation, there was an emergent crop.

4.4.2 A former drainage ditch was investigated in Trench 37 and rows of marl pits were encountered in Trenches 35, 37 and 38. There were no archaeological remains in Trench 36.

General stratigraphy

4.4.3 The geological substrate (102) was predominately yellowish white silty sandy clay (marl), occasionally gravelly in places. This was overlain by a layer of degraded peat (103) (Plate 9), up to 0.34m thick (surface of peat at *c.* 0.75m aOD). There was an intermittent, weakly developed subsoil (101) up to 0.10m thick, consisting of mid greyish yellow sandy clay, in Trench 38. The ploughsoil (100), which was between 0.30m and 0.40m thick, was dark greyish brown organic slightly sandy silt with moderate inclusions of pebbles (mostly flint).

Post-medieval/modern drainage ditch

4.4.4 In Trench 37, a former drainage ditch that corresponded with a linear anomaly shown on the geophysical survey passed through the northern half of the trench on an east to west alignment (Fig. 13, Section 6). The ditch [261] measured 2.4m wide by 0.68m deep and had a steeply sloping V-shaped profile with a narrow concave base. It was filled with mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt (110) and a mid brownish grey silty sand (109). The ditch appeared to have been recut or cleaned out [108], with the later cut of the ditch filling with dark greyish brown silty sandy peat (107).

Post-medieval/modern marl pits

4.4.5 In Trenches 35, 37 and 38, numerous marl pits were encountered. Where it could be established, they were arranged in a series of north to south rows up to 15m apart. The marl pits were generally sub-rectangular in plan and measured up to 2m long by 1m wide and excavated examples were up to 0.25m deep (Plate 10). The fills were entirely composed of peat and there were no finds in those that were excavated.

4.5 Field 5 (Trenches 39–43)

4.5.1 Field 5 was located in the eastern part of the site, to the southeast of the brickworks. Its boundaries were formed by deep, water-filled drainage ditches to the north and south and less substantial drainage ditches to the east and west. The field was accessed via a farm track that ran along the southern edge of the field. At the time of the evaluation, there was an emergent crop.

4.5.2 Other than marl pits (Trenches 39-42), no archaeological features were identified in the trenches in this field, although a Mesolithic flint axe head (Plate 12), a 'rod' and three blades were found on the surface of the ploughsoil in the vicinity of Trenches 41 and 43. A sondage was excavated to examine a natural deposit of blue clay in Trench 43.

General stratigraphy

4.5.3 The geological substrate (102) was predominately yellowish white silty sandy clay (marl), with a slight prominence of gravelly sand occurring near its centre, and peat was recorded at the northwest end of Trench 40 (Plate 11). In Trench 43 there was an extensive deposit of blue clay, that was investigated by the excavation of a machine-dug sondage. This revealed that the clay filled a large hollow, at the base of which was a thin deposit of peat (Plate 13). There was an intermittent, weakly developed subsoil (101), consisting of mid greyish yellow sandy clay; where this occurred, it was up to 0.10m thick. The ploughsoil (100), which was between 0.37m and 0.50m thick, was dark greyish brown organic slightly sandy silt with moderate inclusions of pebbles (mostly flint).

Post-medieval/modern marl pits

4.5.4 Marl pits, typically occurring as shallow, sub-rectangular pits arranged in loose rows across the field, were identified in Trenches 39–42. Were the alignment of the pits could be determined within the trenches, they were aligned north to south. They varied in size but generally measured *c.* 0.5–1m wide by 1.5–2.5m long and where excavated had a depth of up to 0.22m. There were no finds in the excavated fills of the pits.

4.6 Field 6 (Trenches 4–6, 10–20 and 68)

4.6.1 Occupying the southwest corner of the site, Field 6 was bounded by Factory Road to the south, a hedgerow to the east and deep, water-filled drainage ditches to the north and west (Figs 2, 9 and 10; Plate 14). The access track to the brickworks from Factory Road passed through the eastern half of the field. An emergent crop was evident on the surface at the time of the evaluation. Overhead powerlines supported on wooden pylons crossed the northeast corner of the field from north-northwest to south-southeast and high voltage powerlines on metal pylons crossed the centre of the field from north to south.

4.6.2 Archaeological features in this field consisted of three former drainage ditches that corresponded with linear geophysical anomalies and rows of marl pits. Peat deposits surviving below the ploughsoil were recorded in trenches in the northeast and southwest quadrants of the site. No archaeological features were encountered in Trenches 13, 15 and 68.

General stratigraphy

4.6.3 The geological substrate (102) was predominately yellowish or greyish white silty, occasionally sandy clay (marl) with bands and patches of light blue or bluish grey clay. In the areas where the peat (103) was thickest, there were underlying deposits of grey and yellowish orange fine sandy gravel. The thickest deposits of peat were recorded along the western edge of the field, in Trenches 18, 19 and 20, where they were up to 0.48m thick (Plates 15–17). The peat in this area was waterlogged and filled a shallow depression in this part of the field (surface of peat at *c*. 0.32m aOD). In Trench 18, the ground had been firmed up and levelled with redeposited clay. The ploughsoil (100), which was between 0.29m and 0.42m thick, was dark greyish brown organic slightly sandy silt with occasional pebbles.

Post-medieval agricultural drainage ditches

4.6.4 The geophysical survey of the site had identified three linear anomalies in Field 6, aligned from northeast to southwest (Fig. 9). These corresponded with former ditches shown on Ordnance Survey maps from the late 19th century through to the 1980/90s, when they were backfilled. Two of the three ditches were targeted by the evaluation, with the westernmost ditch being identified in Trenches 17 and 19 and the central ditch in Trenches 16 and 20. The easternmost ditch largely lay within the exclusion zone under the overhead powerlines.

4.6.5 The ditch in Trench 16 was hand-excavated and was shown to have been backfilled with dumps of soil and redeposited clay (Plate 18; Fig. 11, Section 55). It measured *c.* 2.0m wide and had very steep sloping sides; the base of the ditch was not attained due to rapid groundwater seepage, but it is estimated to have a depth of *c*. 1.2m. There was no artefactual dating evidence in the fill of the ditch, but map evidence indicates that it was backfilled in the late 20th century.

Post-medieval marl pits

4.6.6 Marl pits, typically occurring as shallow, sub-rectangular pits arranged in rows across the field, were identified in Trenches 4–6, 10–12, 14, 18 and 20. Were the alignment of the pits could be determined within the trenches, they were aligned north to south. They varied in size but generally measured *c.* 0.8–1.1m wide by 1.5–2.5m long and where excavated had a depth of up to 0.23m. There were no finds in the excavated fills of the pits.

4.7 Field 7 (Trenches 1–3)

4.7.1 Field 7 was located in the southern part of the site, adjacent to and accessed from Factory Road (Figs 2 and 10). It was bounded on all sides by an established hedgerow, apart from the northern boundary which was formed by a deep, water-filled drainage ditch. The field had been recently ploughed and there was no crop evident on the surface at the time of the evaluation. Overhead powerlines supported by wooden pylons crossed the field from north-northwest to south-southeast.

4.7.2 Other than irregular patches of peat in Trench 3, which may have been the ploughed out remains of marl pits, no other features were encountered in this field apart from modern land drains in Trenches 1 and 3.

General stratigraphy

4.7.3 The geological substrate was predominately yellow or yellowish orange sandy clay or clayey sand with a variable gravel content (102). A weakly developed subsoil, consisting of mid brown sandy clayey silt with an average thickness of *c.* 0.05m (101), was recorded in all of the trenches. The overlying ploughsoil (100), which was between 0.30m and 0.50m thick, was dark greyish brown organic slightly sandy silt with occasional pebbles.

5 FINDS

5.1 Flint *by Ella Egberts*

Introduction

5.1.1 Archaeological investigations at the above-mentioned site resulted in the recovery of quantities of struck flint and unworked burnt stone. The assemblage has been comprehensively catalogued by context and this includes further descriptive details of the material (Catalogue L01). This report summarises the data in the catalogue; it quantifies and describes the material and presents a preliminary assessment and outline of its significance. No statistically based technological, typological or metrical analyses have been conducted and a more detailed examination may alter or amend any of the interpretations offered here.

Quantification

5.1.2 A total of seven struck flints were recovered from Goosehall Farm. All material was recovered from the surface or ploughsoil (see Table 1 below).

Table 1: Quantification of the struck flint from Goosehall Farm.

Context		Flake	Blade	Retouched
Surface find	sf1			1
Surface find	sf2		1	
Surface find	sf3		1	
Surface find	sf4		1	
Topsoil	Tr4	1		
Topsoil	Near Tr10		1	
Topsoil	Tr41			1
	Total	**1**	**4**	**2**

Raw material

5.1.3 The struck flints are made from opaque light grey or translucent, fine-grained dark grey flint. All except two pieces are recorticated. Cortex, minimally present, is of a grey, thin, nodular character. One struck flake (from Trench 4) has an ancient fractured cortical surface, covering the dorsal side. The raw materials were likely to have been gathered either directly from the chalk bedrock, or from flint nodules present at the surface. Especially the Melbourn Rock Member, outcropping ~4km south from the site, would have provided a good source for nodular flint (BGS 2018), but the mixed nature of the raw material used suggests that flint was most likely obtained from derived material at the surface.

Condition

5.1.4 With the exception of a one piece, all of the struck flint is in a slightly chipped condition, indicating it has moved to some extent after discard as is in line with their find location at the surface and in the ploughsoil.

Description

5.1.5 The small amount of worked flint obtained from Goosehall Farm is technologically and typologically homogeneous and includes systematically produced blades and one flake. These are indicative of a Mesolithic/Early Neolithic date. This date can be further confirmed and refined by the two retouched pieces present in the assemblage: one is a microlith that can be described as a rod (Jacobi type 6) placing it firmly in the Mesolithic (Jacobi 1978); the other retouched tool is a bifacially worked and finely thinned axehead with parallel edges tapering slightly to the butt. The butt is left with nodular cortex, a practice that can be found on material from the Mesolithic to Neolithic but probably more commonly seen during the former period. The cutting edge has

broken off, possibly during use. It has been carefully worked but shows no evidence that any part of its surface has been ground, further supporting the likelihood that it dates to the Mesolithic.

Significance

5.1.6 Although only a small assemblage, the technological and typological characteristics of the struck flint from Goosehall Farm suggests human activity within the site in the Mesolithic (and possibly Early Neolithic) periods, although this was low-level and not associated with any other archaeological remains, so indicates only occasional, transient activity. The age range is comparable with other Mesolithic material found in the region such as that from nearby at Adventurer's Fen or the more extensive assemblage found at Oily Hall near Lode (Billington 2013; Bishop 2012).

Recommendations

5.1.7 The struck flint assemblage has been comprehensively catalogued and no further analytical work is recommended. Nevertheless, it does demonstrate prehistoric transient activity at the site during the prehistoric period. Should further work be considered, the assemblage reported here should be re-documented in conjunction with any additional flint work following the completion of the archaeological programmes. From the point of view of the lithic material, any further fieldwork should focus on obtaining as large and closely contextually defined lithic assemblage as possible, in order to attempt to understand the nature, extent and chronology of any prehistoric lithic-based activities. Should sufficient quantities of lithic artefacts be procured from any future work, full metrical, typological and technological analysis may be warranted.

5.2 Pottery *by Berni Seddon*

5.2.1 A small fragmentary assemblage of post-medieval/modern pottery and clay tobacco pipe was recovered from the topsoil across a number of the evaluation trenches, probably deposited as the result of field manuring (see Tables 2 and 3) . All the material dates to the 18th to 19th century and is comprised of types well-paralleled in contemporary assemblages in the vicinity and broader region. No further work is recommended.

Table 2: Catalogue of the pottery.

