

BWFK13



BICTON WIND FARM, KIMBOLTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Archaeological Evaluation

for Broadview Energy

April 2013

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HA Job no.: BWFK12

NGR: TL 100 704

Parish: Kimbolton

Local authority: Cambridgeshire Council

OASIS ref.: headland4-144927

Archive will be deposited with Cambridge County
Archaeology Store (event no.: ECB3931)

Project Manager	James Newbould
Author	James McNicoll-Norbury
Fieldwork	Joe Berry & James McNicoll-Norbury
Graphics	Anna Sztromwasser
Specialists	Tim Holden – Environmental Jane Young, Julie Lochrie & Ian M Rowlandson – Finds
Approved by	James Newbould – Project Manager



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**Headland Archaeology
South & East**

Building 68A, Wrest Park, Silsoe
Bedfordshire MK45 4HS

01525 850 878

southandeast@headlandarchaeology.com

www.headlandarchaeology.com



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BICTON WIND FARM, KIMBOLTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Archaeological Evaluation

Headland Archaeology conducted an evaluation at a proposed development site on Kimbolton Airfield, Kimbolton, Cambridgeshire, in order to provide further information on the archaeological potential of the site. The work was commissioned by Broadview Energy. A total of 14 trenches were excavated over the Development Area (DA). They revealed the plough-truncated remains of ditches and pits representing field systems and enclosures consistent with the Iron Age and Roman periods. The relative paucity of artefactual material indicates the remains are not associated with settlement activity.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Planning background

As part of a previous planning application for the construction of a wind farm, a programme of pre-determination archaeological works was undertaken within the DA, comprising a desk based assessment (CgMs 2009) and an archaeological evaluation (Oxford Archaeology 2010). Trenching revealed evidence of an Iron Age and Roman farmstead related to cropmarks identified by aerial photographic study undertaken for the Stow Longa to Tilbrook pipeline (Atkins & Palmer 2007: CHER ECB2780).

Following refusal of the original application, Broadview Energy (the client) are submitting a revised planning application for construction of a wind farm comprising three turbines and associated infrastructure (including track ways) within the DA.

Following revision of the infrastructure layout for the new application, Cambridgeshire County Council's Historic Environment Team (HET) requested that additional evaluation be carried out to assess the impact of the new layout on potential heritage assets. The HET subsequently produced a brief (Cambridgeshire HET 2013) outlining the requirements of the evaluation. The results of the evaluation accompany the Environmental Statement which assesses the impacts of the development on heritage assets and has been submitted as part of the planning application.

The client has commissioned Headland Archaeology to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the evaluation in response to the brief, undertake the works associated with it (Event Number: ECB3931) and produce a report (this document) on the works carried out.

1.2 Site location and background

The DA is located on the former Kimbolton airfield to the north of Bicton Industrial Estate (*Illus 1*) and comprises a central track and farmland with arable crops. It is bounded to the southeast by Stow Rd and to the northeast lies a solar plant. The landscape is mainly flat and was formerly used as an RAF and US airforce airfield during World War II.

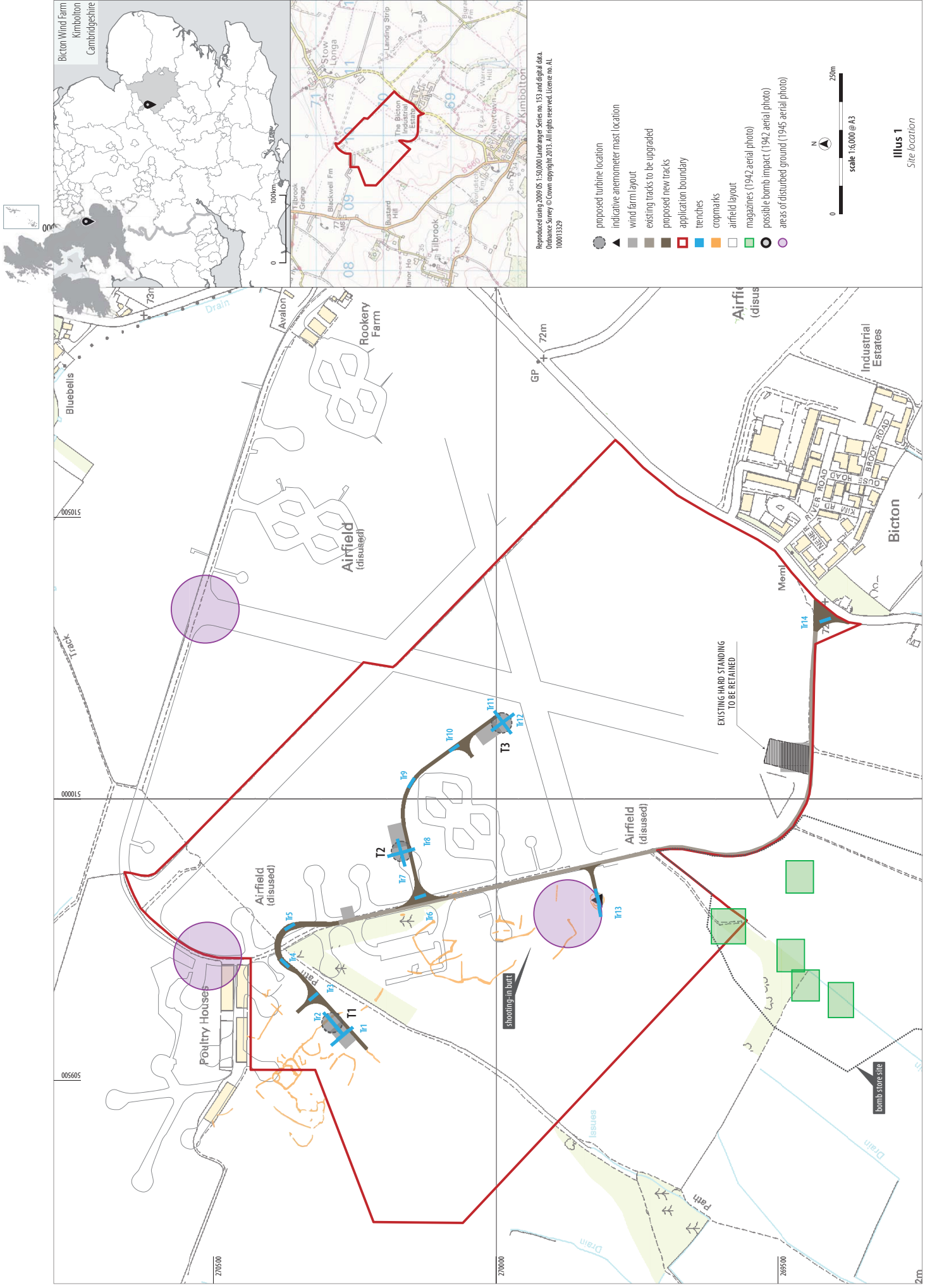
The solid geology comprises largely of Oxford clay formations (www.bgs.ac.uk) overlain by Oadby Till.

