Archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Highfields Road, Caldecote, Cambridgeshire December 2015

Planning Ref: S/2510/15/OL

Report No. 16/5

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NGR: TL 35594 59007

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Quality control and sign off**:**

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OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS	**OASIS No: molarnort1 - 237405**	
Project name	Archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Highfields Road, Caldecote, Cambridgeshire	
Short description (250 words maximum)	MOLA Northampton was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to carry out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Highfields Road, Caldecote, Cambridgeshire prior to the proposed development of the site. Twenty-one trenches were excavated, targeted following previous geophysical survey. Archaeological features were largely limited to the northern corner of the development area and comprised linear and curvilinear ditches dated to the late Iron Age period. Furrows indicative of ridge and furrow cultivation were present in several of the trenches; material recovered from one of the furrows has been dated to the post-medieval period.	
Project type (eg DBA, evaluation etc)	Evaluation	
Site status (none, NT, SAM etc)	None	
Previous work (SMR numbers etc)	Geophysical survey (Tanner 2015), Desk-based Assessment (Butler 2015)	
Current Land use	Unused	
Future work (yes, no, unknown)	Unknown	
Monument type/ period	Iron Age enclosure ditches and curvilinear gullies; medieval ridge and furrow	
Significant finds (artefact type and period)	Prehistoric pottery	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County	Cambridgeshire	
Site address (including postcode)	Land at Highfields Road, Caldecote	
Study area (sq.m or ha)	7.07ha	
OS Easting & Northing (use grid sq. letter code)	TL 35594 59007	
Height OD	*c* 70.5m above Ordnance Datum	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	MOLA Northampton	
Project brief originator	Planning Archaeologist, Cambridgeshire County Council (Stewart 2015)	
Project Design originator	MOLA Northampton	
Director/Supervisor	Chris Chinnock (MOLA)	
Project Manager	Adam Yates (MOLA), Alexandra Thornton (CgMs Consulting)	
Sponsor or funding body	CgMs Consulting	
PROJECT DATE		
Start date/End date	09/12/2015 - 21/12/2015	
ARCHIVES	**Location (Accession no.)**	**Content (eg pottery, animal bone etc)**
Physical	Archive will be deposited with the Cambridgeshire Histroic Environment Team (CHET), following Cambridgeshire County Council Guidelines **ECB4622**	Pottery animal bone and other finds
Paper		Site records
Digital		Mapinfo plans, Word report
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report (MOLA report)	
Title	Archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Highfields Road, Caldecote, Cambridgeshire, December 2015	
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Contents

Figures

Tables

Archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Highfields Road Caldecote, Cambridgeshire December 2015

Abstract

MOLA Northampton, commissioned by CgMs Consulting, carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Highfields Road, Caldecote prior to the proposed development of the site. Twenty-one trenches were excavated, targeted following previous geophysical survey. Archaeological features were largely limited to the northern corner of the development area and comprised linear and curvilinear ditches dated to the late Iron Age period. Furrows indicative of ridge and furrow cultivation were present in several of the trenches; material recovered from one of the furrows has been dated to the post-medieval period.

1 INTRODUCTION

MOLA was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake archaeological trial trenching on land at Highfields Road, Caldecote, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 35594 59007, Fig 1). The works were required in response to a determined planning application for residential development and associated infrastructure (Planning Ref: S/2510/15/OL), in line with *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

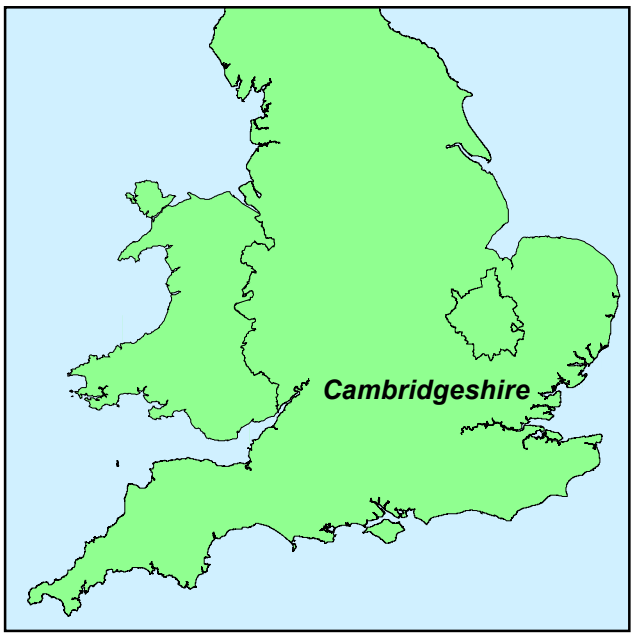
The Planning Archaeologist for Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC) had advised that a programme of archaeological evaluation should be undertaken to determine the nature and extent of any archaeological remains within the development area. The requirements were outlined in a Brief prepared by CCC (Stewart 2015) and a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by MOLA Northampton (MOLA 2015b).

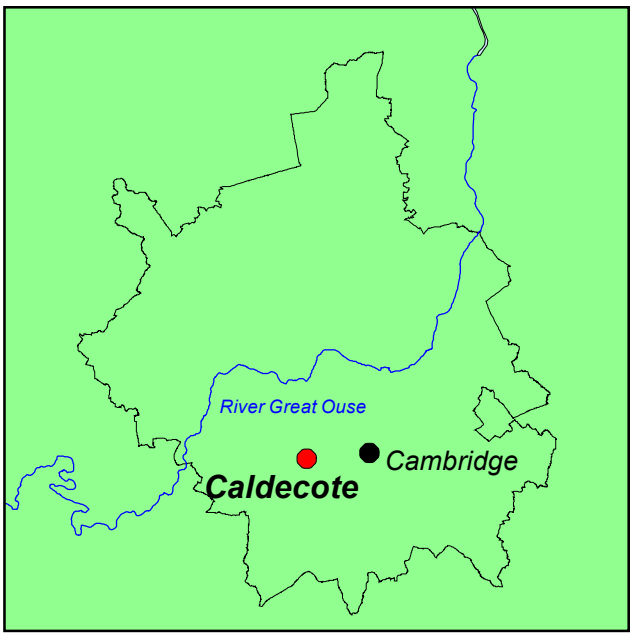
The evaluation conformed to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014a). All stages of the project were undertaken in accordance with Historic England, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) (HE 2015).

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

As described in the Brief (Stewart 2015), the evaluation aimed to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be impacted upon by the proposed development. An adequate representative sample of all areas where archaeological remains are potentially at risk were studied. The trenching specifically aimed to examine:

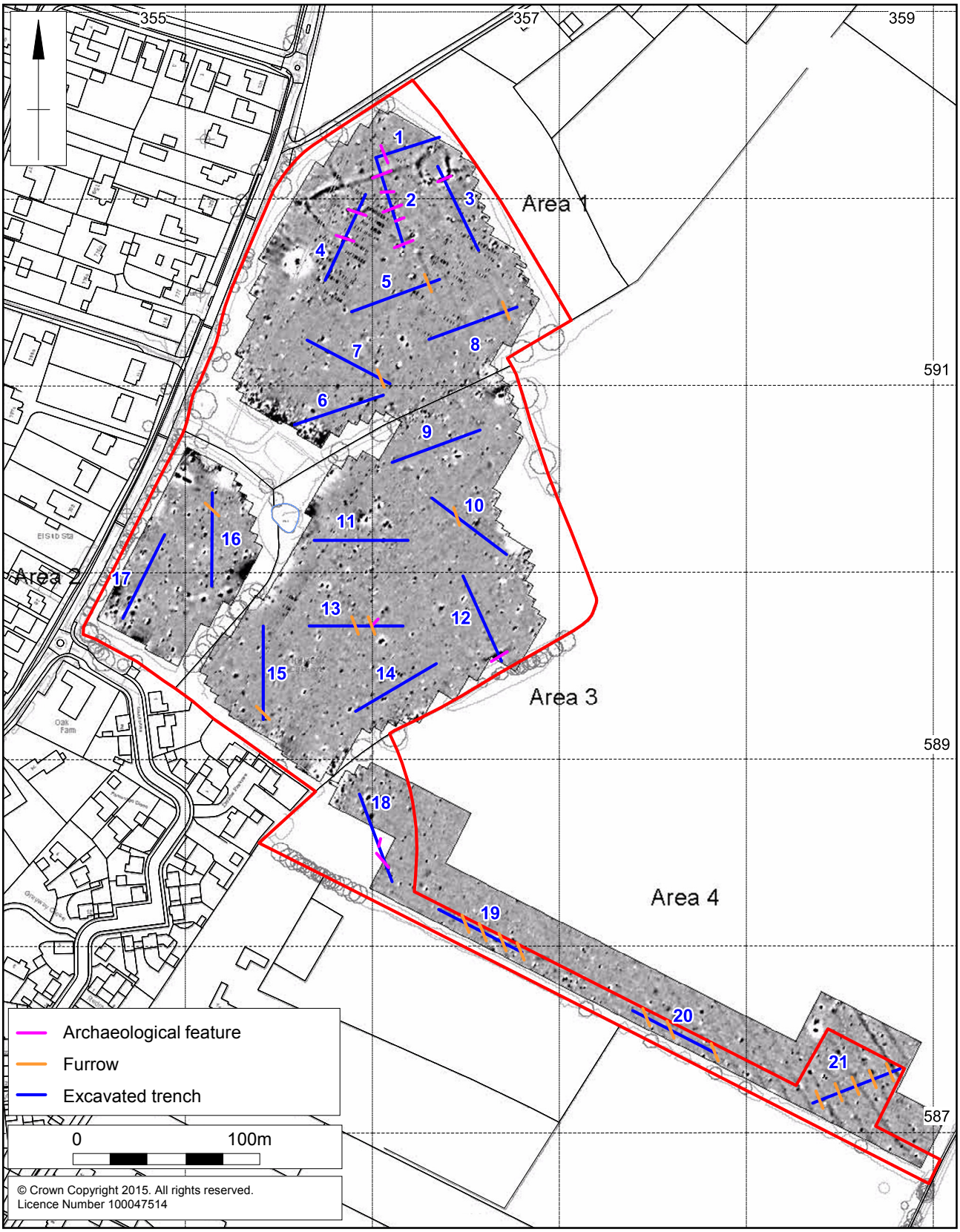
- the date, nature, significance and extent of activity or occupation in the development site;
- the relationship of any remains found to the surrounding contemporary landscapes;





Scale 1:20,000

Site location Fig 1



Scale 1:3000

Excavated trenches with geophysical survey data Fig 2

- the potential for the recovery of artefacts to assist in the development of type series within the region;
- the potential for palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions, including the presence/absence of palaeosols and old land surface soils/deposits, the character of deposits and their contents within negative features, and the site formation processes generally;
- the impact of the proposed works upon any surviving archaeological remains;
- and to inform any future excavation, mitigation and/or preservation *in-situ* strategy.

Specific research objectives were drawn from national and regional research frameworks documents (EH 1991; Brown and Glazebrook 2000; Glazebrook 1997; Medlycott 2011) as relevant depending upon the results of the evaluation.

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 Topography and geology

The proposed development site is located to the north-east of Caldecote; a small village in the district of South Cambridgeshire, approximately 9.5km west of Cambridge. The development site comprises an irregular parcel of land *c*7.07ha in area to the east of Highfields Road. Three arable fields form the main area of the site, with the route of the drainage pipe extending south-east from the south of the development area. The fields are bordered by hedgerows. A small pond is situated in the centre of the site to the north of which stood a small cluster of temporary buildings. The area is bound to the west by Highfields Road. To the south lie the properties of the modern development of Clare Drive and Damms Pastures. The northern boundary of the site is formed of a trackway leading to Highfield Farm, and a band of trees. To the east lie further arable fields.

The bedrock geology is recorded as Gault Formation mudstone, a Jurassic period sedimentary bedrock, overlain by superficial deposits of Oadby Member diamicton (BGS 2015). The soil on the site comprises slowly permeable calcareous clayey and fine loamy over clayey soils of the Evesham 3 association (LAT 1983). The site has a very slight slope, falling from 72m aOD on the northern edge to 70.5m aOD to the southwest.

3.2 Historical and archaeological background

An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment has previously been undertaken by CgMs Consulting (Butler 2015). The following historical background is drawn from that assessment, and the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER). Relevant maps discussed here have been reproduced and can be seen in Appendix C.

There are no Scheduled Monuments on the study site or in the vicinity, nor are there any Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, or Registered Battlefields on the study site or within a 1km area of the site.

There is negligible early prehistoric activity in the area around the site. There are no known finds of Palaeolithic or Mesolithic date within the study area. Excavations immediately to the south-west of the site preceding the development of Highfields Caldecote produced a Mesolithic blade and a Mesolithic tranchet axe.

There are no known Neolithic finds or features identified on the site of within a 1km radius of it.

There are no known Bronze Age finds or features identified on the site of within a 1km radius of it.