Context	Fabric	Description	Sherd count	Weight (g)	Date
Topsoil S (Tr.11)	Refined white earthenware with sponged decoration	Body sherd.	1	3	1805 - 1900
Topsoil N (Tr.13)	Derbyshire stoneware	Base sherd.	1	10	1700 - 1900
Topsoil (Tr.22)	Refined whiteware with under-glaze blue transfer-printed decoration	Plate rim, geometric border.	1	23	1780 - 1900
	Yellow ware with slip decoration	Small pedestal dish (condiment?).	1	64	1820 - 1900
Furrow (Tr.26)	Derbyshire stoneware	Slightly thickened base, cylindrical body.	1	23	1700 - 1900
	English stoneware with Bristol glaze	Body sherd from a large jar.	1	26	1830 - 1900

Table 3: Catalogue of the clay tobacco pipe.

Context	Description	Number	Weight (g)	Date
Topsoil E (Tr.17)	Medium/thin stem, fine bore	1	3	c. 1730 - 1910
Topsoil S (Tr.21)	Fragment from front of bowl	1	3	1700 - 1900
Furrow (Tr.22)	Thin stem and fine bore	1	2	c. 1730 - 1910

5.3 Ceramic building material *by Kevin Hayward*

5.3.1 Part of a single brick (1.9kg) was recovered from a furrow in Trench 26, stamped in large (3cm) impressed letters ‘DRAIN’. This machine-made, extruded unfrogged brick (110mm wide and 63mm thick) was made from the distinctive yellow gault fabric. The demand for drain bricks (including this agricultural drain brick) took off only from the mid-19th century.

5.3.2 The underlying stiff blue brick clay (Farman 1998, 4) of the Lower Cretaceous Gault of the Cambridge District (Worssam and Taylor 1969, 130) has been a source of suitable brick since at least the Victorian period in Burwell. There was a major gault brick pit immediately to the west of the site (*ibid*., 36).

6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Faunal remains *by Kevin Rielly*

Introduction

6.1.1 Three animal bone fragments were hand-recovered from a peat layer and two marl pits in Field 4, to the south of the former farm buildings (now a brickworks) of Goosehall Farm.

Methodology

6.1.2 The bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of longbone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic including Geology and anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered.

Description of faunal assemblage

6.1.3 There are three deposits with bones, as follows:

- a goat horncore (adult female) from peat layer (103) (Trench 37)
- a cattle-size long bone fragment and 4 indeterminate pieces (all in poor condition) from fill (119) of marl pit [120] (Trench 35)
- the fragmented remains of a cattle humerus shaft from fill 194 of marl pit [147] (Trench 38)

Conclusions

6.1.4 The animal bone assemblage is too small and was recovered from over too wide an area to allow any meaningful discussion. It is probably derived from the casual disposal of butchery/domestic waste.

7 DISCUSSION

Introduction

7.1 Geophysical survey of the site at Goosehall Farm had detected a regular pattern of linear anomalies, interpreted as former agricultural drainage ditches and furrows, and two anomalies, a D-shaped and a curvilinear anomaly near the centre of the site, were considered to be of possible archaeological origin (Bartlett 2014). Areas of magnetic 'noise' to the north of the brickworks that occupy the centre of the site (on the site of the former farm buildings) corresponded with the site of a building that was demolished in the 1960s and the route of the former mineral railway that was built in the early 1900s to serve the chemical fertiliser plant and brickworks to the southwest and west of the site respectively (CgMs 2014).

7.2 The evaluation, combined with reference to historic mapping, confirmed the results of the geophysical survey and demonstrated that the linear anomalies were agricultural features of 18th and 19th-century date and that most of the drainage ditches had been backfilled in the late 20th century. The D-shaped anomaly was shown to have been formed by modern ground disturbance and there was no corresponding feature associated with the curvilinear anomaly.

Prehistoric activity

7.3 A small assemblage of seven worked flints, consisting of four blades, a flake, a 'rod' and a broken axe, was recovered from the surface of the ploughsoil. With the exception of a flake and a blade found in the northeast corner of Field 6, all of the material was recovered from the surface of Field 5, on or near a slight ridge of gravelly sand that was identified by the evaluation in the centre of the field. The material has been dated to the Mesolithic, although an Early Neolithic date is possible for some of the flints.

7.4 Although no features or deposits of prehistoric date were identified in this area or anywhere else within the site, the flint recovered from the ploughsoil indicates transient activity within the site during the Mesolithic and possibly the Early Neolithic periods. This activity, which probably pre-dates the onset of peat accumulation in this area (French 2003, 137) , appears to have been focused on the slight sandy gravel ridge in Field 5, which may have offered a readily available source of raw material for the manufacture of flint implements.

18th to 20th century agricultural features

7.5 The site is located within Little Fen, which was inclosed in the 1670s, although the land was probably not drained for agriculture or converted to regular pasture until the 1800s, even though some of the drainage ditches, for example those by the side of droveways, may have been excavated before then. It is recorded that:

'As late as 1800 they [the local fens] *were 'constantly inundated', partly through poor maintenance of the drainage channels. They still yielded mainly turf and sedge, cut every 4-5 years by the poor, partly for fodder, partly sold into the uplands to dry malt. Burwell men apparently preferred to leave the fens in that state.'* (Wareham and Wright 2002)

7.6 The network of drainage ditches within the site is therefore likely to date to the 19th century, although some may be 18th century in date. The ditches are all shown on the 1887 First Edition Ordnance Survey map of the area and most are shown on later editions (Fig. 15), until the fields were enlarged by amalgamation in the 1990s and many of the ditches were backfilled with clay and soil.

7.7 The series of narrow furrows, which were on a north to south or east to west alignment, conformed to the general alignment of the drainage ditches. Several furrows contained clinker (along with clay pipe and sherds of 18th/19th-century pottery), suggesting they were made using a steam plough in the 19th century.

7.8 In addition to the agricultural features mentioned above, a series of discrete sub-square to irregular features, arranged in approximate rows on a north to south alignment, were identified in the area that roughly corresponded with the area where peat survived beneath the ploughsoil. This extended from the southwest corner of the site, across the field immediately south of the brickworks and towards the site's northeast corner (Fig. 14). The peat-filled pits conform to a type of agricultural feature found in the fens, namely marling pits, which were dug to improve the bulk and condition of the light peaty soils in an effort to counter soil loss (Astbury, 1958, 14). None of these features contained any finds but they probably date to the 19th century, when the fens were converted to arable farmland.

7.9 Similar examples of marling pits have been recorded at May Farm, Littleport (PCA 2011) and they have been documented in historical accounts of agricultural practice and drainage at Burnt Fen (Astbury, 1958).

The mineral railway

7.10 There was no surviving evidence on the surface for the route of the former mineral railway, which was clearly shown on the geophysical survey as a band of magnetic 'noise' extending across Fields 1 and 2. The railway was built in the early 1900s to serve the chemical fertiliser plant to the southwest of the site, and later the brickworks to the west. Map evidence shows that it had been removed by the early 1970s and its route became a track, until this too was removed in the last twenty years or so.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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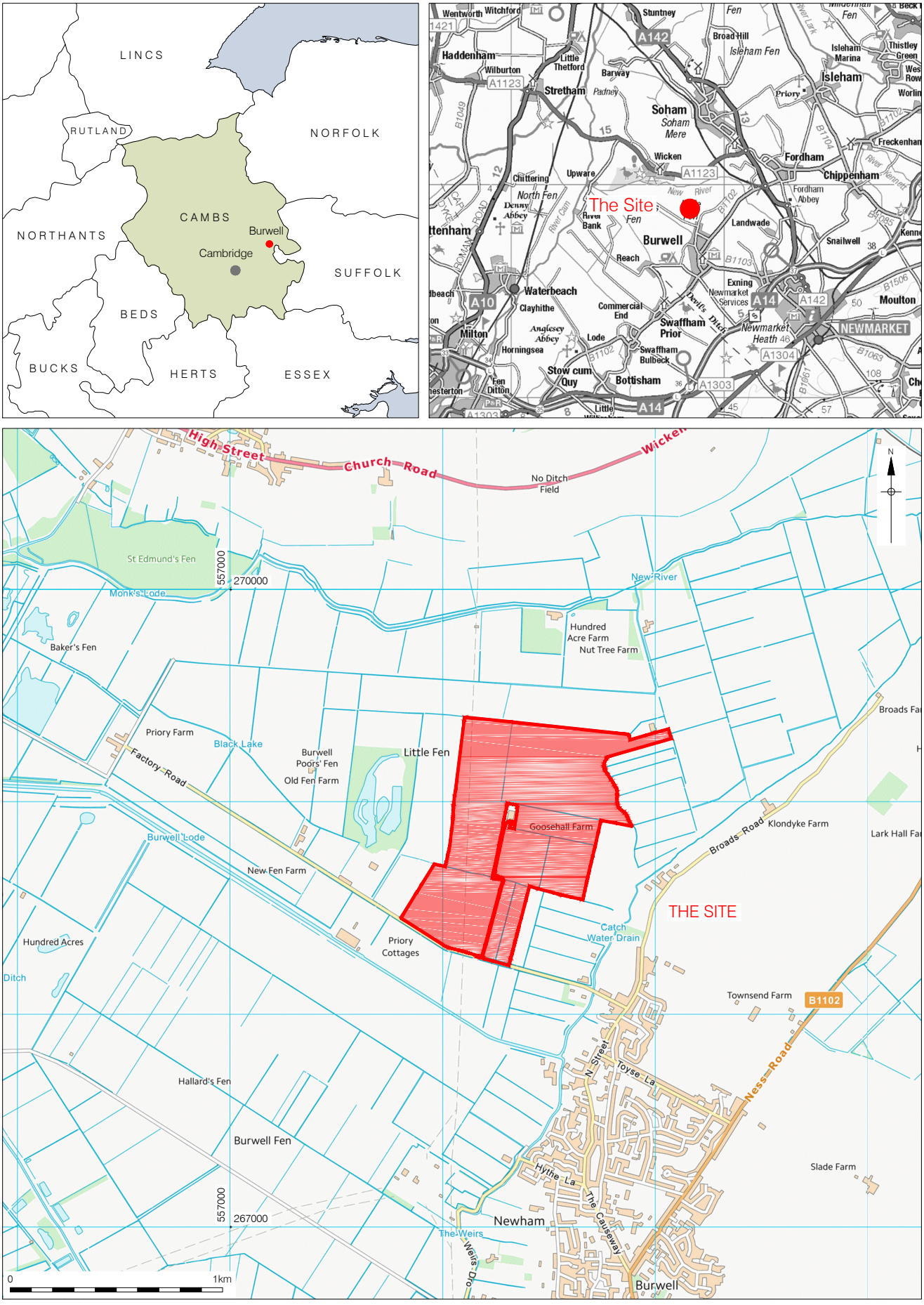