1.3 Archaeological background

A search of the Cambridgeshire HER was undertaken in June 2013 in order to provide background information for this report. Key, relevant events and records are summarized below.

Documentary records of AD991 suggest that Stow Longa was established from at least the Late Saxon period, and probably from Middle Saxon times, as an estate centre, with St Botolph's being a mother church. The name Stow, its dedication to St Botolph and the layout of the village further add to the likelihood of Stow Longa having Middle Saxon origins. Map evidence shows that the village has shrunken on its western side.

Aerial photographic assessment for the Stow Longa to Tilbrook pipeline (Atkins & Palmer 2007: CHER ECB2780) has identified two groups of cropmarks of ditched enclosures in the western part of the DA and some traces of slight earthworks that may remain from former occupation at the western end of the modern village in pasture fields, as well as the remains of small hand-dug quarries and a parcel of ridge and furrow. Further archaeological investigation (Oxford 2009) along the proposed route of the pipeline to the west of the DA revealed the presence of



Illus 1
Site location

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early Roman and overlying early-mid Saxon deposit comprising of ditches, pits and postholes (MCB18231 and MCB18232).

Archaeological investigation carried out in advance of the construction of a solar plant on the NE boundary of the DA at Rookery Farm (MCB19824) revealed the presence of Roman field systems and medieval furrows (Oxford 2013).

For the DA itself, desk based assessment (CgMs 2010) demonstrated that the DA had high potential, for Roman and Saxon settlement evidence in the western part of the DA as well as Saxon and medieval remains associated with the shrunken village of Stow Longa in the eastern part of the DA.

Trenching evaluation within the DA, undertaken as part of a previous planning application, confirmed the survival of cropmarks within the DA. Trenches opened in the vicinity of the southern group of cropmarks revealed features relating to a Middle or Late Iron Age to Roman farmstead, including ditches, pits and a cobbled surface (Oxford 2010 – MCB19302). Largely undated ditches and pits considered to relate to outlying field systems were also identified c. 200m to the NE. The evaluation also identified potential for small scale industrial activity in the form of hearth lining and slag and showed that features contained a mix of local and imported wares (Oxford 2010).

In general, the evidence indicates that the DA sits within an area of regionally significant archaeology from the Iron Age, Roman and Saxon periods.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Objectives

In general the objectives of the evaluation are presented in the WSI (Headland Archaeology 2013, Section 4).

The specific objectives of the evaluation were:

- establishing the location, extent, nature and date of archaeological features or deposits that may be present in proposed development areas;
- establishing the integrity and state of preservation of archaeological features or deposits;
- testing the date, character and significance of recorded cropmark features, and determining how complete a picture of the archaeological remains they represent, i.e. whether additional features are present which do not show on the cropmarks;
- determine the presence of a 'B' horizon or palaeosol and the assessment of environmental potential through the examination of suitable deposits.

2.2 Methodology

Fieldwork took place between the 12th and 18th March 2013. Fourteen trenches between 20 and 50m in length and 2m in width were excavated (*Illus 1*). Trenches were laid out in order to determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the DA.

The trenches were opened down to the top of the natural geology whereupon archaeological features were hand excavated.

2.3 Recording

All recording was in accordance with the code of practice of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA). All trenches and contexts were given unique numbers and all recording was undertaken on pro forma record cards that conform to accepted archaeological standards. All stratigraphic relationships were recorded.

An overall site plan at an appropriate scale and relative to the National Grid was recorded by digital survey using a differential GPS.

A full photographic record comprising colour slide and black and white print photographs was taken, supplemented with digital photography. A metric scale was clearly visible in record photographs of contexts.

3. RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

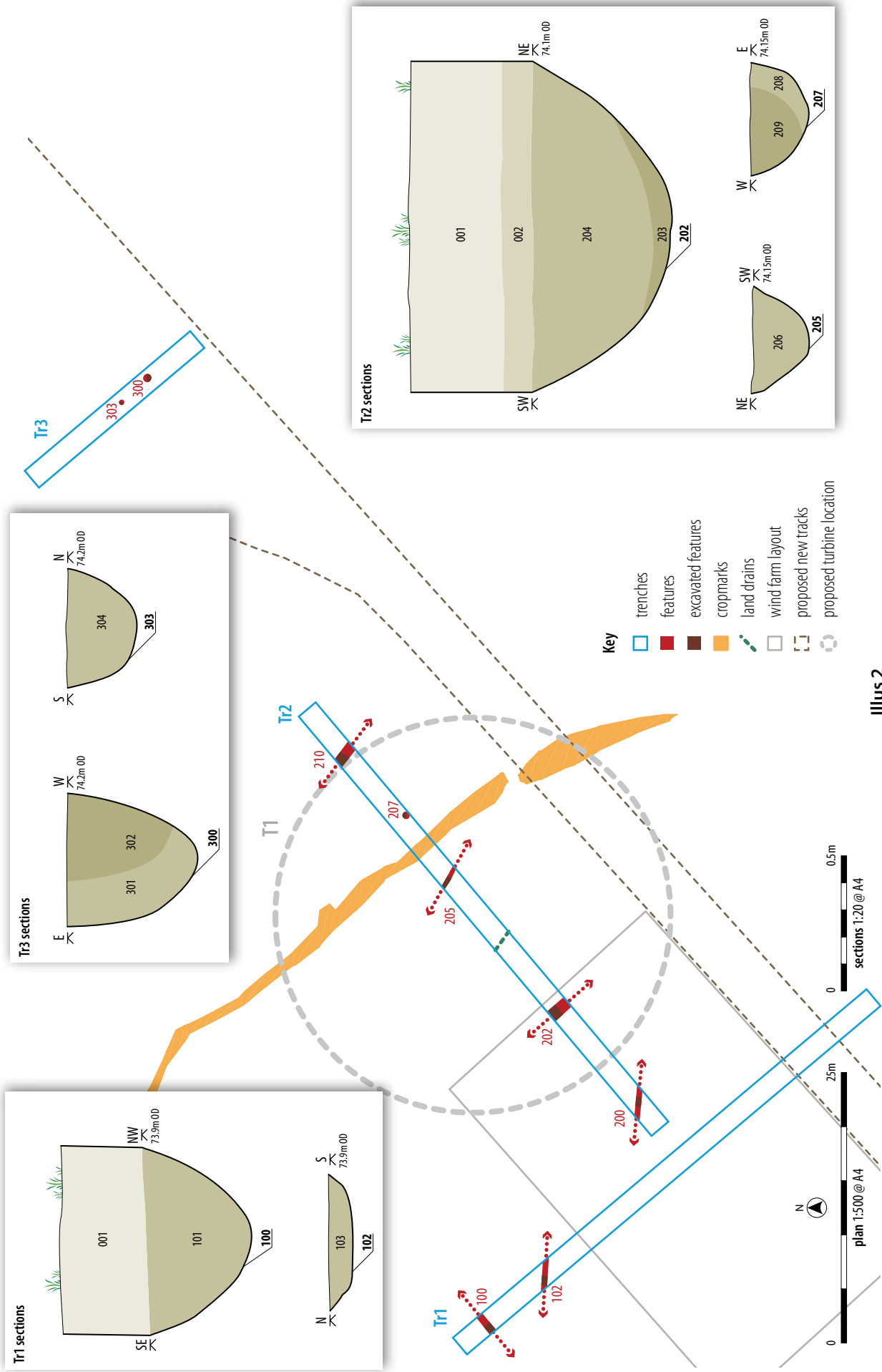
Full trench descriptions, including orientation, length and depth of overburden are presented in Appendix 1.1. In general the stratigraphy of the trenches comprised c. 0.35m topsoil directly overlaying natural geology, although a thin subsoil was revealed in Trenches 4, 5, 9, 11 and 12. Technical details of individual contexts are presented in Appendix 1.2. Context numbers are expressed according to the trench in which they were found; i.e. Trench 1 – [100], [101]; Trench 2, [200], [201] etc. Cut features are shown as [100] and the deposits within them are expressed as (102). The results are described in chronological order and feature type.

