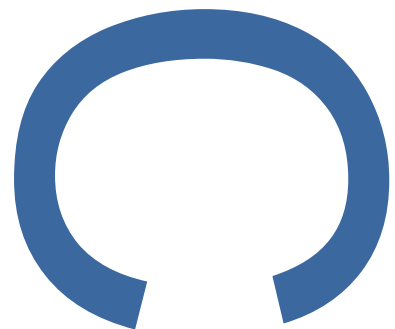


**LEYLANDS, HIGHFIELDS ROAD
HIGHFIELDS CALDECOTE
CAMBRIDGESHIRE**



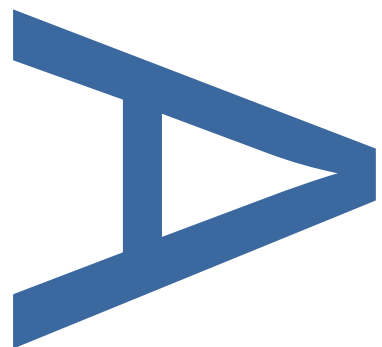
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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



**PLANNING REFERENCE:
S/0121/20/FUL**

**SITE CODE/CHER EVENT NO: ECB6302
OASIS REF: preconst1-412539
REPORT NO: R14298**



JANUARY 2021

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

Land at Leylands, Highfields Road, Highfields Caldecote Cambridgeshire: An Archaeological Evaluation

Quality Assurance

Project no: K6786

Report no: R14298

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Land at Leylands, Highfields Road, Highfields Caldecote, Cambridgeshire: An Archaeological Evaluation

Local Planning Authority: South Cambridgeshire District Council

Planning Reference: S/0121/20/FUL

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Report no. R14298

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Plate 5: Trench 4, looking north-west

Plate 6: Trench 4, ditch [405], looking north-east

ABSTRACT

In November 2020, an archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on land at Leylands, Highfields Road, Highfields Caldecote, Cambridgeshire. The work, which was commissioned by S W Highland Ltd through planning consultant Brown & Co, was carried out to assess the site's archaeological potential prior to the determination of planning permission. The evaluation consisted of four 25m trenches.

Despite the archaeological potential of the site and its relative proximity to the Iron Age and Roman remains that were discovered to the north and north-west of the development area prior to the upgrade of the A428, excavation of the trial trenches demonstrated that no archaeological remains associated with these areas of settlement extended into the site.

A small ditch encountered in Trench 4, which was aligned perpendicular to a slight bend in Highfields Road, is probably a former field boundary. It is not shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1887 or on later maps, so had fallen out of use by this time. No other archaeological remains of any period were encountered in the remaining trenches.

The topsoil and subsoil were checked for finds, but there was no material pre-dating the modern period in these deposits. The subsoil appeared to be in situ, indicating that past development of the site had not impacted on levels where archaeological remains could have survived, although there was localised modern disturbance in the area formerly occupied by the greenhouses in the southern part of the site.

INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In January 2020, a planning application (planning ref. S/0121/20/FL) was received by South Cambridgeshire District Council (SCDC) for the residential development of a plot of land at Leylands, Highfields Road, Highfields Caldecote, Cambridgeshire (NGR: TL 3558 5958; Fig. 1). Archaeological advice provided by Cambridgeshire County Council's Historic Environment Team (CCCHET), archaeological advisors to SCDC, recommended that the applicant undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation of the site prior to the determination of planning permission, in accordance with *National Planning Policy Framework*, paragraphs 189 and 190 (DCLG 2018). Planning options are also being considered by the applicant for an area immediately to the north of the application area, so CCCHET advised the applicant that it was beneficial to evaluate this area during the same phase of evaluation.
- 1.2 The recommendation by CCCHET was based on the results of their search of the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER), which showed the site to be situated to the south of an area of Iron Age and Roman settlement, identified during archaeological investigations preceding the construction of the A428 dual carriageway. Archaeological remains of prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval date have also been identified in the surrounding area. The scope of the programme of archaeological evaluation was outlined in a *Brief for Archaeological Evaluation* issued by CCCHET (CCCHET 2020).
- 1.3 Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA) were commissioned by the planning applicant to undertake the trial trench evaluation of the site, which consisted of the excavation of 4no. 25m trial trenches (a total of 100 linear metres, an approximate 5% sample of accessible parts of the site). The evaluation was undertaken on the 2nd and 3rd November 2020.
- 1.4 All work relating to this project was carried out in accordance with a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) that was prepared by PCA and approved by CCCHET prior to the commencement of fieldwork (PCA 2020). It also abided by *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (CIfA 2020).
- 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).