01/05/18 AT

Figure 1
Site Location
1:2,000,000; 250,000 & 25,000 at A4

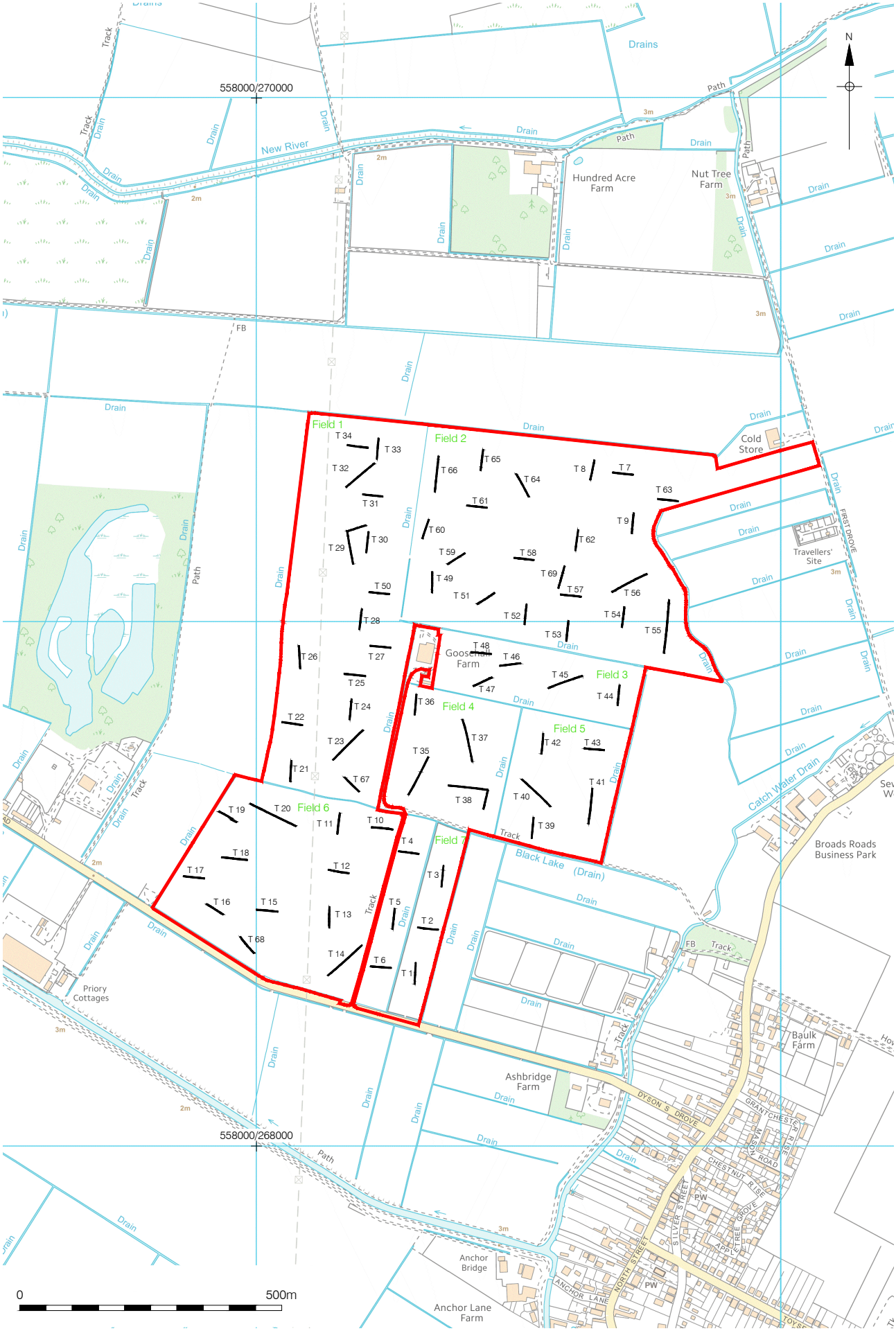

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Figure 2
Trench Location
1:10,000 at A4

N

Field 1

Trench 34

S34 [192]

Trench 33

Trench 32

[187]

[187]

Trench 31

[205]

[180]

Trench 30

Ditch [170]

Trench 29

[212]

[182]

[185]

Route of the former mineral railway

Trench 50

[172]

[178]

[166]

[163]

Field 1

Field 2

No Archaeology

Marl Pits

Furrows

Ditches

Field Boundary

0 50m

03/05/18 AT

Figure 3

Field 1 North, showing Archaeological Features and Geophysical Survey Anomalies

1:1,000 at A3

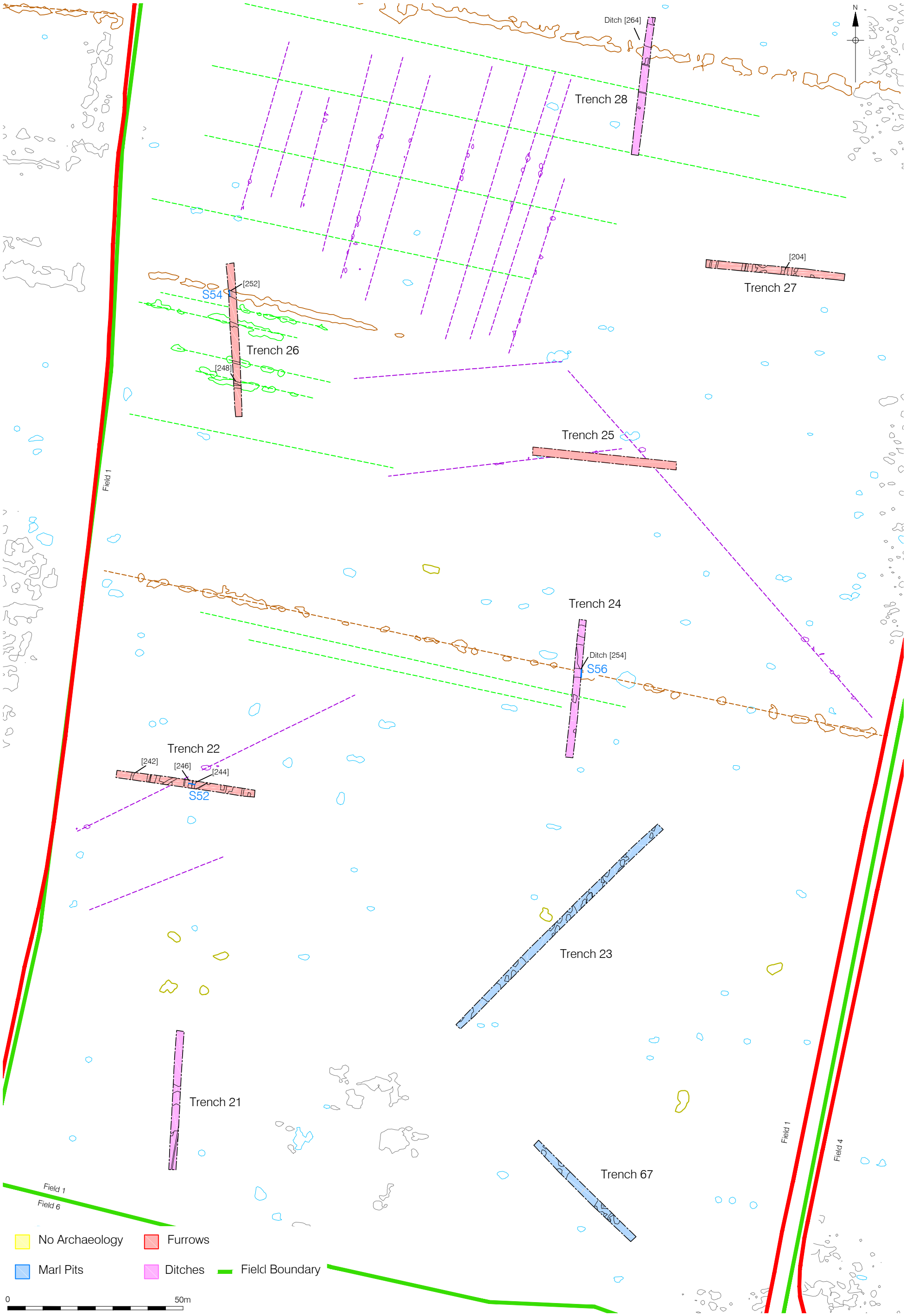

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Figure 4
Field 1 South, showing Archaeological Features and Geophysical Survey Anomalies
1:1,000 at A3

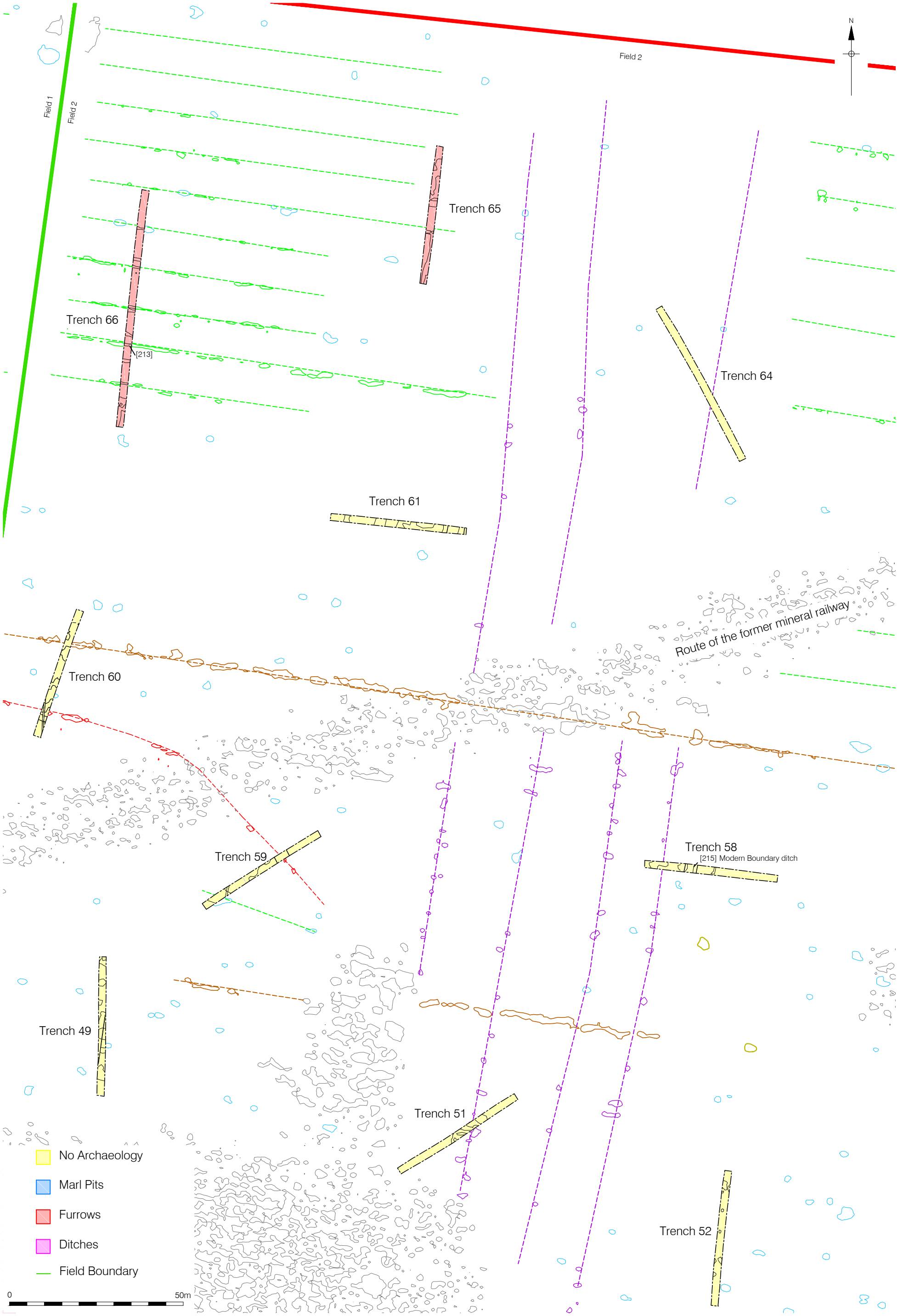

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Figure 5
Field 2 West, showing Archaeological Features and Geophysical Survey Anomalies
1:1,000 at A3

