

ROPV15



**Land North of Royston,
Royston,
Cambridgeshire**

Archaeological Evaluation

Prepared for Canadian Solar Power

ROPV14-001

Archaeological Evaluation

Land North of Royston, Royston, Cambridgeshire

Client: Canadian Solar Power
Clients Archaeological Consultant: EDP

Client: Canadian Solar Power
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County: Cambridgeshire
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LAND NORTH OF ROYSTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

Summary

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd undertook an archaeological evaluation of Royston Solar Farm, north of Royston in South Cambridgeshire. This took place between 26th October 2015 and 6th November 2015. The work was commissioned by Canadian Solar Power. Forty-four trenches were excavated in the proposed Development Area, ten of which contained archaeological remains. One Heritage Asset was identified.

The development site is located in a rich archaeological landscape. Geophysical survey showed a possible routeway and several large, circular anomalies which had notable morphological similarities to Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments. These anomalies have been investigated via trial trenching and found to be mainly natural (geological) in origin. The routeway, comprising a hollow-way and flanking ditches was identified and sampled in several trenches. Its identification and investigation is useful to those studying communication routes in the area.

Charcoal, cinders, calcified roots and molluscs were present within the samples taken from the pingo; a naturally occurring feature (Trench 11). All can occur naturally, though early human use of fire to influence ecology is a well-documented practice throughout the world (Mellars 1975) and such information is useful to consider when considering Mesolithic and earlier human activity in this region.

Following a series of site meetings the Senior Archaeologist (Cambridgeshire Count Council) did not require any further investigation or mitigation to discharge the archaeological condition.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Planning Background

Headland Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by EDP (the archaeological consultant) on behalf of Canadian Solar Power to undertake a programme of archaeological works in connection with the construction of a Solar PV Farm at land north of Royston ring road.

Planning permission for the development was granted by Cambridgeshire Council (S/1427/147/FL & S/1616/15/VC) subject to a number of conditions, including one relating to archaeological works (no.):

Due to the high archaeological potential of the site, a condition has been placed on planning consent requiring a scheme of archaeological work to be undertaken at the site. The first phase of this work will be an archaeological evaluation to assess the nature and potential of the site.

A brief was prepared by the Kasia Gdaniec, Senior Archaeologist, Cambridgeshire County Council, Historic Environment Team, outlining the archaeological works needed to fulfil this condition. Headland Archaeology then prepared a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Abrams, 2015) on behalf of Canadian Solar Power (EDP working); setting out the proposed strategy for archaeological mitigation.

This included a field evaluation comprising trial trenching of the entire development area. The WSI was submitted to and agreed with Kasia Gdaniec, Senior Archaeologist, Cambridgeshire County Council, Historic Environment Team, who advises the Local Planning Authority on archaeological matters. This report details the results of the work.

1.2 Site Description

The site is located immediately to the north of Royston, abutting the Hertfordshire/Cambridgeshire border (NGR: TL 3586 4264; Illus 1). It is occupied by arable fields and bounded by a sewage works to the north-west, the A505 to the south, a railway line to the south-east and open fields to the north and east.

It lies around 40m OD, and is relatively flat, sloping northwards away from the higher land to the south-east, a 45m contour line runs across the northern end of the site and is underlain by Holywell Nodular Chalk geology (<http://www.bgs.ac.uk>). The chalk bedrock is shrouded with occasional accumulations of colluvium and alluvium. There are no nearby active watercourses.

1.3 Archaeological Background

The background of the development area (DA) is covered in detail in the Desktop assessment (Albion Archaeology, 2014). The brief (HET) Section 1.2 records:

The development area lies close to the Scheduled Monument of a causewayed enclosure complex (HER ref DCB125, MCB 3958) and six further ring ditches of probable Early Bronze Age barrows have been identified from aerial photographs to the north, east and south-east. Flint scatters to the southeast off Melbourn Road also suggest that this was a landscape that was intensively used in the Neolithic and Bronze Age period. While Ermine Street, a major Roman routeway from London to Lincoln (MCB15034), lies close to the western boundary of the development area, no Roman remains have yet been identified within the study area. Cropmarks, which may be Roman in date, lie between the site and the Roman road.

1.3.1 Previous investigations

There are a number of records on English Heritage PastScape, and the Cambridgeshire County Council HER relating to potential and known prehistoric activity to the north of Royston. A number of these are ring ditches and enclosures recorded on aerial photographs. Two Scheduled monuments are situated close by the PDA, both of which relate to Neolithic and Bronze Age activity.

