

**RADICAL FARM, NORTH FEN  
CHITTERING, CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION**

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:  
SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE  
DISTRICT COUNCIL**

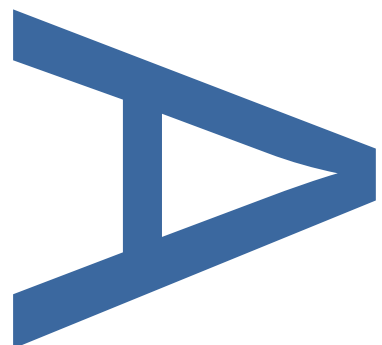
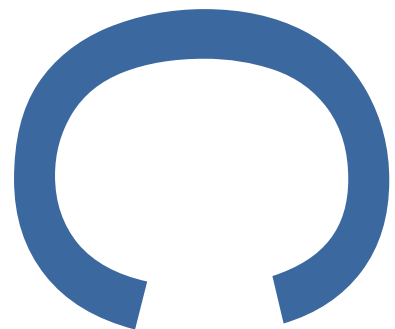
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S/1331/14/FL, S/0519/18/VC AND  
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**PCA REPORT NO: 13249**

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**EVENT NO: ECB5379**

**MAY 2018**



**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**

## Radical Farm, North Fen, Chittering Cambridgeshire: An Archaeological Evaluation

**Local Planning Authority:** South Cambridgeshire District Council

**Planning References:** S/1331/14/FL, S/0519/18/VC and S/1548/18/DC

**Central National Grid Reference:** TL (5)5100 (2)7000

**Site Code/Event Number:** ECB 5379

**Report No.** R13249

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**May 2018**

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## **ABSTRACT**

*This report describes the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology at Radical Farm, North Fen, Chittering, Cambridgeshire. The archaeological work, which was carried out between the 9th and the 24th April 2018, was commissioned by North Fen Solar Energy Limited in advance of the construction of a solar farm. The aim of the work was to evaluate the archaeological potential of the site by trial trenching.*

*Two worked flints dateable to the Mesolithic or early Neolithic periods and an abraded sherd of Late Neolithic pottery were recovered from the ploughsoil. No features contemporary with these finds were encountered in the trial trenches, suggesting that prehistoric activity within the site was occasional and transient. Other than naturally-formed features and modern land drains, no other features were identified by the evaluation. In addition to the worked flint mentioned above, two sherds of 18th/19th-century pottery were also recovered from the ploughsoil.*

## 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 North Fen Solar Energy Limited (NFSE) have been granted planning consent by South Cambridgeshire District Council (SCDC) for the construction of a solar farm at Radical Farm, Chittering, Cambridgeshire (NGR: TL (5)5100 (2)7000; Fig. 1).
- 1.2 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 SCDC that a programme of archaeological investigation should be carried out as a condition of consent (planning ref. S/1331/14/FL). Condition 15 reads as follows:
- 'No development shall take place on the application site until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. (Reason - To secure the provision of archaeological excavation and the subsequent recording of the remains in accordance with Policy CH/2 of the adopted Local Development Framework 2007.)'*
- 1.3 NFSE commissioned Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA) to undertake the archaeological evaluation of the site, which consisted of the excavation of 2550 linear metres of trial trench (a 3% sample of the development area, by agreement with CCCHET). The scope of the programme of archaeological investigation was outlined in a *Brief for Archaeological Evaluation* issued by CCCHET (CCCHET 2018), the requirements of which were adhered to in the preparation of the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) for the project (PCA 2018).
- 1.4 All work relating to the project was carried out in accordance with the approved WSI, in addition to those set out in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (CIfA 2014b).
- 1.5 The project was managed in accordance with the Historic England 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 Radical Farm, North Fen, which lies approximately 1.7km to the northeast of the village of Chittering and 12km northeast of Cambridge city centre. It consists of two large, roughly rectangular arable fields, with a combined area of approximately 17ha. The site is bounded by The Commissioner's Drain to the east, a recently constructed solar farm to the north, North Fen Drain to the west and arable farmland to the south. The site is accessed off Chittering Drove, along a farm track that runs around the edge of the southwestern field and enters the northeastern field near the modern building located between the two fields.
- 2.1.2 Topographically the site is situated on flat ground within North Fen, with ground level lying at c. 1m above Ordnance Datum (aOD)
- 2.1.3 The geology within the site consists of Cretaceous mudstone of the Gault Formation overlain by superficial Quaternary deposits of peat, the latter being significantly degraded and deflated (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 a heritage desk-based assessment prepared by Cotswold Archaeology in 2012 (CA 2012). This concluded that there were no known designated or undesignated heritage assets within the site, although it was considered to have some archaeological potential as a number of prehistoric artefacts had been recovered from the ploughsoil in the surrounding fields.
- 2.2.2 More recent information from the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER), which was supplied with the *Brief* (CCCHET 2018), identifies several sites of archaeological interest in the vicinity, details of which are summarised below.

#### **Prehistoric (pre-AD43)**

- 2.2.3 A fragment of a polished Neolithic axe head was found in a field c. 500m to the northwest of the site (06889) and two further fragments have been found to the south of North Fen Drain, at c. 150m and 350m to the south of the site (06888 and 06887 respectively). A possible fourth fragment was found in 1951 in a field c. 300m to the west, but the identification of the item is uncertain and it has since been lost (06879).

2.2.4 In July 2014, an archaeological evaluation of land immediately to the south of the site revealed a rare Early Bronze Age *ad hoc* timber track way close to the North Fen Drain (MCB20641). The trackway was poorly preserved with a low preservation horizon leaving mainly the basal bark of the composite timbers. Two sherds of early 1<sup>st</sup> to early 2<sup>nd</sup>-century AD Romano-British pottery were recovered from a desiccated peat layer above the trackway (Adams 2014).

2.2.5 An archaeological evaluation of farmland c. 600m to the north of the site revealed a small oval pit, that was considered to date to the prehistoric period (MCB17865; Ranson 2008).