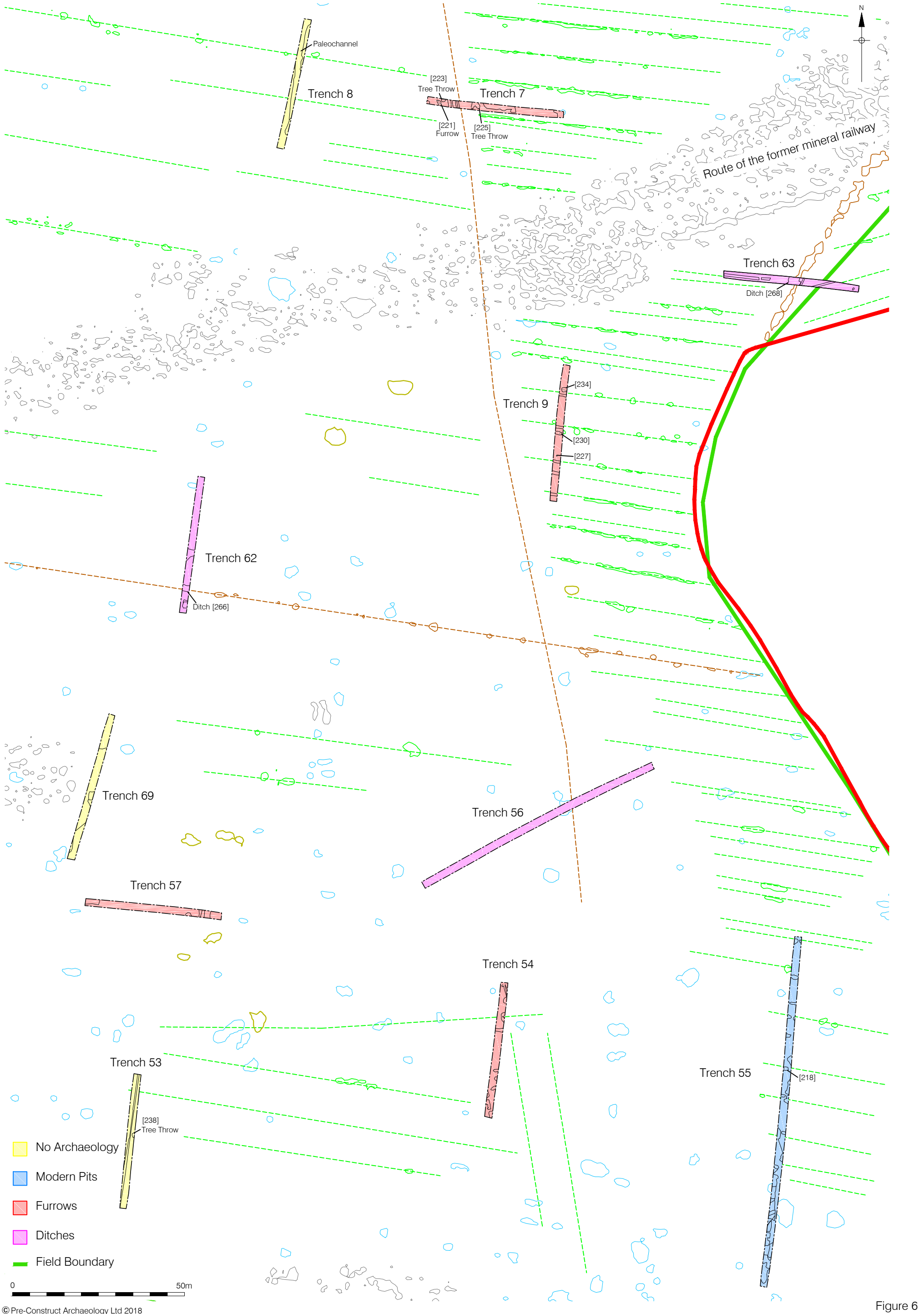

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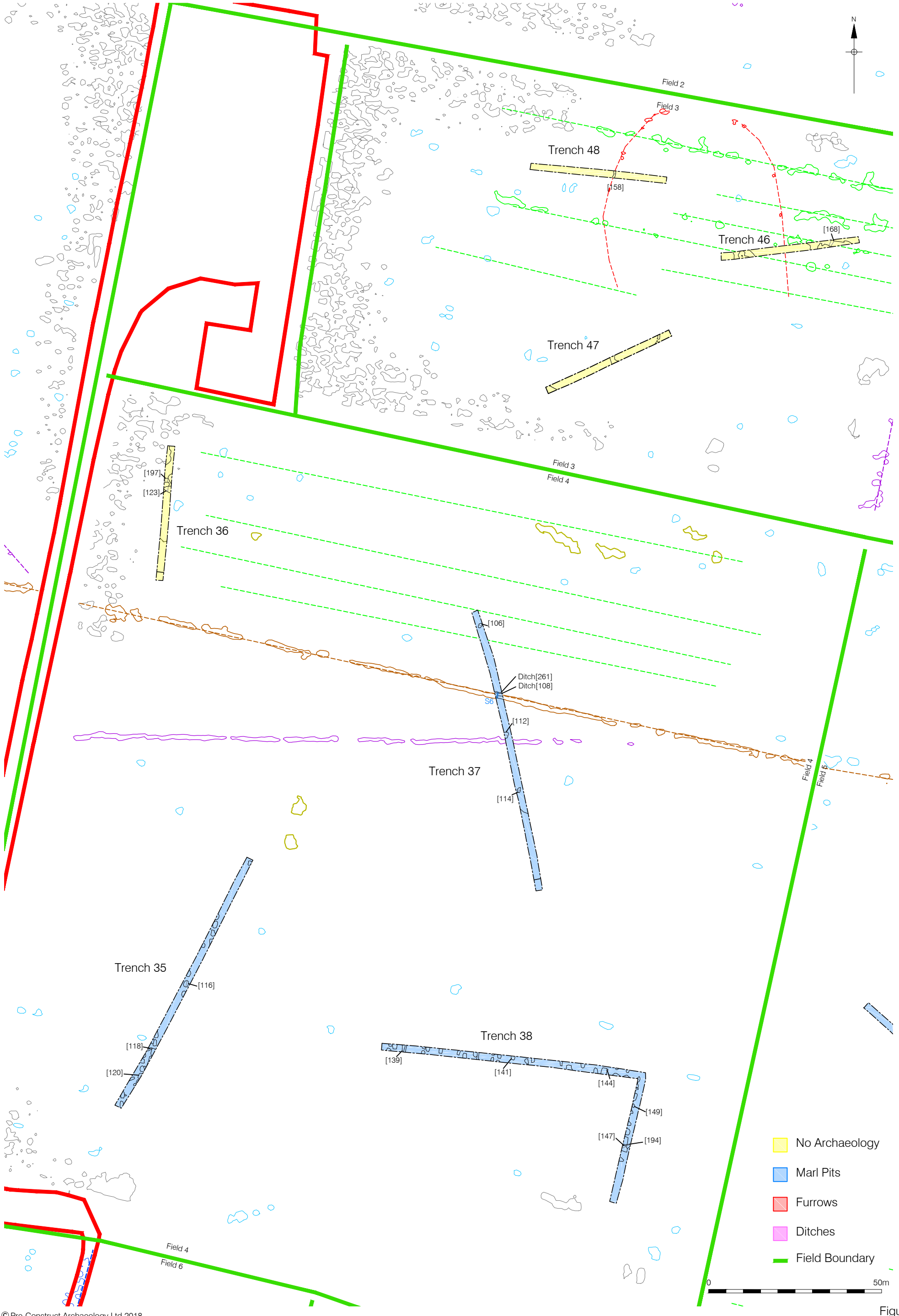
Figure 6
Field 2 East, showing Archaeological Features and Geophysical Survey Anomalies
1:1,000 at A3



03/05/18 AT

Figure 7
Field 3 West and Field 4, showing Archaeological Features and Geophysical Survey Anomalies
1:1,000 at A3

Trench 45

Trench 44

N

Field 3

Field 5

Field 4

Field 6

Trench 42

Ditch [200]

Trench 43

SF1

Find Spot of Mesolithic Axe Head

Field 5

[161]

Trench 40

SF2

Trench 41

[199]

SF4

[152]

Trench 39

[129]

[150]

No Archaeology

Marl Pits

Furrows

Ditches

Field Boundary

0

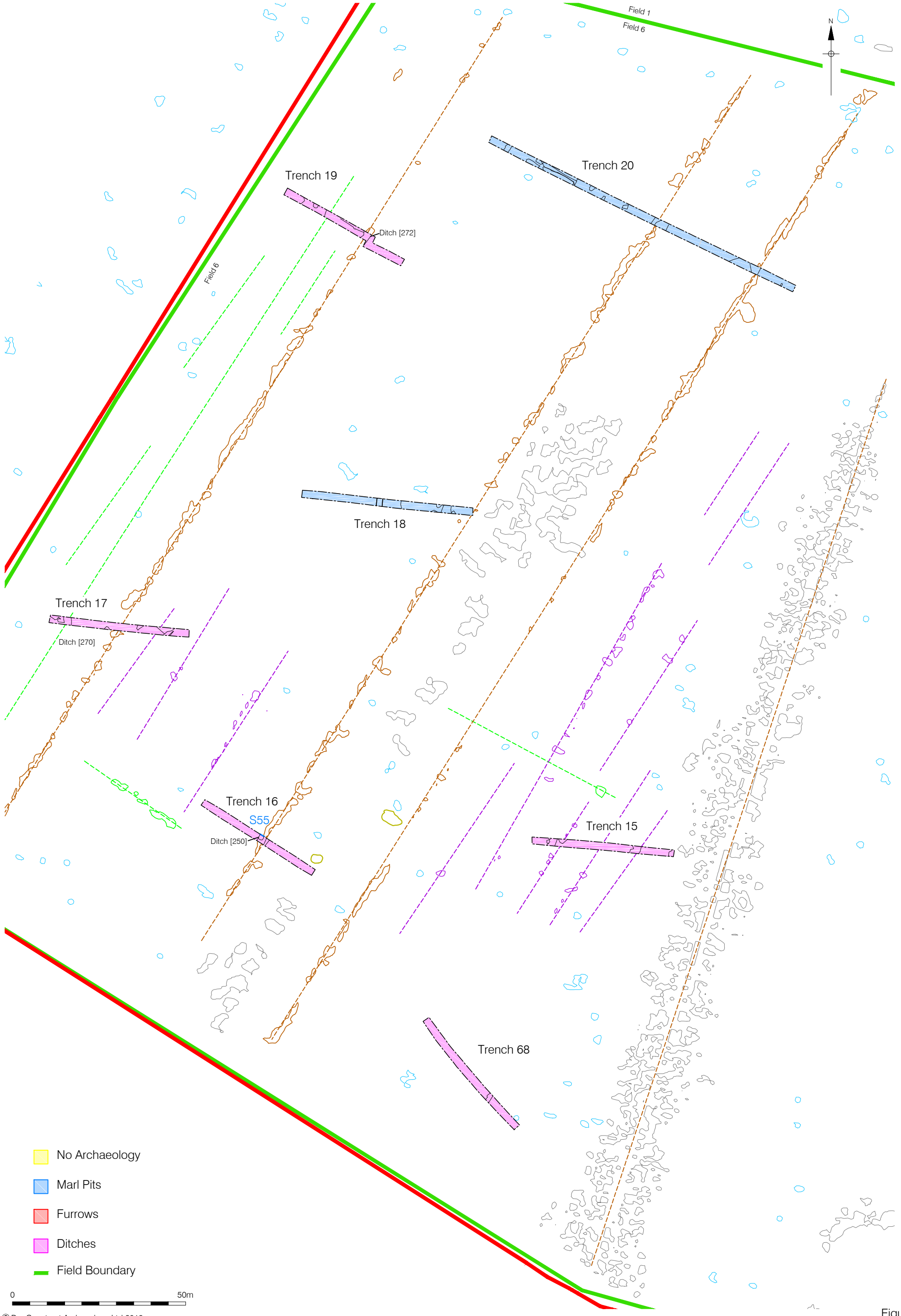
50m

23/04/18 AT

Figure 8

Field 3 East and Field 5, showing Archaeological Features and Geophysical Survey Anomalies

1:1,000 at A3

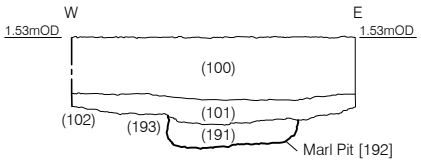


03/05/18 AT

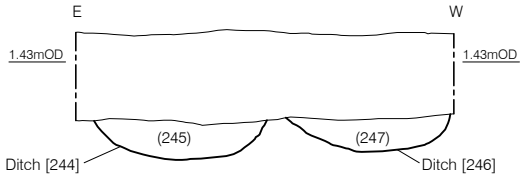
Figure 9
Field 6 West, showing Archaeological Features and Geophysical Survey Anomalies
1:1,000 at A3

23/04/18 AT

Figure 10
Field 6 East and Field 7, showing Archaeological Features and Geophysical Survey Anomalies
1:1,000 at A3



Section 34
South Facing
Trench 34, Field 1 North



Section 52
North Facing
Trench 22, Field 1 South

Section 54
East Facing
Trench 26, Field1 South

Section 55
South West Facing
Trench 16, Field 6

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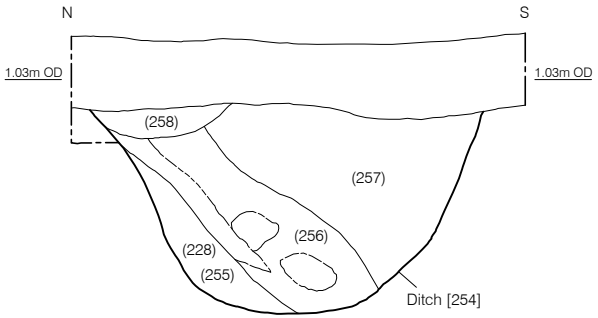
Figure 11
Sections 34, 52, 54 and 55
1:40 at A4

