

**VICARAGE FARM,
COWLINGE ROAD,
KIRTLING,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

NGR REF: TL 7048 5700



ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

(OASIS ID: independ1-344245)

(EVENT NR: ECB5546)

FEBRUARY 2019

PREPARED BY CHRISTER CARLSSON

CONTENTS

- Summary**
- 1 Introduction**
- 2 Project Background**
- 3 Archaeological Background**
- 4 Aims**
- 5 Methodology**
- 6 Results**
- 7 Environmental Samples**
- 8 Discussion**
- 9 Archive**
- 10 Bibliography**

Appendices:

Context Descriptions

OASIS-Form

Trench Plans

Sections

Summary

An archaeological evaluation was conducted by Independent Archaeology Consultants for the construction of a new horse gallop at Vicarage Farm, Cowlinge Road, Kirtling, Cambridgeshire. A number of undated ditches and pits were recorded in four evaluation trenches. The site was located in an east-west slope, and most ditches had a similar orientation. The ditches are therefore likely to be drainage and/or farming ditches associated with the nearby farm. No artefacts were uncovered in the ditches and pits and the features remained undated.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 An archaeological evaluation was carried out at Vicarage Farm, Cowlinge Road, Kirtling, Cambridgeshire (NGR: TL 7048 5700) (Figure 1-3). The investigation was carried out in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014), as well as discussions with Gemma Stewart, Archaeological Officer at Cambridgeshire County Council.
- 1.2 Independent Archaeology Consultants is an archaeological consultancy company based in Peterborough, Cambridgeshire. The company subscribes to the *Code of Conduct, the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (CIfA 2014), *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (EAA Occasional Paper 14) and *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (EAA Occ. Paper No 24, 2011). All relevant CIfA Codes of Practice were adhered to throughout the course of the project.

2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Planning Permission has been granted (18/00889/FUL) for a new development at Vicarage Farm, Cowlinge Road, Kirtling, Cambridgeshire. The development consisted of a new horse gallop.
- 2.2 The development was located on the eastern edge of Kirtling to the north of Newmarket Road on chalk formation geology with superficial Lowestoft formation deposits at roughly 94m AOD (British Geological Survey).
- 2.3 The site lied to the east of a moated site, earthworks and ponds at Kirtling Towers, originally a Saxon royal castle site that retained its significance with a substantial mansion house being built here during the Tudor period which remained in usage until its demolition in 1801. The earthworks of the house platform, moats, terraces, ditches and ponds and the features of the managed landscape of the wider parkland are protected under its national designation as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (National Heritage List for England reference 1013140 / Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record reference DCB74).

.2.4 Due to the high archaeological potential of the site an archaeological evaluation was required prior to any construction on the site. This condition was mentioned in the Planning Permission granted by East Cambridgeshire District Council, and was in line with standards described in the NPPF.

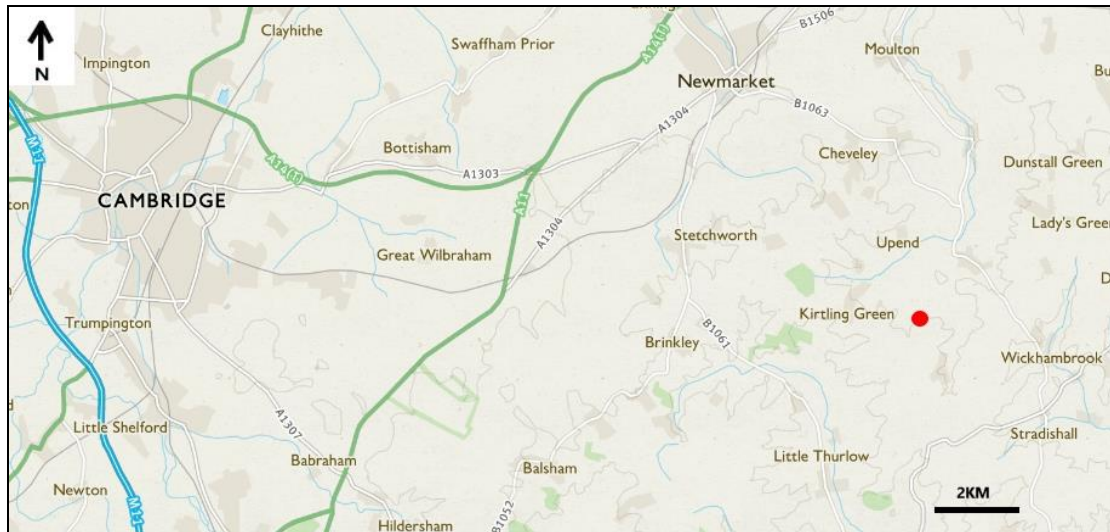


Figure 1. The location of Kirtling in England (Ordnance Survey maps produced with Licence nr: Ordnance Survey 0100031673).