Trenches 4, 5, 9, 10 and 14 were found to contain no archaeological features and as such will not be discussed in this section. The remaining trenches will be discussed in relation to their location in the development. A number of land drains were revealed across the site, most of which are likely to be associated with modern agriculture (Trenches 7, 8, 11 and 12). However, the drain in Trench 6 is thought to be associated with the former airfield. A US shell casing from 1944 was located in the region of Turbine 1 on a site walkover.

3.2 Turbine 1 (Trenches 1–4)

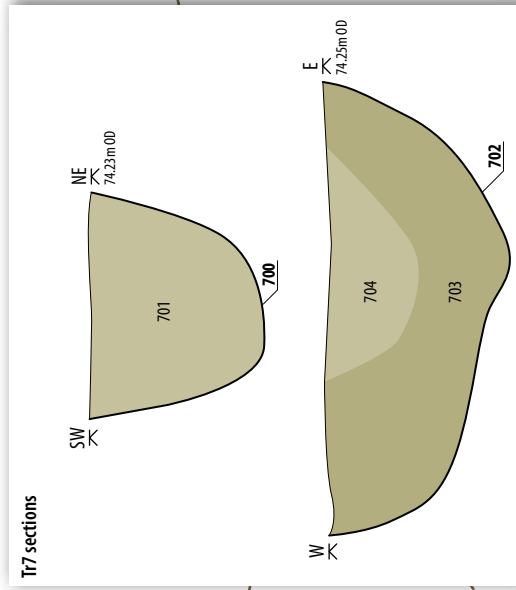
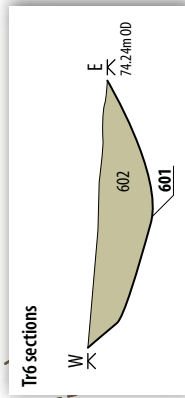
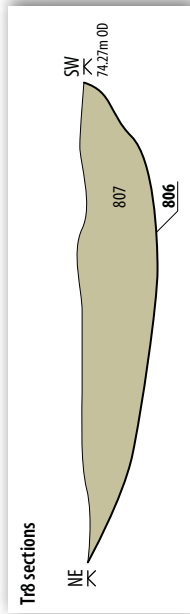
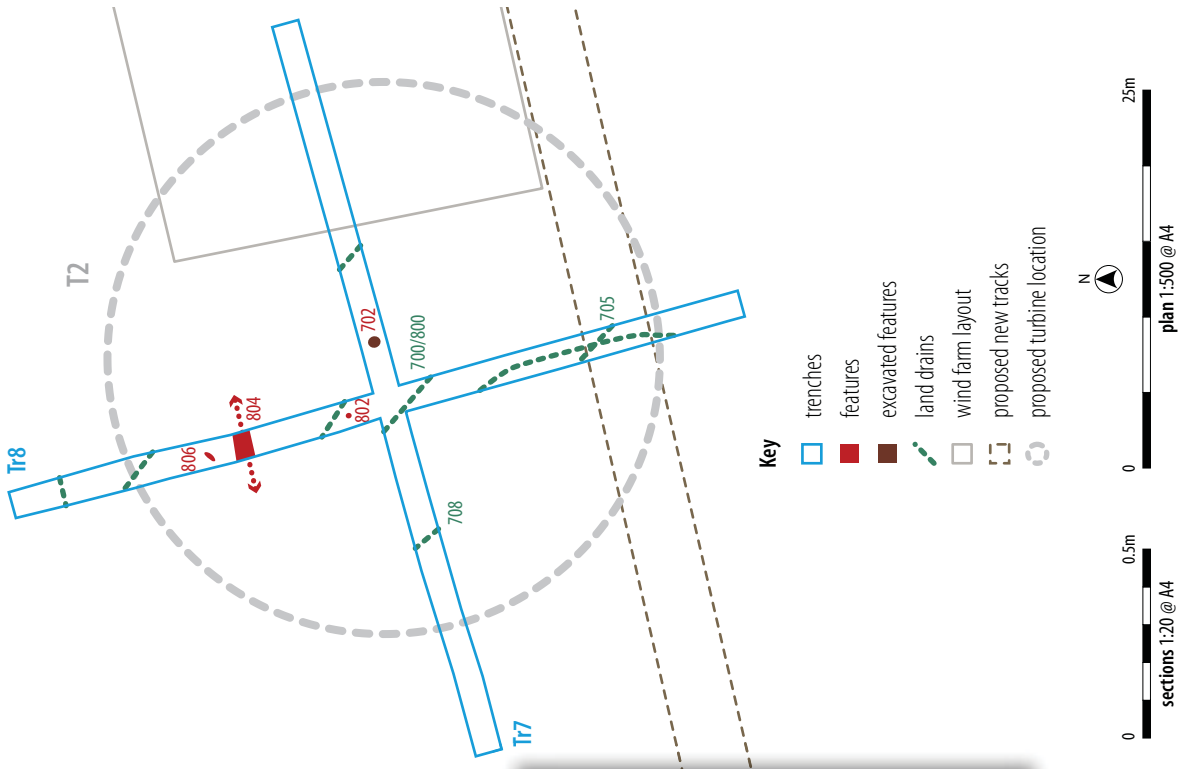
Six linear features were found in Trench 1 [100 and 102] and Trench 2 [200, 202, 205 and 210], although it is possible gullies [102] and [200] represent the same feature. Three isolated postholes [207, 300 and 303] were recorded in this area but no finds were recovered, it is likely that these are associated with the nearby linear features. Trenches 4 and 5 were empty.