#### **Roman (AD 43 to AD 410)**

2.2.6 A child's copper alloy bracelet has been found in a field c. 400m to the west of the site (06879) and abraded sherds of Roman pottery have been found in the ploughsoil in the general vicinity.

#### **Post-medieval and modern (1485 to present)**

2.2.7 The site of Radical Farm, which is shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1885, is located just outside of the site, near the access between the two fields (MCB24661). The original buildings have since been demolished and the site is now occupied by a modern building containing electrical plant.

2.2.8 The route of the West Anglia Mainline railway passes to the east of the site, running between Bishop's Stortford and Norwich, via Cambridge (MCB21582). The line was built in 1845 by the Eastern Counties Railway Company, becoming part of the Great Eastern Railway in 1862 and subsequently the London and North Eastern Railway in 1923.

### 3 METHODOLOGY

#### General

- 3.1 The archaeological evaluation comprised 43 trial trenches of varying size, totalling 2550 linear metres. There were 7 no. 100m trenches, 2 no. 75m trenches and 34 no. 50m trenches (Figure 2). These were distributed evenly across the site in order to provide a representative sample of the development area.

#### Excavation methodology

- 3.2 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.

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

#### Recording Methodology

- 3.4 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.
- 3.5 Section drawings of archaeological features and deposits were drawn at an appropriate scale (1:10, 1:20 or 1:50).
- 3.6 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.



- 3.7 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.
- 3.8 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.
- 3.9 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 (ClfA 2001; Walker 1990; Watkinson 1981).

## **4 EVALUATION RESULTS**

### **4.1 Overview**

4.1.1 The earliest evidence for human activity within the site consists of two struck flints of Mesolithic date and a sherd of Late Neolithic pottery, recovered from the ploughsoil in Field 1. No features contemporary with these finds were encountered in the trial trenches, suggesting that prehistoric activity within the site was occasional and transient.

4.1.2 Other than naturally-formed features and modern land drains, no other features were identified by the evaluation. In addition to the worked flint mentioned above, two sherds of 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup>-century pottery were also recovered from the ploughsoil.

### **4.2 General stratigraphy**

4.2.1 The geological substrate (102) was predominantly light to mid greyish yellow silty sand and sandy silt, with patches of mid greyish brown silty sand. Sondages were dug in the geological substrate to a depth of c. 2m in Trenches 4 and 42, which revealed light yellow sandy silt below the upper horizon of the geological substrate. In Trenches 11, 17 and 18 in northeastern part of Field 1, the geological substrate was overlain by a layer of black, organic, silty sandy peat (103). In Trench 18, layer (103) sealed a layer of dark greyish brown sandy silty peat (104) containing frequent fragments of decayed wood (Plate 3). The ploughsoil (101), which was between 0.25m and 0.57m thick, was black, organic sandy peaty silt.

### **4.3 Field 1 (Trenches 1-22)**

4.3.1 Field 1 was a large rectangular field in the southwest corner of the site. It was bounded by North Fen Drain to the west, an access road to the south and east and a drainage ditch to the north.

4.3.2 A sample of natural features was investigated and recorded in Trenches 2, 10 and 14. Features [107], [109], [113] and [115] have been interpreted as tree throws or vegetation hollows. Features [117] and [119] were natural channels.

### **4.4 Field 2 (Trenches 23-43)**

4.4.1 Field 2 was a large rectangular field in the northeast corner of the site. It was bounded by drainage ditches to south and north, the Commissioner's Drain to the east and an access way to the west. This field showed heavy modern agricultural activity, with numerous plough scars evident in the surface of the geological substrate.

4.4.2 Two tree throws [123] and [125] in Trench 23 were excavated and recorded.

## 5 THE FINDS

### 5.1 Prehistoric pottery by Lawrence Morgan-Shelbourne

5.1.1 The evaluation produced a single unstratified small sherd (<4cm diameter) of pottery, weighing 5g. The sherd was in poor condition, with its entire interior surface having flaked away. Having stated this, some diagnostic features were present; the sherd was from the rim of a vessel, with the rim type being upright and flat-topped. The rim-top exhibited impressed, whipped cord 'maggot' decoration, at a right angle to the rim. The sherd exterior also exhibited similar decoration, at a diagonal angle. The fabric of the sherd was hard, with a slightly laminar fracture and contained moderate to common quantities of fine to very coarse (1-6mm) fire affected flint.

5.1.2 This combination of qualities is most characteristic of the various Later Neolithic pottery traditions, commonly known as 'Peterborough Ware'. Within this, the frequency of decoration and lack of a heavier, developed rim suggest that the sherd derives from a vessel of the 'Mortlake' substyle, although inferences drawn from a single sherd can only be limited. Although the typological and chronological sequence established by Smith (1956, revised 1974) for the various substyles of these wares can no longer be fully supported (Gibson and Kinnes 1997), the overall date for Peterborough Wares as a whole is c. 3400-2500 BC.

### 5.2 Post-Roman Pottery by Berni Sudds

5.2.1 Just two sherds of post-Roman pottery were recovered during the evaluation, weighing 71g, both dating to the post-medieval period (see Table 1 below). The pottery was examined under x 20 magnification and recorded using a system of mnemonic codes based on common name as laid out in the recently published type series for Cambridgeshire (Spoerry 2016).

5.2.2 Both sherds are from Glazed red earthenware vessels (GRE), although they are too fragmentary to determine form and consequently can only be broadly dated to the late 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century. The sherds demonstrate moderate to extensive abrasion, indicative of re-deposition.

5.2.3 The sherds attest to activity of post-medieval date in the vicinity of site and were probably deposited as part of a field manuring exercise. The small size and poor condition of the pottery limits any further conclusions from being drawn and no further work is recommended.