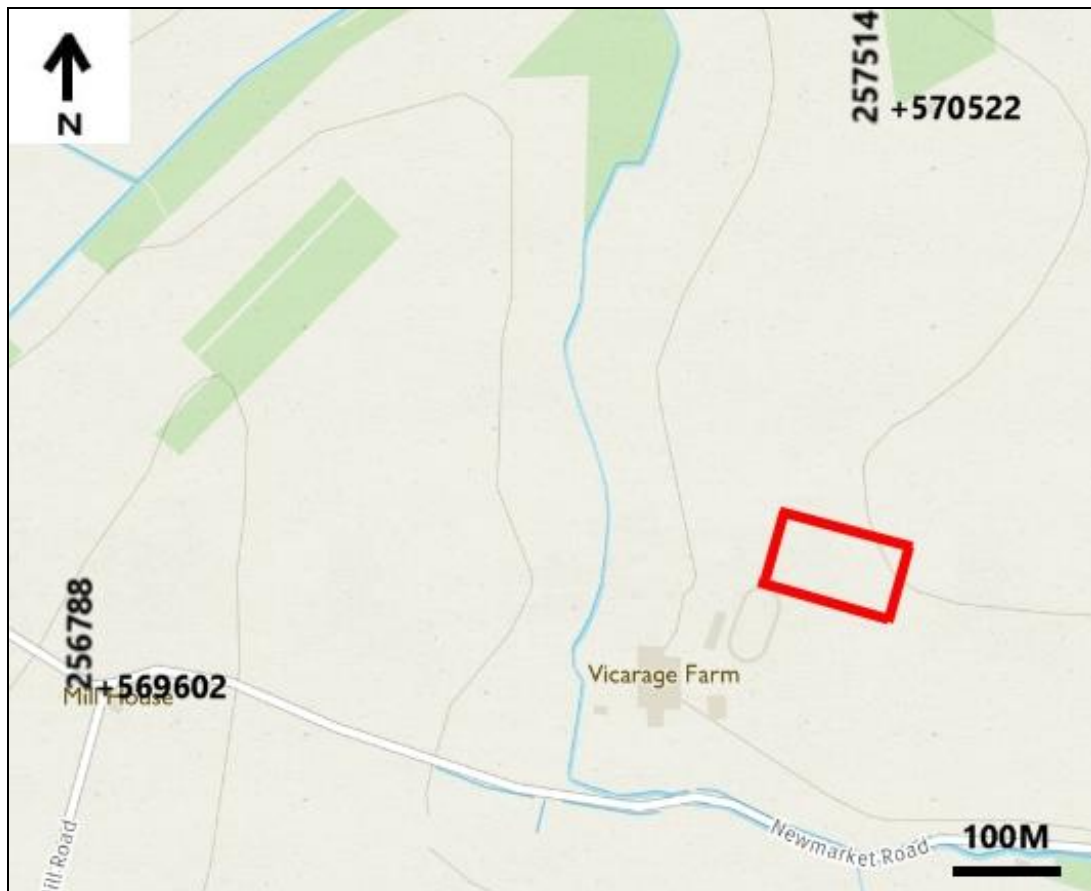


Figure 2. Site Location in Kirtling.