Although the study area of the Desktop assessment includes a number of prehistoric sites, there is no mention of any archaeological interventions or post-1991 investigation or mitigation within the immediate area. The geophysical survey undertaken by Stratascan in 2014 represents the first instance of archaeological works within the PDA.

There are no previous recorded heritage assets within the inner study area, and the background detailed here is entirely concerned with sites in the middle study area. The Geophysical survey has revealed a number of anomalies which can be discussed along in the same terms as the results of the Desktop assessment. The results of the Geophysics survey will complement the results of the Assessment, using the same time periods where possible.

1.3.2 Undated

A number of undated and unverified crop-marks are present immediately outside the PDA. These may relate to the putative prehistoric field systems, ring-ditches and enclosures surrounding the PDA.

1.3.3 Prehistoric

A large concentration of, potentially, prehistoric sites is visible on aerial photography. The majority are thought to represent sites associated with funerary and ritual practices of the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age. A Neolithic causewayed enclosure, designated a Scheduled Ancient Monument, is located nearby at New Farm. Causewayed Enclosures are interpreted as gathering places, not permanently occupied, but associated with ritual and practice designed to build cohesion between dispersed social groups. To the north east of the site there are two bowl barrows, also Scheduled Monuments, dating from the Late Neolithic to the Late Bronze Age.

Field-walking to the south east of the PDA has revealed a concentration of burned and worked flint. The assemblage included six tools and a collection of debitage, all of which suggested a flint working in the vicinity, but over a long period of time rather than a short concentrated episode.

Geophysical survey has revealed a number of anomalies which are consistent with the crop-mark ring ditches visible elsewhere in the surrounding landscape. Seven of these features have been identified. These anomalies have been tentatively interpreted as cut features (i.e. ditches or pits) with a possible archaeological origin, although it is also possible that these anomalies might represent variation in the background geology.

1.3.4 Roman

Ermine Street, a major Roman road connecting London to Lincoln and York, is situated to the west of the proposed development area. Roman roads are sometimes associated with roadside shrines, settlements, way stations and inns. No Roman material had been discovered within the PDA which would suggest such a settlement.

Geophysical survey has revealed two parallel negative features aligned north-south, approximately the same alignment as Ermine Street. Previously undated, these features were thought to represent a prehistoric or early medieval track-way which pre- or post-dated the Roman road. The brief (HET 2015) remarked (Section 2.6):

A geophysical survey has been provided for this site (Stratascan 2015, J7512) showing mixed signals that may be more representative of geological anomalies than of anthropogenic origin. However these, and 'quiet' areas between require ground truthing as part of this evaluation. A set of north-south aligned parallel ditches hint at the presence of a possible road, although they are possibly set too widely apart for this.

1.3.5 Anglo-Saxon - Medieval

Bassingbourne and Melbourne are listed in Domesday Book as prosperous estates, land in Melbourne is listed as pertaining "to the demesne of the Church of Ely," (2003, 524) and having a value of £6 prior to 1066. Despite this apparent wealth, there are no HER records in the vicinity of the PDA which are thought to relate to the Early Medieval period.

There are traces of Medieval ridge and furrow around Melbourne and Meldreth, consisting of plough ridges and headlands. A small assemblage of ceramic sherds was collected during field-walking to the south of the site, thought to be associated with manuring.

1.3.6 Post Medieval and Modern

A number of post-medieval heritage assets are noted in the Desktop assessment, including the nearby Kneesworth House, two windmills associated with local agrarian regimes. A sewage works was constructed on the northern edge of the PDA at some point during the 20th century. The land which makes up the PDA is recorded on enclosure maps dating to the second quarter of the 19th century, when a series of strip fields are enclosed and amalgamated to make three large fields.

2. OBJECTIVES

2.1 General

The methodology followed was outlined in the WSI (Headland Archaeology ref) and designed to meet the requirements of the project brief (ref).

Generally, the archaeological investigations were undertaken in order to:

- Assess the extent, structure and date of any archaeological features and deposits of archaeological interest;

- Place, where possible, the archaeological features within their local and regional context;
- Establish any constraints to further fieldwork (e.g. services) and factors concerning the survival of archaeological remains (e.g. natural and human disturbance);
- Place the findings of the investigation within the context of previous work undertaken within the vicinity of the site.