Table 1: Summary catalogue of the pottery by context

Context	Fabric	Comments	SC	ENV	W (g)	Date range	
Ploughsoil (Field 2)	Glazed red earthenware (GRE)	Flat base sherd. Clear internal and external glaze. Very abraded with very little of the surface surviving.	1	1	57	1550	1800
	Glazed red earthenware (GRE)	Flat base sherd. Internal clear glaze. Some abrasion.	1	1	15	1550	1800

. SC = sherd count. ENV = Estimated number of vessels. W = Weight in grams

### 5.3 Struck flint by Ella Egberts

5.3.1 Two struck flints were recovered from the surface during archaeological investigations at Radical Farm. Sf1 is a thin, well struck blade (L 39mm; W 12mm; T 3mm; Weight 1.1g) with two parallel negative blade scars forming its dorsal side. The distal end is broadening and partly broken off. The right edge shows damage (possibly from use?) especially towards the distal end. The other blade was found between Trenches 21 and 22. This piece is also thin and well struck (L 42mm; W 15mm; T 5mm; Weight 2.2g). The blade is wider towards the proximal end and shows four negative blade scars and some platform preparation on the dorsal side. The proximal end of the right edge is inversely retouched and notched. The blades are struck from fine-grained dark grey/brown flint with some translucent, darker grey stripes/patterns within the flint. The strong resemblance between the raw materials of the two blades suggests a very similar or same source. The raw materials could have been obtained from glaciofluvial deposits present in the vicinity of the site (BGS 2018).

5.3.2 Both pieces are in slightly to moderately chipped condition suggesting the blades may have been moved to some extent after discard, although some of the damage could not certainly be distinguished from use-damage. Their condition is conducive with their recovery from the ploughsoil.

5.3.3 The technological and typological characteristics of the struck flint are indicative of a Mesolithic/Early Neolithic date. The recovery of finds of this age range from this

location fits well with the increasingly rich evidence of prehistoric (including Mesolithic and Neolithic) activity around what has now become known as the Fen edge (e.g. Billington 2013; Bishop 2012). Chittering is relatively low-lying in the Fenland landscape and may have been visited only during times when local conditions permitted. The material found at this site likely reflects a part of a wider Mesolithic/Early Neolithic landscape use.

## **6 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS**

- 6.1 Archaeological investigation in the surrounding area has revealed evidence for prehistoric activity, notably the remains of a trackway found in peat deposits preserved below an area of hardstanding in the field immediately to the south of the site (Adams 2014). However, with the exception of two flakes of flint that have been dated to the Mesolithic/Early Neolithic period and a heavily abraded sherd of Late Neolithic pottery recovered from the ploughsoil, the current evaluation has found no evidence for any human activity within the site prior to its conversion from fen to agricultural land in the post-medieval period.
- 6.2 The prehistoric finds from the ploughsoil, although residual, do attest to occasional, transient activity within the site during the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods, although the evaluation has shown that this activity has left no visible trace in the archaeological record in the way of cut features or deposits. The low-lying, wet or marshy environment would have been exploited periodically for food and natural materials (e.g. grasses), but would not have been conducive to settlement, which would have been focused on areas of more elevated ground less prone to flooding and waterlogging.
- 6.3 A range of naturally-formed features were encountered across the site and a sample of these was investigated by hand-excavation, which established that they were formed by tree roots or water movement within the fenland environment.
- 6.4 Two machine-dug sondages were also excavated to verify that the depth to which the trenches had been excavated was correct and that the sand and clay deposits forming the base of the trenches did not overlie lower deposits of peat. Excavation revealed thick deposits of sandy silt and no lower peat horizon was encountered.
- 6.5 Evident across the site and particularly in Field 2 was the impact of modern ploughing on sub-ploughsoil deposits, which had left numerous plough scars in the surface of the geological substrate. A number of modern land drains were also noted.

## **7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 7.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank North Fen Solar Energy Limited for commissioning the evaluation and Kasia Gdaniec of Cambridgeshire County Council for her advice and for monitoring the work. The fieldwork was supervised by Judyta Mlynarska, with the assistance of Antonio Pavez and Gary Collyer. The report was written by Judyta Mlynarska, with contributions from Lawrence Morgan-Shelbourne (prehistoric pottery), Ella Egberts (worked flint) and Berni Sudds (post-Roman pottery) and the figures were prepared by Anna Tonelli. The project was managed by Simon Carlyle.