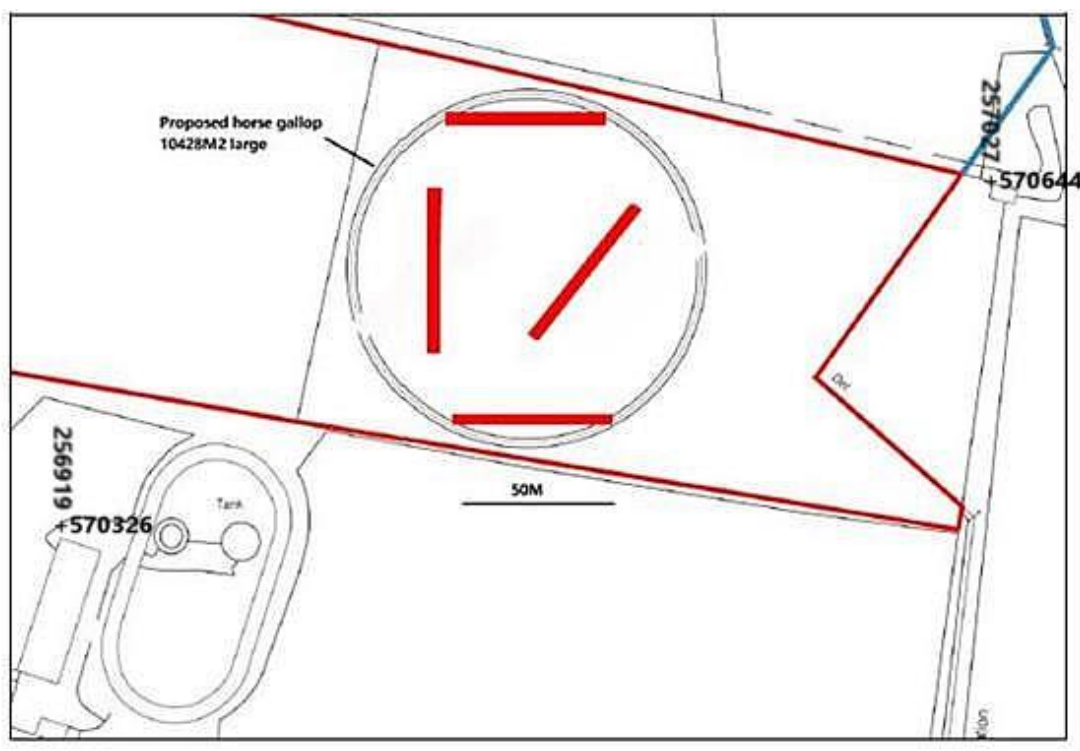


Figure 3. Site Outline and Trench Locations.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Within an area of 1km from the proposed development site there were just a limited number of known archaeological features and listed buildings, as indicated by the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Records. The surrounding landscape had also been investigated through a number of archaeological investigations in recent years.
- 3.2 About 250m west of the site there was a windmill and a cornmill from the 19th century (MCB25668).
- 3.3 Some 300m south of the site there were also preserved cropmarks of unknown date (09013), and some 250m southwest of the site there was a preserved WW2 pillbox (MCB19653).
- 3.4 In the area were also two preserved listed buildings. East of Kirtling Mill Road there is a Grade II listed cottage from 17th century. The cottage is timber framed and has well preserved interiors (DCB526).
- 3.5 The so called Mill Cottage is also a Grade II listed building. It has preserved brick masonry and other architectural features and can be dated to the 17th century (DCB527).

- 3.6 Across the County border in Suffolk there were a few more HER-entries of interest for the proposed development. Some 1km south of the site was the monument (COW013), which consisted of Post medieval fishponds and garden features at Branches Park.
- 3.7 In Suffolk was also (BY016), which consisted of well preserved earthworks at Bases Wood some 1km southeast of the site. In Suffolk there was also (BYG014), a site with banks, ditches and earthworks at Bradley Park Wood some 2km south of the site.
- 3.8 In Suffolk there was also (LDG01), a Post medieval deerpark and manor house at Cropley Park some 2km northeast of the site, as well as (COW026), an area with Iron Age ditches, pits and finds at Mulligan's Yard some 2km east of the site.

4 AIMS

- 4.1 The evaluation aimed at determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. An adequate representative sample of all areas where archaeological remains are potentially threatened was studied.
- 4.2 The aims of the archaeological evaluation were achieved through pursuit of the following specific objectives:
- i) to determine the character, date, condition and significance of the archaeological resource;
 - ii) to define the nature and extent of any mitigation works that may be required;
- 4.3 The evaluation also considered the general investigative themes outlined by: Medlycott, M. 2011 (ed.) *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a Revised Framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24; *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties* (Glazebrook 1997; Brown & Glazebrook 2000), *English Heritage Archaeology Division Research Agenda* (1997); *Discovering the Past, Shaping the Future: Research Strategy 2005 - 2010* (English Heritage 2005).
- 4.4 Specifically, the following investigative aims were accommodated in the programme of archaeological work:
- *characterisation of the site in the broader landscape;
 - *characterisation of the activities identified on the site;
 - *characterisation of changes affecting land-use through time

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Trial Trenching

Based on the circular layout of the horse gallop it was suggested that four 52m long and 2 m wide machine cut trenches were going to be opened up under constant archaeological supervision using a flat bladed ditching bucket. The total length of trenching was therefore 208m, totalling 416m², or 4% of the ca 10428m² large horse gallop.