- 1.6 Following Transfer of Title, the site archive, which will include a paper copy of the approved report, will be deposited with the Cambridgeshire Archaeological Archive Facility.

SITE BACKGROUND

2.1 Site location, topography, and geology

2.1.1 The site is located on the northern outskirts of Highfields Caldecote, a small village that lies c. 9km west of Cambridge city centre, immediately to the south of the A428 (Fig. 1). In its entirety, it covers an area of c. 0.86 ha and largely consists of the front garden of the residential property of 'Leylands' (0.11ha) and areas of landscaping around a petrol station to the north of the house (0.75ha). The site is bounded by Highfields Road to the west, St Neots Road to the north, residential properties and the associated grounds of Highfields Court to the south and woodland to the east

2.1.2 Topographically, the site is situated on a plateau of relatively flat ground at c. 71m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The plateau forms part of a low ridge between the valleys of the River Great Ouse to the north and the River Cam to the south, with a number of small tributary streams incised into the flanks of the ridge.

2.1.3 The geology within the site consists of Cretaceous mudstone of the Gault Formation, overlain by Quaternary glacial deposits (diamicton) of the Oadby Member (BGS 2020).

2.2 Archaeological and historical background

2.2.1 There are a large number of records held by the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (HER) that relate to sites within 1km of the development area. Reference to the records, as supplied with the Brief (CCCHET 2020), shows that the site lies in an area of archaeological potential. The following is a summary of HER records of archaeological remains having been identified, investigated or discovered within the vicinity of the site (HER nos. in parentheses). There are no records of known archaeological remains within the site.

Prehistoric (pre-AD43)

2.2.2 Prior to the construction of the A428 dual carriageway, a large Middle Iron Age farmstead was investigated at Scotland Farm, straddling the Dam Brook, approximately 1km to the east-north-east of the site (MCB16338; Abrams 2007). The earliest phase of activity comprised a Middle Iron Age boundary ditch, aligned parallel to the stream. A Middle Iron Age farmstead, occupying an area of 0.5ha and comprised of four enclosures, was established at the bottom of the slope. Pottery indicates the farmstead was established in the early 3rd or 4th century BC and

remained in use until the 2nd or early 1st century BC.

- 2.2.3 The farmstead is unusual as it appears to have been established during a single phase of construction, with only minor alterations being made to the layout over its period of occupation. The situation of the farmstead on low-lying land next to a seasonal stream is also unusual.
- 2.2.4 In 2018, an archaeological excavation carried out by Oxford Archaeology East investigated the remains of a Middle Iron Age settlement to the east of Highfields Road, c. 400m to the south of the site (MCB20805; Blackbourn 2019). The settlement comprised a ditch system, the remains of seven partial or complete Middle Iron Age round houses and associated pits and postholes. The settlement appears to have been fairly long-lived and may have shifted over time, as indicated by the re-cutting of ditches and the inter-cutting and truncation of earlier features. Three of the roundhouses had internal features including pits filled with burnt stones and evidence of a posthole entrance way survived for one of these structures. A four-post structure was located to the south-west of one of the roundhouses and may have been associated with it. As a whole the site produced a significant assemblage of Middle Iron Age pottery, including a ceramic spoon. Animal bone, fired clay and metal working debris were also recovered. Later activity, comprising a metal track or holloway, probably dates to the Late Iron Age or early Roman period.
- 2.2.5 Examination of cropmarks on aerial photographs has identified an Iron Age or possibly Roman settlement at Honeyhill Wood, c. 900m to the north of the site. Here, there is a D-shaped enclosure, within which are traces of at least one probable roundhouse and the fragmentary remains of another (MCB24849).
- 2.2.6 In 1854, a gold stater of Cunobelinus was found at Childerley Gate (03304), approximately 150m to the north of the site.