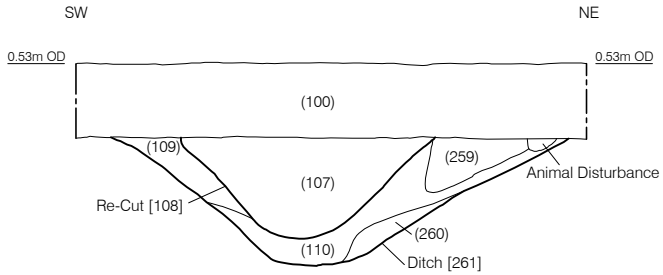


Section 56
West Facing
Trench 24, Field 1 South

0 2m

01/05/18 AT

Figure 12
Section 56
1:40 at A4



Section 6
South East Facing
Trench 37, Field 4

0 2m

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Figure 13
Section 6
1:40 at A4

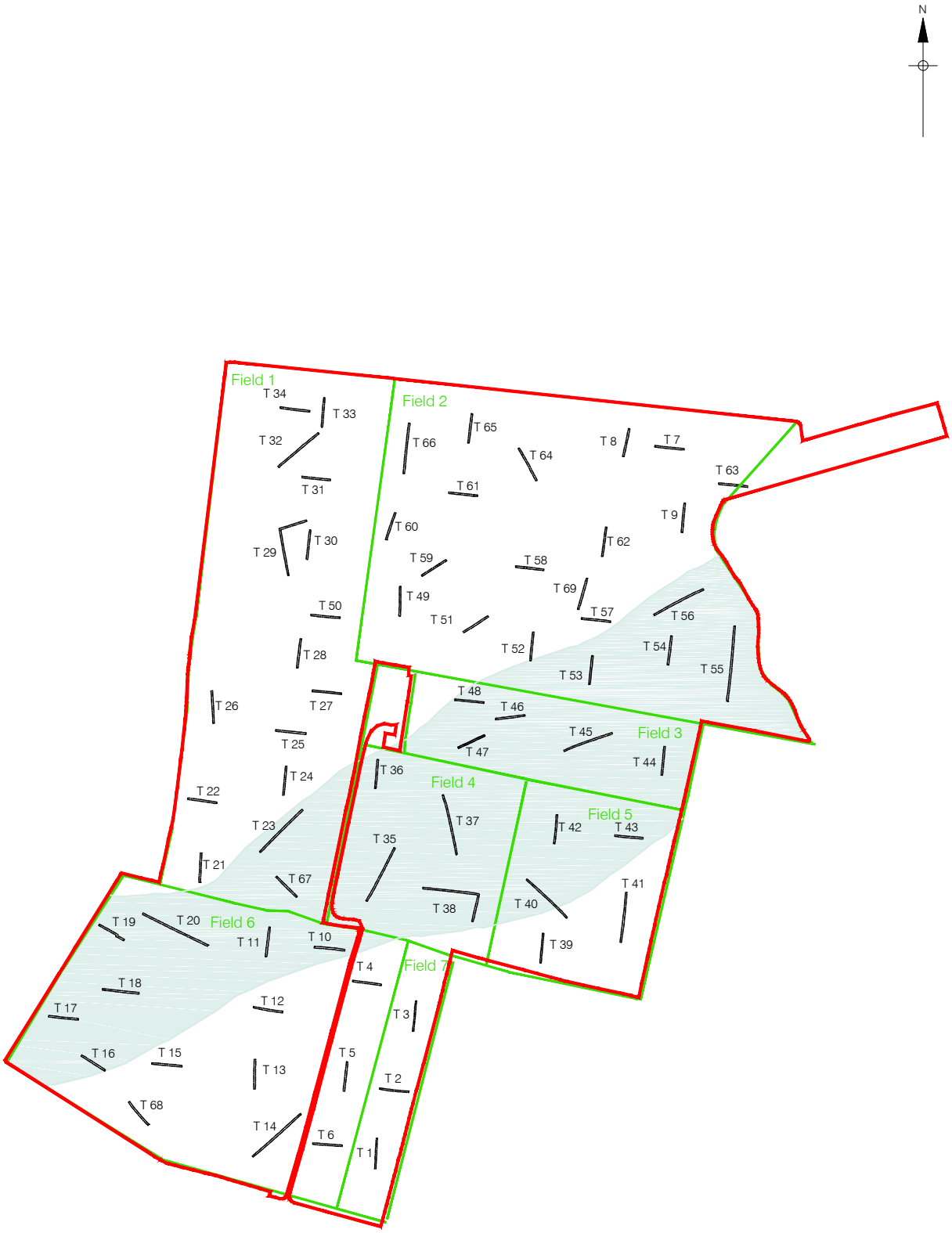

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Fig14
Plan showing approximate extent of peat surviving below the ploughsoil
1:8,000 at A4

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Figure 15
Detail from Ordnance Survey Map 1926-7
1:10,000 at A4

Plate 1: Field 1, looking southwest

Plate 2: Trench 25, peat deposits, looking east

Plate 3: Furrows in Trench 22, looking east

Plate 4: Furrow in Trench 26, looking west

Plate 5: Furrow in Trench 31, looking north

Plate 6: Marl pits in Trench 54, looking north

Plate 7: Field 3 and brickworks, looking northwest

Plate 8: Trench 40, clay substrate, looking west

Plate 9: Trench 36, peat deposits, looking north

Plate 10: Marl pit [116] in Trench 35, looking west

Plate 11: Trench 40, peat deposits, looking southeast

Plate 12: Mesolithic axe head found on the surface near Trench 41

Plate 13: Trench 43, sondage through natural deposits

Plate 14: Field 6, looking south from access track

Plate 15: Trench 19, peat deposits, looking southeast

Plate 16: Peat deposits and made ground in Trench 18, looking north

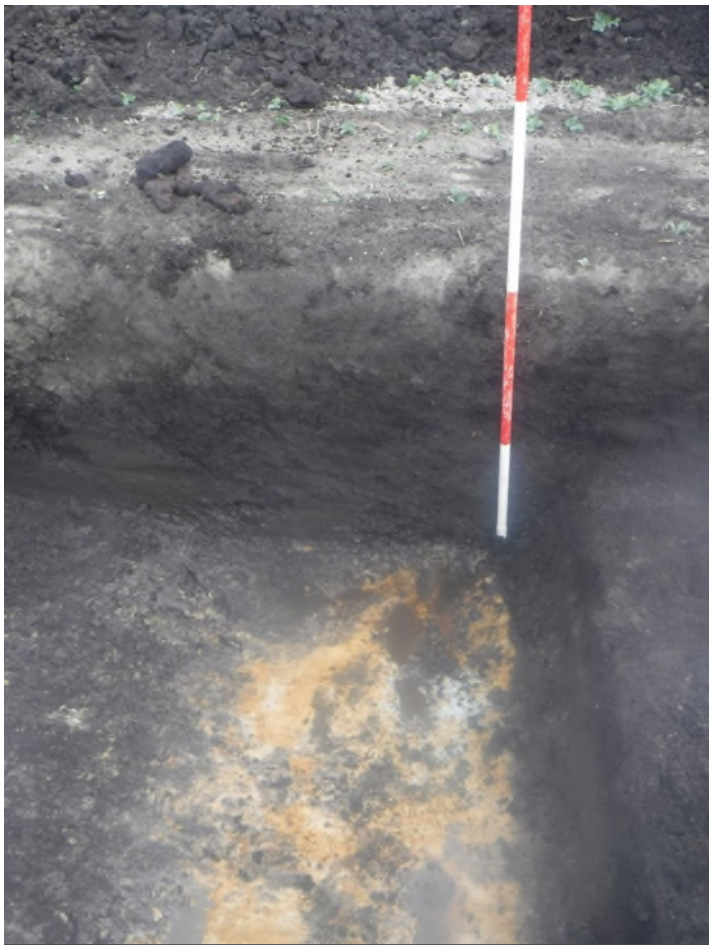

Plate 17: Sondage through peat deposits in Trench 20, looking north

Plate 18: Former drainage ditch [250], looking northeast

APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARY TABLES

TRENCH 1 (FIELD 7)	**Figures 2 and 10**		**Plates -**	
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 40m	Level of Geology (m OD): 1.53m		
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**		
		N End	**S End**	
Topsoil	100	0.40	0.30	
Subsoil	101	0.06	0.04	
Geology	102	-	-	
Summary				
Trench 1 contained two modern land drains.				

TRENCH 2 (FIELD 7)	**Figures 2 and 10**		**Plates -**	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 40m	Level of Geology (m OD): 1.39m		
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**		
		W End	**E End**	
Topsoil	100	0.30	0.30	
Subsoil	101	0.05	0.06	
Geology	102	-	-	
Summary				
There were no archaeological features in Trench 2.				

TRENCH 3 (FIELD 7)	**Figures 2 and 10**		**Plates -**	
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 40m	Level of Geology (m OD): 1.03m		
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**		
		S End	**N End**	
Topsoil	100	0.50	0.32	
Subsoil	101	0.05	0.04	
Geology	102	-	-	
Summary				
Trench 3 contained a modern land drain and shallow, irregular patches of peat that were probably the ploughed-out remains of marl pits.				

TRENCH 4 (FIELD 6)	**Figures 2 and 10**		**Plates -**	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 40m	Level of Geology (m OD): 0.67m		
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**		
		E End	**W End**	
Topsoil	100	0.40	0.35	
Geology	102	-	-	
Summary				
Trench 4 contained at least nine sub-rectangular marl pits.				

TRENCH 5 (FIELD 6)	**Figures 2 and 10**		**Plates -**	
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 40m	Level of Geology (m OD): 1.01m		
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**		
		N End	**S End**	
Topsoil	100	0.48	0.36	
Geology	102	-	-	
Summary				
Trench 5 contained three sub-rectangular marl pits.				

TRENCH 6 (FIELD 6)	**Figures 2 and 10**		**Plates -**	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 40m	Level of Geology (m OD): 1.30m		
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**		
		W End	**E End**	
Topsoil	100	0.40	0.47	
Geology	102	-	-	
Summary				
Trench 6 contained one sub-rectangular marl pit.				

TRENCH 7 (FIELD 2)	**Figures 2 and 6**	**Plates -**	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 40m	Level of Geology (m OD): 1.52m	
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		NE End	**SW End**
Topsoil	100	0.28	0.28
Subsoil	101	0.28 - 0.39	0.28 - 0.56
Geology	102	0.39+	0.56+
Summary			

Trench 7 contained furrows on a north to south alignment.

TRENCH 8 (FIELD 2)	**Figures 2 and 6**	**Plates -**	
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 40m	Level of Geology (m OD): 1.55m	
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		NW End	**SE End**
Topsoil	100	0.28	0.28
Geology	102	-	-
Summary			
No archaeology			

TRENCH 9 (FIELD 2)	**Figures 2 and 6**	**Plates -**	
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 40m	Level of Geology (m OD): 1.63m	
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		N End	**S End**
Topsoil	100	0.30	0.32
Geology	102	-	-
Summary			
Six furrows passed through the trench on an E-W alignment.			

TRENCH 10 (FIELD 6)	**Figures 2 and 10**	**Plates -**	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 40m	Level of Geology (m OD): 0.78m	
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		E End	**W End**
Topsoil	100	0.33	0.32
Geology	102	-	-
Summary			
Trench 10 contained seven marl pits.			

TRENCH 11 (FIELD 6)	**Figure 2 and 10**	**Plates -**	
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 40m	Level of Geology (m OD): 0.44m	
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		NE End	**SW End**
Topsoil	100	0.33	0.34
Geology	102	-	-

Summary
Trench 11 contained three marl pits and a modern land drain.