The location of the trenches targeted areas of proposed ground disturbance and focused on the areas that were going to be covered by the new gallop. The location of the trenches were, however, slightly flexible and took into consideration potential above- and below-ground constraints and/or hazards, such as trees, utility trenches, overhead cables and areas of modern disturbance. The investigation area was searched for live cables and other potential threats before the evaluation began, and the management of spoil heaps was planned carefully.

The trenches were excavated to the upper interface of secure archaeological deposits or, where these were not present, to the upper interface of natural deposits. Thereafter, hand-excavation was required to sample any potentially archaeological features.

The field evaluation was not carried out at the expenses of the heritage assets within the site and was minimally intrusive to archaeological remains.

5.2 Metal Detecting

Metal detector sweeps of exposed features and spoil heaps were carried out in advance of, and during, the excavation process. The metal detector was not set to discriminate against iron.

5.3 Hand Excavation

All man-made features were investigated. Apparently natural features were sampled sufficiently to establish their origin and to characterise any related human activity. Hand excavation and feature sampling was sufficient to establish the date and character, and to allow appropriate levels of recording.

Deposits and layers (including buried horizons of top- and subsoils) were sampled sufficiently to enable a confident interpretation of their character, date and relationships with other features. The characterisation of the artefact contents of the ploughsoil was attempted, to provide an understanding of the presence/absence and condition of underlying archaeological remains.

The artefact contents of the ploughsoil and any lower soil horizons were examined as part of the fieldworks. A bucket sampling programme was conducted, where 90 litres of spoil was hand sorted for each horizon encountered. Bucket sampling points were

placed at each end of trenches. Unstratified artefacts were sought from the spoil heaps. All exposed features were subject to a minimum of 50% excavation.

The evaluation provided a representative sample of the site's archaeology at no significant cost to the value or integrity of archaeological remains therein. The siteworks were carried out in consultation with the Archaeological Officer from Cambridgeshire County Council.

5.4 Recording

A numbered single context-based recording system, written on suitable forms and indexed appropriately, was used for all elements of the archaeological recording programme.

Measured plans were produced to show all exposed features (including natural features and modern features etc.) and excavated areas. Individual measured plans and sections were also produced for all excavated features and deposits. These were accurately tied into trench plans/trench location plans, that in turn were accurately related to the Ordnance Survey grid and to suitably mapped local features (boundaries, buildings, roads etc.). All sections and plans were related accurately to Ordnance Datum.

A photographic record comprising monochrome and digital photos formed part of the excavation record. A selection of digital photographs was also used in this report (a maximum of two photographs per A4 sheet).

6 RESULTS

Trench 1

- 6.1 Trench 1 was northeast-southwest orientated and was 52m long and 2m wide. Cut into the natural deposits of light white-yellow semi compact cornbrash were the ditches [104], [108], [110], [112] and the pit [106] (Figure 4).
- 6.2 Ditch [104] was southeast-northwest orientated, 1.60m wide and 0.32m deep. It had sloping sides and a flat base and contained a single fill of dark brown, soft silty clay with occasional cornbrash (103). The ditch contained no finds.
- 6.3 Pit [106] had a slightly irregular oval shape and was 1.40m wide and 0.12m deep. It had vertical sides and a flat base and contained a single fill of dark brown, soft silty clay with occasional cornbrash (105). The pit contained no finds.
- 6.4 Ditch [108] was southeast-northwest orientated, 0.70m wide and 0.18m deep. It had sloping sides and a flat base and contained a single fill of dark brown, soft silty clay with occasional cornbrash (107). The ditch contained no finds.