Roman (AD43-AD410)

- 2.2.7 In advance of the construction of the A428 dual carriageway, a Roman ladder settlement was investigated at Childerley Gate, c. 400m to the north-east of the site (MCB16337). It was constructed during the 2nd-3rd centuries AD and comprised a linear series of narrow rectilinear fields, with one or more trackways linking two larger enclosures to the north-east and south-west. No evidence of any structures was identified in the ladder system and the small quantities of animal bone and pottery do

not indicate occupation within the excavated area. A small pottery assemblage was recovered from the ditches, in addition to two Roman coins and a ferrous smithing hearth bottom. The pottery from the site also included locally produced coarse wares of late 2nd-century date in a limited range of vessel types, with seventeen of the vessels having been drilled post-firing through their bases. The function of these perforated vessels is uncertain, possibly improvised strainers used in the production of cheese or brewing. A small number of non-ceramic artefacts were recovered, including a nail and a small, incomplete spearhead.

- 2.2.8 In 1957, a sherd of Samian pottery was recovered from the base of a pit or ditch during construction work off Highfields Road, c. 800m to the south of the site (03286), and more recently a Roman driveway, measuring 6-11m wide and aligned north-west to south-east, was investigated at Scotland Farm, c. 1km to the east-north-east of the site, (MCB18507; Abrams 2007, Site 1).
- 2.2.9 Excavations to the east of Highfields Road, c. 1km to the south of the site, investigated the remains of a Roman agricultural system and remnants of a Late Iron Age settlement, comprising a square four-post structure and part of a possible roundhouse (MCB11913; Kenny 2002). Most of the pottery recovered from these features dated to the Roman period, with some Middle and Late Iron Age pottery sherds.
- 2.2.10 As part of the A428 dual carriageway archaeological mitigation works, two phases of an extensive field system were investigated c. 400m to the north-west of the site (MCB17870; Abrams 2007, Site 4). Little dating evidence was recovered from the ditches that formed the field system, but it predated the medieval period so is probably Roman in date. A semi-circular building measuring 7.5m by 6m was also identified, its location indicated by the presence of six substantial postholes.

Anglo-Saxon and medieval (AD410-1485)

- 2.2.11 Caldecote was probably established in the Saxon period, its name deriving from the Old English for 'cold cottage'. It may have originated as a hamlet of Bourn, upon which it was ecclesiastically dependent in the 12th century (BHO 2020). In the Domesday Book, Caldecote is recorded as being in the possession of Almar, who held half a hide of land there, although by 1086 Almar held the land from Count Alan.
- 2.2.12 Prior to the construction of the A428 dual carriageway, two pairs of shallow wheel

ruts, each spaced 1.3m apart, were identified at a location c. 800m to the west-north-west of the site (MCB16809; Abrams 2007, Site 10). No artefactual evidence was recovered to assign them a date, although stratigraphic evidence suggested that they formed part of a medieval trackway.

- 2.2.13 Extensive areas of medieval ridge and furrow ploughing have been identified from aerial photographs and LiDAR imagery in the surrounding area, most notably at Oak Farm (09920), approximately 700m to the south of the site, and around the southern end of the village (03311, 03432 and 09566).

Post-medieval to modern (1485-present)

- 2.2.14 In advance of the construction of the A428 dual carriageway, the remains of a large rectangular moated garden feature, enclosing an area measuring 135m long by 40m wide, were excavated immediately to the west of Childerley Chapel, c. 400m to the north-west of the site (01099). The ditches, which were up to 8m wide and 1.5m deep, contained pottery dating to the 17th-20th centuries, suggesting it was created between the 16th and 18th century. The moat is similar in morphology to the 16th-century moated garden at Childerley Hall, and its location at the entrance to the Childerley Estate supports its interpretation as a formal garden associated with the estate. The moat is shown in its complete form on the 1886 Ordnance Survey map, with the western and northern sides being infilled by 1969.
- 2.2.15 The medieval open fields surrounding the village were enclosed in 1854. Reference to historical mapping shows the site of two farms, Grange Farm (MCB 20868) and Highlands Farm (MCB20870), c. 800m to the west and 300m to the south-east of the site respectively. The site of a milepost (MCB20889) is also recorded by the side of St Neots Road, approximately 300m to the north-west of the site.
- 2.2.16 The centre of Bourn Airfield (MCB15128) is located c. 2km to the west of the site, although outlying parts of the airfield complex extend within 1km of the site. The airfield was originally constructed during World War II as RAF Bourn and was principally used as a base for heavy bombers, including Wellingtons, Stirlings and Lancasters. There were three main runways in a triangular arrangement, surrounded on all sides by a network of subsidiary runways. A complex of buildings, including the control tower and accompanying air raid shelters, lined the western side of the runway network. To the north of this were a group of hangars and auxiliary buildings, now mostly demolished. Other groups of buildings, including accommodation blocks, air