Iron Age settlement in the area of the site seems have been more prevalent. Excavations to the south-west produced a sub-triangular banjo enclosure with a ditched entranceway, containing a roundhouse, *c*200m from the site (Kenney and Lyons 2011). Pre-dating the enclosure were a number of pits in the same area. The enclosure had several phases of activity including the addition of two sickle-shaped ditches to the south. There was another roundhouse at the extreme north of the site, which was connected to the banjo enclosure with a trackway, and a third roundhouse with an associated four-post structure lay to the west of the enclosure. An isolated Iron Age gold stater was found at Childerley Gate *c*600m north of the site. Excavations at Caldecote Primary School, *c*750m to the south-west of the site identified a series of Iron Age pits and a ditch (HER 13008; Abrams 2000). Excavation around 100m further to the south-west from the school revealed an Iron Age pit and ditch.

Roman settlement in the area is also well known. The Iron Age site, to the south-west of the school, had a later Roman field system, which was in use for a long period of time (HER 11914). To the south-west of the site, a Roman farmstead was excavated close to the Iron Age enclosure. The settlement consisted of a large ditched enclosure containing other linear features. A small rectangular feature contained two small pits, one of which may have contained a cremation. A proposed vineyard was also found to the south of the enclosure (HER 11913). Approximately 800m to the north of the site is the A428, believed to have been a minor Roman road, possibly with prehistoric origins. A number of Roman features were identified during improvement works along the A428, including a Roman farmstead *c*800m to the north-east at Childerley Gate. This site produced a 2nd-century AD ladder field system of narrow rectilinear fields, a trackway, two larger enclosures, an inhumation and a pottery dump. In the 3rd century AD two additional enclosures were added, along with a possible building, droveways and a pond. In the 4th century the settlement shifted north with at least one building, a hearth/oven, several rubbish pits, and two ponds. A hoard of 4,487 coins was recovered, along with two further inhumations (MCB16337). Another multi-phase early/mid Roman field system was uncovered at Childerley Chapel, *c*800m north-west of the site.

There is no known evidence for occupation of activity on the site or in the area during the Anglo-Saxon period. At the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086, the main village of Caldecote, which lies 2.5km to the south of the new development of Highfields Caldecote, had a population of 15. Its population increased during the 13th and 14th centuries, and then declined in the 15th century. As the primary settlement of Caldecote lay to the south at this time, the proposed development area probably formed part of its open fields at this time. Ridge and furrow cultivation strips have been identified within the site by aerial photographs, aligned roughly south-east by north-west in the main area of the site, and north-east by south-west to the north. Ridge and furrow is prevalent in excavations in the surrounding area, including those to the south-west of the site in Highfields Caldecote, along the route of the A428, and has been observed on aerial photographs *c*400m to the west and *c*750m west.

By 1808, the site lay within an undeveloped and unenclosed landscape, as seen in an Ordnance Survey drawing of that date (Butler 2015: fig 3). A number of enclosures are depicted to the south-west along Highfields Road. The site may have been partially enclosed. The Caldecote Tithe Map of 1851 shows that at this time, the site comprised three fields, along with unenclosed land (*ibid.* fig 4). The pond was already in existence although it was much larger. The site was partially wooded though the Ordnance Survey map of 1886 shows that the woodland no longer extends onto the site, which is mainly rough pasture and furze divided into two fields (*ibid.* fig 5). The eastern pipeline extension runs across several field boundaries. During the 20th century, the field boundaries and size of the pond alter several times but no further development is marked.

Previous works on the site itself include aerial photographic assessment (ECB1613), which revealed extensive areas of ridge and furrow (HER 09920, HER 11435 and HER 11434). A number of evaluations and excavations have been undertaken to the south-west of the site, including one immediately adjacent to the site's southern boundary. Iron Age and Roman features were identified in this area. The A428 Improvement Scheme allowed for numerous investigations to the north of the site, including fieldwalking, geophysical survey, watching brief, and excavation. These found primarily Roman features.

A geophysical survey of the development area was undertaken by GSB Prospection in 2015 (Tanner 2015). This analysis revealed some strong linear anomalies in the northern corner of the site, including probable plot boundaries and a possible small enclosure (Fig 2). Despite identification by aerial photography, ridge and furrow can only be clearly identified in the south-east corner of the site along the route of the pipeline. Further indistinct linear anomalies with a south-east alignment, may be observed in the east of the northern field.

4 METHODOLOGY

Twenty-one trenches were excavated using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a 2m-wide toothless ditching bucket (Fig 2). Trenches were positioned in order to give a representative distribution across the development area whilst also investigating anomalies identified in the geophysical survey (Fig 2, Tanner 2015). Trenches were 50m long and 2m wide (Fig 2). Trench 1 was shortened to accommodate overhead power lines which cross the northern field (Fig 2). The topsoil and subsoil were removed under archaeological direction to reveal natural substrate and were stacked separately at the side of the trench. All procedures complied with *MOLA Health and Safety provisions* and *MOLA Health and Safety at Work Guidelines* (MOLA 2015a).

All trench locations were recorded using Leica Viva Global Positioning System (GPS) survey equipment using SMARTNET real-time corrections, operating to a 3D tolerance of ± 0.05m. The field data from the evaluation has been compiled into a site archive with appropriate cross-referencing. This will be deposited with the Cambridge Historic Environment Team (CHET), following county guidelines (CCC 2014) under accession number ECB4622.

All archaeological deposits and artefacts encountered during the course of evaluation were fully recorded. Recording followed standard fieldwork procedures (MOLA 2014). All archaeological features were given a separate context number. Deposits were described on pro-forma context sheets to include details of the context, its relationships, interpretation and a checklist of associated finds.

Archaeological features were plotted on trench plans at a scale of 1:50. Buildings, other significant remains or areas of complex stratigraphy were planned in greater detail at 1:20 or 1:10 scale as appropriate. Sections or profiles through features and areas of complex stratigraphy were drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate. All levels will be related to Ordnance Datum.

A photographic record was maintained by high resolution digital photography exceeding 12 megapixels, and monochrome negatives. Overall shots of the site were taken prior to excavation and after backfilling. Overall shots of each trench were taken together with detailed shots of individual features and feature groups as appropriate. All photographs, except general site shots or specific shots for publication include a north arrow and suitable photographic scale.

The excavated area and spoil heaps were scanned with a metal detector to ensure maximum finds retrieval. The artefact content of the ploughsoil and any lower soil horizons was examined as part of the evaluation. This comprised the hand sorting of soil from the mid-point and both ends of each 50m trench and at each end of the trench where it was less than 50m in length.

Following approval trenches were backfilled with their up-cast material and compacted by the mechanical excavator.

5 THE EXCAVATED EVIDENCE

5.1 General stratigraphy

The stratigraphic sequence remained generally consistent across Areas 1, 2 and 3; the natural substrate in Area 4 comprised slightly different material.

The natural substrate (in Areas 1, 2 and 3) was present between 0.30m and 0.53m below the present ground surface and comprised mottled yellow-orange-grey silty clay with occasional flint and gravel with rounded chalk fragments throughout (Fig 3). In Area 4 the natural substrate was somewhat closer to the present ground surface, approximately 0.29 - 0.41m, and comprised light-mid grey-brown silty clay with frequent chalk throughout.

Subsoil was present in all the excavated trenches and generally comprised firm mid brown-yellow silty clay with rare angular flint fragments throughout. The subsoil was between 0.06m and 0.26m thick and existed in some cases as more of a mixed/dirty interface between the plough soil and the natural substrate. Significantly less subsoil was present in Area 4; this is likely the result of more extensive ploughing in this field.

The topsoil was approximately 0.18-0.30m thick and comprised dark brown silty clay with frequent root disturbance throughout.

Trench 9, representative trench section, looking south-east Fig 3

Due to the heavy impermeable clay soils, the development area was severely waterlogged with standing water present across much of Areas 1, 2 and 3. Area 3 was particularly badly affected (Fig 4). As a result excavation of the archaeological features was hampered by ingress from both the surface water and ground water (Fig 4). In order to fully and safely excavate some of the larger features, water sumps had to be dug to drain off the worst of the water. These were typically dug by hand and measured approximately 0.30m by 0.30m by 0.40m deep and may be visible in plan should further archaeological investigation take place.

Surface water in Area 1 and the subsequent flooding in Trench 6 Fig 4

5.2 The archaeological features

Archaeological features of interest were present in Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 4 (Fig 2). Occasional undated isolated features were present in other parts of the site. Additionally, several linear features identified as the remnants of ridge and furrow cultivation, were present in several of the trenches but were most evident in Trenches 20 and 21 (Figs 2 and 14).

As specified in the Archaeological Brief issued by CCC, ploughsoil and other soil horizons were investigated at regular intervals along each trench in an effort to characterise any artefacts which may have existed within them (Stewart 2015). This comprised shovel testing 30 litres of soil from both the topsoil and subsoil at both ends and at the centre of each trench. No finds were recovered from these soil horizons in any of the trenches.

Trench 1

This trench, aligned north-east to south-west, was located in the northernmost corner of Area 1 and targeted a very ephemeral sub-rectangular anomaly identified in the geophysical data (Fig 2).

A linear ditch [105], aligned north-west to south-east, was 0.70m wide and 0.30m deep with a steep-sided U-shaped profile (Figs 5, 14 and 16: Section 1). The fill, (104), comprised firm mid grey silty clay with occasional small stones and flecks of charcoal throughout. The fill appeared very homogeneous suggesting that the feature was not active for a very long time and rapidly silted up through disuse. This may also explain why it appears as such a weak anomaly in the geophysical data. No finds were recovered from the feature and it remains undated.

Trench 1, ditch [105], looking north-west Fig 5

Trench 2

This trench, aligned north-west to south-east, was located in the northern corner of Area 1 and targeted a number of positive anomalies identified in the geophysical data, the most obvious of which was a linear anomaly aligned north-east to south-west (Fig 2).

Ditch terminal [209], aligned east to west, was present in the south-eastern half of the trench and was 0.98m wide and 0.44m deep with a U-shaped profile and flat base (Figs 6, 14 and 16: Section 3). The lower fills, (207) and (208), comprised dark brown-yellow to dark grey-brown silty clays with occasional charcoal flecks throughout. These fills reflect naturally accumulated silt in the base of the ditch. The upper fill, (206), comprised friable dark blue-grey clay-silt with rare small stones and moderate amount of charcoal flecks throughout. This fill reflects intentionally backfilled material though no dateable evidence was recovered.

Trench 2, ditch [209], looking north-east Fig 6

A curvilinear gully [212], in the central part of the trench was 0.59m wide and 0.31m deep with a U-shaped profile and concave base (Figs 7, 14 and 16: Section 6). The lower silting episode of the fill, (211), comprised firm pale yellow-brown silty clay with frequent small rounded stones and pieces of charcoal throughout. The upper backfilled material, (210), comprised friable dark grey silty clay with frequent small rounded stones and charcoal pieces throughout. The upper fill contained Iron Age pottery and fragments of animal bone. This gully may be indicative of a roundhouse or similar structure.

Trench 2, gully [212], looking north-east Fig 7

Linear ditch [215], aligned north-east to south-west, was present in the central part of the trench and was 0.80m wide and 0.33m deep with a U-shaped profile and concave base (Figs 8, 14 and 16: Section 7). The lower silting deposit, (214), appeared to have washed in from the south-western edge and comprised firm mid brown silty clay with occasional small angular stones and charcoal flecks throughout. The majority of the fill was made up of the upper backfilled material, (213), which comprised firm dark grey silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones and frequent charcoal flecks throughout. Iron Age pottery and fragments of animal bone were recovered from the upper fill.

Trench 2, ditch [215], looking north-east Fig 8

A shallow gully [222] at the north-western end of the trench was 0.76m wide and 0.31m deep, with a wide U-shaped profile and concave base (Figs 9, 14 and 17: Section 9). The lower silting episode (221) is characterised by compact mid brown-yellow silty clay with occasional chalk pieces throughout. The upper fill, (220), comprised compact dark grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and small rounded chalk pieces throughout. The latter of the two fills contained sherds of pottery and fragments of animal bone; the pottery has been dated to the late Iron Age period. This gully closely relates to a large boundary ditch [219], and whilst it has been suggested that the gully cuts the south-eastern edge of the large ditch the relationship remains unclear.

Large linear ditch [219], aligned north-east to south-west, at the north-western end of the trench was 2.55m wide and 1.06m deep with an asymmetrical U-shaped profile and slightly concave base (Figs 9, 14 and 17: Section 9). The south-eastern edge of the ditch has a break of slope which, in section, looks like it ought to represent a second ditch. However, the recorded fill sequence was representative of only one feature. The asymmetrical nature of the ditch profile could be due to erosion of the ditch edge or possibly a result of repeated cleaning out of the ditch from this side.

A series of naturally derived silting episodes were present in the lower part of the ditch, (217) and (218), and were characterised by compact mid brown to mid brown-yellow silty clays with occasional flecks of charcoal and infrequent small rounded pieces of chalk throughout. Iron staining was prevalent throughout these lower fills and may be indicative of seasonal waterlogging of the ditch. The upper backfill deposit, (216), comprised compact dark brown-grey silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional small rounded chalk pieces throughout. A final deposit, (223), of compact mid brown-grey silty clay marked the end of the fill sequence. Pottery was recovered from all but the final fill, with the majority deriving from the backfill deposit (216). No diagnostic sherds have been recorded though the fabric is comparable to the pottery found elsewhere on-site which has been dated to the late Iron Age period.