TRENCH 12 (FIELD 6)	**Figures 2 and 10**		**Plates -**	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 40m	Level of Geology (m OD): 0.45m		
Deposit	**Context No.**		**Average Depth (m)**	
			NW End	**SE End**
Topsoil	100		0.37	0.35
Peat layer	103		0.21	0.18
Geology	102		-	-
Summary				
Trench 12 contained three marl pits and a modern land drain.				

TRENCH 13 (FIELD 6)	**Figures 2 and 10**		**Plates -**	
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 40m	Level of Geology (m OD): 1.28m		
Deposit	**Context No.**		**Average Depth (m)**	
			NW End	**SE End**
Topsoil	100		0.38	0.35
Geology	102		-	-
Summary				
There were no archaeological features in Trench 13, the only feature being a modern land drain.				

TRENCH 14	**Figures 2 and 10**		**Plates -**	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 100m	Level of Geology (m OD): 1.33m		
Deposit	**Context No.**		**Average Depth (m)**	
			NE End	**SW End**
Topsoil	100		0.32	0.35
Geology	102		-	-
Summary				
Trench 14 contained eight marl pits. There was an area of disturbed ground at the northern end of the trench, cut by a ceramic land drain.				

TRENCH 15	**Figures 2 and 9**		**Plates -**	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 40m	Level of Geology (m OD): 1.07m		
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**		
		NE End	**SW End**	
Topsoil	100	0.39	0.37	
Geology	102	-	-	
Summary				
There were no archaeological features in Trench 15.				

TRENCH 16 (FIELD 6)	**Figures 2 and 9**		**Plate 13**	
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 40m	Level of Geology (m OD): 0.77m		
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**		
		NW End	**SE End**	
Topsoil	100	0.36	0.37	
Geology	102	-	-	
Summary				
A drainage ditch, shown on OS maps of the site until it was backfilled in the 1970s, passed through the centre of Trench 16.				

TRENCH 17 (FIELD 6)	**Figures 2 and 9**		**Plates -**	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 40m	Level of Geology (m OD): 0.02m		
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**		
		W End	**E End**	
Topsoil	100	0.41	0.32	
Peat	103	0.18	0.16	
Geology	102	-	-	
Summary				
A drainage ditch, shown on OS maps of the site until it was backfilled in the 1970s, passed through the centre of Trench 17. Two modern land drains were also recorded.				

TRENCH 18 (FIELD 6)	**Figures 2 and 9**		**Plate -**	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 40m	Level of Geology (m OD): 0.04m		
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**		
		E End	**W End**	

Topsoil	100	0.35	0.31
Made ground	*	0.24	0.29
Peat	103	0.18	0.46
Geology	102	-	-

Summary

An extensive deposit of peat was encountered at the western end of the trench, thinning to the east. The previously damp, low-lying ground had been levelled and firmed up with a layer redeposited clay marl. Two marl pits were identified at the eastern end of the trench.

TRENCH 19 (FIELD 6)	**Figures 2 and 9**	**Plate -**	
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 40m	Level of Geology (m OD): 0.13m	
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		NW End	**SE End**
Topsoil	100	0.41	0.31
Peat	101	0.47	0.26
Geology	102	-	-

Summary

An extensive deposit of peat was encountered at the western end of the trench, thinning to the east. A drainage ditch, shown on OS maps of the site until it was backfilled in the 1970s, passed through the centre of the trench.

TRENCH 20 (FIELD 6)	**Figures 2 and 9**	**Plate -**
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 100m	Level of Geology (m OD): -0.22m
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**

		NW End	**SE End**
Topsoil	100	0.38	0.29
Peat (up to 0.41m thick)	103	-	-
Geology	102	-	-

Summary

A localised deposit of peat was encountered in the eastern half of the trench, thinning to the east and west. Three marl pits were identified near the centre of the trench.

TRENCH 21 (FIELD 1)	**Figures 2 and 4**	**Plate -**
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 40m	Level of Geology (m OD): 1.01m

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		S End	**N End**
Topsoil	100	0.28	0.34
Peat	103	0.04	-
Geology	102	-	-

Summary

There was no archaeology in Trench 21. A thin layer of peat was encountered at the southern end of the trench.

TRENCH 22 (FIELD 1)	**Figures 2 and 4**	**Plate -**
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 40m	Level of Geology (m OD): 1.44m

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		E End	**W End**
Topsoil	100	0.30	0.26
Geology	102	-	-

Summary

Four furrows on a north to south alignment passed through the trench.

TRENCH 23 (FIELD 1)	**Figures 2 and 4**	**Plate -**
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 100m	Level of Geology (m OD): 0.07m

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		NE End	**SW End**
Topsoil	100	0.30	0.32
Peat	103	0.0	0.41
Geology	102	-	-

Summary

A deposit of peat was encountered in the southwestern half of the trench, thinning to the northeast. At least thirteen marl pits were identified in the trench, arranged in a series of rows on a north to south alignment.

TRENCH 24 (FIELD 1)	**Figures 2 and 4**	**Plate -**
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 40m	Level of Geology (m OD): 0.61m

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		N End	**S End**
Topsoil	100	0.35	0.37
Geology	102	-	-

Summary

Ditch [254] passed through the centre of the trench on an approximate E-W alignment. It's a continuation of the still extant drainage ditch to the east and was backfilled in the 1970s.

TRENCH 25 (FIELD 1)	**Figure 2 and 4**	**Plate -**
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 40m	Level of Geology (m OD): not recorded

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		W End	**E End**
Topsoil	100	0.32	0.31
Geology	102	-	-

Summary

Four narrow furrows were identified at the eastern end of the trench and three marl pits were located in the western half. The linear geophysical anomaly passing through the eastern end of the trench on a northwest to southeast alignment was shown to be a land drain.

TRENCH 26 (FIELD 1)	**Figures 2 and 4**		**Plate -**	
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 40m	Level of Geology (m OD): 1.96m		
Deposit	**Context No.**		**Average Depth (m)**	
			N End	**S End**
Topsoil	100		0.37	0.41
Geology	102		-	-
Summary				
Four furrows passed through the trench on an E-W alignment				

TRENCH 27 (FIELD 1)	**Figures 2 and 4**		**Plate -**	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 40m	Level of Geology (m OD): 1.58m		
Deposit	**Context No.**		**Average Depth (m)**	
			E End	**W End**
Topsoil	100		0.34	0.36
Geology	102		-	-
Summary				
Seven narrow furrows on a N-S alignment were identified in the trench.				

TRENCH 28 (FIELD 1)	**Figures 2 and 4**		**Plate -**	
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 40m	Level of Geology (m OD): 1.72m		
Deposit	**Context No.**		**Average Depth (m)**	
			N End	**S End**
Topsoil	100		0.31	0.33
Geology	102		-	-
Summary				
Ditch [264] passed through the centre of the trench on an approximate E-W alignment. It's a continuation of the still extant drainage ditch to the east and was backfilled in the 1970s.				

TRENCH 29 (FIELD 1)	**Figures 2 and 3**		**Plate**	
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 118m	Level of Geology (m OD): 1.36m		
Deposit	**Context No.**		**Average Depth (m)**	
			NW End	**SE End**
Topsoil	100		0.35	0.43

Geology	102	-	-

Summary

Four marl pits were identified in the trench. The linear geophysical anomalies passing through the trench on a northeast to southwest alignment were shown to be modern land drains.

TRENCH 30 (FIELD 1)	**Figures 2 and 3**	**Plate**
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 40m	Level of Geology (m OD): 1.48m

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		N End	**S End**
Topsoil	100	0.30	0.35
Geology	102	-	-

Ditch [170] [passed through the centre of the trench on a northeast to southwest alignment. Two modern land drains were also identified.

TRENCH 31 (FIELD 1)	**Figures 2 and 3**	**Plate -**
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 40m	Level of Geology (m OD): 1.49m

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		E End	**W End**
Topsoil	100	0.40	0.40
Geology	102	-	-

Summary

Five narrow furrows passed through the trench on a N-S alignment.

TRENCH 32 (FIELD 1)	**Figures 2 and 3**	**Plate -**
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 100m	Level of Geology (m OD): 1.47m

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		NE End	**SW End**
Topsoil	100	0.40	0.35
Geology	102	-	-

Summary

Six narrow furrows passed through the trench on a N-S alignment and two E-W.

TRENCH 33 (FIELD 1)	**Figures 2 and 3**		**Plate -**	
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 40m	Level of Geology (m OD): 1.35m		
Deposit	**Context No.**		**Average Depth (m)**	
			NW End	**SE End**
Topsoil	100		0.45	0.43
Geology	102		-	-
Summary				
No archaeology was encountered in Trench 33.				

TRENCH 34 (FIELD 1)	**Figures 2 and 3**		**Plate -**	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 40m	Level of Geology (m OD): 1.40m		
Deposit	**Context No.**		**Average Depth (m)**	
			E End	**W End**
Topsoil	100		0.45	0.40
Geology	102		-	-
Summary				
Seven narrow furrows passed through the trench on a N-S alignment.				

TRENCH 35 (FIELD 4)	**Figures 2 and 7**		**Plate -**	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 100m	Level of Geology (m OD): 0.73m		
Deposit	**Context No.**		**Average Depth (m)**	
			NE End	**SW End**
Topsoil	100		0.35	0.35
Geology	102		-	-
Summary				
Six parallel linear arrangements of marl pits passed through the trench on a N-S alignment.				

TRENCH 36 (FIELD 4)	**Figure 2 and 7**		**Plate -**	
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 40m	Level of Geology (m OD): 0.28m		
Deposit	**Context No.**		**Average Depth (m)**	
			NE End	**SW End**
Topsoil	100		0.40	0.40
Peat	121		0.14	0.14
Geology	102		-	-

Summary

No archaeology was encountered in Trench 36. A modern land drain passed along the trench from N-S.

TRENCH 37 (FIELD 4)	**Figures 2 and 7**		**Plates**	
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 100m	Level of Geology (m OD): 0.43m		
Deposit	**Context No.**		**Average Depth (m)**	
			NW End	**SE End**
Topsoil	100		0.40	0.35
Peat	103		0.20	0.0
Geology	102		-	-

Summary

Former drainage ditch [110] passed through the N half of the trench on an E-W alignment. Four marl pits were also identified.

TRENCH 38 (FIELD 4)	**Figures 2 and 3**		**Plate -**	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 100m	Level of Geology (m OD): 0.93m		
Deposit	**Context No.**		**Average Depth (m)**	
			NE End	**SW End**
Topsoil	100		0.30	0.30
Subsoil	101		0.10	0.09
Geology	102		-	-

Summary
At least sixteen marl pits were recorded in the trench, apparently aligned from N-S.

TRENCH 39 (FIELD 5)	**Figures 2 and 8**		**Plate -**	
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 40m	Level of Geology (m OD): 0.98m		
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**		
		N End	**S End**	
Topsoil	100	0.38	0.37	
Subsoil	101	0.08	0.10	
Geology	102	-	-	
Summary				
Five marl pits were recorded in the trench, aligned N-S.				

TRENCH 40 (FIELD 5)	**Figures 2 and 8**		**Plate -**	
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 100m	Level of Geology (m OD): 1.01m		
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**		
		NW End	**SE End**	
Topsoil	100	0.42	0.50	
Subsoil	101	0.08	0.00	
Peat	103	-	0.12	
Geology	102	-	-	
Summary				
At least five marl pits were recorded in the trench, aligned N-S.				

TRENCH 41 (FIELD 5)	**Figures 2 and 8**		**Plate -**	
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 100m	Level of Geology (m OD): 1.08m		
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**		
		S End	**N End**	
Topsoil	100	0.40	0.40	
Subsoil	101	0.10	0.10	
Geology	102	-	-	
Summary				
Three linear arrangements of marl pits on a N-S alignment was recorded in the trench.				

TRENCH 42 (FIELD 5)	**Figures 2 and 8**		**Plate -**	
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 40m	Level of Geology (m OD): 0.56m		
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**		
		N End	**S End**	
Topsoil	100	0.45	0.40	
Subsoil	101	0.06	0.06	
Geology	102	-	-	

Summary

Former drainage ditch [201] passed through the southern half of the trench on an E-W alignment. Three marl pits were also identified.