No finds were recovered with the exception of a single, small sherd of 5–8th century Anglo-Saxon pottery from the main fill of ditch [202] and a small assemblage of lithics recovered via a soil sample from its basal fill. Ditch [202] was substantially larger than the other features recorded with a width of 1.20m and depth of 0.5m (*Illus 2*). The finds do not conclusively date the features. Indeed, the Saxon



Illus 2
Turbine 1

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Illus 3
Turbine 2



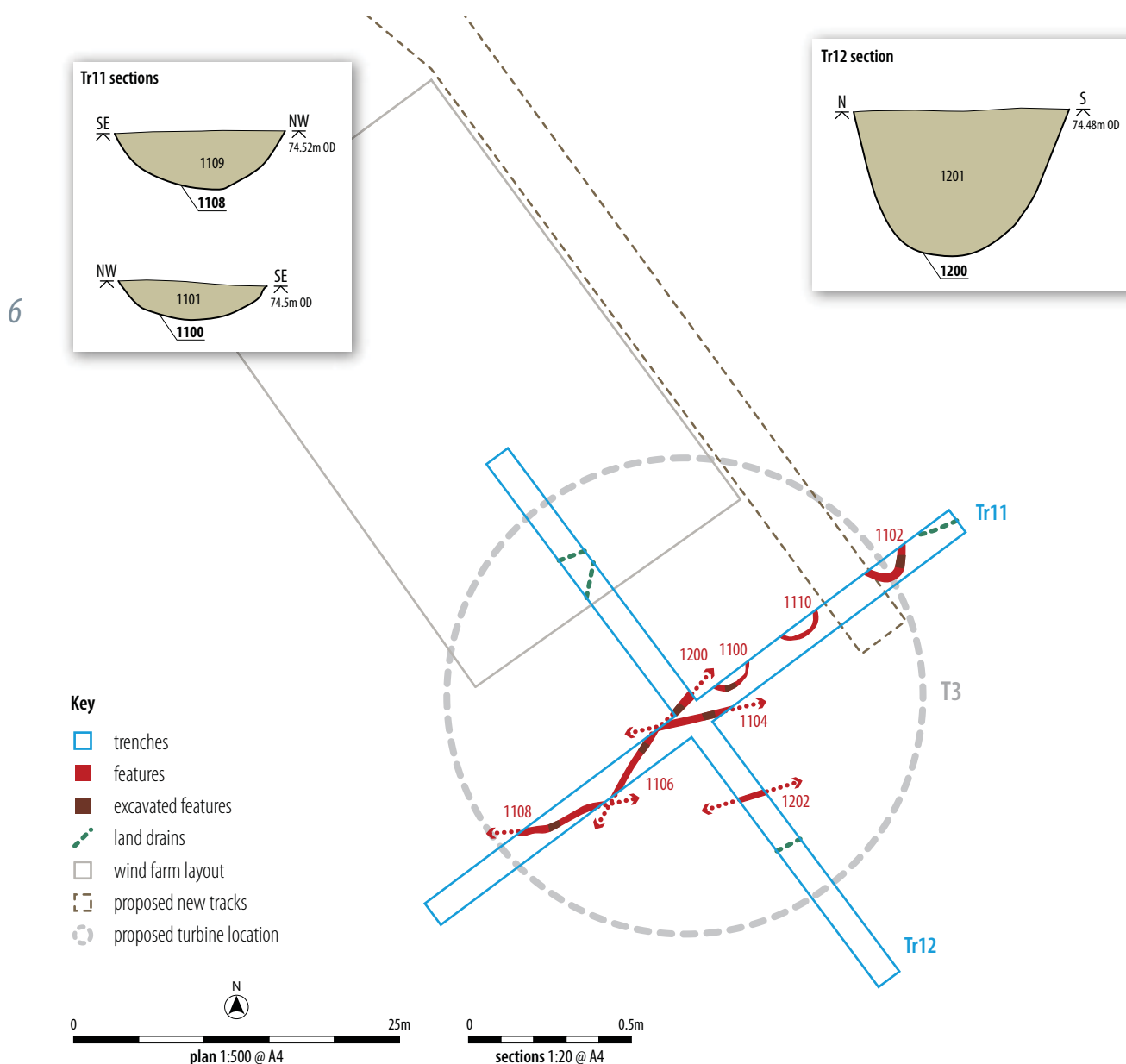
sherd is small and abraded and is typical of background activity. The presence of lithics, although only broadly datable to the prehistoric period would be consistent with nearby late prehistoric activity identified by previous trenching (Oxford 2010). The lack of subsoil in this area indicates truncation and it is likely the upper fills were deposited through ploughing following disuse of the feature.

None of these features directly correlate with cropmarks from aerial photographic survey. However, given the potential for margins of error in cropmark plotting, it is possible that ditch [210] relates to the NW-SE aligned cropmark targeted by Trench 2 (*Illus 2*). Cropmarks to the north of Turbine 1 are morphologically similar to Cropmarks to the south, which were shown to be the remains of Iron Age and Roman settlement. Given the paucity of artefactual material, it is likely that features at Turbine 1 represent the remains of field systems. On this basis, it is likely that Turbine 1 lies to the south-east of a settlement complex within an area of fields. The postholes probably relate to fence lines or small agricultural structures.

3.3 Turbine 2 (Trenches 6–8)

Five linear features [601], [700], [705], [800] and [804] and three pits [702], [802] and [806] were identified but no finds were recovered (*Illus 3*). Trench 6 was located in the area of one of the distribution bays for the WWII airfield. It contained a land drain likely to be from that period and a curvilinear ditch which contained fragments of animal bone but no datable material. It is likely to be part of a field enclosure.

In Trenches 7 and 8, two linear features and two pits and a possible posthole were identified but no finds were recovered. Several agricultural land drains were also identified in Trenches 7 and 8 [705], [708] and [700/800]. The pits were small with sterile fills and no datable material – their function at this time is unclear. Although no datable material was recovered from any of these features, they are consistent with the Iron Age and Roman ditches and pits found by previous trenching c. 20m to the south. The paucity of artefactual material indicates they are related to field systems rather than settlement.



Illus 4
Turbine 3

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3.4 Turbine 3 (Trenches 9–12)

Six linear features were identified in this area (*Illus 4*). No finds or datable materials were recovered. Three of the linear features in Trenches 11 and 12 [1104], [1106/1200] and [1108/1202] were fairly shallow and are consistent with drainage gullies demarcating enclosures and field systems. A soil sample was taken from ditch [1200] yielding seven chipped flints, including a possible tool.

The remaining three features in Trench 11 resembled sub-circular drainage gullies similar in dimension to those found in association with roundhouses. However, their interior diameters (2.5m) were too small to be part of a structure and their precise function is unclear, although they are likely to have performed some draining function. Trenches 9 and 10 were blank. The lack of finds and sterility of the fills in this are also indicative of field systems rather than settlement activity.