Trench 2, ditches [219] and [222], looking south-west Fig 9

A narrow linear gully [205], aligned north-east to south-west, was present at the south-eastern end of the trench. The gully was 0.27m wide and 0.16m deep with a narrow U-shaped profile and concave base. The fill, (204), was described as friable dark grey silty clay with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 3

This trench, aligned north-west to south-east, was located parallel to the north-eastern boundary of Area 1 and targeted part of a sub-square enclosure identified as a strongly positive anomaly in the geophysical data (Fig 2).

A small sub-oval pit [310], at the north-western end of the trench, was 0.90m long, 0.60m wide and 0.13m deep with a shallow U-shaped profile and flat base (Figs 10, 14 and 16: Section 4). The fill, (309), comprised firm light-mid brown-grey silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones throughout. Pottery was recovered from the fill and has been dated to the late Iron Age period.

A large linear feature was present at the north-western end of the trench as indicated in the geophysical data (Fig 2). Upon excavation it became clear that there were at least two ditches; additionally, the later of the two had been re-cut at least twice (Fig 16: Sections 4 and 5). The features are discussed in stratigraphic order from earliest to latest.

Linear ditch [313] was partially visible only in the north-east facing section; in the opposing section it had been entirely cut away by later ditch [316]/[308] (Fig 16: Sections 4 and 5). The visible part of the ditch was 0.45m wide and 0.50m deep with a U-shaped profile and concave base. An initial silting episode, (312), was characterised by firm light-mid brown silty clay with occasional flecks of charcoal throughout. The upper fill, (317), comprised firm dark grey-brown silty clay with rare small rounded chalk pieces throughout. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 3, ditches [308], [313] and pit [310], looking east Fig 10

The main ditch present in this sequence appeared to have three phases (Fig 16: Section 4). The earliest ditch [316] was only partially visible, 0.20m wide and 0.74m deep, on the northern edge of the section. A slight break of slope was present on this edge and the profile was described as broadly U-shaped with a concave base. The observable fill, (315), comprised compact mid brown silty clay with rare small rounded chalk pieces throughout. No finds were recovered from this earliest phase of the ditch.

This ditch was re-cut [308] to a similar size and profile (Figs 10 and 16: Section 4 and 5). The re-cut was 1.65m wide and 0.74m deep with a U-shaped profile and concave base. A step in the southern edge of the ditch does not appear to be part of another feature and may have allowed access and egress when cleaning out and maintaining the ditch. Silting from the southern edge of the ditch was evident in fills (307) and (314) which comprised firm light grey-brown silty clay with occasional flecks of charcoal. Fills (306) and (318) comprised firm mid-dark grey silty clay with frequent flecks of charcoal and occasional small sub-angular stones throughout. Pottery sherds and fragments of animal bone were recovered from the main fills, (306) and (318), of the ditch. The pottery has been dated to the late Iron Age period.

The final re-cut of the ditch [319] was much smaller than the previous ditches (Figs 10, and 16: Section 4). The re-cut ditch was 1.08m wide and 0.33m deep with a wide bowl-shaped profile and concave base. The lower fill, (305), comprised firm mid yellow with mottled grey silty clay with occasional medium angular stones throughout. The upper fill, (304), comprised firm mid grey-brown silty clay with occasional flecks of charcoal and occasional small stones throughout. Both fills contained sherds of pottery and animal bone. The pottery has been dated to the late Iron Age period and in at least one case a sherd has been identified which likely derives from the same vessel as one identified in fill (306) from the earlier ditch [308].

Trench 4

This trench, aligned north-east to south-west, was located in the northern half of Area 1 and targeted a number of positive anomalies identified in the geophysical data. The geophysical data in this area was particularly disturbed (Fig 2).

Linear ditch [409], aligned north-west to south-east, in the central part of the trench was 1.81m wide and 0.90m deep with a wide U-shaped profile and concave base and slightly eroded upper edges (Figs 11, 14 and 17: Section 8). The fill sequence was characterised by alternating episodes of silting and waste deposition, which were clearly visible in section. The silting deposits, (406) and (408), comprised firm mid yellow-brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones and flecks of charcoal throughout. The waste deposits, (405) and (407), comprised firm mid brown-grey silty clay with occasional flecks of charcoal and small sub-angular stones throughout. Pottery sherds were recovered from the upper silting (406) and waste (405) deposits; the pottery has been dated to the late Iron Age period.

Trench 4, ditch [409], looking south-east Fig 11

Gully [412], aligned north-west to south-east, at the northern end of the trench was 0.31m wide and 0.29m deep with an irregular V-shaped profile and narrow concave base (Figs 12, 14 and 17: Section 11). An initial silting deposit (411), washed in from the south-western edge, comprised firm mid grey-brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones and charcoal flecks throughout. The main backfill deposit, (410), comprised firm mid grey silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones and frequent flecks of charcoal throughout. Relative to the size of the feature, a large quantity of pottery was recovered from this feature including probable storage jars dated to the late Iron Age period. The irregularity of the gully profile suggests that the feature may have continually silted up and subsequently cleaned out. This gully may also be part of a roundhouse or similar structure.

Trench 4, gully [412], looking south-east Fig 12

Trench 7

Trench 7 contained a small gully, aligned north-south, with a shallow U-shaped profile and concave base, 0.70m wide and 0.16m deep [705] (Fig 17: Section 10). It contained a fill of firm mid brown-grey silty clay with rare small stones. This feature has been identified as a remnant furrow.

Trench 12

This trench, aligned north-west to south-east, was located perpendicular to the south-eastern edge of Area 3 and targeted a positive linear anomaly identified in the geophysical data at its south-eastern end (Fig 2).

A linear ditch [1205], aligned north-east to south-west, at the south-eastern end of the trench, was 1.15m wide and 0.55m deep with a U-shaped profile and concave base (Figs 14, 18: Section 14). The fill, (1204), comprised compact mid brown silty clay with rare small rounded chalk pieces throughout. No finds were recovered from the feature though it was observed to cut through the subsoil and as such is likely to be relatively modern in date. The ditch runs parallel to the adjacent modern field boundary; it is possible that the ditch represents an earlier manifestation of this boundary (Fig 2).

Trench 13

This trench, aligned east to west, was located in the central part of Area 3 (Fig 2).

A narrow gully [1307], aligned north-east to south-west in the central part of the trench was 0.30m wide and 0.20m deep with a shallow U-shaped profile and concave base (Figs 15 and 17: Section 12). The fill, (1306), comprised firm dark grey-brown silty clay with infrequent rounded chalk pieces throughout. No finds were observed from the feature. It was cut by a linear feature, [1305], which has been interpreted as a furrow due to the similarity of its alignment and fill with another furrow [1309] to the west and with other remnant furrows recorded in trenches across the development area.

Trench 18

This trench, aligned north-west to south-east, was located at the north-western edge of Area 4 (Fig 2).

Linear gully [1805], aligned north-west to south-east at the south-eastern end of the trench, was 0.52m wide and 0.23m deep with a steep-sided U-shaped profile and flat base (Figs 13, 15 and 18: Section 13). The fill, (1804), comprised friable mid grey-brown-yellow silty clay with occasional small rounded chalk pieces and rare flint throughout. No finds were recovered from this feature.

A further possibly linear gully [1807], perpendicular to gully [1805] was present (Fig 15). The gully was 0.30m wide and 0.04m deep with a very shallow and broad concave profile. The fill, (1806), comprised friable mid grey brown silty clay with occasional flint and chalk pieces throughout. No finds were recovered.

Neither of the gullies were observed to cut through the subsoil, though the fills were very similar to the subsoil in this area, and no dateable evidence was recovered from either feature. As such they remain undated, though it is suggested that they may represent early field drainage.

Trench 18, gully [1805], looking north-west Fig 13

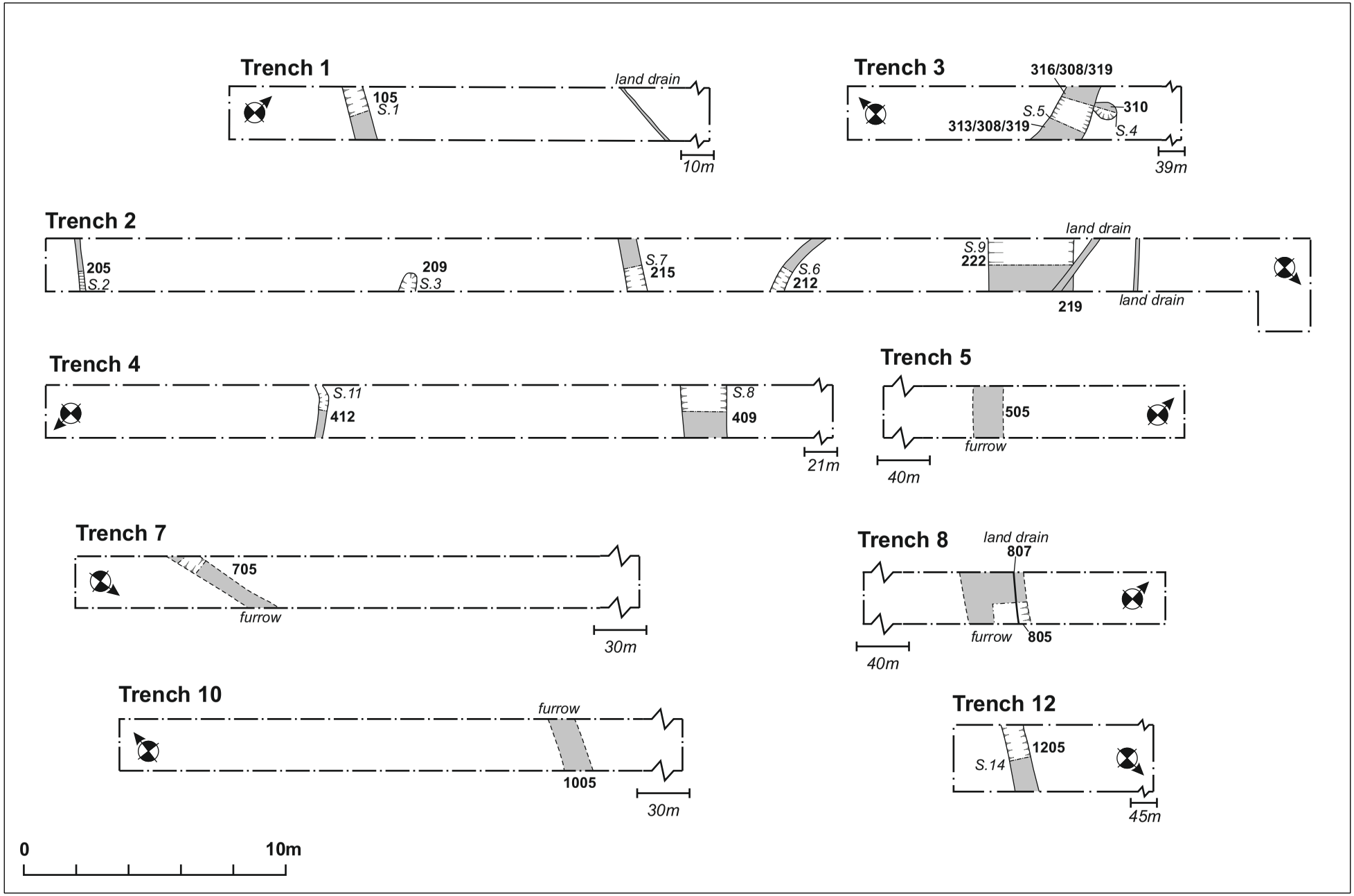
Other features

Several linear features aligned north-west to south-east, were identified throughout the development area (Fig 2, 14 and 15: Trenches 5, 7, 8, 10, 13, 15, 16, 19, 20 and 21). A number of examples were excavated and whilst the width varied depending on the level of truncation, they survived to a depth of between 0.15-0.30m, and were characterised by a firm mid brown silty clay with few inclusions (Fig 17 and 18: Sections 10, 12, 15, 16 and 17). These were interpreted as remnant furrows associated with ridge and furrow cultivation methods. Only the truncated bases of the furrows survived in Areas 1, 2 and 3. The most well-preserved examples were present in Trenches 19, 20 and 21 (Fig 15).