raid shelters, bomb stores and hangars, were arranged around the airfield complex.

- 2.2.17 In 2018, an archaeological evaluation c. 700m to the west-north-west of the site revealed a row of five square cut-post holes on an east to west alignment, interpreted as part of the signal approach beacon that was damaged during the crash of Lancaster JB119 in December 1943 (MCB26813; Haskins 2018).
- 2.2.18 In the 20th century, a speculator bought a strip of land in the north end of the parish of Caldecote and divided it into individual smallholdings with attached bungalows. This development became known as Highfields.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The aim of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (PCA 2020, 11), was to evaluate the archaeological potential of the site by trial trenching. This was achieved through the identification, sample excavation and recording of any archaeological remains encountered by the evaluation and determining their extent, date, character, and state of preservation. The results of the evaluation will assist CCHET in determining the nature and extent of any mitigation works that may be required.
- 3.2 An additional aim of the evaluation was to take soil samples for assessment, primarily to establish the paleoenvironmental potential of the site but also to gain an insight into the range of activities (i.e. domestic, industrial, agricultural) that were undertaken at the site in the past. However, no suitable deposits were encountered that warranted sampling.
- 3.3 To determine their significance in a local, regional, and national context (as appropriate), reference has been made to the East Anglian regional research agendas:
- *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties: 1. Resource Assessment* (Glazebrook 1997);
 - *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000);
 - *Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Region* (Medlycott and Brown 2008);
 - *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011).

METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The evaluation consisted of the excavation of 4no. 25m trial trenches at 1.8m wide (a total of 100 linear metres), the locations of which are shown in Figure 2.

Survey and machine excavation

- 4.2 The trenches were set out in accordance with the approved trench plan using Leica Global Positioning System (GPS) equipment. Prior to machine excavation, the locations of each trench were scanned with a CAT (Cable Avoidance Tool) to check for services.
- 4.3 The trenches were excavated using a tracked 360-degree excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket. The overburden was removed in level spits down to the surface of the geological substrate or first significant archaeological horizon, whichever was encountered first. Topsoil and subsoil was kept separate and stored in temporary bunds adjacent to each trench.
- 4.4 Exposed archaeological features and deposits were cleaned using hand tools to define their boundaries and extent within the trenches. Limits and locations of all trenches, pre-excavation and post-excavation plans of archaeological features and heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) were recorded using Leica GPS.
- 4.5 The trenches were backfilled with the agreement of CCCHET. The trenches were simply backfilled, topsoil uppermost, and tracked in by the machine.

Hand-excavation and recording

- 4.6 Field excavation techniques and recording methods are detailed in the PCA *Operations Manual I: Fieldwork Induction Manual* (Taylor and Brown 2009). All archaeological features and deposits were investigated to fulfil the project aims stated in Section 3 above.
- 4.7 Drawn records were in the form of survey plans, drawn plans and section drawings of all excavated archaeological features at an appropriate scale (1:10, 1:20, 1:50), while all individual deposits and cuts were recorded as written records on PCA *pro forma* context sheets.
- 4.8 Linear features were investigated by means of slots excavated across their width and measuring at least 1m in length, positioned to avoid areas of intercutting/disturbance in order to provide uncontaminated finds assemblages. No discrete features were encountered.
- 4.9 Appropriate photographs of the archaeological remains encountered by the

evaluation, supported by general photographs of the site, its setting and working shots, were taken using a high resolution digital camera with an APS-C or larger sensor (minimum 10 megapixels). Graduated metric scales of appropriate lengths were used as appropriate. Digital photographs intended for archive purposes are high quality non-proprietary raw files (DNG).