3.5 Anemometer mast (Trench 13)

A NW-SE aligned linear feature [1302] broadly matches the circular crop mark shown on earlier aerial photographic survey of the site (*Illus 5*). The ditch was found to contain a single deposit (1303) from which a single sherd of 8–9th century Anglo-Saxon pottery and animal bone fragments were recovered. Sampling of the ditch also revealed the presence of twenty-one prehistoric chipped flints. A shallow NE-SW aligned linear feature [1301] was investigated at the western end of the trench. It had no discernable cut, appeared to be derived from subsoil and was only 0.05m thick. However, its position in relation to [1302] indicates the two could be related. Indeed, the Distance between [1301] and [1302] broadly matches the distance between the western and eastern halves of the circular cropmark. It is therefore reasonable to assume that these features relate to the cropmark and that the mismatch in position is a result of slight plotting errors from aerial photographs.

Coupled with the cropmark evidence, it is likely the ditch represents the heavily truncated remains of a ring ditch, although its function (whether associated with a structure, monument or field enclosure) is

Table 1

Significance of Heritage Assets (HA)

Description of HA	Tr	Feature	Significance of HA on local, regional, national and international scale
Turbine 1 – field systems and pits	1–3	100, 102, 200, 202, 205, 207, 210, 300, 303	Local
Turbine 2 – field systems and pits	6–8	601, 702, 804, 806	Local
Turbine 3 – field systems and drainage gullies	11–12	1100, 1102, 1104, 1106, 1108, 1110, 1200, 1202	Local
Anemometer Mast – enclosure	13	1301, 1302	Local

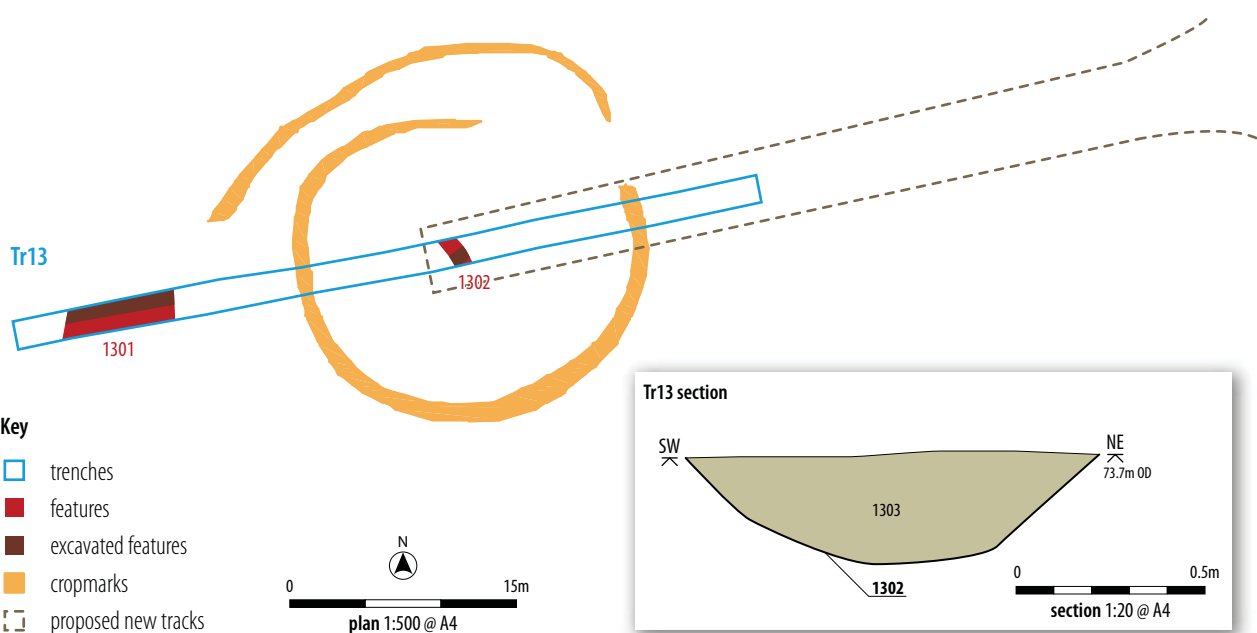
inconclusive. Overall, due to significant truncation the preservation of the feature is poor. The presence of Anglo Saxon pottery and chipped flint indicates mixing of deposits, suggesting that deposition of the fills occurred through plough truncation following disuse of the feature.

3.6 Significance of archaeological remains

Remains within the DA have been arranged by their location in relation to the proposed development and assigned significance (outlined in *Table 1*) with respect to the following research agendas.

Relevant regional research frameworks comprise Research and Archaeology Revisited: A revised framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011) which states the following in relation to Iron Age settlement type (p31):

The increased visibility of cropmark evidence seemingly relating to settlement and agriculture during later Iron Age and Roman periods



Illus 5

Anemometer mast (Trench 13)



... includes a wide variety of enclosure types, the character of which (domestic, agricultural, etc.) is a matter for further research.'

And further states on themes relating to Roman rural landscapes and settlements (p.47):

'What form do farms take, what buildings are present and can they be attributed to function?

'Can size and shape of fields be related to specific agricultural regimes?

'Are there chronological/regional/landscape variations in settlement location, density or type?

'Can we understand both the continuity of Iron Age into Roman settlement and the 2nd Century 'Romanisation?'

4. FINDS ASSESSMENT

4.1 Finds

By Jane Young & Julie Lochrie

Two sherds of pottery were recovered during the excavations, with a further 50 pieces of chipped flint recovered during sample processing. The finds were recovered from Trenches 2, 12 and 13. The pottery broadly supports an Anglo-Saxon date, though as it amounts to only two sherds this should not be used as firm dating evidence for the site. The lithics appear to be residual prehistoric material. The finds are quantified by trench in the *Table 2*.

4.2 Pottery

By Ian M Rowlandson

Two sherds of pottery were recovered. The first is a small fragment from the slightly everted rim of a medium-sized jar in a calcareous, quartz and organic-tempered fabric (context [204]). The external service of this vessel has been slightly burnished. The jar is of handmade Anglo-Saxon type and could date to anywhere between the 5th and 8th centuries.

The second sherd was a flat-topped rim from a medium-sized jar or bowl in Southern Maxey-type ware (1303). This type was first identified by Addyman (1964) at the site Maxey (now in Cambridgeshire but then in Northamptonshire) during the 1960s where one of the three groups

of handmade pottery recovered (Group III) contained a dense shell-filled fabric, mainly in the form of flat-based, bucket or barrel-shaped vessels. Subsequent fieldwork has shown that this tradition existed over much of Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire and Cambridgeshire, extending to a small number of sites in Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, Rutland and Yorkshire. Work undertaken as part of the East Midlands Anglo-Saxon Pottery Project led to the isolation of two main ware types (Vince and Young 1991): Southern, tempered with a shelly marl (RMAX); and Northern, tempered with a shelly limestone (MAX). The vessel from this site has an external soot deposit terminating at the outer rim edge. Such vessels are currently thought to date to between the 8th and mid 9th centuries.