- 6.5 Ditch [110] was southeast-northwest orientated, 0,70m wide and 0.13m deep. It had sloping sides and a flat base and contained a single fill of dark brown, soft silty clay with occasional cornbrash (109). The ditch contained no finds.
- 6.6 Ditch [112] was southeast-northwest orientated, 0,60m wide and 0.14m deep. It had sloping sides and a flat base and contained a single fill of dark brown, soft silty clay with occasional cornbrash (111). The ditch contained no finds.
- 6.7 The subsoil in Trench 1 was up to 0.10m thick and consisted of light brown, soft silty clay with occasional cornbrash inclusions (102). The uppermost deposit in Trench 1 was the up to 0.15m thick topsoil of dark brown, soft silty clay with occasional roots and small stones (101).

Trench 2

- 6.8 Trench 2 was east-west orientated and was 52m long and 2m wide. Cut into the natural deposits of light white-yellow semi compact cornbrash was the ditch [204] (Figure 5).
- 6.9 Ditch [204] was northeast-southwest orientated, 1.20m wide and 0.32m deep. It had sloping sides and a rounded base and contained the single fill (203) of dark brown, soft silty clay with occasional cornbrash. The ditch contained no finds.
- 6.10 The subsoil in Trench 2 was up to 0.15m thick and consisted of light brown, soft silty clay with occasional cornbrash inclusions (202). The uppermost deposit in Trench 2 was the up to 0.20m thick topsoil of dark brown, soft silty clay with occasional roots and small stones (201).

Trench 3

- 6.11 Trench 3 was north-south orientated and was 52m long and 2m wide. Cut into the natural deposits of light white-yellow semi compact cornbrash were the ditches [304], [306], [308], [314] the pit [310] and the gully [312] (Figure 6).
- 6.12 Ditch [304] was east-west orientated, 1.50m wide and 0.50m deep. It had sloping sides and a flat base and contained the single fill (303) of dark brown, soft silty clay with occasional cornbrash. The ditch contained no finds.
- 6.13 Ditch [306] was east-west orientated, 0.80m wide and 0.48m deep. It had sloping sides and a rounded base and contained the single fill (305) of dark brown, soft silty clay with occasional cornbrash. The ditch contained no finds.
- 6.14 Ditch [308] was east-west orientated, 1.52m wide and 0.21m deep. It had sloping sides and a flat base and contained the single fill (307) of dark brown, soft silty clay with occasional cornbrash. The ditch contained no finds.

- 6.15 Ditch [314] was east-west orientated, 1.80m wide and 0.50m deep. It had sloping sides and a flat base and contained the single fill (313) of dark brown, soft silty clay with occasional cornbrash. The ditch contained no finds.
- 6.16 Pit [310] was oval in shape and was 0.35m deep. It had sloping sides and a rounded base and contained the single fill (309) of dark brown, soft silty clay with occasional cornbrash. The pit contained no finds.
- 6.17 The gully [312] was east-west orientated, 0.45m wide and 0.18m deep. It had sloping sides and a rounded base and contained the single fill (311) of dark brown, soft silty clay with occasional cornbrash. The gully contained no finds.
- 6.18 The subsoil in Trench 3 was up to 0.13m thick and consisted of light brown, soft silty clay with occasional cornbrash inclusions (302). The uppermost deposit in Trench 3 was the up to 0.22m thick topsoil of dark brown, soft silty clay with occasional roots and small stones (301).

Trench 4

- 6.19 Trench 4 was east-west orientated and was 52m long and 2m wide. Cut into the natural deposits of light white-yellow semi compact cornbrash were the ditches [404] and [406] (Figure 7).
- 6.20 Ditch [404] was north-south orientated, 1.30m wide and 0.52m deep. It had sloping sides and a rounded base and contained the single fill (403) of dark brown, soft silty clay with occasional cornbrash. The ditch contained no finds. There is stratigraphic evidence that ditch [404] was cutting the older ditch [406], which is described below.
- 6.21 Ditch [406] was also north-south orientated, 1m wide and 0.30m deep. It had sloping sides and a flat base and contained the single fill (405) of dark brown, soft silty clay with occasional cornbrash. The ditch contained no finds. There is stratigraphic evidence that ditch [406] had been cut by the later ditch [404], which is described above.
- 6.22 The subsoil in Trench 4 was up to 0.13m thick and consisted of light brown, soft silty clay with occasional cornbrash inclusions (402). The uppermost deposit in Trench 4 was the up to 0.20m thick topsoil of dark brown, soft silty clay with occasional roots and small stones (401).



Figure 4. Trench 1. Overview from southwest.