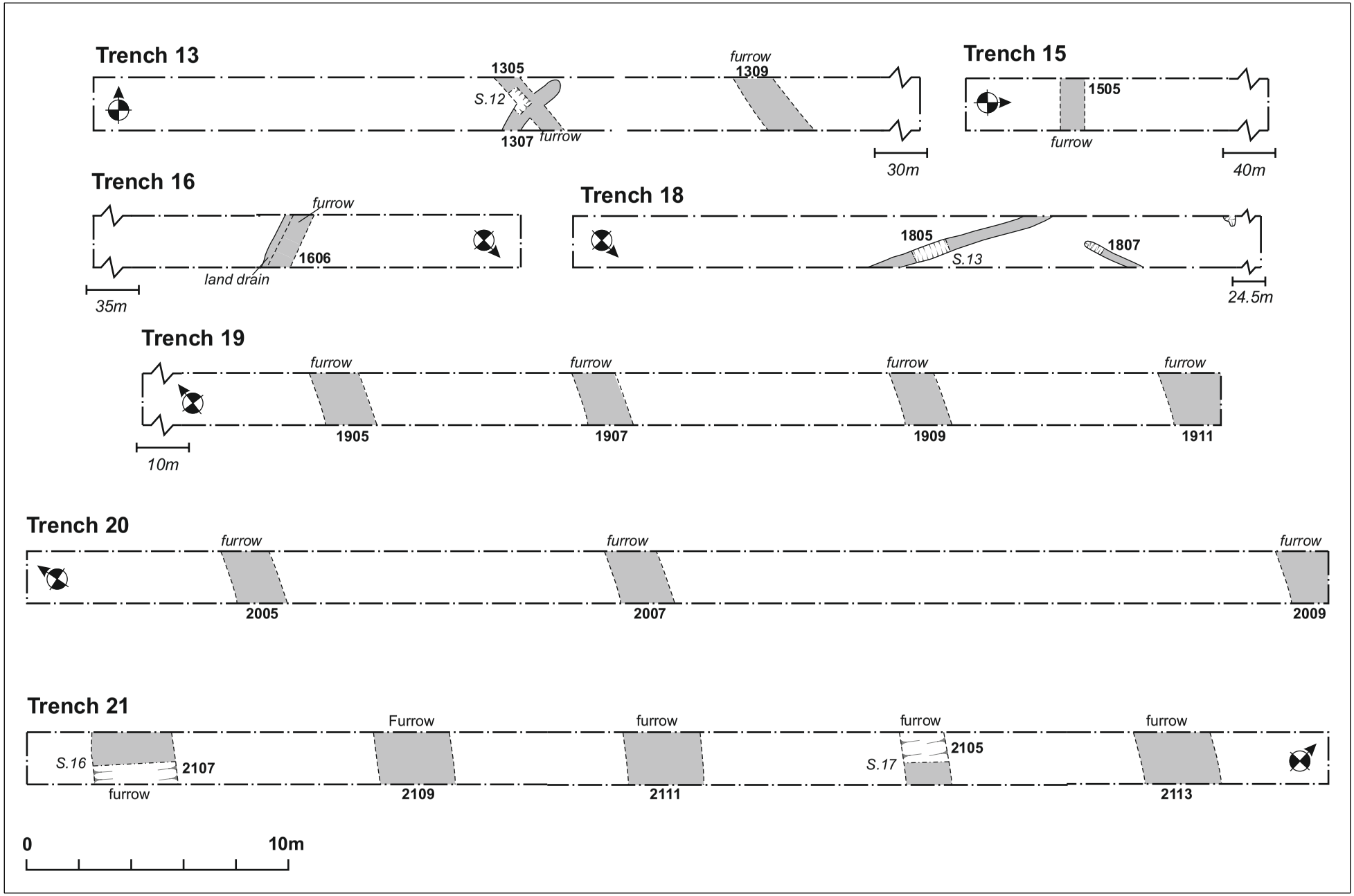
The furrows were in many instances difficult to identify against the natural through which they cut due to the lower silty clay fills which often reflected the surrounding natural material. Additionally, many of the trenches were perpetually flooded, further hampering identification of these more ephemeral features. The geophysical survey struggled to clearly identify the furrows in the northern part of the development area as opposed to the eastern part of the site where they were more clearly defined.

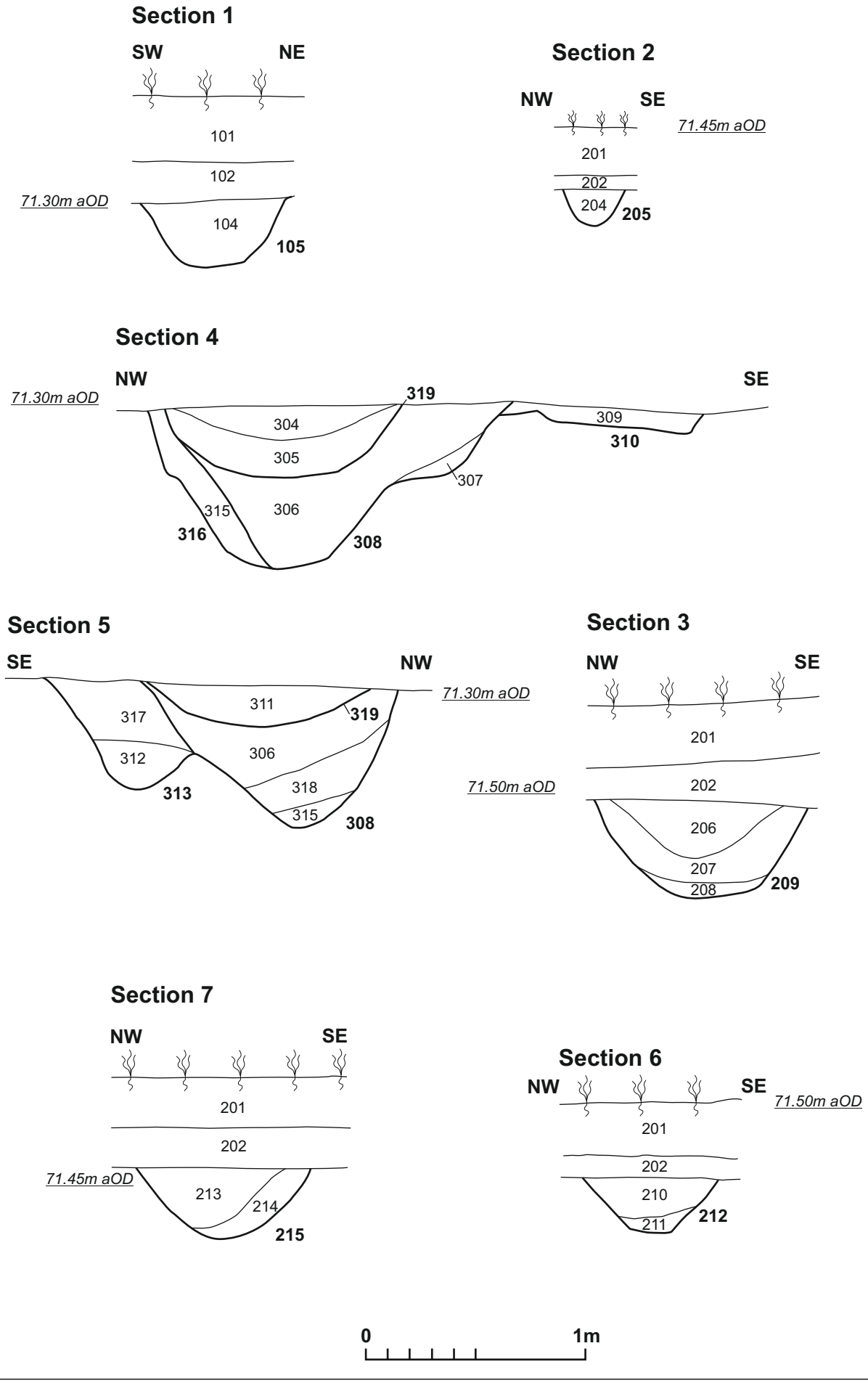
The alignment and spacing of the furrows can be seen more clearly in the geophysical data. The straight, parallel alignment and absence of the reverse 'S' shape characteristic of early ridge and furrow field systems suggests that these features are indicative of later post-medieval agricultural activity (Hall 1993). One sherd of 17th -18th century pottery was recovered from an excavated furrow, [2107], in Trench 21.

Scale 1:200

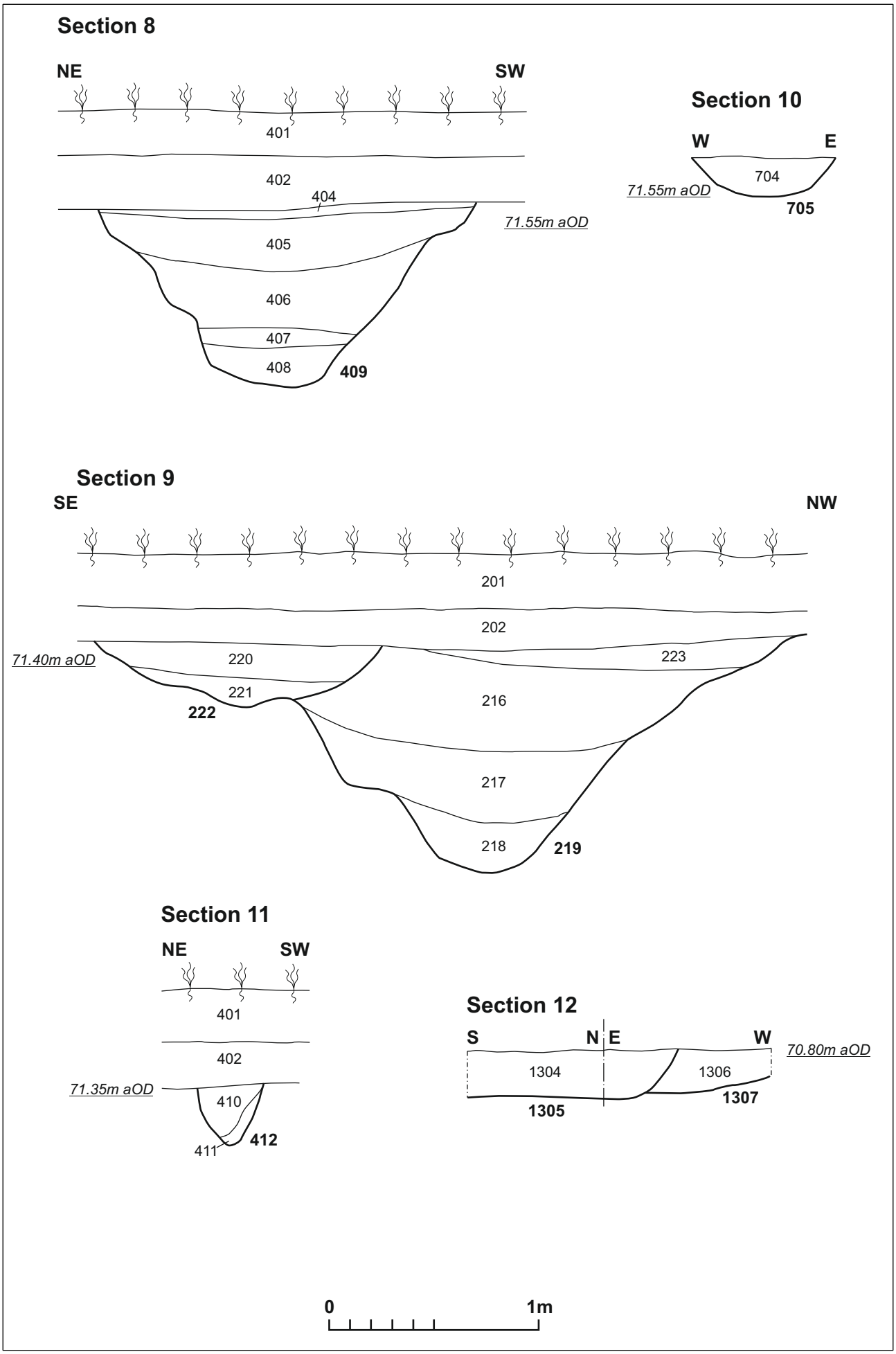


Trenches 1-5,7,8, 10 and 12 Fig 14


Scale 1:200
Trench 13
1305
S.12
1307
furrow
furrow
1309
30m
Trench 15
1505
furrow
40m
Trench 16
furrow
1606
land drain
35m
Trench 18
1805
S.13
1807
24.5m
Trench 19
furrow
furrow
furrow
furrow
1905
1907
1909
1911
10m
Trench 20
furrow
furrow
furrow
2005
2007
2009
Trench 21
S.16
2107
furrow
Furrow
2109
furrow
2111
furrow
2105
S.17
furrow
2113
0
10m
Trenches 13,15,16 and 18-21 Fig 15

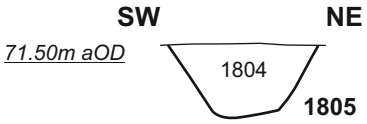


Scale 1:25 Sections of features in trenches 1-3 Fig 16

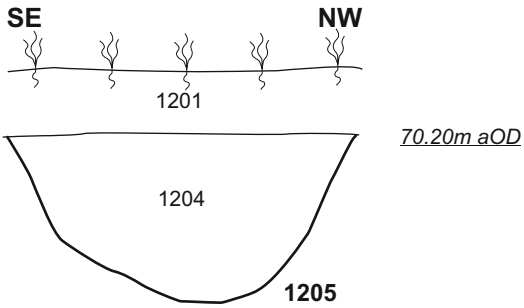


Scale 1:25 Sections of features in trenches 2,4,7 and 13 Fig 17

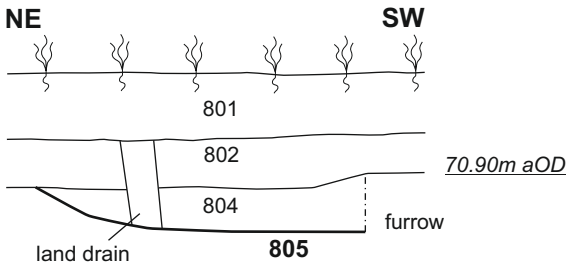
Section 13



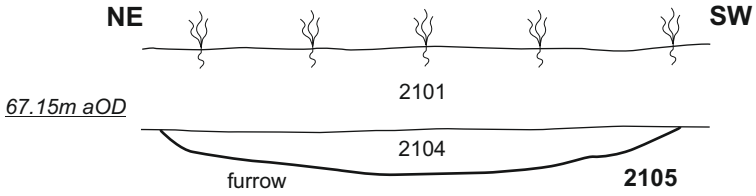
Section 14



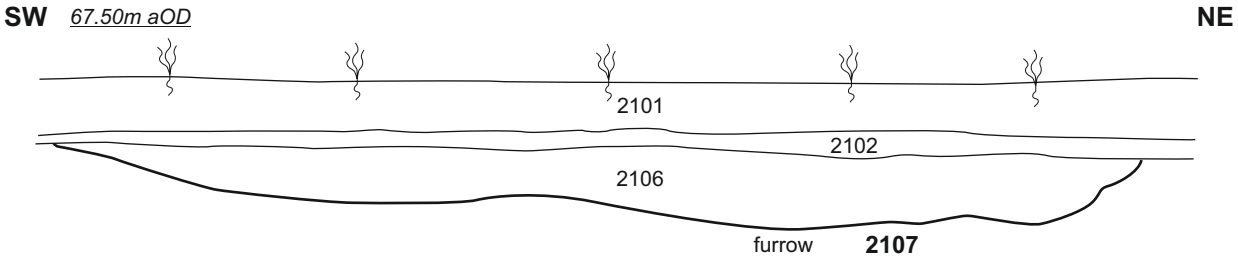
Section 15

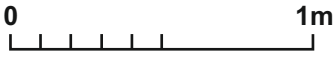


Section 17



Section 16





Scale 1:25 Sections of features in trenches 8,12,18 and 21 Fig 18

6 THE FINDS

6.1 Prehistoric pottery by Andy Chapman

A total of 125 sherds of pottery, weighing 877g, was recovered from features in trenches 2, 4 and 4 (Table 1). All sherds were examined and assigned to one of three broad fabric groups by visual examination only. The overall quantification is by sherd count and weight, while the assignment to fabric groups is by sherd count only, given the small size of the assemblage and the limited scope for meaningful analysis.