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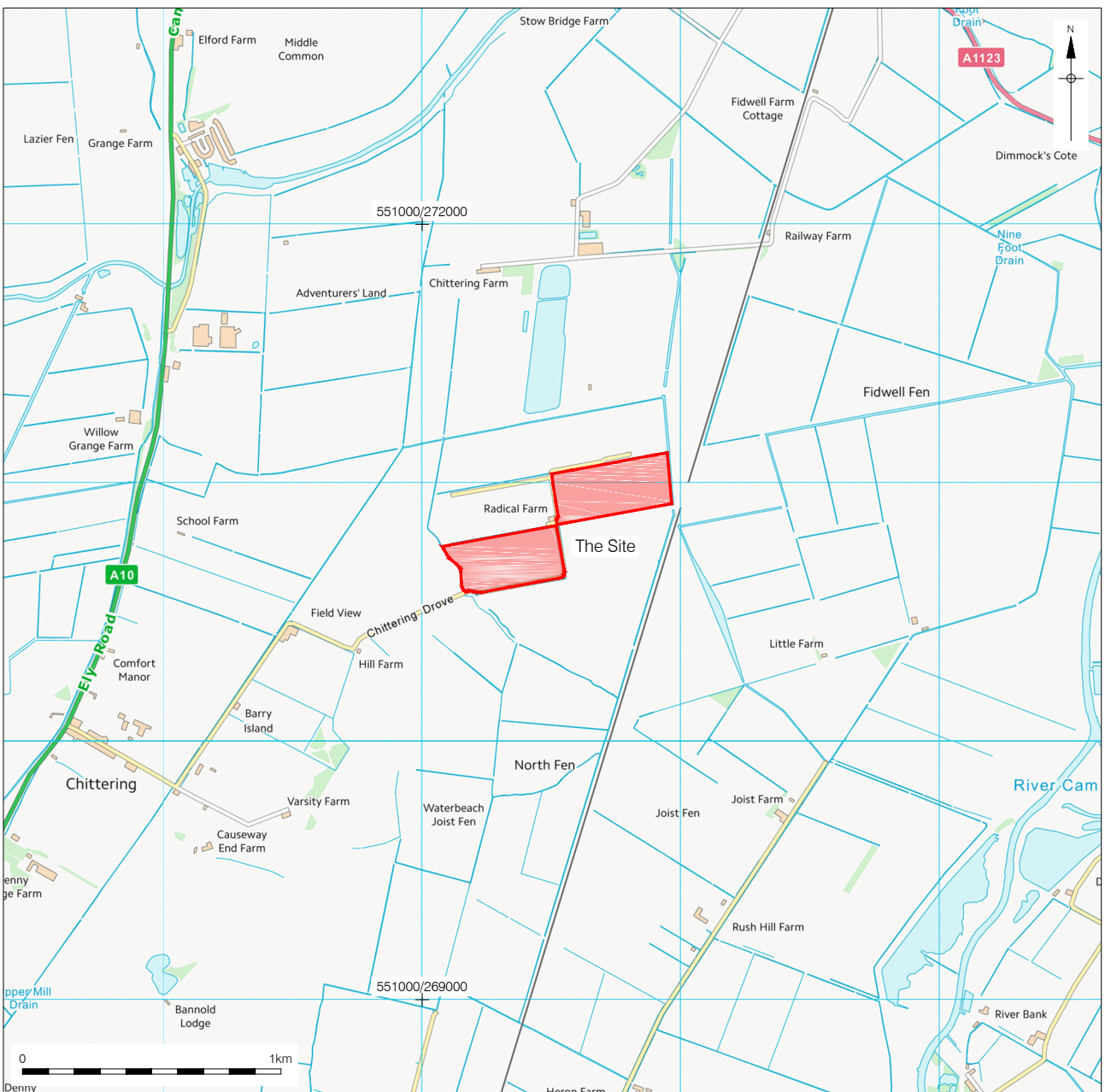
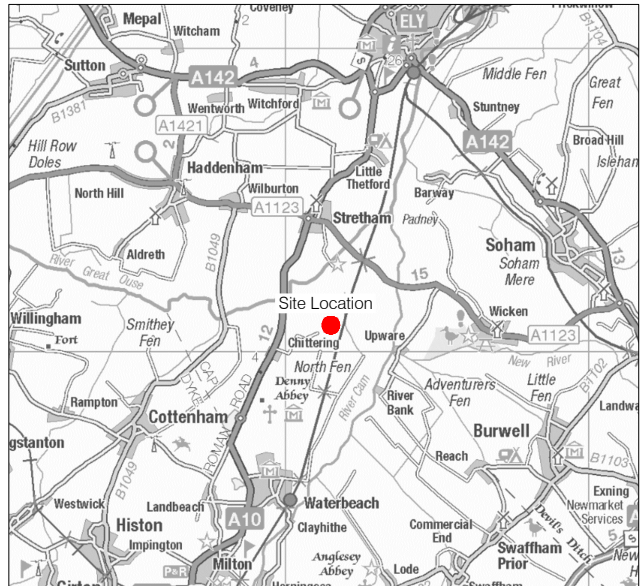
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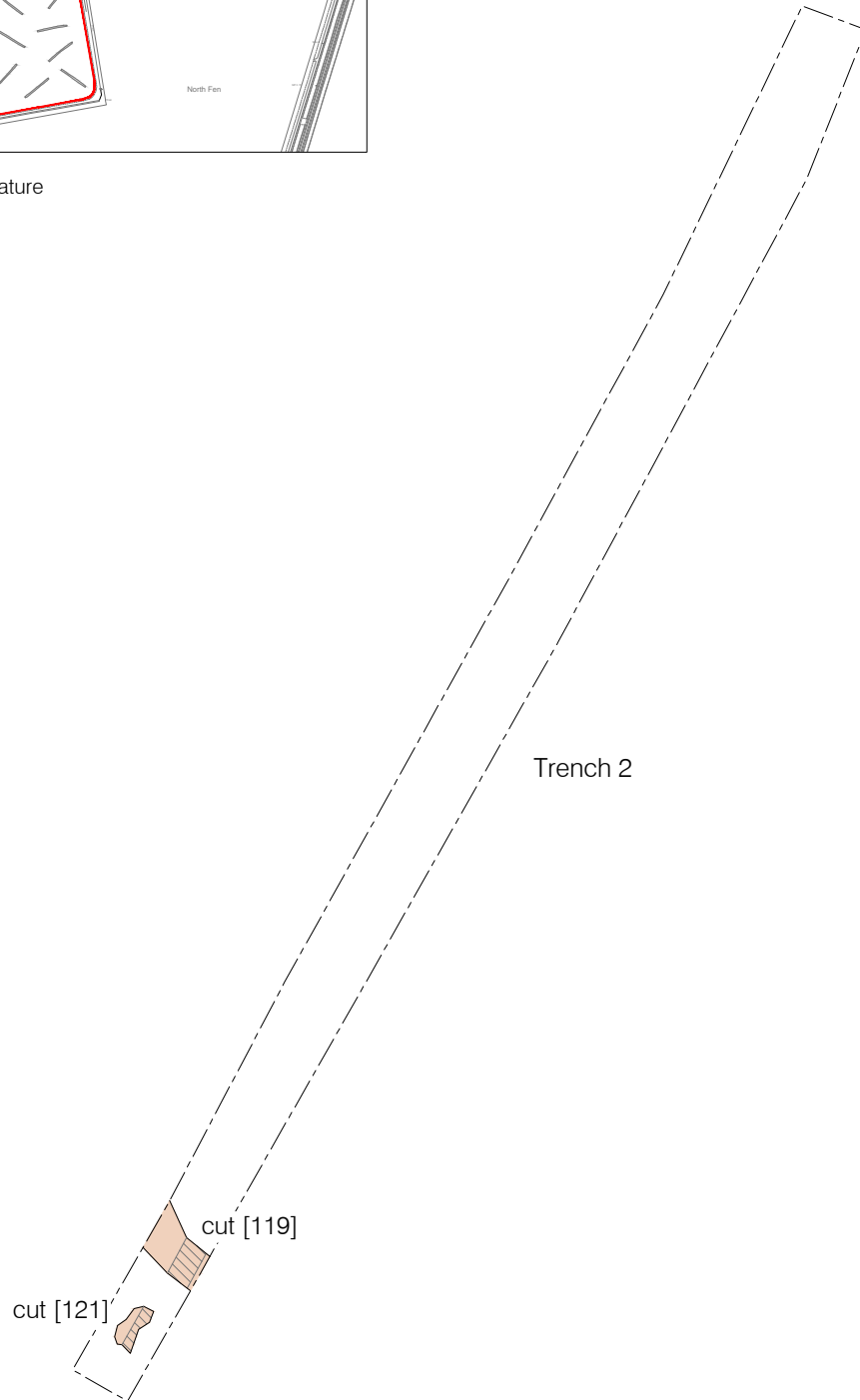