4.3 Lithics

By Julie Lochrie

A small quantity of 50 lithics were retrieved during sample processing from three contexts (contexts [203, 1201 & 1303]). Most of this was debitage, excepting a single core (context [1303]). The pieces are clearly of prehistoric date but none allow for any closer dating within this period.

5. ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

By Tim Holden

5.1 Introduction

This report presents the results of an assessment of palaeo-environmental samples taken during the course of excavation at Bicton wind farm Kimbolton, Cambridgeshire. Three bulk samples were received for flotation and wet sieving together with nineteen hand collected fragments of bone for environmental assessment. The samples were taken from ditch fill, with the exception of sample 602, which was taken from the fill of a gully.

5.2 Method

The samples were subjected to flotation and wet sieving in a Siraf-style flotation machine. The floating debris (the flot) was collected in a 250µm sieve and, once dry, scanned using a binocular microscope. Any material remaining in the flotation tank (retent) was wet-sieved through a 1mm mesh and air-dried. This was then sorted and any material of archaeological significance removed. All plant macrofossil samples were analysed using a stereomicroscope at magnifications of x10 and up to x100 where necessary to aid identification. Identifications, where provided, were confirmed using modern reference material and seed atlases including Cappers et al. (2006).

5.3 Results

The results are presented in *Table 3* (Retent samples), *Table 4* (Flotation samples) and *Table 5* (Hand collected bone).

5.3.1 Retents

Terrestrial snail shell was recovered from all of the assessed samples in rare to occasional quantities. A small number of charcoal flecks

Table 2

Quantification of finds by trench, with spot dating

Tr	Pottery	Lithics (PH)	Dating
2	1	22	AD 5th-8th
12		7	PH
13	1	21	AD 8th-M9th
Total	2	50	

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were recovered from the ditch fill (1303) but were so small that they were not retained. A small number of lithics, including debitage and a core, was recovered from the retents and are suggestive of the prehistoric period.

5.3.1 Flots

The flots primarily comprised modern seeds, root and stem fragments none of which are of any archaeological significance. Terrestrial snail shells were present in small quantities together with a small number of uncharred fungal sclerotia (fruiting bodies). Given the amount of modern vegetable matter within the flot, together, with the excellent condition of the shells, it is likely that the snail

shells are of recent rather than archaeological origin.

5.3.1 Animal bone

A very limited assemblage of animal bone was recovered from two deposits (602) and (1302) and amounted to 14 and 5 fragments respectively. The bone had poor to fair surface preservation and in some cases was highly fragmented. Fragmentation was pre-depositional and may be due to trampling, for example in midden deposits, or perhaps due to the smashing of long bones for marrow extraction. The identifiable bones in sample 602 comprised 3 long bone fragments, probably from a medium sized animal and those in sample 1302 consisted of 2 long bone fragments from a large mammal. On their own, these bones offer little scope for interpretation and analysis.

Table 3

Retent sample results

Context	Sample	Feature	Sample vol (l)	Stone			Charcoal		Comments
				Lithics	Marine	Terrestrial	Qty	Max size (cm)	
203	1	Ditch fill	30	+++	-	++	-	-	-
1201	2	Ditch fill	30	++	-	+	-	-	-
1303	3	Ditch fill	30	+++	-	++	+	<0.5	Charcoal not retained

Key: += rare (0-5), ++ = occasional (6-15), +++ = common (15-50) and ++++ = abundant (>50)
NB charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating

Table 4

Flot sample results

Context	Sample	Feature	Total flot vol (ml)	Charcoal qty	Comments
203	1	Ditch fill	10	-	Snail shells ++, Uncharred seeds ++
1303	2	Ditch fill	10	-	Snail shells +, Uncharred seeds ++, Fungal sclerotia ++
1303	3	Ditch fill	10	-	Fungal sclerotia +, Snail shells ++

Key: += rare (1-5), ++ = occasional (6-15), +++ = common (16-50) and ++++ = abundant (>50)

Table 5

Hand collected animal bone

Context	Feature	Condition	Weight (g)	No. of fragments	Large mammal (eg. cow/horse)	Medium sized mammal (eg. pig/sheep/goat)	Comments (fragmentation, diversity cutmarks and other observations re. bone type)
602	Gully fill	Poor/fair	111	14	-	3	Includes 3 long bone fragments probably from a medium sized mammal and 11 indeterminate fragments
1303	Ditch fill	Poor/fair	149	5	5	-	2 long bone fragments from a large mammal and 3 very small fragments

5.4 Discussion

The environmental remains are neither abundant nor diverse. The samples were recovered from ditch fills (203, 1201 and 1303) and gully fill (602) and are therefore not likely to be related to the primary function of those features. The presence of animal bone, albeit in small quantities, within ditch fill deposit 1303, suggests the presence of low level domestic/butchery waste. Although one animal bone from context [1303] could probably provide a single species identification, it is unlikely to add significantly to the understanding of the site. Overall, the assemblage presents little scope for further work.

9

6. DISCUSSION

Trial trenching revealed archaeological remains within the footprints of Turbines 1, 2 and 3 and the area of the proposed anemometer mast. These are discussed by location below.

Turbine 1 – the features identified here, comprising ditches and postholes lie on the southern periphery of previously identified cropmarks, however none of these except for possibly ditch [210] corresponds with these. The relative paucity of artefactual material and sterility of the deposits indicate they represent the remains of field boundaries and enclosures lying outside the settlement areas indicated by cropmarks and previous trenching evaluation.

Turbine 2 is represented by a small number of linear features and pits. Although no datable material was recovered from the features, they are consistent with the Iron Age and Roman ditches and pits found by previous trenching c. 20m to the south. Like remains at Turbine 1, the paucity of artefactual material and sterility of the deposits indicates they are related to field systems rather than settlement.



Turbine 3 is represented by a small number of linear and curvilinear features. Although undated, they are consistent with the Turbine 2 remains and probably represent the remains of field-systems surrounding the settlement centred on the cropmark c. 300m to the west (Oxford 2010). The three sub-circular gullies at the western end of Turbine 3, probably have some form of drainage function. However, they are not considered to be structural or related to structures.

Remains at the Anemometer Mast location corresponds broadly with the circular cropmark (approximately 20-25m in diameter) identified by aerial photographic survey. It comprises a shallow ditch and the ploughed out remains of a possible ditch [1300]. Given the lack of subsoil and the shallow depth of [1300], this feature has certainly been truncated through ploughing after the Second World War and is poorly preserved. The morphology of the cropmark indicates it is a small curricular enclosure, probably for agricultural use.