Much of the assemblage comprises small groups of small sherds that contain few diagnostic features, with an average sherd weight for trench 2 of only 3.7g. However, there are a few larger groups, with trench 4 having an average sherd weight of 22.4g due to the presence of some large sherds from storage jars. The overall average sherd weight was 7.0g, is low for an assemblage containing sandy fabrics, which are usually hard and quite well preserved.

The larger groups are of late Iron Age date, with material from Trench 3 datable to the 1st century BC, while a group from Trench 4 may be a little later, 1st century BC into early 1st century AD.

Table 1: Quantification of pottery

Fill/cut	type	All fabrics Sherds	All fabrics Weight (g)	Fabric Sandy Sherds	Fabric Flint Sherds	Fabric calcareous & ironstone Sherds
206/209	ditch/pit	6	40.0	6	0	0
210/212	gully	30	75.0	30	0	0
213/215	ditch	4	10.0	2	0	2
216/219	ditch	10	30.0	7	0	3
217/219	ditch	10	55.0	8	0	2
218/219	ditch	1	10.0	0	1	0
220/222	ditch	6	30.0	5	0	1
Trench 2	**totals**	**67**	**250.0**	**58**	**1**	**8**
Average	**sherd**		**3.7g**			
304/319	ditch	6	30.0	6	0	0
305/319	ditch	10	90.0	6	4	0
306/308	ditch	20	185.0	16	4	0
309/310	pit	2	10.0	1	1	0
312/313	ditch	9	80.0	0	0	9
318/308	ditch	2	30.0	1	0	1
Trench 3	**totals**	**49**	**425.0**	**30**	**9**	**10**
Average	**sherd**		**8.7g**			
405/409	ditch	2	4.0	2	0	0
406/409	ditch	1	3.0	1	0	0
410/412	gully	6	195.0	5	1	0
Trench 4	**totals**	**9**	**202.0**	**8**	**1**	**0**
Average	**sherd**		**22.4g**			
Totals		**125**	**877.0**	**96**	**11**	**18**
Average	**Sherd & Fabric %**		**7.0g**	**76.8%**	**8.8%**	**14.4%**

Fabrics

Sandy: Most commonly containing dense rounded quartz grains giving a harsh surface texture, although some sherds are much finer. 96 sherds, 76.8%.

Flint: Containing sub-angular flint, and often also sandy. It has a limited distribution, with eight sherds, probably from a single vessel coming from a ditch in Trench 3, which suggests that these are occasional imported vessels. 11 sherds, 8.8%.

Calcareous & ironstone: Containing much fossil shell and rounded calcareous pellets, and also sparse red-brown mineral inclusions, probably ironstone. Occurs in a limited number of contexts, with half the group coming from a single context as sherds from a single vessel, suggesting the fabric represents occasional imports rather than a local fabric. 18 sherds, 14.4%

The assemblage

The groups of pottery from Trench 2 are all small groups of small sherds, with an average sherd weight of only 3.7g. There is nothing diagnostic of a specific date, although the fabrics are the same as those seen in material from Trenches 3 and 4.

In Trench 3, the fill (305) of ditch [319] produced a small group in coarse sandy fabrics which includes an upright flat-topped rim from a coarseware vessel with a short neck, 11mm high (Fig 19, 1). There is a non-joining rim sherd from the same vessel in fill (306) of ditch [308] and a body sherd with finely incised scoring (Fig 19, 2). Fill (306) also contained rim sherds from two thin-walled vessels in dark grey fabrics with smoothed surfaces, one flat-topped (Fig 19, 3) and the other rounded, almost a bead rim (Fig 19, 4). The overall character of this group suggests a date in the late Iron Age, 1st century BC. Fill (306) also contained three small irregular lumps of bright orange fired clay, weighing 30g.

Late Iron Age pottery from ditches [308] and [319] Fig 19

The largest group in Trench 4, the fill (410) of gully [412], comprises three large sherds and some broken fragments from a plain storage jar, with walls 10-11mm thick, in a sandy fabric with a dark grey core and dark-grey to brown inner surface and a light brown to bright orange-red outer surface. These sherds from thick-walled

storage jars most probably date to the late Iron Age, 1st century BC into early 1st century AD, but there are no rims to confirm this interpretation. There is also a single small body sherd, grey throughout, in a fabric containing angular flint.

6.2 **Post-medieval pottery** by Tora Hylton

A single sherd of post-medieval pottery was recovered from a furrow in Trench 21 [2107]. The sherd weighs 25g and is an abraded rim sherd from a bowl/pancheon type vessel in a coarse red earthenware fabric. The fabric is hard and it has been fired to an orange brick colour and the interior surface is covered in a glossy tan glaze. A late 17th/18th century date is suggested.

6.3 **Ceramic building material** by Pat Chapman

One sherd and two fragments, together weighing 32g, come from three contexts. A small possible tile sherd, 22mm thick with distinct opposing surfaces, from fill (220) of ditch [222] is made with orange-brown sandy clay with frequent small shell inclusions.

The two fragments, one each from fills (304) of ditch [308] and (406) of ditch [409], are made with a similar fabric, but are irregularly-shaped with smooth surfaces, and are therefore more likely to be structural fragments of fired clay.

6.4 **Charred plant macrofossils and other environmental remains** by Val Fryer

Introduction and method statement

The samples were bulk floated and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 2. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (2016) for the plant macrofossils and Kerney and Cameron (1979) for the mollusc shells. All plant remains were charred. Modern fibrous roots, seeds and arthropod remains were abundant within all four assemblages.

Results

Although charcoal/charred wood fragments are present at a low to moderate density within all four samples, other plant macrofossils are exceedingly scarce. The assemblage from ditch [319] (sample 2) does include two severely distorted cereal grains and a fragment of wheat (Triticum sp.) glume base. Both grains have been heated at such high temperatures that they appear melted, being fringed with numerous tarry globules. The same assemblage also includes a single elongated thorn. It is noted that the charcoal fragments from all four assemblages are comminuted and often very rounded and abraded. Whilst the latter could indicate that the material was exposed to the elements for some considerable period prior to inclusion within the feature fills, such abrasion can also occur within clay soils (as at Caldecote), where the intermittent drying and wetting of the soil can result in severe mechanical abrasion.

Other remains are also exceedingly scarce, although sample 2 does include a number of small bone fragments, some of which are burnt.

Although specific sieving for molluscan remains was not undertaken, shells of terrestrial and marsh/freshwater slum snails are present within all four assemblages. Although most are fragmentary (again possibly as a result of mechanical damage within the soil horizon) it is noted that many are very well preserved, possibly indicating that they are intrusive within the features from which the samples were

taken. It would appear that most are indicative of the current habitat, i.e. grassland prone to intermittent inundation.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, the assemblages are all small (i.e. <0.1 litres in volume) and very limited in composition. It is suggested that the few plant remains which are recorded are derived from scattered or wind-dispersed refuse, which was accidentally incorporated within the feature fills. Whilst the paucity of material may suggest that the current features were peripheral to any particular focus of settlement/agricultural activity, it is noted that plant macrofossils were also exceedingly scarce within the samples from the nearby banjo enclosure (Stevens 2011), where occupation debris is certainly recorded. The reason for this is currently unclear, although midden waste was often disposed of carefully in an attempt to minimise the risk of accidental fires.

On the basis of these assemblages, it is difficult to make recommendations for a future sampling strategy should further excavations be anticipated. Ditch samples rarely produce meaningful assemblages, largely because the features tended to be kept clear for practical reasons. However, pit, post hole and midden assemblages are, generally more informative. Therefore, if any such features are recorded in the future it is recommended that additional plant macrofossil samples are taken in order to maximise the available data about both the local environment and the economic status of the site.

Table 2: Quantification of charred remains and plant macrofossils

Sample No.	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**
Context No.	**405**	**305**	**410**	**216**
Feature No.	**409**	**319**	**412**	**219**
Feature type	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Gully**	**Ditch**
Trench No.	**4**	**3**	**4**	**2**
Plant macrofossils				
Triticum sp. (glume base frag.)		x		
Cereal indet. (grains)		x		
Rosa sp. (fruit)			x	
Rumex sp.		x		
Charcoal <2mm	xx	xxx	xxx	x
Charcoal >2mm	x	x		x
Charcoal >10mm		x		
Charred root/stem	x		x	
Indet. thorn (*Prunus* type)		x		
Other remains				
Black porous 'cokey' material	x		x	
Black tarry material				x
Bone		x xb	x	
Burnt/fired clay			x	
Burnt stone			x	
Mollusc shells				
Woodland/shade loving species				
Carychium sp.		x		
Discus rotundatus				x
Open country species				
Helicella itala	x			x
Pupilla muscorum	xxx	x		x
Vallonia sp.	xxx	xxx	x	xx
V. costata	x			x
V. excentrica				xcf
V. pulchella	x	x		
Vertigo pygmaea	xxx	x		x
Catholic species				
Cepaea sp.	x			
Trichia hispida group	x			x
Marsh/freshwater slum species				
Lymnaea sp.	x		x	
L. truncatula				x
Sample volume (litres)				
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens
b = burnt cf = compare

6.5 **Animal bone** by Adam Reid

A total of 0.86kg of animal bone was hand collected from 11 different contexts during the course of excavation. This material was assessed to determine the level of preservation, the taxa present and to inform on the potential for further work.

All material was washed prior to analysis. Identifiable bones were noted, and were examined for signs of butchery and the state of epiphyseal fusion. Identifications took place with the aid of the MOLA Northampton reference collection; Hillson (1992) and France (2009) were also consulted. Specimens that could not be positively identified were attributed, where possible, to categories including Large Mammal (Cattle, Horse), Medium Mammal (Sheep/Goat, Pig, Large Dog), and Small Mammal (Small Dog, Cat, Rabbit). The English Heritage Guidelines for Best Practice for Animal Bones and Archaeology (2014) were followed, where possible.

Identification and quantification

Positive identification to genus level was possible for 16 (22%) of the specimens, the results of the identifications are presented below (Table 3).

All identified specimens were mammalian, with cattle making up a large proportion of the assemblage. No microfaunal remains were recovered.

Table 3: The taxa present

Fill/cut type	Cattle *Bos*	Sheep /goat *Ovicapri d*	Horse *Equus*	Roe Deer *Capreolus*	Small Mam	Med Mam	Large Mam	Indet	Total
210/212 gully	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	4
213/215 ditch	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
217/219 ditch	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	6	11
218/219 ditch	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	9
220/222 ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
304/308 ditch	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	7	11
306/308 ditch	6	1	-	-	1	2	4	9	23
312/313 ditch	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	6
318/308 ditch	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
406/409 ditch	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
410/412 gully	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	5
Total	**9**	**5**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**10**	**13**	**36**	**76**

Discussion

The small assemblage is dominated by domestic taxa and provides no indication of specialised activity. The presence of identifiable material from several of the excavated features indicates the possibility for future faunal analysis, should further work take place.

7 DISCUSSION

The distribution of archaeological features recorded during the trial trench evaluation is largely consistent with that indicated in the geophysical data (Tanner 2015). The evaluation has also demonstrated that a number of smaller features exist that were not immediately visible in the geophysical data. The area of archaeological potential, as indicated in Figure 2, comprises *c.* 0.7ha. Trench 2 contained a high density of archaeological features. In addition to the linear boundary/enclosure ditches, which have been dated to the late Iron Age period, at least two curvilinear gullies, [212] and [412], which potentially relate to roundhouse structures were found to contain pottery sherds and fragments of animal bone consistent with nearby settlement activity during this period (Fig 15).