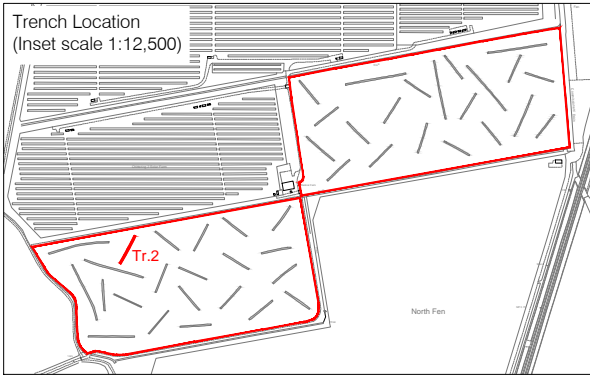
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 Site Location  
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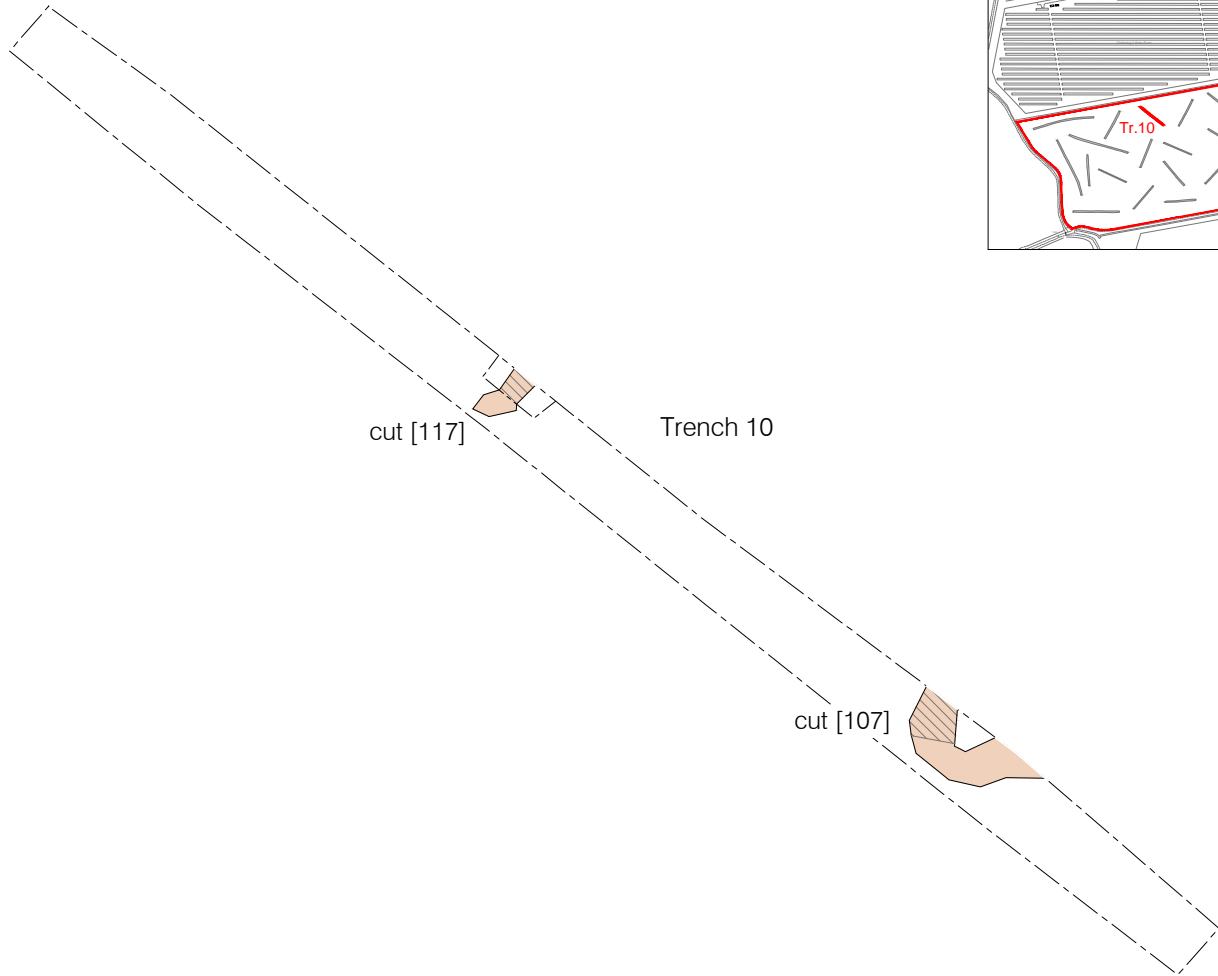