TRENCH 43 (FIELD 5)	**Figures 2 and 8**		**Plate -**	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 40m	Level of Geology (m OD): 1.23m		
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**		
		E End	**W End**	
Topsoil	100	0.40	0.38	
Subsoil	101	0.08	0.0	
Geology	102	-	-	

Summary

No archaeology was encountered in Trench 43, the only feature being a modern land drain.

TRENCH 44 (FIELD 3)	**Figures 2 and 8**		**Plate -**	
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 40m	Level of Geology (m OD):		
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**		
		N End	**S End**	
Topsoil	100	0.30	0.35	
Peat	101	0.26	0.14	
Geology	102	-	-	

Summary

Four marl pits on a N-S alignment were encountered in Trench 44.

TRENCH 45 (FIELD 3)	**Figures 2 and 8**		**Plate -**	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 100m	Level of Geology (m OD): 0.23m		
Deposit	**Context No.**		**Average Depth (m)**	
			SW End	**NE End**
Topsoil	100		0.20	0.20
Peat	103		0.35	0.25m
Geology	102		-	-
Summary				
No archaeology was encountered in Trench 45.				

TRENCH 46 (FIELD 3)	**Figures 2 and 7**		**Plate -**	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 40m	Level of Geology (m OD): 0.63m		
Deposit	**Context No.**		**Average Depth (m)**	
			N End	**S End**
Topsoil	100		0.40	0.20
Subsoil	101		0.10	0.18
Geology	102		-	-
Summary				

TRENCH 47 (FIELD 3)	**Figures 2 and 7**		**Plate -**	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 40m	Level of Geology (m OD): 0.71m		
Deposit	**Context No.**		**Average Depth (m)**	
			NE End	**SW End**
Topsoil	100		0.35	0.30
Peat	101		0.40	0.08
Geology	102		-	-

Summary
No archaeology was encountered in Trench 47.

TRENCH 48 (FIELD 3)	**Figures 2 and 7**		**Plate -**	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 40m	Level of Geology (m OD): 0.94m		
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**		
		W End	**E End**	
Topsoil	100	0.30	0.30	
Subsoil	101	0.20	0.10	
Geology	102	-	-	
Summary				
No archaeology was encountered in Trench 48.				

TRENCH 49 (FIELD 2)	**Figures 2 and 5**		**Plate -**	
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 50m	Level of Geology (m OD): not recorded		
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**		
		S End	**N End**	
Topsoil	100	0.40	0.30	
Subsoil	101	0.05	0.10	
Geology	102	-	-	
Summary				
No archaeology was encountered in Trench 49.				

TRENCH 50 (FIELD 1)	**Figures 2 and 3**		**Plate -**	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 50m	Level of Geology (m OD): 1.64m		
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**		
		NW End	**SE End**	
Topsoil	100	0.31	0.35	
Subsoil	101	-	-	
Geology	102	-	-	
Summary				
Two marl pits and five furrows passed through the trench on a N-S alignment.				

TRENCH 51 (FIELD 2)	**Figures 2 and 5**	**Plate -**
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 50m	Level of Geology (m OD): 1.75m

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		NE End	**SW End**
Topsoil	100	0.30	0.50
Subsoil	101	0.20	-
Geology	102	-	-

Summary

No archaeology was encountered in Trench 51.

TRENCH 52 (FIELD 2)	**Figures 2 and 5**	**Plate -**
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 50m	Level of Geology (m OD): 1.32m

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		N End	**S End**
Topsoil	100	0.33	0.30
Geology	102	-	-

Summary

No archaeology was encountered in Trench 52.

TRENCH 53 (FIELD 2)	**Figures 2 and 6**	**Plate -**
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 50m	Level of Geology (m OD):1.27m

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		N End	**S End**
Topsoil	100	0.25	0.25
Subsoil	101	0.12	0.05
Geology	102	-	-

Summary

No archaeology was encountered in Trench 53, the only feature was a modern land drain.

TRENCH 54 (FIELD 2)	**Figures 2 and 6**	**Plate -**	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 50m	Level of Geology (m OD): 1.33m	
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		N End	**S End**
Topsoil	100	0.30	0.30
Subsoil	101	0.07	0.07
Geology	102	-	-
Summary			
One furrow was identified in Trench 54.			

TRENCH 55 (FIELD 2)	**Figures 2 and 6**	**Plate -**	
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 100m	Level of Geology (m OD): 0.71m	
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		N End	**S End**
Topsoil	100	0.40	0.37
Subsoil	101	0.16	-
Geology	102	-	-
Summary			
At least twenty marl pits on a N-S alignment were recorded in the trench.			

TRENCH 56 (FIELD 2)	**Figures 2 and 6**	**Plate -**	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 100m	Level of Geology (m OD): 1.17m	
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		N End	**S End**
Topsoil	100	0.37	0.45
Subsoil	101	0.16	0.10
Geology	102	-	-
Summary			
At least twenty marl pits on a N-S alignment were recorded in the trench.			

TRENCH 57 (FIELD 2)	**Figures 2 and 6**		**Plate -**	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 50m		Level of Geology (m OD): 1.40m	
Deposit	**Context No.**		**Average Depth (m)**	
			W End	**E End**
Topsoil	100		0.35	0.25
Subsoil	101		0.15	0.15
Geology	102		-	-
Summary				
Five furrows on a N-S alignment passed through the trench.				

TRENCH 58 (FIELD 2)	**Figures 2 and 5**		**Plate -**	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 50m		Level of Geology (m OD): 1.36m	
Deposit	**Context No.**		**Average Depth (m)**	
			E End	**W End**
Topsoil	100		0.26	0.28
Subsoil	101		0.09	-
Geology	102		-	-
Summary				
No archaeology was encountered in Trench 58.				

TRENCH 59 (FIELD 2)	**Figures 2 and 5**		**Plate -**	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 50m		Level of Geology (m OD): 1.66m	
Deposit	**Context No.**		**Average Depth (m)**	
			NE End	**SW End**
Topsoil	100		0.30	0.50
Geology	102		-	-
Summary				
No archaeology was encountered in Trench 59.				

TRENCH 60 (FIELD 2)	**Figures 2 and 5**		**Plate -**	
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 50m		Level of Geology (m OD): 1.47m	
Deposit		**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
			NW End	**SE End**
Topsoil		100	0.50	0.30
Grey clay			0.15	0.28
Geology		102	-	-
Summary				
No archaeology was encountered in Trench 60, the only features were two modern land drains.				

TRENCH 61 (FIELD 2)	**Figures 2 and 5**		**Plate -**	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 50m		Level of Geology (m OD): 1.45m	
Deposit		**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
			W End	**E End**
Topsoil		100	0.24	0.28
Subsoil		101	-	0.15
Geology		102	-	-
Summary				
No archaeology was encountered in Trench 61.				

TRENCH 62 (FIELD 2)	**Figures 2 and 6**		**Plate -**	
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 50m		Level of Geology (m OD): 1.79m	
Deposit		**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
			N End	**S End**
Topsoil		100	0.30	0.31
Geology		102	-	-
Summary				
A modern ditch passed through the southern end of the trench on an E-W alignment.				

TRENCH 63 (FIELD 2)	**Figures 2 and 6**	**Plate -**
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 50m	Level of Geology (m OD): 1.45m

Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		E End	W End
Topsoil	100	0.30	0.30
Subsoil	101	0.10	0.10
Geology	102	-	-

Summary

A modern field boundary ditch passed through the centre of the trench on a N-S alignment.

TRENCH 64 (FIELD 2)	Figures 2 and 5	Plate -
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 50m	Level of Geology (m OD): 1.65m

Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		NW End	SE End
Topsoil	100	0.06	0.04
Grey clay		0.33	0.39
Geology	102	-	-

Summary

No archaeology was encountered in Trench 64, the only features were two modern land drains.

TRENCH 65 (FIELD 2)	Figures 2 and 5	Plate -
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 50m	Level of Geology (m OD): 1.33

Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		N End	S End
Topsoil	100	0.42	0.33
Grey clay		0.34	-
Geology	102	-	-

Summary

One furrow passed through the trench on a E-W alignment.

TRENCH 66 (FIELD 2)	Figures 2 and 5	Plate -
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 100m	Level of Geology (m OD): 1.68m

Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		N End	S End

Topsoil	100	0.33	0.40
Subsoil	101	0.12	0.14
Geology	102	-	-

Summary

Five furrows passed through the trench on a E-W alignment.

TRENCH 67 (FIELD 1)	**Figures 2 and 4**	**Plate -**
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 50m	Level of Geology (m OD): -0.14m

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		NW End	**SE End**
Topsoil	100	0.37	0.36
Peat		0.32	0.22
Geology	102	-	-

Summary

There were six marl pits aligned from N-S in Trench 67.

TRENCH 68 (FIELD 6)	**Figures 2 and 9**	**Plate -**
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 50m	Level of Geology (m OD): 1.07m

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		NW End	**SE End**
Topsoil	100	0.40	0.38
Geology	102	-	-

Summary

No archaeology was encountered in Trench 68.

TRENCH 69 (FIELD 2)	**Figures 2 and 6**	**Plate -**
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 50m	Level of Geology (m OD): 1.43m

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		NW End	**SE End**
Topsoil	100	0.30	0.23
Subsoil	101	0.10	0.09
Geology	102	-	-

Summary

No archaeology was encountered in Trench 68.

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT LIST

Context List								
Context No	**Cut**	**Trench**	**Type**	**Category**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**
					0	0		
					0	0		
					0	0		VOIDED CONTEXTS REMOVED FROM DATABASE
100	100		Layer	Topsoil	0	0		Varies across site
101	101		Layer	Subsoil	0	0		Varies across site
102	102		Layer	Natural	0	0		Varies across site
103	103		Layer	Peat	0	0		Firm to friable, black, organic peat, frequent decayed wood, malacofauna.
104	104		Layer	Natural	0	0		Firm, mid brownish grey silty sand, frequent malacofauna.
105	106	37	Fill	Pit	1.6	1.2	0.13	Friable, black peat.
106	106	37	Cut	Pit	1.6	1.2	0.13	Oval in plan, steep sides, flat base.
107	108	37	Fill	Ditch	1	1.35	0.55	Firm, dark grey brown silty sandy peat.
108	108	37	Cut	Ditch	1	1.35	0.55	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base.
109	261	37	Fill	Ditch	1	0.35	0.42	Firm, mid brownish grey plus patches of greyish yellow silty sand.
110	261	37	Fill	Ditch	1	2.1	0.68	Firm, mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt.
111	112	37	Fill	Pit	1.7	1.1	0.2	Friable, black peat.
112	112	37	Cut	Pit	1.7	1.1	0.2	Oval in plan, moderately sloping sides, flat.
113	114	37	Fill	Pit	1.7	1.1	0.15	Friable, black peat.
114	114	37	Cut	Pit	1.7	1.1	0.15	Oval in plan, moderately sloping sides, flat base.
115	116	35	Fill	Pit	1.97	1.2	0.31	Friable, dark greyish brown to almost black silty sand.
116	116	35	Cut	Pit	1.97	1.2	0.31	Oval in plan, steep sides, flat base.
117	118	35	Fill	Natural	1	0.83	0.14	Firm, mid brownish grey sandy silt
118	118	35	Cut	Natural	1	0.83	0.14	Linear in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base.
119	120	35	Fill	Pit	1.83	0.7	0.16	Firm to friable, dark greyish brown almost black peat.
120	120	35	Cut	Pit	1.83	0.7	0.16	Oval in plan, gentle to moderate slope, flat base.
121	123	36	Fill	Pit	0	1.2	0.25	Friable, dark greyish brown to black peat.
123	123	36	Cut	Pit	0	1.2	0.25	Oval, irregular in plan, moderately sloping sides.
127	150	39	Fill	Pit	0	0		Friable, black peat.
128	129	39	Fill	Pit	2.4	1.2	0.3	Friable, dark greyish brown to black peat.
129	129	39	Cut	Pit	2.4	1.2	0.3	Oval in plan, moderately sloping sides, flat base.
138	139	38	Fill	Ditch	1	0.65	0.25	Firm, dark greyish brown to black peat.
139	139	38	Cut	Ditch	1	0.65	0.25	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, flat base
140	141	38	Fill	Pit	1.1	1.1	0.15	Firm, dark greyish brown to black peat.
141	141	38	Cut	Pit	1.1	1.1	0.15	Oval in plan, gentle to moderate slope, slightly concave base.