6.1 Conclusions

Based on their form, the paucity of artefacts and palaeoenvironmental potential, the archaeological remains identified by trial trenching are indicative of, non-settlement field systems. They are consistent with Iron Age and Roman remains identified by previous evaluation within the DA. The two sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery reflect known Saxon activity in the surrounding area and do not provide dating evidence for the features. Their presence within fills also bearing prehistoric chipped flint indicates mixing prior to deposition. It is likely that, following their disuse, any Iron Age and Roman ditches in this area would have remained intact until the land was subject to extensive ploughing, probably in the Middle Ages. Indeed, the lack of subsoil within the majority of the DA and the shallow depth of many of the archaeological features indicates substantial ploughing in the modern era and earlier. These remains are considered to be of local significance.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Site registers

Appendix 1.1 Trench register

Tr	Orientation	Length (m)	Description	Min depth of archaeology (m)
1	NW-SE	50.4	0–0.3m topsoil; 0.3m+ natural geology	0.3
2	SW-NE	50.1	0–0.34m topsoil; 0.34m+ natural geology	0.34
3	NW-SE	20.3	0–0.32m topsoil; 0.32m+ natural geology	0.32
4	SW-NE	20.2	0–0.24m topsoil; 0.24–0.41m subsoil; 0.41m+ natural geology	0.41
5	NW-SE	20	0–0.3m topsoil; 0.30–0.42m subsoil; 0.42m+ natural geology	0.42
6	NW-SE	20	0–0.32m topsoil; 0.32m+ natural geology	0.32
7	NW-SE	50.6	0–0.34m topsoil; 0.34m+ natural geology	0.34
8	SW-NE	50.3	0–0.36m topsoil; 0.36m+ natural geology	0.36
9	NW-SE	20.1	0–0.33m topsoil; 0.33–0.4m subsoil; 0.4m+ natural geology	0.4
10	NW-SE	20.2	0–0.37m topsoil; 0.37m+ natural geology	0.37
11	NW-SE	50	0–0.24m topsoil; 0.24–0.43m subsoil; 0.43m+ natural geology	0.43
12	SW-NE	50.4	0–0.25m topsoil; 0.25–0.45m subsoil; 0.45m+ natural geology	0.45
13	WSW-ENE	50.1	0–0.35m topsoil; 0.35m+ natural geology	0.35
14	NW-SE	20	0–0.36m topsoil; 0.36m+ natural geology	0.36

Appendix 1.2 Context register

Context	Area	Description
001	–	Topsoil
002	–	Subsoil
100	Tr1	Cut of gully, 0.7m wide and 0.32m deep
101	Tr1	Dark grey silty clay fill of gully [100]
102	Tr1	Cut of gully, 0.5m wide and 0.1m deep
103	Tr1	Orange brown silty clay fill of gully [102]
200	Tr2	Cut of gully, 0.54m wide and 0.08m deep
201	Tr2	Orange brown silty clay fill of gully [200]

Context	Area	Description
202	Tr2	Cut of ditch, 1.2m wide and 0.5m deep
203	Tr2	Grey silty clay fill of ditch [202]
204	Tr2	Brown silty clay fill of ditch [202]
205	Tr2	Cut of gully, 0.45m wide and 0.2m deep
206	Tr2	Dark grey silty clay fill of gully [205]
207	Tr2	Cut of posthole, 0.4m in diameter and 0.21m deep
208	Tr2	Dark grey silty clay fill of [207]
209	Tr2	Light yellow brown silt fill of [207]
210	Tr2	Cut of ditch, 1m wide and 0.06m deep
211	Tr2	Orange brown clay silt fill of [210]
300	Tr3	Cut of posthole, 0.48m in diameter and 0.47m deep
301	Tr3	Dark grey silty clay fill of [300]
302	Tr3	Orange brown silty clay fill of [300]
303	Tr3	Cut of posthole, 0.43m in diameter and 0.26m deep
304	Tr3	Grey brown silty clay fill of [303]
600	Tr6	Drain, 0.5m wide
601	Tr6	Cut of gully, 0.5m wide and 0.11m deep
602	Tr6	Grey brown silty clay fill of gully [600]
700	Tr7	Cut of gully, 0.37m wide and 0.23m deep
701	Tr7	Grey silty clay fill of gully [700]
702	Tr7	Cut of pit, 0.58m in diameter and 0.22m deep
703	Tr7	Grey brown silty clay fill of [702]
704	Tr7	Yellow brown silty clay fill of [702]
705	Tr7	Cut of drain, 0.3m wide and 0.23m deep
706	Tr7	Grey silty clay fill of drain [705]
800	Tr8	Cut of gully, 0.4m wide and 0.4m deep
801	Tr8	Grey brown silty clay fill of [800]
802	Tr8	Cut of posthole, 0.25m in diameter and 0.08m deep
803	Tr8	Grey brown silty clay fill of [802]
804	Tr8	Cut of ditch, 1.3m wide and 0.25m deep
805	Tr8	Brown silty clay fill of ditch [804]
806	Tr8	Cut of pit, 0.5m in diameter and 0.12m deep
807	Tr8	Grey brown silty clay fill of [806]
1100	Tr11	Cut of gully, 0.45m wide and 0.11m deep
1101	Tr11	Orange brown silty clay fill of gully [1100]
1102	Tr11	Cut of gully, 0.64m wide and 0.12m deep
1103	Tr11	Orange brown silty clay fill of gully [1102]
1104	Tr11	Cut of gully, 0.66m wide and 0.15m deep



Context	Area	Description
1105	Tr11	Grey brown silty clay fill of gully [1104]
1106	Tr11	Cut of ditch, 0.5m wide and 0.36m deep
1107	Tr11	Grey brown silty clay fill of ditch [1106]
1108	Tr11	Cut of gully, 0.52m wide and 0.18m deep
1109	Tr11	Grey brown silty clay fill of gully [1108]
1200	Tr12	Cut of ditch, 0.67m wide and 0.45m deep
1201	Tr12	Grey brown silty clay fill of ditch [1200]
1202	Tr12	Cut of gully, 0.45m wide and 0.18m deep
1203	Tr12	Grey brown silty clay fill of gully [1202]
1300	Tr13	Fill of [1301]
1301	Tr13	Possible ditch
1302	Tr13	Cut of ditch 1.1m wide and 0.28m deep
1303	Tr13	Dark grey silty clay fill of ditch [1302]

Appendix 1.3 Drawing register

Dwg	Plan	Section	Description
001	1:100	—	Plan of Tr1
002	—	1:10	Section of gully [100]
003	—	1:10	Section of gully [102]
004	1:100	—	Plan of Tr2
005	—	1:10	Section of ditch [202]
006	—	1:10	Section of posthole [207]
007	1:100	—	Plan of Tr3
008	—	1:10	Section of pit [300]
009	—	1:10	Section of posthole [303]
010	—	1:10	Section of gully [205]
011	1:50	—	Plan of Tr6
012	—	1:10	Section of gully [601]
013	1:100	—	Plan of Tr13
014	—	1:10	Section of ditch [1302]
015	1:100	—	Plan of Tr7
016	—	1:10	Section of pit [702]
017	1:100	—	Plan of Tr8
018	—	1:10	Section of pit [806]
019	—	1:10	Section of gully [700]
020	1:100	—	Plan of Tr11
021	1:100	—	Plan of Tr12
022	—	1:10	Section of gully [1104]