Environmental sampling

- 4.10 Archaeological deposits were assessed in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (EH 2011) and paras 3.4 to 3.10 of the *Brief* (CCCHET 2020). No deposits were encountered that were suitable for environmental sampling.
- 4.11 Approximately 90 litres of soil (a machine bucket's contents) from the topsoil and subsoil at either end of the trench were hand-sorted for finds and the spoil heaps and stripped soils were inspected for lithics and/or prehistoric finds which are prevalent in the area. No finds predating the late 20th century were recovered (not retained).

Metal detecting

- 4.12 The spoil heaps, the bases of the trenches (regardless of the presence of any archaeological remains) and the trench sides were scanned with a metal detector by a competent detectorist to maximise the recovery of metal objects. The metal detector was not be set to discriminate against iron. No artefacts were recovered.

Monitoring

- 4.13 A site visit was made by CCCHET on 3rd November 2020.

QUANTIFICATION OF ARCHIVE

5.1 Paper archive

Context register sheets	1
Context sheets	1
Section register sheets	1
Sections at 1:10	5
Trench record sheets	4
Photo register sheets	1

5.2 Digital archive

Digital photos	138
GPS survey files	2
Digital plans	2
Access database	1

5.3 Material archive

- 5.3.1 No finds were recovered by the evaluation and no deposits were encountered that were suitable for environmental sampling.

EVALUATION RESULTS

Introduction

- 6.1 The evaluation consisted of the excavation of 4no. 25m trial trenches at 1.8m wide (a total of 100 linear metres), the locations of which are shown in Figure 2. The trenches are described below in numerical order and the contexts and features investigated by the evaluation are presented in Appendix 1.

General stratigraphy

- 6.2 The geological substrate was light greyish brown clay with flint nodules and fine to medium-sized chalk pebbles. The overlying subsoil was approximately 0.2m thick and consisted of mid greyish brown silty clay and the topsoil was c. 0.3m thick and consisted of dark grey clayey silt (Fig. 3, Sections 1-4).

Trench 1

- 6.3 Trench 1 was aligned north-west to south-east and the geological substrate was encountered at a depth of 0.58m below ground level (bgl) (Fig. 2; Plate 1). No archaeological features were encountered in the trench.

Trench 2

- 6.4 Trench 2 was aligned north-west to south-east and the geological substrate was encountered at a depth of 0.56m bgl (Fig. 2; Plate 2). No archaeological features were encountered in the trench, other than a modern pit backfilled with spoil and plastic bags that relates to the former greenhouses that occupied this part of the site.

Trench 3

- 6.5 Trench 3 was aligned north-east to south-west and the geological substrate was encountered at a depth of 0.82m bgl (Fig. 2; Plates 3 and 4). No archaeological features were encountered in the trench.

Trench 4

- 6.6 Trench 4 was aligned north-west to south-east and the geological substrate was encountered at a depth of 0.58m below ground level (Fig. 2; Plate 5).
- 6.7 Passing through the trench on an approximate north-east to south-west alignment was ditch [405], which measured 1.11m wide by 0.42m deep and had steeply sloping sides and a V-shaped base (Fig. 3, Section 5; Plate 6). The fill (404) consisted of light greyish brown silty clay with occasional pebbles.

DISCUSSION

- 7.1 Despite the archaeological potential of the site and its relative proximity to the Iron Age and Roman remains that were discovered to the north and north-west of the development area prior to the upgrade of the A428, excavation of the trial trenches demonstrated that no archaeological remains associated with these areas of settlement extended into the site.
- 7.2 A small ditch encountered in Trench 4, which was aligned perpendicular to a slight bend in Highfields Road, is probably a former field boundary. It is not shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1887 or on later maps, so had fallen out of use by this time. No other archaeological remains of any period were encountered in the remaining trenches.
- 7.3 The topsoil and subsoil were checked for finds, but there was no material pre-dating the modern period in these deposits. The subsoil appeared to be *in situ*, indicating that past development of the site had not impacted on levels where archaeological remains could have survived, although there was localised modern disturbance in the area formerly occupied by the greenhouses in the southern part of the site.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 8.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank S W Highland Ltd for commissioning and funding the work and Andy Thomas of CCCHET for monitoring the work on behalf of the Local Planning Authority.
- 8.2 The fieldwork was undertaken by Thomas Learmonth (supervisor) and Cleve Roberts. This report was written by Tom Learmonth and the figures were prepared by Rosie Scales. The project was managed for PCA by Simon Carlyle.