2.2 Specific

More specifically, the Research Framework for the Cambridgeshire Region (Medlycott and Brown 2011) and project brief (HET 2015) include the following research questions and topics that were incorporated into the WSI:

Source	Research aim	Page number and paragraph number	Potential of Project to Address Research Aim
HET 2015	establishing the depth and character of archaeologically 'sterile' overburden;		high
HET 2015	identifying, characterising and dating any potential archaeological remains within the site; and		high
HET 2015	defining any constraints encountered during the evaluation and any potential constraints for further archaeological fieldwork (e.g. areas of disturbance, service locations, etc.)		high
Medlycott and Brown 2011	The development of the agrarian economy (Iron Age)	Page 29, Para1	low-medium

The resulting archive will be organised and deposited in the Cambridgeshire Archaeological Archive Storage Facility (**ECB number: ECB4591**) to facilitate access for future research and interpretation for public benefit (ClfA 2014a; Headland Archaeology ref). An online OASIS form has been completed and will be ultimately submitted with the approved version of the report (OASIS ID: headland4-234052).

3. METHODOLOGY

Trial trenching was carried out between the 26th October 2015 and 6th November 2015. In total 44 trenches were excavated within the DA. Trenches 20, 29 and 07 were 75m in length while the rest were 50m in length. All were 1.8m in width (Illus 1). Trenches 2, 3 and 4 were removed due to an active badger set.

The trenches were set out in accordance with the agreed trench layout plan in the WSI using a Trimble GNSS device. Any changes to the original trench layout plan were agreed on site with the archaeological advisor.

A mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket was used to remove the overburden under direct archaeological supervision. Potential archaeological features were excavated by hand.

Investigation of archaeological remains was undertaken through hand excavation. A representative sample, sufficient to meet the objectives of the evaluation, of identified

archaeological or potentially archaeological remains were investigated and recorded. The stratigraphy of each trench was recorded in full.

Bucket sampling of topsoil and subsoil at either end of each trench was undertaken to attempt to characterise the artefact bearing potential of the ploughsoil. Metal detecting was undertaken to aid the recovery of artefacts. The metal detector was not set to discriminate against iron.

3.1 Recording

All recording followed the guidance laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014b) and was in line with the approved WSI (Headland Archaeology ref). All trenches and contexts were given a unique number. All recording was undertaken on pro forma recording sheets which conform to archaeological standards. All stratigraphic relationships were recorded.

A plan of the trenches and features across the entire site was recorded digitally using a GNSS device.

A full photographic record was taken using digital photography and incorporating black and white print photographs where appropriate. A metric scale was clearly visible in record photographs.

4. RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

Full context descriptions and trench descriptions, including dimensions, depths and orientations, are presented in the Appendices I and 2. Contexts are identified numerically by trench (i.e. Trench 01: (0101), Trench 02: (0201)) with cuts indicated by square brackets and deposits by rounded brackets. Selected technical detail is utilised below in order to describe the remains found and to inform the interpretation and dating we have completed and presented in this report. This structure reflects our adherence to the CIfA guidance on report production, which states that “*descriptive material should be clearly separated from interpretative statements*” (CIfA 2014b, 14, Section 5). Drawing upon the same document, we feel it is imperative to create a narrative which uses the evidence we gather to assign significance to heritage assets (remains) we encounter:

“If archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their significance in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate” (CIfA 2014b, 14, Section 5).

We always utilise multiple data-sources when phasing and interpreting remains. This includes feature morphology (recognisable and datable feature types), datable artefactual material, stratigraphic position of feature (in heavily ploughed areas the presence of an intact subsoil sealing remains is given particular emphasis), the relative stratigraphic position of features (cutting or cut by). A range of other considerations also come into play. The limitation of datable artefactual material is recognised and we reflect on the possibility of intrusive material and the presence of residual material. We also recognise that most archaeological features are ‘filled’ by disuse fills and disused artefacts.

Archaeological remains were found in Trenches 07, 08, 18, 20, 32 and 33 (Illus 2-12). These were generally focused in the central part of the site. The majority of the features are dated provisionally to the Roman period (subsequent to analysis of the pottery found), and represent the remains of possible land management in the area.