The three large ditches, [219] [316/308/319] and [409], excavated in Trenches 2, 3 and 4 showed evidence for periods of use and disuse. The large ditch in Trench 4 displays this most clearly with alternating deposits of naturally accumulated silt and waste material. The sub-square enclosure at the northern edge of Area 1, investigated by Trench 3, had at least three phases of excavation. The final phase was marked by a shallow re-cut of the ditch with a very rounded profile. This is interesting as the banjo enclosure excavated to the south-west also had three main phases remodelling, with the final phase similarly marked by a shallow re-cut with a rounded profile (Kenney and Lyons 2011).

Artefact preservation within the features was variable. The calcerous clay soils were not conducive to good bone preservation, though in many cases bone recovered from the lower more compact silty clay deposits survived in a better condition. Environmental samples were taken from a number of features and the results concluded that, like the banjo enclosure site to the south, charred remains and plant macrofossils were poorly preserved (Kenney and Lyons 2011). Palaeosols and other old land surfaces were not encountered. The presence of ridge and furrow cultivation and subsequent intensive farming techniques has led to a degree of truncation of the archaeology though features have survived in a good state of preservation beneath the subsoil horizon.

Iron Age pottery assemblages have been identified as a key research area for the region, following the paucity of published results (Brown and Glazebrook 2000). Special consideration was given when assessing the future potential of the site in this regard. Pottery was recovered, although mainly small sherds with a low average sherd weight and few diagnostic features, from the majority of the excavated contexts during the trial trench evaluation. Consequently, potential for a good ceramic chronology as part of any future archaeological works may be limited. Charcoal was noted in most of the final fills of the excavated features and the possibility exists to further strengthen future pottery analysis with absolute dating as specified in the updated research agenda (Medlycott 2011).

The archaeological remains within the development area add to the growing corpus of data for occupation during this period on the clay uplands of Cambridgeshire. The area surrounding Caldecote and neighbouring settlements such as Cambourne have seen significant archaeological investigation in recent years (Wright *et al* 2009). As a result many of the settlement gaps across this region are starting to be filled in.

Furrows associated with ridge and furrow cultivation methods were present across the development and correlated well with the geophysical data. The straight, parallel alignment of the furrows visible in the geophysical data is characteristic of later post-medieval ridge and furrow as opposed to the distinctive reverse ‘S’ shape fields

systems common during the medieval period. The presence of ridge and furrow is consistent with what is known of the agricultural landscape of the area during the medieval and post-medieval period.

During excavation of the trial trenches, in an effort to characterise any artefacts present in the ploughsoil and the subsoil, samples were sorted on site as specified in the brief issued by the County Archaeologist (Stewart 2015). No finds were found using this method.

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APPENDIX: CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench No.	**Length, width & alignment**		**Surface height (aOD)**	**Depth & height of natural (aOD)**
1	**27m x 2m NE-SW**		**NE = 71.61m**	**0.32-0.40m 71.29-71.21m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
(101)	Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay with frequent root disturbance throughout.	0.18 - 0.21m thick	-
(102)	Subsoil	Mid brown-grey silty clay with occasional small fragments of chalk throughout.	0.14 - 0.19m thick	-
(103)	Natural	Mid yellow-brown silty clay with occasional patches of the chalk and flint throughout.	0.00 - 0.10m visible	-
(104)	Fill of [105]	Firm mid grey silty clay with occasional small stones and flecks of charcoal throughout.	W = 0.70m D = 0.30m	-
[105]	Ditch	Linear ditch with steep sided U-shaped profile and flat base.	W = 0.70m D = 0.30m	-

Trench No.	**Length, width & alignment**		**Surface height (aOD)**	**Depth & height of natural (aOD)**
2	**50m x 2m NW-SE**		**NW = 71.75**	**0.35-0.53m 71.40-71.22m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
(201)	Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay with frequent root disturbance throughout.	0.21 - 0.27m thick	-
(202)	Subsoil	Firm mid brown-yellow silty clay with rare angular flint fragments throughout.	0.14 - 0.26m thick	-
(203)	Natural	Mottled yellow-orange-grey silty clay with occasional flint and gravel with rounded chalk fragments throughout.	0.00 - 0.02 visible	-
(204)	Fill of [205]	Friable dark grey silty clay with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks.	W = 0.27m D = 0.16m	-
[205]	Gully	Linear narrow gully with U-shaped profile and concave base. Probably field drainage.	W = 0.27m D = 0.16m	-
(206)	Fill of [209]	Friable dark blue-grey clay-silt with rare small stones and moderate amount of charcoal flecks throughout.	W = 0.80m D = 0.26m	Pottery
(207)	Fill of [209]	Friable mid-dark grey clay-silt with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks throughout.	W = 0.69m D = 0.25m	-
(208)	Fill of [209]	Firm mid-light brown-yellow silty clay with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks throughout.	W = 0.60m D = 0.07m	-

[209]	Ditch	Ditch terminal or partially visible pit with U-shaped profile and flat base.	W = 0.98m D = 0.44m	-
(210)	Fill of [212]	Friable dark grey silty clay with frequent small rounded stones and charcoal pieces throughout.	W = 0.59m D = 0.22m	Pottery, animal bone
(211)	Fill of [212]	Friable pale yellow-brown silty clay with frequent small rounded stones and pieces of charcoal throughout.	W = 0.29m D = 0.08m	-
[212]	Gully	Curvilinear gully with U-shaped profile and flat base.	W = 0.59m D = 0.31m	-
(213)	Fill of [215]	Firm dark grey silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones and frequent charcoal flecks throughout.	W = 0.53 D = 0.28m	Pottery, animal bone
(214)	Fill of [215]	Firm mid brown silty clay with occasional small angular stones and charcoal flecks throughout.	W = 0.28m D = 0.33m	-
[215]	Ditch	Linear ditch with U-shaped profile and concave base.	W = 0.80m D = 0.33m	-
(216)	Fill of [219]	Compact dark brown-grey silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional small rounded chalk pieces throughout.	W = 2.35m D = 0.46m	Pottery, Sample 4
(217)	Fill of [219]	Compact mid brown silty clay with rare charcoal flecks and small rounded chalk pieces throughout. Some iron panning noted during excavation.	W = 1.57m D = 0.34m	Pottery
(218)	Fill of [219]	Compact mid brown-yellow silty clay.	W = 0.81m D = 0.24m	Pottery, animal bone
[219]	Ditch	Large linear ditch with irregular U-shaped profile, slightly eroded upper edges, and concave base.	W = 2.55m D = 1.06m	-
(220)	Fill of [222]	Compact dark grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and small rounded chalk pieces throughout.	W = 0.76m D = 0.14m	Pottery, animal bone
(221)	Fill of [222]	Compact mid brown-yellow silty clay with occasional chalk pieces throughout.	W = 0.72m D = 0.13m	-
[222]	Ditch	Linear ditch/gully with wide shallow U-shaped profile and concave base.	W = 0.76m D = 0.31m	-
(223)	Fill of [219]	Compact mid brown-grey silty clay.	W = 1.73m D = 0.13m	

Trench No.	**Length, width & alignment**		**Surface height (aOD)**	**Depth & height of natural (aOD)**
3	**50m x 2m NW-SE**		**SE = 71.80m**	**0.30-0.45m 71.50-71.35m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
(301)	Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay with frequent root disturbance throughout.	0.18 - 0.22m thick	-
(302)	Subsoil	Firm mid brown-yellow silty clay with rare angular flint fragments throughout.	0.12 - 0.23m thick	-
(303)	Natural	Mid yellow-brown silty clay with occasional patches of flint and mottled grey clay chalky clay.	0.00 - 0.02m visible	-
(304)	Fill of [319]	Firm mid grey-brown silty clay with occasional flecks of charcoal and occasional small stones throughout.	W = 0.90m D = 0.15m	Pottery, animal bone
(305)	Fill of [319]	Firm mid yellow with mottled grey silty clay with occasional medium angular stones throughout.	W = 1.06m D = 0.17m	Pottery, Sample 2
(306)	Fill of [308]	Firm mid grey silty clay with frequent flecks of charcoal and occasional small sub-angular stones throughout.	W = 1.25m D = 0.40m	Pottery, animal bone
(307)	Fill of [308]	Firm light grey-brown silty clay with occasional flecks of charcoal.	W = 0.41m D = 0.09m	-
[308]	Ditch	Linear ditch with asymmetrical U-shaped profile and concave base.	W = 1.65m D = 0.74m	-
(309)	Fill of [310]	Firm light-mid brown-grey silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones throughout.	W = 0.90m D = 0.13m	Pottery
[310]	Pit	Irregular sub-oval shallow pit with steep sided shallow U-shaped profile and flat base.	L = 0.90m W = 0.60m D = 0.13m	-
(311)	Fill of [308]	Firm mid grey-brown silty clay with frequent medium rounded burnt stones.	W = 0.75m D = 0.20m	-
(312)	Fill of [313]	Firm light-mid brown silty clay with occasional flecks of charcoal throughout	W = 0.45m D = 0.22m	Pottery, animal bone
[313]	Ditch	Linear ditch with U-shaped profile and concave base, cut by ditch [308]	W = 0.45m D = 0.50m	-
(314)	Fill of [308]	Compact dark grey-brown silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded stones and flecks of charcoal throughout.	W = 0.38m D = 0.10m	-
(315)	Fill of [316]	Compact mid brown silty clay with rare small rounded chalk pieces throughout.	W = 0.20m D = 0.74m	-
[316]	Ditch	Linear ditch with U-shaped profile and concave base. Re-cut by [308].	W = 0.20m D = 0.74m	-

(317)	Fill of [313]	Firm dark grey-brown silty clay with rare small rounded chalk pieces throughout.	W = 0.45m D = 0.28m	-
(318)	Fill of [308]	Firm mid-dark bgrey-brown silty clay with flecks of charcoal and rare small rounded chalk pieces throughout.	W = 0.65m D = 0.20m	-
[319]	Ditch	Shallow linear ditch with U-shaped profile and concave base.	W = 1.08m D = 0.33m	

Trench No.	**Length, width & alignment**		**Surface height (aOD)**	**Depth & height of natural (aOD)**
4	**50m x 2m SW-NE**		**SW = 71.88m**	**0.37 - 0.51m 71.51-71.37m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
(401)	Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay with frequent root disturbance throughout.	0.20 - 0.29m thick	-
(402)	Subsoil	Firm mid brown-yellow silty clay with rare angular flint fragments throughout.	0.17 - 0.22m thick	-
(403)	Natural	Mottled yellow-orange-grey silty clay with occasional flint and gravel with rounded chalk fragments throughout.	0.00 - 0.02m visible	-
(404)	Fill of [409]	Firm light grey-brown silty clay with frequent flecks of chalk throughout.	W = 1.81m D = 0.04m	-
(405)	Fill of [409]	Firm mid brown-grey silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks throughout.	W = 1.79m D = 0.26m	Pottery, Sample 1
(406)	Fill of [409]	Firm mid yellow-brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones and flecks of charcoal throughout.	W = 1.41m D = 0.35m	Pottery, animal bone
(407)	Fill of [409]	Firm mid brown-grey silty clay with occasional flecks of charcoal and small sub-angular stones throughout.	W = 0.75m D = 0.10	-
(408)	Fill of [409]	Firm mid yellow silty clay with occasional flecks of chalk and small sub-angular stones.	W = 0.70m D = 0.20m	-
[409]	Ditch	Large linear ditch with U-shaped profile and concave base.	W = 1.81m D = 0.90m	-
(410)	Fill of [412]	Firm mid grey silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones and frequent flecks of charcoal throughout.	W = 0.24m D = 0.25m	Pottery, animal bone, Sample 3
(411)	Fill of [412]	Firm mid grey-brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones and charcoal flecks throughout.	W = 0.07m D = 0.29m	-
[412]	Gully	Curvilinear gully with irregular V-shaped profile and narrow base.	W = 0.31m D = 0.29m	-

Trench No.	**Length, width & alignment**		**Surface height (aOD)**	**Depth & height of natural (aOD)**
5	**50m x 2m NE-SW**		**SW = 71.90m**	**0.36-0.48m 71.54-71.42m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
(501)	Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay with frequent root disturbance throughout.	0.22 - 0.28m thick	-
(502)	Subsoil	Firm mid brown-yellow silty clay with rare angular flint fragments throughout.	0.14 - 0.20m thick	-
(503)	Natural	Mottled yellow-orange-grey silty clay with occasional flint and gravel with rounded chalk fragments throughout.	0.00 - 0.03m visible	-
(504)	Fill of [505]	Firm mid brown silty clay.	W = 1.10m	-
[505]	Furrow	Linear furrow, unexcavated.	W = 1.10m	-

Trench No.	**Length, width & alignment**		**Surface height (aOD)**	**Depth & height of natural (aOD)**
6	**50m x 2m SW-NE**		**SW = 71.55m**	**0.36-0.43m 71.19-71.12m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
(601)	Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay with frequent root disturbance throughout.	0.18 - 0.22m thick	-
(602)	Subsoil	Firm mid brown-yellow silty clay with rare angular flint fragments throughout.	0.18 - 0.21m thick	-
(603)	Natural	Mottled yellow-orange-grey silty clay with occasional flint and gravel with rounded chalk fragments throughout.	0.00 - 0.03m visible	-