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Figure 2  
 Detailed Site and Trench Locations  
 1:5,000 at A4







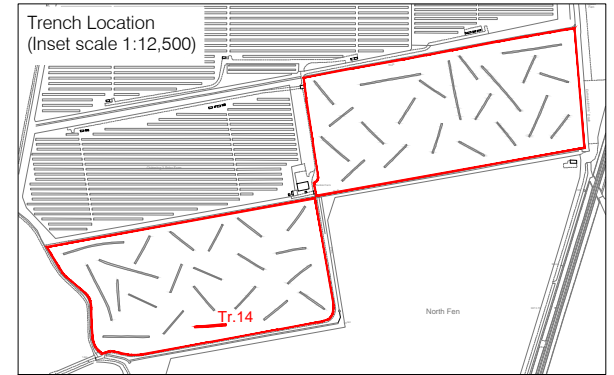
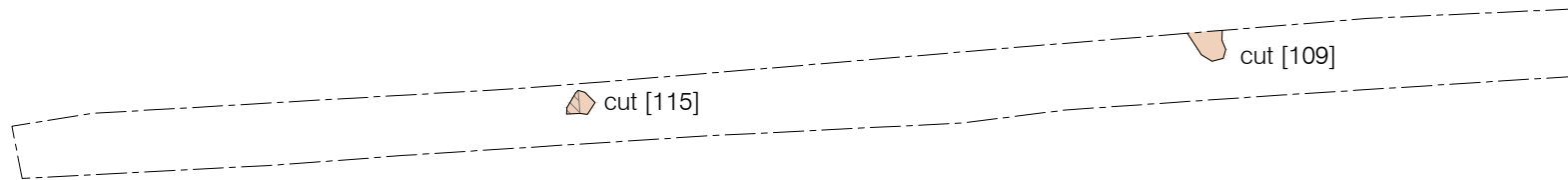
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-  Excavated slot





Figure 4  
Detail Plan of Trench 10  
1:250 at A4

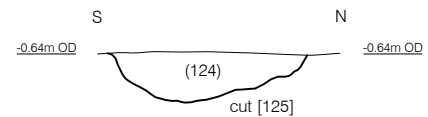
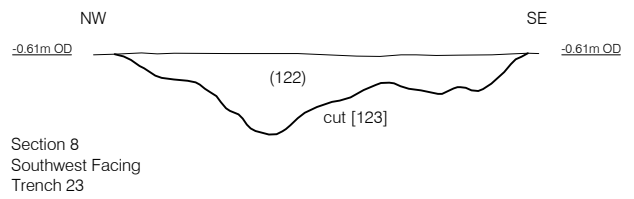
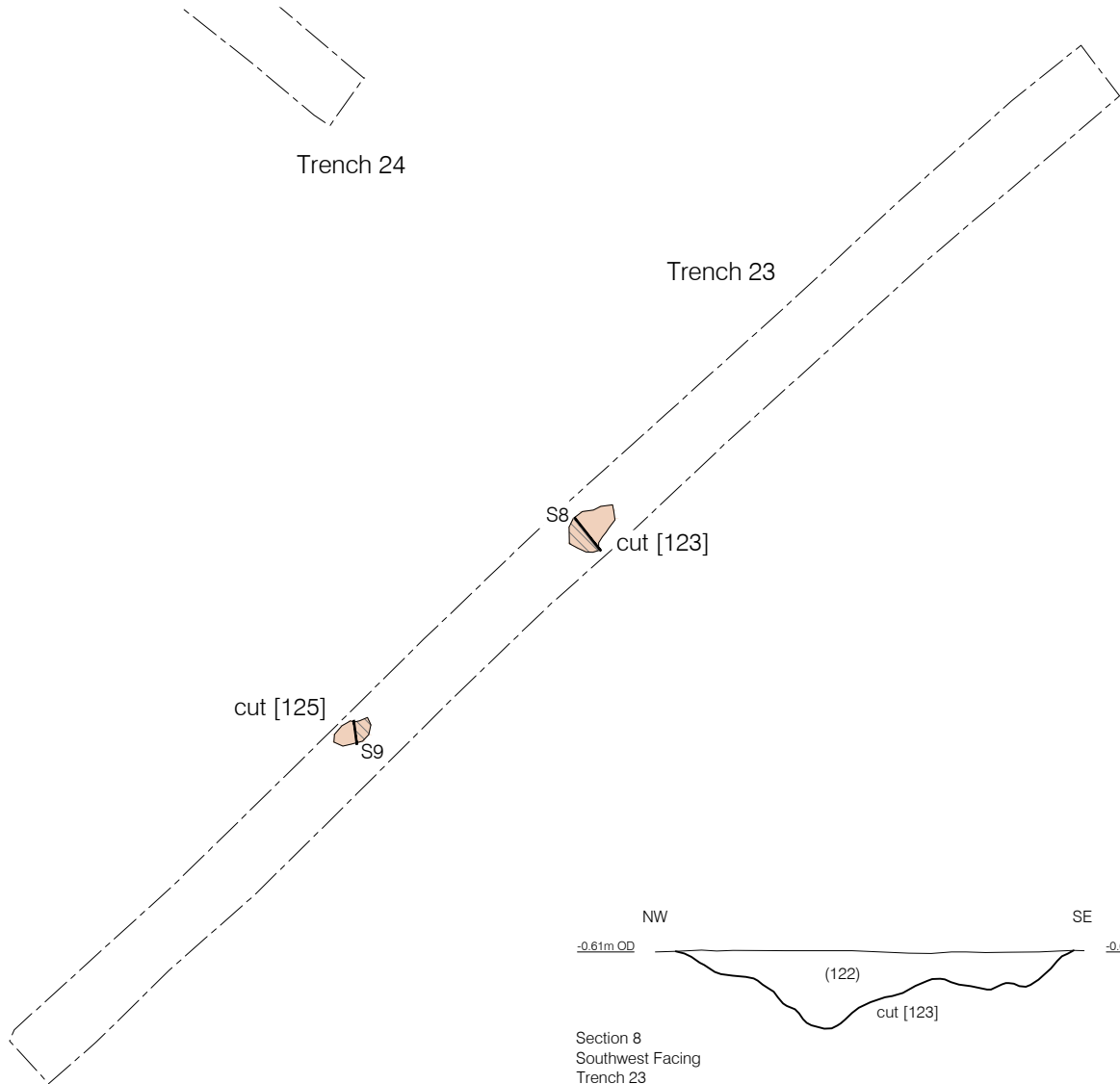
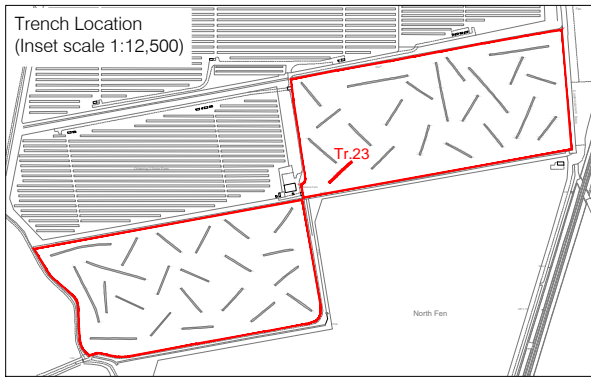