4.2 Phased Trench Results

4.2.1 Pre-modern routeway

Two parallel ditches aligned broadly north-south were noted on the geophysical survey results (Stratascan 2014). It was considered possible these represented ditches flanking a routeway. Upon excavation these were found to flank a shallow hollow-way. Such features are very common on the rolling chalklands of southern Cambridgeshire and north Hertfordshire. They are created by the repeated passage of humans, animals and wheeled transport; the chalk being easily displaced, especially in wet weather. The routeway comprised parallel ditches and a hollow-way. This can be discerned most easily on Illus 2 running through Trenches 7, 8, 18, 19, 20, 26, 32, 33. The following descriptions pick up on the flanking ditches by Trench (other remains are described in Appendix 1. It is notable that the anomalies so visible on geophysical survey were not visible in all of our trenches. Where they were visible, they are best viewed in Illus 3 in plan with selected photographic sections in Illus 4-12.

Trench 7

Ditch [0705] ran north-south through Trench 07, 27m east of a naturally silted hollow. It measures 0.60m wide and 0.25m in depth. It has steep sides and a rounded base. It contained a single fill (704), a mid-yellow brown silty sand. No artefacts or ecofacts were recovered from the deposit.

Trench 8

Ditch [0805] ran north-south through Trench 8, 32m from the eastern end of the trench. It measured 0.25m wide and 0.17m deep. It had steep sides and a rounded base. It contained a single mid yellow brown sandy silt fill (804). There were no artefacts or ecofacts recovered from the deposit.

Trench 18

Ditch [1806] ran north-south through Trench 18, 22m west of the hollow-way [1803]. It measured 0.7m wide and 0.33m deep. It had steep sides and a rounded base. It contained two fills, the primary fill (1807) a light grey orange sandy silt with chalk flecking measuring 0.14m in depth, while the upper deposit (1808) was a light brown orange sandy silt measuring 0.19m in depth. No artefacts or ecofacts were recovered from either deposit.

Ditch [1809] ran north-south through Trench 18, 6m east of a hollow-way [1803]. It measured 1.6m in width and 0.57m in depth. It contained three fills, the primary (1810) was a light brown grey sandy silt with chalk flecking, 0.22m in depth. The secondary deposit (1811) was a mid-brown grey sandy silt with chalk flecking, 0.2m in depth and the final deposit (1812) was a mid-orange brown sandy silt, 0.15m in depth. No artefacts or ecofacts were recovered.

Trench 20

Ditch [2012] ran north-south through Trench 20, 5m west of the hollow-way [2003]. It measured 0.86m wide and 0.38m in depth. It had a moderate cut along the eastern edge and a gentle spread at the top of the western before sloping moderately towards a rounded base. It contained two fills, the primary (2013) a light grey brown sandy silt with chalk flecking measuring 0.16m in depth, while the upper (2014) was a light grey brown sandy silt measuring 0.26m in depth. Neither deposit contained artefacts or ecofacts.

Ditch [2017] ran north-south through Trench 20, 25m west of the hollow-way [2003]. It measured 0.45m wide and 0.15m in depth. It had a moderate cut along the eastern edge and a gentle spread at the top of the western before sloping moderately towards a rounded base. It contained one fill, the (2018) a light grey brown sandy silt with chalk flecking measuring 0.15m in depth. This deposit contained artefacts or ecofacts.

Ditch [2006] ran north-south through Trench 20, 25m east of hollow-way [2003]. It measures 1.69m wide and 0.48m deep. It had a moderate cut to the east and a stepped edge to the

west and a rounded base. It contained three fills, the primary (2007) a very light brown grey sandy silt with chalk flecking, 0.13m in depth. The secondary (2008) deposit was a light brown grey sandy silt, 0.35m in depth, and the final deposit (2009) was a mid-brown grey sandy silt, 0.26m in depth. None of the deposits within the feature contained artefacts or ecofacts.

Trench 26

Ditch [2606] ran north-south through Trench 26, 23m east of a hollow-way [2610]. It measures 1.36m in width and 0.42m in depth. It had a moderately sloping edge to the east and a stepped edge to the west. It contained two fills, the primary deposit (2605) was a mid-yellow brown sandy silt with chalk flecking, 0.13m in depth and the secondary deposit (2603) was a light brown grey sandy silt, 0.29m in depth. Deposit (2603) contained a single sherd of East Midlands Scored ware pottery (Section 4.5.1). This type of pottery dates to the middle Iron Age. One sherd of pottery, even relatively well preserved pottery such as this, is not a reliable method of dating the period in which a feature was in use. This is particularly true with long-lived features such as ditches flanking a routeway. Such communication routes often straddle several chronological boundaries. The presence of the pottery in a secure context is of archaeological interest nonetheless.