Trench No.	**Length, width & alignment**		**Surface height (aOD)**	**Depth & height of natural (aOD)**
7	**50m x 2m NW-SE**		**SE = 71.77m**	**0.34-0.44m 71.44-71.34m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
(701)	Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay with frequent root disturbance throughout.	0.19 - 0.22m thick	-
(702)	Subsoil	Firm mid brown-yellow silty clay with rare angular flint fragments throughout.	0.15 - 0.22m thick	-
(703)	Natural	Mottled yellow-orange-grey silty clay with occasional flint and gravel with rounded chalk fragments throughout.	0.02 - 0.06m visible	-
(704)	Fill of [705]	Firm mid brown-grey silty clay with rare small stones.	W = 0.70m D = 0.16m	-

[705]	Gully	Shallow gully/furrow with shallow U-shaped profile and concave base.	W = 0.70m D = 0.16m	-

Trench No.	**Length, width & alignment**		**Surface height (aOD)**	**Depth & height of natural (aOD)**
8	**50m x 2m NE-SW**		**NE = 71.71m**	**0.36-0.47m 71.35-71.24m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
(801)	Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay with frequent root disturbance throughout.	0.21 - 0.28m thick	-
(802)	Subsoil	Firm mid brown-yellow silty clay with rare angular flint fragments throughout.	0.15 - 0.19m thick	-
(803)	Natural	Mottled yellow-orange-grey silty clay with occasional flint and gravel with rounded chalk fragments throughout.	-	-
(804)	Fill of [805]	Firm mid yellow silty clay with rare small rounded stones.	W = 1.10m D = 0.15m	-
[805]	Furrow	Linear furrow with wide shallow U-shaped profile and flat base.	W = 1.10m D = 0.15m	-

Trench No.	**Length, width & alignment**		**Surface height (aOD)**	**Depth & height of natural (aOD)**
9	**50m x 2m NE-SW**		**NE = 71.66m**	**0.37-0.45m 71.29-71.21m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
(901)	Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay with frequent root disturbance throughout.	0.22 - 0.24m thick	-
(902)	Subsoil	Firm mid brown-yellow silty clay with rare angular flint fragments throughout.	0.15 - 0.21m thick	-
(903)	Natural	Mottled yellow-orange-grey silty clay with occasional flint and gravel with rounded chalk fragments throughout.	0.00 - 0.05m visible	-

Trench No.	**Length, width & alignment**		**Surface height (aOD)**	**Depth & height of natural (aOD)**
10	**50m x 2m NW-SE**		**SE = 71.43m**	**0.35-0.39m 71.08-71.04m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
(1001)	Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay with frequent root disturbance throughout.	0.21 - 0.23m thick	-
(1002)	Subsoil	Firm mid brown-yellow silty clay with rare angular flint fragments throughout.	0.14 - 0.16m thick	-

(1003)	Natural	Mottled yellow-orange-grey silty clay with occasional flint and gravel with rounded chalk fragments throughout.	0.00 - 0.04m visible	-
(1004)	Fill of [1005]	Firm mid brown silty clay.	W = 1.00m	
[1005]	Furrow	Linear furrow, unexcavated	W = 1.00m	

Trench No.	**Length, width & alignment**		**Surface height (aOD)**	**Depth & height of natural (aOD)**
11	**50m x 2m W-E**		**W = 71.39**	**0.37-0.47m 71.02-70.92m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
(1101)	Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay with frequent root disturbance throughout.	0.22 - 0.26m thick	-
(1102)	Subsoil	Firm mid brown-yellow silty clay with rare angular flint fragments throughout.	0.15 - 0.21m thick	-
(1103)	Natural	Mottled yellow-orange-grey silty clay with occasional flint and gravel with rounded chalk fragments throughout.	0.00 - 0.03m visible	-

Trench No.	**Length, width & alignment**		**Surface height (aOD)**	**Depth & height of natural (aOD)**
12	**50m x 2m NW-SE**		**NW = 71.33m**	**0.35-0.46m 70.98-70.87m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
(1201)	Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay with frequent root disturbance throughout.	0.22 - 0.24m thick	-
(1202)	Subsoil	Firm mid brown-yellow silty clay with rare angular flint fragments throughout.	0.13 - 0.22m thick	-
(1203)	Natural	Mottled yellow-orange-grey silty clay with occasional flint and gravel with rounded chalk fragments throughout.	0.04 - 0.08m visible	-
(1204)	Fill of [1205]	Compact mid brown-grey silty clay.	W = 1.15m D = 0.55m	-
[1205]	Ditch	Linear ditch with U-shaped profile and concave base.	W = 1.15m D = 0.55m	-

Trench No.	**Length, width & alignment**		**Surface height (aOD)**	**Depth & height of natural (aOD)**
13	**50m x 2m E-W**		**E = 71.17m**	**0.38-0.43m 70.79-70.74m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
(1301)	Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay with frequent root disturbance throughout.	0.23 - 0.25m thick	-

(1302)	Subsoil	Firm mid brown-yellow silty clay with rare angular flint fragments throughout.	0.15 - 0.18m thick	-
(1303)	Natural	Mottled yellow-orange-grey silty clay with occasional flint and gravel with rounded chalk fragments throughout.	-	-
(1304)	Fill of [1305]	Firm light-mid grey-brown silty clay with infrequent small sub-angular stones throughout.	L = 0.50m W = 0.30m D = 0.22m	-
[1305]	Furrow	Linear furrow with U-shaped profile and flat base. Very wet during excavation with water constantly pouring in making excavation difficult.	L = 0.50m W = 0.30m D = 0.22m	-
(1306)	Fill of [1307]	Firm dark grey-brown silty clay with infrequent rounded chalk pieces throughout.	L = 0.50m W = 0.30m D = 0.20m	-
[1307]	Gully	Linear gully with U-shaped profile and concave base. Very wet during excavation with water constantly pouring in making excavation difficult.	L = 0.50m W = 0.30m D = 0.20m	-
(1308)	Fill of [1309]	Firm light-mid grey-brown silty clay	W = 0.20m	-
[1309]	Furrow	Linear furrow, unexcavated	W = 0.20m	-

Trench No.	**Length, width & alignment**		**Surface height (aOD)**	**Depth & height of natural (aOD)**
14	**50m x 2m NE-SW**		**SW = 71.17m**	**0.36-0.42m 70.81-70.75m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
(1401)	Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay with frequent root disturbance throughout.	0.25 - 0.26m thick	-
(1402)	Subsoil	Firm mid brown-yellow silty clay with rare angular flint fragments throughout.	0.11 - 0.16m thick	-
(1403)	Natural	Mottled yellow-orange-grey silty clay with occasional flint and gravel with rounded chalk fragments throughout.	-	-

Trench No.	**Length, width & alignment**		**Surface height (aOD)**	**Depth & height of natural (aOD)**
15	**50m x 2m N-S**		**S = 70.99m**	**0.31-0.39m 70.68-70.60m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
(1501)	Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay with frequent root disturbance throughout.	0.23 - 0.26m thick	-

(1502)	Subsoil	Firm mid brown-yellow silty clay with rare angular flint fragments throughout.	0.08 - 0.13m thick	-
(1503)	Natural	Mottled yellow-orange-grey silty clay with occasional flint and gravel with rounded chalk fragments throughout.	-	-
(1504)	Fill of [1505]	Firm mid brown silty clay.	W = 1.00m	-
[1505]	Furrow	Linear furrow, unexcavated	W = 1.00m	-

Trench No.	**Length, width & alignment**		**Surface height (aOD)**	**Depth & height of natural (aOD)**
16	**50m x 2m N-S**		**N = 71.28m**	**0.46-0.53m 70.81-70.75m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
(1601)	Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay with frequent root disturbance throughout.	0.23 - 0.27m thick	-
(1602)	Subsoil	Firm mid brown-yellow silty clay with rare angular flint fragments throughout.	0.23 - 0.26m thick	-
(1603)	Natural	Mottled yellow-orange-grey silty clay with occasional flint and gravel with rounded chalk fragments throughout.	-	-
(1604)	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
(1605)	Fill of [1606]	Compact mid brown-yellow silty clay with rare flecks of chalk throughout.	W = 1.10m D = 0.12m	-
[1606]	Furrow	Linear furrow with shallow U-shaped profile and flat base, truncate on southern edge by a modern field drain.	W = 1.10m D = 0.12m	-

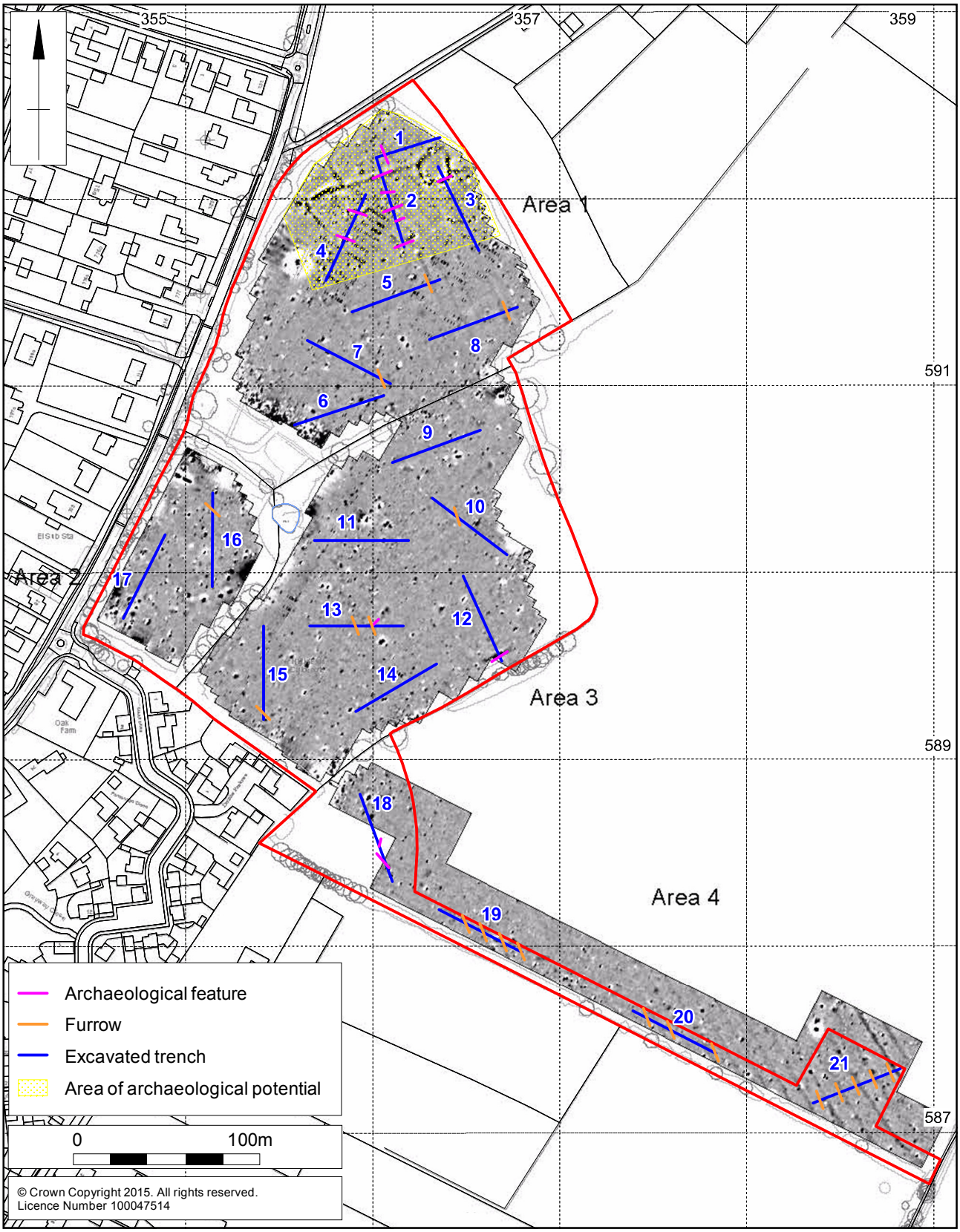
Trench No.	**Length, width & alignment**		**Surface height (aOD)**	**Depth & height of natural (aOD)**
17	**50m x 2m SW-NE**		**SW = 70.85m**	**0.33-0.40m 70.52-70.45m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
(1701)	Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay with frequent root disturbance throughout.	0.21 - 0.26m thick	-
(1702)	Subsoil	Firm mid brown-yellow silty clay with rare angular flint fragments throughout.	0.12 - 0.14m thick	-
(1703)	Natural	Mottled yellow-orange-grey silty clay with occasional flint and gravel with rounded chalk fragments throughout.	-	-

Trench No.	**Length, width & alignment**		**Surface height (aOD)**	**Depth & height of natural (aOD)**
18	**50m x 2m NW-SE**		**NW = 70.90m**	**0.34-0.37m 70.56-70.53m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
(1801)	Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay with frequent root disturbance throughout.	0.26 - 0.28m thick	-
(1802)	Subsoil	Firm mid brown-yellow silty clay with rare angular flint fragments throughout.	0.08 - 0.09m thick	-
(1803)	Natural	Mottled yellow-orange-grey silty clay with occasional flint and gravel with rounded chalk fragments throughout.	-	-
(1804)	Fill of [1805]	Friable mid grey-brown-yellow silty clay with occasional small rounded chalk pieces and rare flint throughout.	W = 0.52m D = 0.23m	-
[1805]	Gully	Narrow linear gully with U-shaped profile and concave base.	W = 0.52m D = 0.23m	-
(1806)	Fill of [1807]	Friable mid grey brown silty clay with occasional flint and chalk pieces throughout.	W = 0.30m D = 0.04m	-
[1807]	Gully	Very shallow and narrow linear gully with U-shaped profile and concave base.	W = 0.30m D = 0.04m	-