Context List								
Context No	**Cut**	**Trench**	**Type**	**Category**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**
143	144	38	Fill	Natural feature	0.4	0.4	0.19	Firm, light greyish brown sandy silt.
144	144	38	Cut	Natural feature	0.4	0.4	0.19	Sub-circular in plan
145	194	38	Fill	Pit	0.93	0.8	0.18	Firm, very dark brownish grey (almost black) sandy silty clay.
146	147	38	Fill	Pit	1.15	1	0.21	Firm, black sandy clay.
147	147	38	Cut	Pit	1.15	1	0.21	Oval in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base.
148	149	38	Fill	Pit	0.95	0.95	0.1	Firm, dark greyish brown to black peat.
149	149	38	Cut	Pit	0.95	0.95	0.1	Oval in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base.
150	150	39	Cut	Pit	0	0		Oval in plan, gently sloping sides, flat base.
151	152	39	Fill	Natural channel	1	1.35	0.21	Dark greyish brown sandy peat.
152	152	39	Cut	Natural channel	1	1.35	0.21	Linear in plan, irregular, moderately sloping sides, irregular, slightly concave base.
158	158	48	Layer	Natural	1	1	0.3	Firm, dark grey brown peat
160	161	40	Fill	Natural channel	1	0.8	0.4	Firm, mid to light grey silty sand.
161	161	40	Cut	Natural channel	1	0.8	0.4	Linear, irregular in plan, steep sides, flattish base.
162	163	50	Fill	Ditch	1	0.97	0.18	Firm, dark grey brown peat.
163	163	50	Cut	Ditch	1	0.97	0.18	Linear in plan, steep sides, slightly concave base.
165	166	50	Fill	Pit	0	0.88	0.13	Firm, dark greyish brown peat.
166	166	50	Cut	Pit	0	0.88	0.13	Oval in plan, vertical sides, flat base.
167	168	46	Fill	Ditch	1	0	0.26	Firm, black sandy silt.
168	168	46	Cut	Ditch	1	0	0.26	Linear, steep sides, not excavated to base.
169	210	30	Fill	Ditch	1	1.3	0.2	Firm, mid brownish grey sandy clay.
171	172	30	Fill	Natural channel	1	1.1	0.1	Firm, mid greyish brown, silty clay.
172	172	30	Cut	Natural channel	1	1.1	0.1	Linear in plan, gently sloping sides, flattish base.
177	178	30	Fill	Ditch	2	0.75	0.25	Friable, dark greyish brown peaty sand.
178	178	30	Cut	Ditch	2	0.75	0.25	Linear in plan, vertical sides, flat base.
180	180	29	Cut	Ditch	1	0.9	0.22	Linear in plan, gently to moderately sloping sides, concave base
181	182	29	Fill	Natural Feature	0	0.7	0.1	Firm, light to mid grey silty sand.
182	182	29	Cut	Natural Feature	0	0.7	0.1	Oval in plan, gently sloping sides, concave irregular base.
184	185	29	Fill	Natural Feature	0.55	0.4	0.2	Firm, mid brownish grey silty sand.
185	185	29	Cut	Natural Feature	0.55	0.4	0.2	Sub-circular in plan,moderately sloping sides, slightly concave. Irregular base.
186	187	32	Fill	Ditch	1	0.75	0.11	Firm, dark greyish brown peat.
187	187	32	Cut	Ditch	1	0.75	0.11	Linear in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base.
188	189	31	Fill	Ditch	1	0.91	0.12	Firm, dark greyish brown peat.

Context List								
Context No	**Cut**	**Trench**	**Type**	**Category**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**
189	189	31	Cut	Ditch	1	0.91	0.12	Linear in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base.
191	192		Fill	Ditch	1	0.7	0.15	Firm, dark greyish brown peaty sand.
192	192		Cut	Ditch	1	0.7	0.15	Linear in plan, vertical sides, flat base.
194	194	38	Cut	Pit	0.93	0.8	0.18	Oval in plan, gently to moderatly sloping sides, slightly concave base.
198	199	41	Fill	Natural channel	0.7	0.67	0.12	Firm, mid brownish grey sandy silt.
199	199	41	Cut	Natural channel	0.7	0.67	0.12	Shape in plan unknown (under loe), dently sloping side, slightly concave base.
200	200	42	Layer	Peat	1	1	0.2	Friable, black peat.
201	201	42	Cut	Ditch	0	0		
202	201	42	Fill	Ditch	0	0		
203	204	27	Fill	Ditch	1	0.7	0.3	Firm, dark grey brown peat.
204	204	27	Cut	Ditch	1	0.7	0.3	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base.
205	205	29	Cut	Treethrow	1.36	0.9	0.1	Shape in plan close to oval, irregular, gently sloping sides, concave base.
206	205	29	Fill	Treethrow	1.36	0.9	0.1	Firm, light to mid orangeish grey silty clay.
207	180	29	Fill	Ditch	1	0.9	0.22	Firm, light brownish grey with orange mottling sandy clay.
210	210	30	Cut	Ditch	1	1.3	0.2	Linear in plan, gently sloping sides, slightly concave base.
211	212	29	Fill	Treethrow	1	1.5	0.21	Firm, dark greyish brown sandy silt.
212	212	29	Cut	Treethrow	1	1.5	0.21	Oval, irregular in plan, gently sloping sides, slightly concave.
213	213	66	Cut	Ditch	1	0.66	0.66	Linear in plan, steep sides, flat base.
214	213	66	Fill	Ditch	1	0.66	0.36	Loose, dark brownish grey peaty clayey silt.
215	216	58	Cut	Ditch	2	2	0.5	Linear in plan, steep sides, flat base.
216	216	58	Fill	Ditch	2	2	0.5	Firm, black peaty silty sand.
217	218	55	Fill	Pit	1	0.8	0.3	Friable, black peat.
218	218	55	Cut	Pit	1	0.8	0.3	Oval in plan, steep to vertical sides, flat base.
219	221	7	Fill	Ditch	0	0.8	0.35	Firm, black silty sandy clay.
220	221	7	Fill	Ditch	0	0.2	0.35	Firm, mid to dark brownish grey sandy clay.
221	221	7	Cut	Ditch	0	1	0.35	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base.
222	223	7	Fill	Treethrow	0	1.6	0.17	Firm, mid greyish brown sandy clay.
223	223	7	Cut	Treethrow	0	1.6	0.17	Shape in plan unknown (under loe), gently sloping sides, slightly concave base.
224	225	7	Fill	Treethrow	0	1.07	0.42	Firm, mid greyish brown silty sandy clay.
225	225	7	Cut	Treethrow	0	1.07	0.42	Crescent shaped in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base.
226	227	9	Fill	Natural feature	0.38	0.38	0.08	Firm, black sandy silt.
227	227	9	Cut	Natural feature	0.38	0.38	0.08	Circular in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base.
229	230	9	Fill	Ditch	1	0.9	0.1	Firm, black silty sandy peat.
230	230	9	Cut	Ditch	1	0.9	0.1	Linear in plan, vertical sides, flat base.
233	234	9	Fill	Ditch	1.55	0.8	0.18	Firm, black silty sandy peat.

Context List								
Context No	**Cut**	**Trench**	**Type**	**Category**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**
234	234	9	Cut	Ditch	1.55	0.8	0.18	Linear in plan, gently sloping sides, flattish, irregular base.
237	238	53	Fill	Treethrow	0	1.2	0.24	Firm, mid greyish brown sandy silt.
238	238	53	Cut	Treethrow	0	1.2	0.24	Shape unknown (under loe), gently to moderately sloping sides.
242	242	22	Cut	Furrow	1.8	0.71	0.22	Linear cut, aligned N-S
243	242	22	Fill	Furrow	1.8	0	0.22	Soft dark brownish grey slightly sandy silt with occ. fine to co. pebbles
244	244	22	Cut	Furrow	1.8	0.91	0.2	Linear cut, aligned N-S
245	244	22	Fill	Furrow	1.8	0	0.2	Soft dark brownish grey slightly sandy silt with occ. fine to co. pebbles
246	246	26	Cut	Furrow	1.8	0.82	0.19	Linear cut, aligned E-W
247	246	26	Fill	Furrow	1.8	0	0.19	Soft dark brownish grey slightly sandy silt with occ. fine to co. pebbles
248	248	26	Cut	Furrow	1.8	0.87	0.17	Linear cut, aligned E-W
249	248	26	Fill	Furrow	1.8	0	0.17	Soft dark brownish grey slightly sandy silt with occ. fine to co. pebbles
250	250	16	Cut	Ditch	1.8	1.97	0.96	Linear cut, aligned N-S
251	250	16	Fill	Ditch	1.8	0	0.96	Mixed deposit of soil, blue clay and chalk marl
252	252	26	Cut	Furrow	1.8	1.75	0.26	Linear cut, aligned E-W
253	252	26	Fill	Furrow	1.8	0	0.26	Soft dark brownish grey slightly sandy silt with occ. fine to co. pebbles
254	254	24	Cut	Ditch	1.8	2.09	1.11	Linear cut, aligned E-W
255	254	24	Fill	Ditch	1.8	0.85	0.85	Soft bluish grey sandy silty clay with freq. fine pebbles
256	254	24	Fill	Ditch	1	1.1	0.95	Soft dark brown peaty organic silt with lumps of grey and brownish yellow silty clay
257	254	24	Fill	Ditch	1	1.45	0.95	Firm grey silty clay
258	254	24	Fill	Ditch	1	0.75	0.16	Firm brownish grey silty clay
259	261	37	Fill	Ditch	1	0.55	0.3	Firm, very light greyish yellow silty sand.
260	261	37	Fill	Ditch	1	0.6	0.35	Firm, very light greyish yellow silty sand.
261	261	37	Cut	Ditch	1	2.4	0.68	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base.
262	262	18	Layer	Made Ground	0	0	0.36	Redeposited yellowish white clay
264	264	28	Cut	Ditch	1.8	2.4		Linear cut, aligned E-W
265	264	28	Fill	Ditch	1.8	2.4		Firm mid grey and yellowish brown clay with lenses of dark greyish brown clayey silt
266	266	62	Cut	Ditch	1.8	2.1		Linear cut, aligned E-W
267	266	62	Fill	Ditch	1.8	2.1		Firm greyish blue clay with lenses of dark brown peaty silt
268	268	63	Cut	Ditch	2	2.2		Linear cut, aligned NE-SW
269	268	63	Fill	Ditch	2	2.2		Firm mid brownish yellow clay with lenses of dark brown peaty silt
270	270	17	Cut	Ditch	1.8	1.9		Linear cut, aligned NE-SW
271	270	17	Fill	Ditch	1.8	1.9		Firm mid yellowish brown clay with lumps of yellowish white silty clay
272	272	19	Cut	Ditch	0	0		Linear cut, aligned NE-SW

Context List								
Context No	**Cut**	**Trench**	**Type**	**Category**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**
273	272	19	Fill	Ditch	0	0		Dark greyish brown clayey silt with lumps of yellowish white silty clay

APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

OASIS ID: preconst1-316070

Project details

Project name	Goosehall Farm, Burwell
Short description of the project	Agricultural drains, marling pits and furrows
Project dates	Start: 12-03-2018 End: 05-04-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ECB5369 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	AGRICULTURAL DRAINS AND FURROWS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	FLINT Mesolithic

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE EAST CAMBRIDGESHIRE BURWELL Goosehall Farm, Burwell
Postcode	CB25 0BN
Study area	100 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 5816 6903 52.296169774233 0.319563177827 52 17 46 N 000 19 10 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 0m Max: 2m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	PCA Midlands
Project brief originator	Cambridge HET
Project design originator	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project director/manager	Simon Carlyle
Project supervisor	Judyta Mlynarska

Entered by	Simon Carlyle (scarlyle@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	2 May 2018

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