Trench 32

Hollow-way [3205] ran north-south through Trench 32, 14m west of ditch [3206]. It measured 1.8m in the trench (continuing beyond it) 2m in width and 0.60m in depth. It had a steep side to the east with a more moderate cut to the west and a rounded base. It contained two fills, the primary (3204) a light grey brown sandy silt with chalk flecking measuring 0.43m in depth, while the second (3203) was a mid-yellow grey sandy silt measuring 0.33m in depth. (3203) contained a single sherd of pottery (Section 4.5.1) and a single small piece of animal bone.

This type of pottery dates to the middle Iron Age. One sherd of pottery, even relatively well preserved pottery such as this, is not a reliable method of dating the period in which a feature was in use. This is particularly true with long-lived features such as ditches flanking a routeway. Such communication routes often straddle several chronological boundaries. The presence of the pottery in a secure context is of archaeological interest nonetheless.

Trench 33

Ditch [3304] ran north northeast-south southwest through Trench 33. It measures 1.23m in width and 0.37 in depth. It had gradual sides and a rounded base. It contained a single deposit (3303) that was a light grey brown sandy silt. No artefacts or ecofacts were recovered.

4.2.2 Modern

Trench 47 contained remains dating to this phase, there was a series of modern spreads at the southern end of the site Trench [4704], [4705], [4706] and [4708]. These were all sat just below the topsoil but contained modern material such as nails and metal wire. At the extreme south of the trench was a ditch [4703], it contained modern brick rubble and is likely the foundation of a modern wall. The bricks were also present in the topsoil but not within a cut and were likely moved around from recent ploughing.

A line of four modern postholes with the group number [4707] were also present at the southern end of the trench, each contained remains of the posts in the form of rotten wood.

4.2.3 Geological and/or features of a natural origin

Trenches 1, 5, 10, 11, 12, 22, 24 contained anomalies which were investigated in case they had an archaeological significance. Details of each are provided in Appendix I. Of specific interest was a Pingo (hydrolaccolith), a Devensian periglacial landform that forms a natural depression and bank. The archaeological monitor (Kasia Gdaniec) pointed out the significance of such natural water features to human communities using natural resources in

the area in prehistory. Such features were visible in the landscape and useful. Currently, most are under the plough and their previous significance and utility is not immediately obvious to the modern eye.

With this in mind, the pingo was investigated and sampled. This led the recovery of 20 pieces of flint (86g) (samples 1102, 1104). None of the flint from these deposits had recognisable signs of human working and most appear to be frost-shattered fragments. One chip is burnt indicating that it was within a fire prior to incorporation in the feature.

Charcoal, cinders, calcified roots and molluscs were present within the samples taken from the pingo (Appendix III, IV). All can occur naturally, though early human use of fire to influence ecology is a well-documented practice throughout the world (Mellars 1975) and such information is useful to consider when considering Mesolithic and earlier human activity in this region.

4.3 **Bucket Sampling**

The finds recovered through the sieving of topsoil and subsoil (the vast majority coming from the topsoil) included pottery, lithics and ceramic building material (mainly of post-medieval and modern date). The results did not indicate cut features of the same date. Instead, in this instance, they represent a more general spread of material on the overburden. However, some of the flint finds from the topsoil are worked and two of these can be dated. An oblique truncation from Trench 24 and an inversely notched proximal fragment from Trench 23 are both indicative of Mesolithic activity (Section 4.5.3).

4.4 **Metal detecting**

The modern metalwork included 40 finds of iron and one of lead. Few are finely dateable, though many are clearly of recent origin, including nails, nuts, bolts, machine parts, hinge straps, a chain and a piece of horseshoe. Most probably relate to the agricultural use of the land.

4.5 **Finds**

Julie Franklin, Paul Blinkhorn, Julie Lochrie

The finds assemblage numbered 28 sherds (318g) of pottery, 78 finds of chipped stone, 41 metal finds, 37 sherds (315g) of ceramic building material, 151g of industrial waste, six finds of clay pipe and five of glass. The vast majority of the finds were of post-medieval and modern date, mostly recovered from the topsoil via bucket sampling and metal detecting. There were also finds of Mesolithic and Iron Age date. The finds are summarised by trench in the Table 1, a complete catalogue is given at the end.