Trench No.	**Length, width & alignment**		**Surface height (aOD)**	**Depth & height of natural (aOD)**
19	**50m x 2m NW-SE**		**SE = 70.22m**	**0.37-0.41m 69.85-69.81m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
(1901)	Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay with frequent root disturbance throughout.	0.29 - 0.30m thick	-
(1902)	Subsoil	Firm mid brown-yellow silty clay with rare angular flint fragments throughout.	0.08 - 0.11m thick	-
(1903)	Natural	Mottled yellow-orange-grey silty clay with occasional flint and gravel with rounded chalk fragments throughout.	-	-
(1904)	Fill of [1905]	Firm mid brown-grey silty clay.	W = 1.70m	-
[1905]	Furrow	Linear furrow, unexcavated	W = 1.70m	-
(1906)	Fill of [1907]	Firm mid brown-grey silty clay.	W = 1.60m	-
[1907]	Furrow	Linear furrow, unexcavated	W = 1.60m	-
(1908)	Fill of [1909]	Firm mid brown-grey silty clay.	W = 1.80m	-
[1909]	Furrow	Linear furrow, unexcavated	W = 1.80m	-
(1910)	Fill of [1911]	Firm mid brown-grey silty clay.	W = 2.00m	-
[1911]	Furrow	Linear furrow, unexcavated	W = 2.00m	-

Trench No.	**Length, width & alignment**		**Surface height (aOD)**	**Depth & height of natural (aOD)**
20	**50m x 2m NW-SE**		**SE = 68.86m**	**0.29-0.36m 68.57-68.50m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
(2001)	Topsoil	Friable mid-dark grey-brown silty clay with frequent chalk and flint throughout.	0.21 - 0.25m thick	-
(2002)	Subsoil	Mid grey-brown silty clay with occasional flint and chalk throughout.	0.08 - 0.11m thick	-
(2003)	Natural	Light-mid grey-brown silty clay with frequent chalk throughout.	-	-
(2004)	Fill of [2005]	Firm mid grey-brown silty clay	W = 1.80m	-
[2005]	Furrow	Linear furrow, unexcavated	W = 1.80m	-
(2006)	Fill of [2007]	Firm mid grey-brown silty clay	W = 1.80m	-
[2007]	Furrow	Linear furrow, unexcavated	W = 1.80m	-
(2008)	Fill of [2009]	Firm mid grey-brown silty clay	W = 2.00m	-
[2009]	Furrow	Linear furrow, unexcavated	W = 2.00m	-

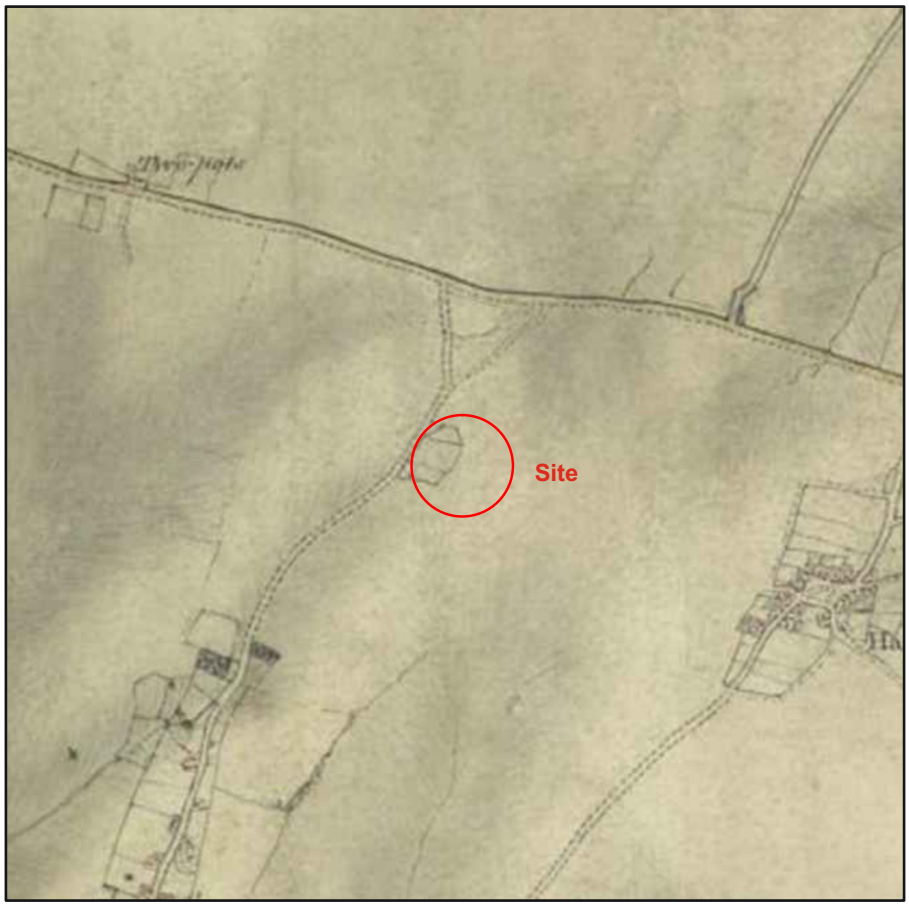
Trench No.	**Length, width & alignment**		**Surface height (aOD)**	**Depth & height of natural (aOD)**
21	**50m x 2m SW-NE**		**NE = 67.75**	**0.34-0.38m 67.41-67.37m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
(2101)	Topsoil	Friable mid-dark grey-brown silty clay with frequent chalk and flint throughout.	0.21 - 0.24m thick	-
(2102)	Subsoil	Mid grey-brown silty clay with occasional flint and chalk throughout.	0.06 - 0.07m thick	-
(2103)	Natural	Light-mid grey-brown silty clay with frequent chalk throughout.	-	-
(2104)	Fill of [2105]	Mid-dark grey-brown silty clay with frequent flint and chalk throughout.	W = 1.15m D = 0.15m	-
[2105]	Furrow	Linear furrow with wide U-shaped profile and flat base.	W = 1.15m D = 0.15m	-
(2106)	Fill of [2107]	Mid-dark grey-brown silty clay with frequent flint and chalk.	W = 3.60m D = 0.23m	Pottery
[2107]	Furrow	Linear furrow with wide U-shaped profile and flat base.	W = 3.60m D = 0.23m	-
(2108)	Fill of [2109]	Firm mid grey-brown silty clay	W = 2.80m	-
[2109]	Furrow	Linear furrow, unexcavated	W = 2.80m	-
(2110)	Fill of [2111]	Firm mid grey-brown silty clay	W = 2.90m	-
[2111]	Furrow	Linear furrow, unexcavated	W = 2.90m	-
(2112)	Fill of [2113]	Firm mid grey-brown silty clay	W = 2.80m	-
[2113]	Furrow	Linear furrow, unexcavated	W = 2.80m	-



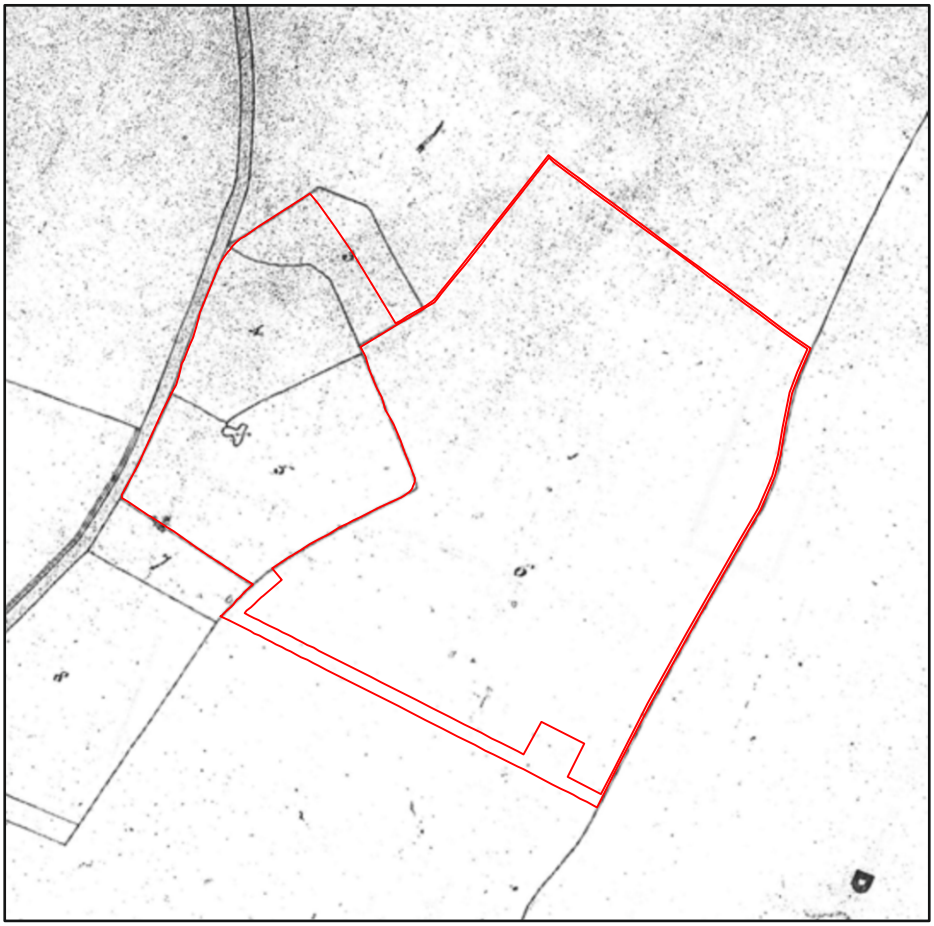
Scale 1:3000

Area of archaeological potential Appendix B

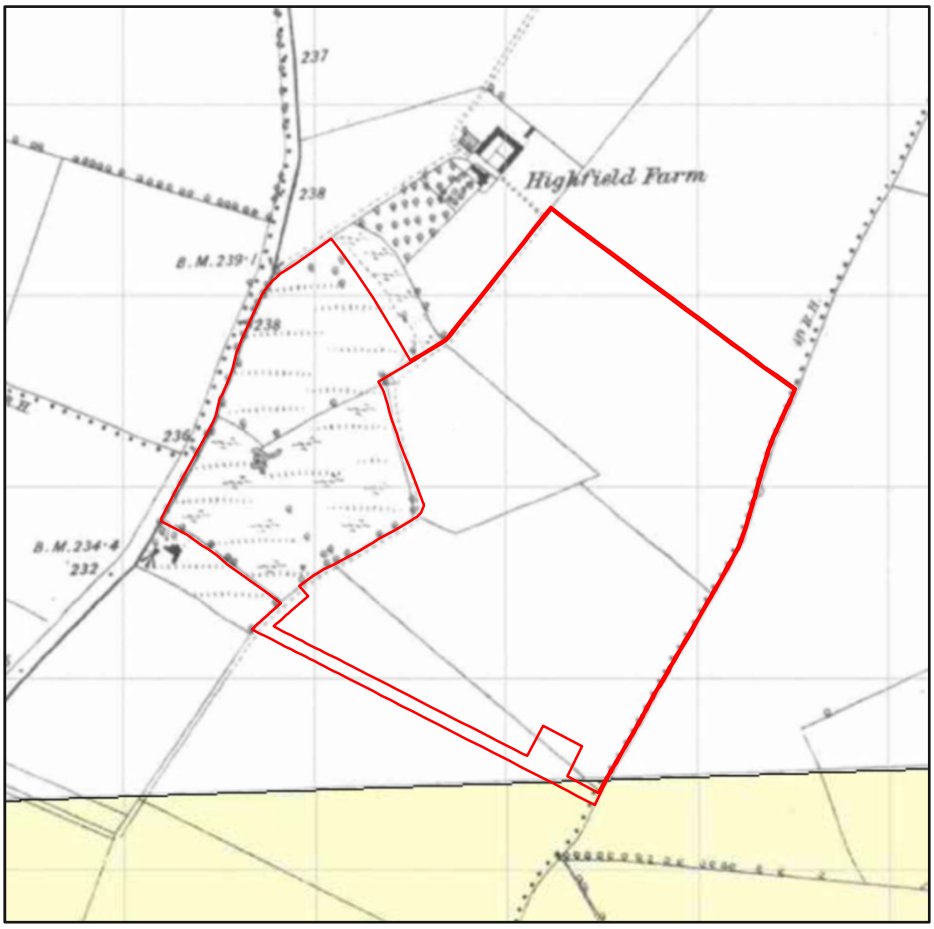
APPENDIX C: RELEVANT HISTORIC MAPS



1808 Ordnance Survey map (reproduced from Butler 2015)



1851 Tithe map (reproduced from Butler 2015)



1886 Ordnance Survey map (reproduced from Butler 2015)

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