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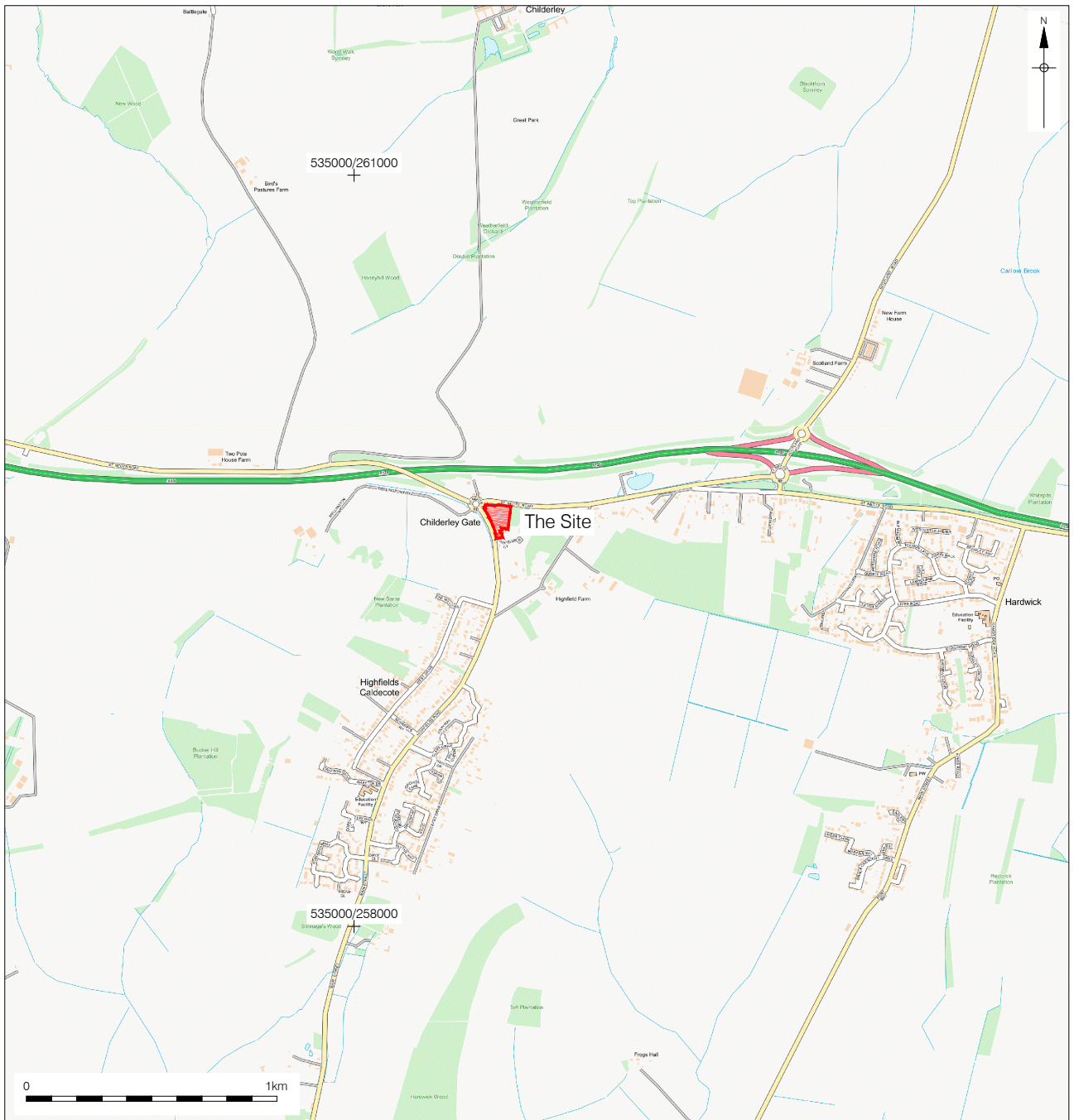
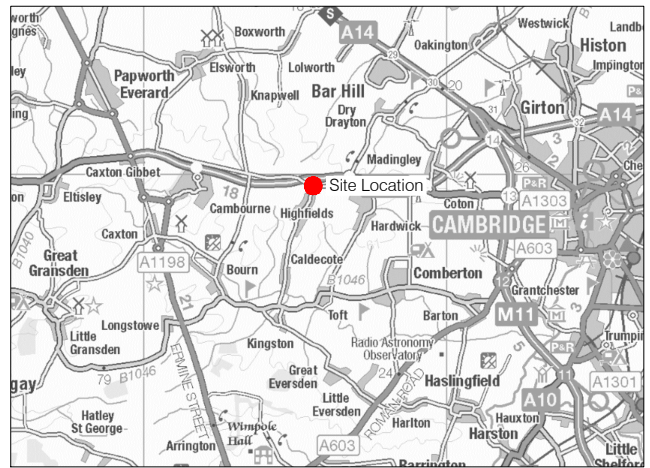