Figure 5. Trench 2. Overview from west.



Figure 6. Trench 3. Overview from north.



Figure 7. Trench 4. Overview from east.



Figure 8. Pit [310] from northwest.



Figure 9. Ditch [314] from northwest.



Figure 10. Ditch [404] and [406] from northeast.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

Environmental Samples (By Val Fryer)

Introduction and method statement

Excavations at Vicarage Farm, Cowlinge Road, Kirtling, Cambridgeshire, undertaken by Independent Archaeology Consultants, revealed a number of archaeological features of uncertain date. A number of samples were collected and submitted for the retrieval and evaluation of the plant macrofossil assemblage.

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover 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 all plant macrofossils present in the samples were studied. Nomenclature follows Stace (2010) and Watson (1981). With the exception of a few conglomerations of partially mineral replaced roots, all plant remains were moderately well-preserved.

Results

Samples were collected from fill (309) in pit [310], fill (313) in ditch [314] and fill (405) in ditch [406]. The assemblages are mostly small (i.e. <0.1 litres in volume) and much of the material present in pit [310] and ditches [314] and [404] appears to be moss fronds of possible Hypnobryales type (with squarrose leaf forms) or Bryales type (with imbricate leaf arrangements). Seeds are exceedingly scarce, but specimens of possible cinquefoil (*Potentilla* sp.) and crane's-bill (*Geranium* sp.) type are noted along with indeterminate root/stem fragments and pieces of leaf. Very occasional

arthropod remains are also noted. Perhaps unusually for the context, charred material is largely absent.

Deposit (309) – a very small (i.e. <0.1 litres in volume) flot with a moderate density of both waterlogged and mineral replaced root/stem fragments. Very small flecks of indeterminate charred plant material and occasional fragments of mineral replaced root channel. A single alder (*Alnus* sp.) fruit and an operculum of the freshwater snail *Bithynia tentaculata*.

Deposit (313) – small flot (circa 0.6 litres in volume) consisting almost entirely of highly compacted organic mud including well-rotted root/stem fragments and indeterminate moss fronds and floret fragments. Small flecks of indeterminate charred plant material. Occasional waterlogged arthropod remains and caddis larval case fragments. Individual seeds/fruits of sedge (*Carex* sp.), rush (*Juncus* sp.) and duckweed (*Lemna* sp.), and *Bithynia* sp. operculi.

Deposit (405) – small flot (circa 0.5 litres in volume) consisting almost entirely of comminuted waterlogged root/stem fragments. Some of the latter possibly from the common reed (*Phragmites* sp.), but diagnostic culm nodes are largely absent, apart from a single possible charred specimen. Occasional waterlogged arthropod remains and caddis larval case fragments. Seeds of thistle (*Cirsium* sp.) and birch (*Betula* sp.).

Context No.	(309)	(313)	(405)
Plant macrofossils			
<i>Alnus</i> sp. (fruit)	x		
<i>Betula</i> sp. (fruit)			x
<i>Carex</i> sp.		x	
<i>Cirsium</i> sp.			x
<i>Juncus</i> sp.		x	
<i>Lemna</i> sp.		x	
Waterlogged root/stem	xx	xx	xx
Mineral replaced root/stem	xx		
Charred culm node frag.			
Charcoal <2mm	x	x	x
Indet. floret frags.		x	
Indet. moss		x	
Indet. seeds			x
Other remains			
Waterlogged arthropod remains		x	x
Caddis larval cases		x	x
Highly compacted organic mud		xx	
Mineralised root channels	x		

<i>Bithynia tentaculata</i> (operculi)	x	x	
Sample volume (litres)	10	10	10
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	0.6	0.5
% flot sorted	100%	<10%	12.5%

Table 1. Plant macrofossils and other remains from Vicarage Farm, Kirtling, Cambridgeshire.

Reference

Stace, C., 2010. *New Flora of the British Isles*. 3rd edition. Cambridge University Press

Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens ss = sub-sample

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, the current assemblages are surprisingly limited in composition, with most of the macrofossils appearing to be derived from plants which might have colonised the site after it was abandoned. Unfortunately, these plant remains tell us little about the nature of older human settlements in the area. Most plants are rather common in the modern open landscapes across eastern England, a fact which may indicate that the features the samples were collected from are of a relatively recent date. Therefore, if further interventions are planned, it is strongly recommended that, where possible, additional samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages are collected from a variety of features across the area.