Trench	Pottery (PH)	Pottery (PH)	Pottery (Medi-Mod)	Pottery (Medi-Mod)	Lithics	Metal-work	Clay Pipe	Glass	CBM	CBM	Ind Waste	Dating
	Count	Wgt	Count	Wgt	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Wgt	Wgt	
01					7	1			3	11g		PH, PM/Mod
05			1	1g					1	12g		PM/Mod
06									1	24g	39g	PM/Mod
08						4			2	5g		PM/Mod
09			1	51g							72g	Mod
10					1			2				PH, Mod
11					31							PH
12			1	1g								Mod
13			1	2g		4			1	4g		Mod
14						1						Mod
15							1					Mod
17			2	4g								Mod

Trench	Pottery (PH)	Pottery (PH)	Pottery (Medi-Mod)	Pottery (Medi-Mod)	Lithics	Metal-work	Clay Pipe	Glass	CBM	CBM	Ind Waste	Dating
18			4	15g			1					PM, Mod
19									3	10g		PM/Mod
20						2			2	2g		PM/Mod
22			3	8g	1							PH, PM/Mod
23			1	2g	10				2	20g		Meso, PM/Mod
24					28							Meso
25						2						Mod
26	1	10g	2	58g		2	1					IA, PM/Mod
27									2	10g		PM/Mod
29						2			2	4g		PM/Mod
30			1	1g								Mod
31						1					26g	PM/Mod
32	1	13g							2	21g		IA, PM/Mod
33									2	27g		PM/Mod
34						1		1				Mod
35			1	1g		1	2					Mod
36			2	32g		1						Mod
37						1			1	14g		PM/Mod
38						2			2	35g		PM/Mod
39									1	13g		PM/Mod
41			3	59g					3	36g		PM/Mod
43						1			3	13g		PM/Mod
44			2	55g		2			1	3g		PM/Mod
45						1	1	2				PM, Mod
46			1	5g		6			3	51g		PM/Mod
47						6					14g	Mod
Total	2	23g	26	295g	78	41	6	5	37	315g	151g	

Table 1: Assemblage summary by trench

4.5.1 Prehistoric pottery

Two sherds (23g) of Iron Age pottery were found in two separate features [2606] (2603) and [3205] (3203). Both are of the same fabric, with few visible inclusions apart from very rare calcareous material of 0.1mm or less and rare flecks of silver mica. The sherd from ditch [2606] (2603) has traces of decoration which indicates that it is of the East Midlands Scored Ware tradition of the middle Iron Age (6th/5th-1st century BC) (Elsdon 1992). The sherds are both in good condition, are fairly large, and appear reliably stratified.

4.5.2 Medieval to modern pottery

The later pottery amounted to 26 sherds (295g), almost all of which was found in topsoil with a further two sherds from subsoil in Trenches 44 and 46. The earliest of these was a very abraded bowl rim or probable medieval coarseware (MCW). The majority of the sherds were probably deposited in the 18th and 19th centuries. The range of fabric types is fairly typical of sites in the region. Sherds are typically small and abraded, entirely in keeping with their location in topsoil and subsoil deposits.

Fabric Code	Fabric	Date	Reference	Sherds	Wgt
MCW	Medieval Coarseware	12 th -14 th century		1	24g
GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	16 th – 19 th century	Brears 1969	8	134g
EST	English Stoneware	1680+	Mountford 1971	1	31g

MOD	Miscellaneous mass produced white earthenwares, stonewares etc	19 th -20 th century		14	100g
ND	Nottingham/Derby stoneware	18 th – 19 th century	Mountford 1971	1	5g
SS	Staffordshire Slipware	AD1640-1750		1	1g
Total				26	295g

Table 2: Medieval to modern pottery type series

4.5.3 Lithics

The chipped stone numbered 78 pieces (251g) of patinated flint and included six retouched pieces. The majority of the flint had no identifiable platforms or point of percussion and most pieces have been categorised as frost shatter. They were nevertheless retained as the presence of retouch on one naturally shattered piece (1100) shows that they were still used.

Most of the chipped stone was retrieved from topsoil, in Trenches 01, 10, 11, 22, 23 and 24. However, 20 pieces (86g) were recovered from samples taken of alluvial deposits within pingos (1102, 1104). None of the flint from these alluvial deposits had recognisable signs of human working and most appear to be frost-shattered fragments. One chip is burnt indicating that it was within a fire prior to incorporation in the feature.

However, some of the finds from the topsoil are worked and two of these can be dated. An oblique truncation from Trench 24 and an inversely notched proximal fragment from Trench 23 are both indicative of Mesolithic activity. The profusion of frost-shattered flakes found suggests that these were used for tool production for convenience over the lengthy preparation of blanks.