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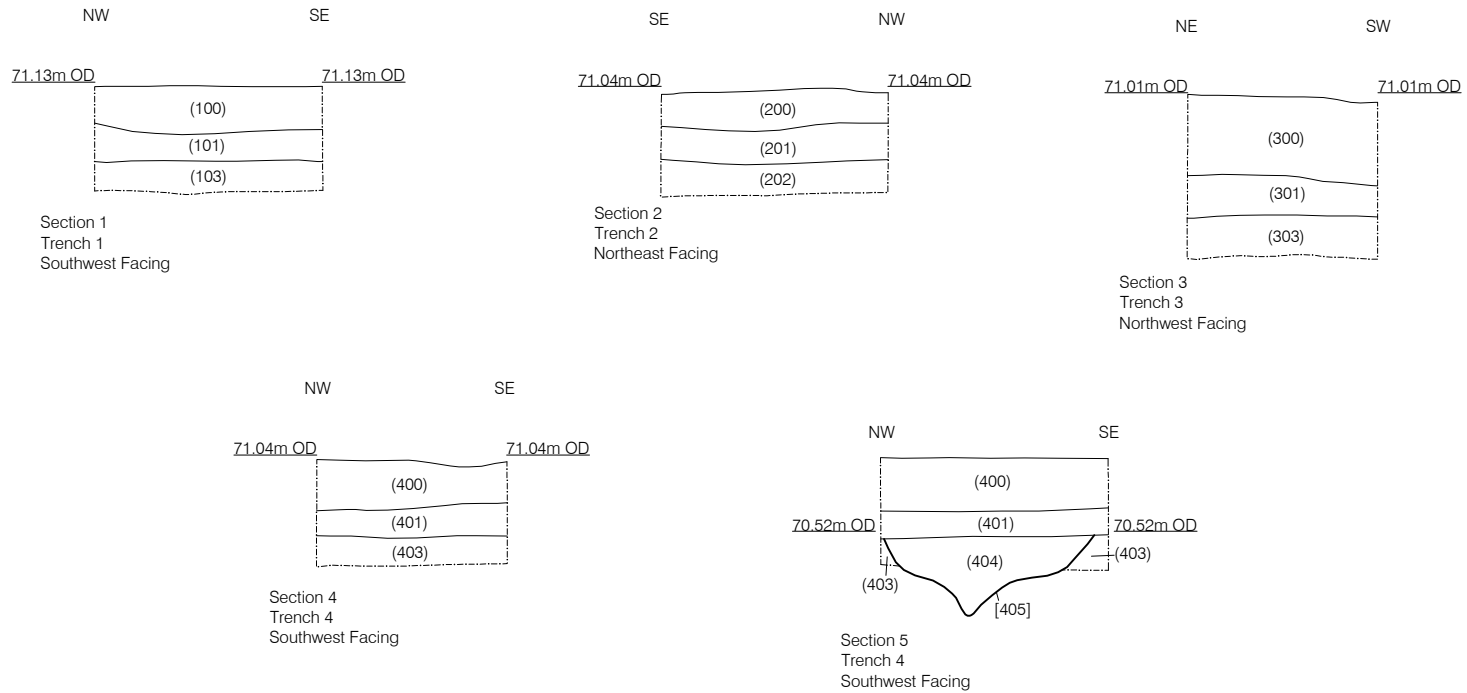
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PLATES