Dwg	Plan	Section	Description
023	—	1:10	Section of ditch [1200]
024	—	1:10	Section of gully [1108]
025	—	1:10	Section of ditch [1106]
026	—	1:10	Section of gully [1100]
027	—	1:10	Section of gully [1102]

Appendix 1.4 Photographic register

Frame	Direction	Description
001	S	Tr1
002	S	Tr1
003	N	S facing section of Tr1
004	S	Tr2
005	N	S facing section of Tr2
006	W	Tr3
007	E	W facing section of Tr3
008	N	Tr4
009	S	N facing section of Tr4
010	E	Tr5
011	W	E facing section of Tr5
012	E	Tr6
013	W	E facing section of Tr6
014	N	Tr7
015	S	N facing section of Tr7
016	N	Tr8
017	N	S facing section of Tr8
018	N	Drain [800]
019	S	Drain [802]
020	E	Modern pipes in Tr8
021	N	Modern pipes in Tr8
022	N	S facing section of sondage adjacent to drain [800]
023	N	S facing section of sondage adjacent to drain [800]
024	W	Tr9
025	E	W facing section of Tr9
026	S	Tr10
027	N	S facing section of Tr10
028	S	Tr10
029	N	Pipe in Tr10
030	N	Pipe in Tr10

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Frame	Direction	Description
031	N	Sondage into blue deposit in Tr10
032	W	E facing section in sondage of Tr10
033	S	Sondage in Tr10
034	E	Tr11
035	E	W facing section of Tr11
036	S	Tr12
037	E	Sondage in Tr12
038	E	Sondage in Tr12
039	S	Tr13
040	E	W facing section of Tr13
041	W	Tr14
042	S	N facing section of Tr14
043	W	E facing section of ditch [1400]
044	S	N facing section of Tr14
045	S	Tr15
046	W	Drain in Tr15
047	N	S facing section in Tr15
048	S	Sondage in Tr15
049	S	Tr16
050	E	W facing section of Tr16
051	S	Sondage in Tr16
052	E	Tr17
053	E	Tr17
054	W	Ditch [1602]
055	S	Ditch [1400]
056	E	Drain [1600]
057	E	Drain [1604]
058	E	Drain [1503]
059	N	Drain [1501]
060	S	Flooded Tr13
061	E	Cut of drain [1501]



Appendix 2 Finds catalogues

Appendix 2.1 Pottery

Tr	Context	Code	Fabric	Sherds	Weight	RE	Description	Dating
2	204	ESAX	Fine fossil shell inclusions and sparse fine quartz	1	6g	0.01	Everted rounded rim, diam 16cm	5–8th C
13	1303	RMAX	Shell gritted	1	11g	0.06	In-turned squared off rim, diam 18cm	8–9th C

Appendix 2.1 Finds

Tr	Context	Sample	Material	Qty	Object	Description	Dating
2	203	1	Lithics	22	Debitage	Flakes, chunks and chips	PH
12	1201	2	Lithics	7	Debitage/possible tool	Flakes, chunks, chips and one possible edge retouched fragment	PH
13	1303	3	Lithics	21	Core/debitage	Core, flakes, chunks and chips	PH

Appendix 3 OASIS data

PROJECT DETAILS	
Project name	Bicton windfarm, Kimbolton, Cambridgeshire
Short description of the project	A total of fourteen trenches were excavated over the Development Area (DA). They revealed the plough-truncated remains of ditches and pits representing field systems and enclosures consistent with the Iron Age and Roman periods. The relative paucity of artefactual material indicates the remains are not associated with settlement activity.
Project dates	Start: 11-03-2013 End: 18-03-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	BWFK13 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	MCB19302 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	FIELD SYSTEMS Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Medieval
Significant Finds	LITHICS Late Prehistoric
Methods & techniques	Sample Trenches, Targeted Trenches
Development type	Wind farm developments
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Pre-application
Project location	—
Country	England
Site location	Cambridgeshire Huntingdonshire Kimbolton Bicton Wind Farm, Kimbolton, Cambridgeshire
Postcode	PE28 0EY
Site coordinates	TL 100 704 52 0 52 19 12 N 000 23 09 W Point

PROJECT CREATORS	
Name of Organisation	Headland Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	James Newbould
Project director/manager	James Newbould
Project supervisor	James McNicoll-Norbury
PROJECT ARCHIVES	
Physical Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County
Physical Contents	Ceramics, Worked stone/lithics
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County
Digital Contents	Ceramics, Worked stone/lithics
Digital Media available	Survey, Text, Images raster / digital photography
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County
Paper Contents	none
Paper Media available	Context sheet, Photograph, Plan, Report, Section, Survey
Entered by	James McNicoll-Norbury (james.mcnicoll-norbury@headlandarchaeology.com)
Entered on	21 June 2013

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OASIS:

Please e-mail English Heritage for OASIS help and advice

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Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page

Appendix 4 Photographic record

For a full photo description refer to the photographic register in Appendix 1.4.

Turbine 1 (Trenches 1-4)

Photo 25
Trench 1 facing SW



Photo 38
NE facing section of gully [100]



Photo 24
Trench 2 facing SE





Photo 41
SE facing section of ditch [202]



Photo 23
Trench 3 facing NW



Photo 45
SW facing section of pit [300]



Photo 22
Trench 4 facing SW



Photo 26
Trench 5 facing SE



Photo 17
Trench 6 facing SSE

Trench 5

Turbine 2 (Trenches 6-8)



Photo 18
Trench 7 facing SSE



Photo 19
Trench 8 facing WSW



Photo 20
Trench 9 facing SE

Turbine 3 (Trenches 9-12)



Photo 21
Trench 10 facing SE



Photo 27
Trench 11 facing NE



Photo 53
NE facing section of gully [1108]



Photo 49
NW facing section of gully [1100]



Photo 28
Trench 12 facing SE



Photo 48
W facing section of ditch [1200]



Anemometer mast (Trench 13)

Photo 16
Trench 13 facing W



Photo 47
SE facing section of ditch [1302]

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Trench 14

Photo 15
Trench 14 facing SE



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**Headland Archaeology
North East**

13 Jane Street
Edinburgh EH6 5HE

0131 467 7705
northeast@headlandarchaeology.com

**Headland Archaeology
North West**

10 Payne Street
Glasgow G4 0LF

0141 354 8100
northwest@headlandarchaeology.com

**Headland Archaeology
Midlands & West**

Unit 1, Premier Business Park, Faraday Road
Hereford HR4 9NZ

01432 364 901
midlandsandwest@headlandarchaeology.com

**Headland Archaeology
South & East**

Building 68A, Wrest Park, Silsoe
Bedfordshire MK45 4HS

01525 850 878
southandeast@headlandarchaeology.com

www.headlandarchaeology.com