4.5.4 Metalwork

The metalwork included 40 finds of iron and one of lead. Few are finely dateable, though many are clearly of recent origin, including nails, nuts, bolts, machine parts, hinge straps, a chain and a piece of horseshoe. Most probably relate to the agricultural use of the land. The single lead find (4301) was a probable weight. It was square with bevelled edges and at 247g is only a little over half an imperial pound. Almost all the metal finds were recovered through metal-detecting the topsoil, a few from the subsoil.

4.5.5 Clay pipe and glass

Six finds of clay pipe stem and five sherds of bottle and window glass were recovered from the topsoil. Most of the finds are of modern date, though two of the clay pipe stems are 17th century.

4.5.6 Ceramic building material

The 37 sherds of ceramic building material were spread across 19 trenches with no particular concentrations. Pieces were either of roof tile or brick. All was found in topsoil and all the fragments were abraded to some degree. The whole assemblage appears post-medieval or modern.

Fabric Code	Fabric	Date	Dating	Sherds	Wgt
TF1	Sandy roof tile	Hard red fabric with a grey core, moderate to dense sand up to 0.5mm, few other visible inclusions other than rare angular flint up to 2mm. 12 to 15mm thick	PM-Mod	33	284g
BF1	Fine brick	Few visible inclusions other than rare angular flint fragments up to 10mm	PM-Mod	4	31g
Total				37	315g

Table 3: Ceramic building material type series

4.5.7 Industrial waste

Five lumps (151g) of slag were retrieved from topsoil and from modern spread (4704). They take the form of fairly amorphous lumps and it is not possible to connect them to a particular industry.

4.5.8 Summary of artefactual material

The finds indicate Mesolithic activity in the area, though no features could be dated to this period. The presence of pottery in ditches [2606] (2603) and [3205] (3203) implies they are of middle Iron Age date, though as these dates are based on single pot sherds they should be used with caution. Other finds suggest low level, probably agricultural activity in the medieval period and particularly from the 17th century onwards.

4.6 Environmental Report

Laura Bailey and Tim Holden

4.7 Introduction

Two bulk samples and hand collected molluscs recovered during archaeological works at land north of Royston, Cambridgeshire were received for palaeoenvironmental assessment. The samples were taken from deposits relating to a Pingo (hydrolaccolith), a Devensian periglacial landform that forms a natural depression and bank. The aims of the assessment were to assess the presence, preservation and abundance of any environmental remains in the samples. The environmental remains are quantified in Appendix III and IV.

4.8 Method

Bulk samples were subjected to flotation and wet sieving in a Siraf-style flotation machine. The floating debris (the flot) was collected in a 250 µm 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. All samples were scanned using a stereomicroscope at magnifications of x10 and up to x100. Identifications, where provided, were confirmed using modern reference material and seed atlases including Cappers et al. (2006).

4.9 Results

Results of the assessment are presented in Tables 1 (Retent samples) and 2 (Flot samples). Material suitable for AMS (Accelerated Mass Spectrometry) radiocarbon dating is shown in the tables.

4.9.1 Wood charcoal

Wood charcoal was present in small amounts in both deposits (Appendix III and IV).

4.9.2 Molluscs

A variety of terrestrial molluscs were present in both deposits. The condition of the shells was variable. Some variation in species type was apparent. The species were probably living on the sides or base of the feature and therefore represent the conditions there.

A small number of heavily abraded oyster shell fragments were hand-collected from the topsoil in Trenches 10, 18, 22 35 and 45.

4.9.3 Animal bone

Heavily fragmented, abraded, animal bone was hand collected from the upper fill (3203) of ditch [3205]. The surface condition of the bone was poor.

4.10 Summary of Environmental remains

The plant macrofossil evidence provides little information on the environment and site economy. However, several molluscs were recovered and have the potential to provide information on the local environment.

5. DISCUSSION

5.1 Quality of preservation

A degree of plough truncation was apparent at this site, which is typical for the area. The depth of overburden at the site varied from 0.2m to 1.0m. In those parts of the site (such as the northern part) where overburden was deeper, it was noted that remains were not necessarily better preserved. The deeper overburden is likely to have been caused by colluvial movement of soil downslope; while the more shallow soils (e.g. western part of the site – access track) had not experienced the same processes.

Efficacy of other investigative methods used at the site

Geophysical survey preceded the trial trenching stage of works and the results are underlain on our Trench results (Illus 2). The anomalies identified via Geophysical Survey were targeted via our trenches. In general, the trenches picked up these anomalies, in some cases the trenches picked up additional remains (which is not un-common). The geophysical survey picked up the larger ditches and the relative lack of additional remains (not already identified on the geophysical survey plan) suggests the technique was effective.