Plate 1: Trench 1, looking south-east



Plate 2: Trench 2, looking south-east



Plate 3: Trench 3, looking north-east



Plate 4: Trench 3, soil profile



Plate 5: Trench 4, looking north-west



Plate 6: Trench 4, Ditch [405], looking north-east

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXTS INDEX

Context No	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
100		1	Layer	Topsoil	0	0	0.32	Dark grey clayey silt
101		1	Layer	Subsoil	0	0	0.2	Mid greyish brown silty clay
103		1	Layer	Natural	0	0	0.58	Light greyish brown clay with flint nodules
200		2	Layer	Topsoil	0	0	0.23	Dark grey clayey silt
201		2	Layer	Subsoil	0	0	0.22	Mid greyish brown silty clay
203		2	Layer	Natural	0	0	0.56	Light greyish brown clay with flint nodules
300		3	Layer	Topsoil	0	0	0.48	Dark grey clayey silt
301		3	Layer	Subsoil	0	0	0.28	Mid greyish brown silty clay
303		3	Layer	Natural	0	0	0.82	Light greyish brown clay with flint nodules
400		4	Layer	Topsoil	0	0	0.28	Dark grey clayey silt
401		4	Layer	Subsoil	0	0	0.19	Mid greyish brown silty clay
403		4	Layer	Natural	0	0	0.58	Light greyish brown clay with flint nodules
404	405	4	Fill	Ditch	1.8+	1.11	0.42	Light greyish brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusion
405		4	Cut	Ditch	1.8+	1.11	0.42	Linear cut NE-SW alignment with vertical sides, sharp break of slope and V-shaped base

APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: preconst1-412539

Project details

Project name	Leylands, Highfields Road, Highfield Caldecote
Short description of the project	Despite the archaeological potential of the site and its relative proximity to the Iron Age and Roman remains that were discovered to the north and north-west of the development area prior to the upgrade of the A428, excavation of the trial trenches demonstrated that no archaeological remains associated with these areas of settlement extended into the site, although not all parts of the site were accessible for evaluation. A small ditch was encountered in Trench 4, from which was recovered a fragment of post-medieval tile. The ditch, which was aligned perpendicular to a slight bend in Highfields Road, is probably a former field boundary. It is not shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1887 or on later maps, so had fallen out of use by this time. No other archaeological remains of any period were encountered in the remaining trenches. The topsoil and subsoil were checked for finds, but there was no material pre-dating the modern period in these deposits. The subsoil appeared to be in situ, indicating that past development of the site had not impacted on levels where archaeological remains could have survived.
Project dates	Start: 02-11-2020 End: 03-11-2020
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ECB6302 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE CALDECOTE Leylands, Highfields Road,

Highfields Caldecote
 Study area 0.86 Hectares
 Site coordinates TL 35580 59580 52.217306862511 -0.015155591942 52 13 02 N 000 00 54 W Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 71m Max: 71m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
 Project brief originator Cambridgeshire County Council
 Project design originator Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
 Project director/manager Simon Carlyle
 Project supervisor Thomas Learmonth
 Type of sponsor/funding body Private developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
 Digital Archive recipient Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Archive Facility
 Digital Archive ID ECB6302
 Digital Contents "none"
 Digital Media available "Database","Images raster / digital photography","Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Archive Facility
 Paper Archive ID ECB6302
 Paper Contents "none"
 Paper Media available "Context sheet","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Land at Leylands, Highfields Road, Highfields Caldecote, Cambridgeshire: An Archaeological Evaluation
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 Other bibliographic details R14298
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OASIS:

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

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