8 DISCUSSION

- 8.1 The archaeological evaluation at Vicarage Farm, Cowlinge Road, Kirtling, Cambridgeshire indicated that a number of features of uncertain age are present within the proposed development area. The features consisted mainly of undated ditches and pits.
- 8.2 The complete absence of artefacts in the various fills indicated that no human settlement have been present within the immediate area. The site was located on the top of a hill, and the present farm is located about 200m to the southwest. It is therefore likely that any earlier human settlements in the area have been located closer to Cowlinge Road in the south.
- 8.3 A number of known archaeological sites are present in Suffolk, some 2km east of the site, but there is no indication that these sites stretched as far as

Vicarage Farm. The features present within the evaluated area are likely to be agricultural ditches and pits, but they contained no dating evidence and could not be more closely dated.

- 8.4 The archaeological evaluation project has, therefore, contributed to new information about the historic environment within this part of the parish of Kirtling. Independent Archaeology Consultants would like to thank Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team for their kind assistance throughout the project.

9 ARCHIVE

The archive consists of the following:

Paper Record

The project brief	The project report
Written Scheme of Investigation	The primary site records
The photographic and drawn records	

The archive will be deposited following the gaining of the transfer of title, and will be transferred to:

The Archaeological Collections for Cambridgeshire County Council.

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

British Geological Survey. Internet based service.

English Heritage Archaeology Division Research Agenda (1997); Discovering the Past, Shaping the Future: Research Strategy 2005-2010 (English Heritage 2005).

HER for Cambridgeshire. Cambridgeshire County Council. Cambridgeshire 2018.

NPPF 2012. (National Planning Policy Framework). Department for Communities and Local Government. London 2012.

Research and Archaeology Revisited: a Revised Framework for the East of England, Medlycott, M. 2011 (Ed.) East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24.

Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties (Glazebrook 1997; Brown & Glazebrook 2000).

Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014. Reading.

Treasure Act. 1996. London.

APPENDICES

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context Nr	Depth (m)	Description	Younger than	Older than
<u>Trench 1 (52m X 2m)</u>				
(101)	0.15	Topsoil of dark brown, soft silty clay with occasional roots and small stones	(102)	-
(102)	0.10	Subsoil of light brown, soft silty clay with occasional cornbrash	(103) (105) (107) (109) (111)	(101)
(103)	0.32	Fill of ditch [104]. Dark brown soft silty clay with occasional cornbrash	[104]	(102)
[104]	0.32	Cut of ditch [104]. Sloping sides and flat base	Natural	(103)
(105)	0.12	Fill of pit [106]. Dark brown, soft silty clay with occasional cornbrash	[106]	(102)
[106]	0.12	Cut of pit [106]. Vertical sides and flat base	Natural	(105)
(107)	0.18	Fill of ditch [108]. Dark brown, soft silty clay with occasional cornbrash	[108]	(102)
[108]	0.18	Cut of ditch [108]. Sloping sides and flat base	Natural	(107)
(109)	0.13	Fill of ditch [110]. Dark brown, soft silty clay with occasional cornbrash	[110]	(102)
[110]	0.13	Cut of ditch [110]. Sloping sides and flat base	Natural	(109)
(111)	0.14	Fill of ditch [112]. Dark brown, soft silty clay with occasional cornbrash	[112]	(102)
[112]	0.14	Cut of ditch [112]. Sloping sides and flat base	Natural	(111)
Natural	-	Light white-yellow semi compact cornbrash	-	[104] [106] [108] [110] [112]
<u>Trench 2 (52m x 2m)</u>				
(201)	0.20	Topsoil of dark brown, soft silty clay with occasional roots and small stones	(202)	-
(202)	0.15	Subsoil of light brown, soft silty clay with occasional cornbrash	(203)	(201)
(203)	0.32	Fill of ditch [204]. Dark brown, soft silty clay with occasional	[204]	(202)