Trench 14



-  Archaeological feature
-  Excavated slot







-  Archaeological feature
-  Excavated slot



Figure 6  
 Detail Plan and Sections of Trench 23  
 Plan 1:250, Sections 1:25 at A4



Plate 1: Trench 10, looking northwest



Plate 2: Trench 14, looking west





Plate 3: Trench 18, section showing layers of peat (103) and (104) underneath ploughsoil, looking northwest (scale 1m)



Plate 4: Section of tree throw [123], looking northeast (scale 1m)



Plate 5: Section of tree throw [125], looking west (scale 1m)



## APPENDIX 1: CONTENTS INDEX

Context No	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Section	Description	Interpretation
100	100		Layer	Topsoil	0	0			Varies across site.	Topsoil
101	101		Layer	Subsoil	0	0			Varies across site.	Subsoil
102	102		Layer	Natural	0	0			Varies across site.	Natural Geology
103	103		Layer	Peat	0	0			Varies across site.	Peat
104	104	18	Layer	Peat	0	0			Friable dark greyish brown sandy silty peat, freq. decayed wood	Peat
105	105	10	Layer	Natural	0	0	0.25	1	Firm, mid brownish grey silty sand.	Natural layer (water affected natural)
106	107	10	Fill	Treethrow	1	1.1	0.15	1	Friable, black to dark brown sandy silt.	Infill
107	107	10	Cut	Treethrow	1	1.1	0.15	1	Curvilinear/crescent in plan, gently sloping sides, flattish, irregular base.	Treethrow
108	109	14	Fill	Treethrow	0	0.8	0.28	2	Firm, mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt.	Infill
109	109	14	Cut	Treethrow	0	0.8	0.28	2	Oval, gently to moderately sloping sides, concave base.	Treethrow
110	111		void	void	0	0			void	void
111	111		void	void	0	0			void	void
112	113	15	Fill	Treethrow	1	1.7	0.13	3	Firm, mid grey brown silty sand.	Infill
113	113	15	Cut	Treethrow	1	1.7	0.13	3	Linear in plan, gently to moderately sloping sides, concave base.	Treethrow
114	115	14	Fill	Treethrow	0.7	0.7	0.17	4	Firm, dark grey brown peat.	Infill
115	115	14	Cut	Treethrow	0.7	0.7	0.17	4	Oval in plan, gently to moderately sloping sides, concave base.	Treethrow

Context No	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Section	Description	Interpretation
116	117	10	Fill	Natural Channel	1	1.7	0.19	5	Firm, mid greyish brown silty sand.	Infill
117	117	10	Cut	Natural Channel	1	1.7	0.19	5	Linear in plan, gently to moderately sloping sides, concave base.	Natural Channel
118	119	2	Fill	Natural Feature	1	1.4	0.15	6	Firm, light orangey yellow silty sand.	Infill
119	119	2	Cut	Natural Feature	1	1.4	0.15	6	Linear in plan, gently to moderately sloping sides, concave base.	Natural Channel
120	121	2	Fill	Natural Feature	1.5	0.7	0.16	7	Firm, dark greyish brown peat.	Infill
121	121	2	Cut	Natural Feature	1.5	0.7	0.16	7	Oval in plan, moderately sloping sides, slightly concave base.	Natural Feature (Treethrow?)
122	123	23	Fill	Tree throw	1.6	1.3	0.26	8	Firm, dark greyish brown silty sand.	Infill
123	123	23	Cut	Tree throw	1.6	1.3	0.26	8	Circular, irregular in plan, moderately sloping sides, irregular, concave base.	Treethrow
124	125	23	Fill	Tree throw	1.3	0.64	0.17	9	Firm, dark greyish brown, silty sand.	Infill
125	125	23	Cut	Tree throw	1.3	0.64	0.17	9	Oval in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base.	Treethrow
126	119	2	Fill	Natural Feature	1	1.4	0.15	6	Firm, mid greyish brown silty sand.	Infill
127	127		Layer	Natural	0	0				Natural layer (water affected natural)

## APPENDIX 2: TRENCH TABLE

Trench Number	Alignment	Length (m)	Max Machine depth (m OD)	Level of Natural OD (m)	Topsoil depth End 1 (m)	Subsoil depth End 1 (m)	Natural depth End 1 (m)	Topsoil depth End 2 (m)	Subsoil depth End 2 (m)	Natural depth End 2 (m)
1	E-W	100	0.6	0.57	0.42	0.57	0.6	0.39		0.55
2	NE-SW	50	0.55	0.4	0.45		0.5	0.43		0.55
3	NW-SE	100	0.46	0.35	0.35		0.42	0.4		0.46
4	NW-SE	100	0.59	0.37	0.37		0.45	0.44		0.58
5	N-S	50	0.5	0.4	0.4		0.5	0.36		0.43
6	NW-SE	50	0.52	0.39	0.4		0.5	0.45		0.52
7	E-W	75	0.55	0.4	0.4		0.5	0.44		0.53
8	NE-SW	50	0.49	0.35	0.42		0.49	0.35		0.45
9	NE-SW	50	0.4	0.29	0.3		0.39	0.31		0.4
10	NW-SE	50	0.58	0.4	0.4	0.53	0.58	0.37	0.5	0.53
11	NE-SW	50	0.5	0.4	0.3		0.5	0.35		0.4
12	NW-SE	50	0.5	0.25	0.25		0.43	0.37		0.5
13	NW-	50	0.35	0.26	0.26		0.34	0.29		0.35

Trench Number	Align ment	Lengt h (m)	Max Machine depth (m OD)	Level Natural OD	of (m)	Topsoil depth End 1 (m)	Subsoil depth End 1 (m)	Natural depth End 1 (m)	Topsoil depth End 2 (m)	Subsoil depth End 2 (m)	Natural depth End 2 (m)
	SE										
14	E-W	50	0.46	0.28		0.28		0.42	0.3	0.4	0.45
15	NE-SW	50	0.5	0.35		0.4		0.43	0.4		0.43
16	NW-SE	50	0.45	0.32		0.36		0.43	0.36		0.42
17	NW-SE	50	0.55	0.35		0.4		0.55	0.3		0.4
18	NE-SW	50	0.8	0.5		0.49		0.8	0.35		0.46
19	E-W	50	0.55	0.35		0.46		0.5	0.35	0.48	0.53
20	NE-SW	50	0.55	0.35		0.47		0.55	0.35		0.44
21	NW-SE	50	0.6	0.4		0.43		0.53	0.4	0.55	0.6
22	NE-SW	50	0.45	0.31		0.31		0.36	0.37		0.45
23	NE-SW	50	0.52	0.34		0.34		0.39	0.45		0.52
24	NW-SE	50	0.54	0.37		0.45		0.54	0.41		0.46
25	NE-SW	50	0.53	0.35		0.4		0.53	0.32		0.43
26	NW-	50	0.61	0.41		0.5		0.61	0.42		0.55

Trench Number	Alignment	Length (m)	Max Machine depth (m OD)	Level of Natural OD (m)	Topsoil depth End 1 (m)	Subsoil depth End 1 (m)	Natural depth End 1 (m)	Topsoil depth End 2 (m)	Subsoil depth End 2 (m)	Natural depth End 2 (m)
	SE									
27	E-W	100	0.45	0.3	0.3		0.39	0.3		0.38
28	NW-SE	50	0.38	0.26	0.36		0.38	0.3		0.32
29	NE-SW	50	0.37	0.3	0.31		0.32	0.31		0.32
30	NW-SE	50	0.38	0.31	0.32		0.36	0.32		0.35
31	NE-SW	50	0.47	0.29	0.3		0.42	0.29		0.4
32	NE-SW	50	0.42	0.28	0.31		0.39	0.28		0.38
33	NW-SE	50	0.36	0.28	0.3		0.35	0.28		0.36
34	N-S	100	0.4	0.25	0.35		0.4	0.25		0.3
35	NW-SE	50	0.35	0.3	0.3		0.35	0.3		0.35
36	SW-NE	50	0.4	0.25	0.35		0.4	0.3		0.4
37	NW-SE	50	0.5	0.35	0.35		0.45	0.35		0.4
38	SW-NE	50	0.55	0.25	0.4		0.5	0.25		0.3
39	NE-	50	0.8	0.5	0.3		0.75	0.3		0.5



Trench Number	Align ment	Lengt h (m)	Max Machine depth (m OD)	Level of Natural OD (m)	Topsoil depth End 1 (m)	Subsoil depth End 1 (m)	Natural depth End 1 (m)	Topsoil depth End 2 (m)	Subsoil depth End 2 (m)	Natural depth End 2 (m)
	SW									
40	NW-SE	50	0.85	0.4	0.25		0.4	0.5		0.8
41	NE-SW	50	0.35	0.25	0.3		0.35	0.25		0.3
42	E-W	100	0.7	0.25	0.3		0.35	0.25		0.7
43	NW-SE	100	0.41	0.3	0.35		0.41	0.34		0.38



## **APPENDIX 3: OASIS**

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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## Printable version

**OASIS ID: preconst1-316357**

### Project details

Project name	Radical Farm, Chittering, Cambridgeshire
Short description of the project	Two worked flints dateable to the Mesolithic or early Neolithic periods and an abraded sherd of Late Neolithic pottery were recovered from the ploughsoil. No features contemporary with these finds were encountered in the trial trenches, suggesting that prehistoric activity within the site was occasional and transient. Other than naturally-formed features and modern land drains, no other features were identified by the evaluation. In addition to the worked flint mentioned above, two sherds of 18th/19th-century pottery were also recovered from the ploughsoil.
Project dates	Start: 09-04-2018 End: 25-04-2018
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ECB5379 - 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	NONE None
Significant Finds	FLINT Mesolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Neolithic
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Solar farm
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE WATERBEACH Radical Farm, Chittering

Postcode	CB25 9PW
Study area	17 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 5100 7000 52.306905593761 0.215077190811 52 18 24 N 000 12 54 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 0m Max: 2m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
Project brief originator	Cambridge HET
Project design originator	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project director/manager	Simon Carlyle
Project supervisor	Judyta Mlynarska
Type of sponsor/funding body	Solar farm
Type of sponsor/funding body	Unknown
Name of sponsor/funding body	North Fen Solar

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store
Physical Archive ID	ECB5379
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store
Digital Archive ID	ECB5379
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store
Paper Archive ID	ECB5379
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Report","Section"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	

Radical Farm, North Fen, Chittering Cambridgeshire: An Archaeological Evaluation

Author(s)/Editor(s) Mlynarska, J  
Other bibliographic details R13249  
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## OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

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