Vicarage Farm, Cowlinge Road, Kirtling, Cambridgeshire: Archaeological Evaluation

		cornbrash		
[204]	0.32	Cut of ditch [204]. Sloping sides and rounded base	Natural	(203)
Natural	-	Light white-yellow semi compact cornbrash	-	[204]
		<u>Trench 3 (52m x 2m)</u>		
(301)	0.22	Topsoil of dark brown, soft silty clay with occasional roots and small stones	(302)	-
(302)	0.13	Subsoil of light brown, soft silty clay with occasional cornbrash	(303) (305) (307) (309) (311) (313)	(301)
(303)	0.50	Fill of ditch [304]. Dark brown, soft silty clay with occasional cornbrash	[304]	(302)
[304]	0.50	Cut of ditch [304]. Sloping sides and flat base	Natural	(303)
(305)	0.48	Fill of ditch [306]. Dark brown, soft silty clay with occasional cornbrash	[306]	(302)
[306]	0.48	Cut of ditch [306]. Sloping sides and rounded base	Natural	(305)
(307)	0.21	Fill of ditch [308]. Dark brown, soft silty clay with occasional cornbrash	[308]	(302)
[308]	0.21	Cut of ditch [308]. Sloping sides and flat base	Natural	(307)
(309)	0.35	Fill of pit [310]. Dark brown, soft silty clay with occasional cornbrash	[310]	(302)
[310]	0.35	Cut of pit [310]. Sloping sides and rounded base	Natural	(309)
(311)	0.18	Fill of gully [312]. Dark brown, soft silty clay with occasional cornbrash	[312]	(302)
[312]	0.18	Cut of gully [312]. Sloping sides and rounded base	Natural	(311)
(313)	0.50	Fill of ditch [314]. Dark brown, soft silty clay with occasional cornbrash	[314]	(302)
[314]	0.50	Cut of ditch [314]. Sloping sides and flat base	Natural	(313)
Natural	-	Light white-yellow semi compact cornbrash	-	[304] [306] [308] [310] [312] [314]
		<u>Trench 4 (52m x 2m)</u>		

Vicarage Farm, Cowlinge Road, Kirtling, Cambridgeshire: Archaeological Evaluation

(401)	0.20	Topsoil of dark brown, soft silty clay with occasional roots and small stones	(402)	-
(402)	0.13	Subsoil of light brown, soft silty clay with occasional cornbrash	(403)	(401)
(403)	0.52	Fill of ditch [404]. Dark brown, soft silty clay with occasional cornbras	[404]	(402)
[404]	0.52	Cut of ditch [404]. Sloping sides and rounded base	(405)	(403)
(405)	0.30	Fill of ditch [406]. Dark brown, soft silty clay with occasional cornbrash	[406]	[404]
[406]	0.30	Cut of ditch [406]. Sloping sides and flat base	Natural	(405)
Natural	-	Light white-yellow semi compact cornbrash	-	[406]

Vicarage Farm, Cowlinge Road, Kirtling, Cambridgeshire: Archaeological Evaluation

OASIS ID: independ1-344245

Project details

Project name	Vicarage Farm, Cowlinge Road, Kirtling, Cambridgeshire
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation for the construction of a new horseracing track.
Project dates	Start: 12-02-2019 End: 26-02-2019
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	VFCC18 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	18/00889/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	SN CL Uncertain
Monument type	UF SN Uncertain
Significant Finds	N/A None
Significant Finds	N/A None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural commercial
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE EAST CAMBRIDGESHIRE KIRTLING Vicarage Farm, Cowlinge Road, Kirtling,

Vicarage Farm, Cowlinge Road, Kirtling, Cambridgeshire: Archaeological Evaluation

	Cambridgeshire
Postcode	CB8 9WA
Study area	1 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 7048 5700 52.184409646877 0.493999236418 52 11 03 N 000 29 38 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 91m Max: 96m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Independent Archaeology Consultants
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	Independent Archaeology Consultants
Project director/manager	Christer Carlsson
Project supervisor	Christer Carlsson
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire HER
Physical Contents	"other"
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire HER
Digital Contents	"none", "other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire HER
Paper Contents	"none", "other"
Paper Media available	"Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Context sheet"

Project bibliography 1

Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Vicarage Farm, Cowlinge Road, Kirtling, Cambridgeshire: Archaeological Evaluation

Publication type

Title

Archaeological Evaluation. Vicarage Farm, Cowlinge Road, Kirtling, Cambridgeshire

Author(s)/Editor(s)

C, Carlsson

Date

2019

Issuer or publisher

Independent Archaeology Consultants

Place of issue or publication

Peterborough

Entered by

Christer Karlsson (contact@independentarchaeology.co.uk)

Entered on

2 March 2019