5.2 Description of heritage assets and impact assessment

Description of Heritage Asset	Trench	Feature	Significance of heritage asset (Low, Medium, High) and of local, regional, national, international interest
HA1: pre-modern Routeway	07, 08, 18, 19, 20, 26, 32, 33	[0705] [0805] [1806] [1803] [1809] [2017] [2012] [2003] [2006] [2610] [2606] [3207] [3205] [3206] [3304]	Medium significance of local interest

Table 4: Heritage Assets

HA1 comprises a hollow-way with flanking ditches. This is pre-modern in date and the plan of these features and the projected line to the north and south of the development area will be of use in understanding local, pre-modern communication routes. It may be possible for higher level analytical works (being done on nearby sites) to recognise routeways which may join with this one. This is considered to have medium significance of local interest and there will be a direct impact on it during construction.

6. CONCLUSION

The development site is located in a rich archaeological landscape. Geophysical survey showed a possible routeway and several large, circular anomalies which had notable morphological similarities to Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments. These anomalies have been investigated via trial trenching and found to be mainly natural (geological) in origin. The routeway, comprising a hollow-way and flanking ditches was identified and sampled in several trenches. Its identification and investigation is useful to those studying communication routes in the area.

Charcoal, cinders, calcified roots and molluscs were present within the samples taken from the pingo; a naturally occurring feature (Trench 11). All can occur naturally, though early human use of fire to influence ecology is a well-documented practice throughout the world (Mellars 1975) and such information is useful to consider when considering Mesolithic and earlier human activity in this region.

Following a series of site meetings the Senior Archaeologist (Cambridgeshire County Council) did not require any further investigation or mitigation to discharge the archaeological condition.

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Appendix I – Trench and Context Summary

Trench Number	1	Space for a photo – mandatory in Hertfordshire			
Length	50m	Width		1.80m	
Minimum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance	0.60m	Maximum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance		0.80m	
Context No	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Dimensions (as appropriate)			
		Diameter	Length	Width	Depth
101	Topsoil – Mid brownish grey, sandy silt, friable (but mouldable when moist. Occasional small sub-angular flint.				0-0.26m
102	Subsoil – Mid-orange brown, sandy silt, friable, occasional small angular flint.				0.26-0.48m
103	Natural – White grey chalk with mixed light sandy silt, compact.				0.7m+
104	Cut of natural feature – Irregular in plan and on sides/base – natural channel or hollow formed in (103)		1.8m+	0.46m	0.7-1.07m
105	Fill of [105] – Light brown, silty clay, firm but friable, occasional flint and moderate flecks of chalk.		1.8m+	0.46m	0.7-1.07m
106	Spread – Natural spread, probably alluvium filling depression associated with natural channel [104]. Dark brown sandy silt, friable, very occasional small rounded stones and flecks of chalk.				0.48-0.7m

Trench Number	2, 3 and 4	Were all removed due to an active badger set
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Trench Number	5				
Length	50m	Width		1.80m	
Minimum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance	0.35m	Maximum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance		0.50m	
Context No	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Dimensions (as appropriate)			
		Diameter	Length	Width	Depth
500	Topsoil – Mid brownish grey sandy silt, friable but mouldable when moist, very occasional small sub-angular flint and stones.				0-0.22m
501	Subsoil – Mid orange brown sandy silt, friable but mouldable. Very occasional small sub-angular flint and stones.				0.22-0.42m
502	Natural – Yellow white chalk, some silty patches at south-east end.				0.42m+

Trench Number	6				
Length	50m	Width		1.80m	
Minimum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance	0.20m	Maximum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance		0.45m	

significance		significance			
Context No	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Dimensions (as appropriate)			
		Diameter	Length	Width	Depth
600	Topsoil – Mid brownish grey sandy silt, friable but mouldable when moist, very occasional small sub-angular flint and stones.				0-0.23m
601	Subsoil – Mid orange brown sandy silt, friable but mouldable. Very occasional small sub-angular flint and stones.				0.23-0.45m
602	Natural – Yellow white chalk, some silty patches at south-east end.				0.45m+

Trench Number		7				
Length		75m		Width		1.80m
Minimum Geographical Deposit/level archaeological significance	Depth to of	0.25m		Maximum Geographical Deposit/level archaeological significance	Depth to of	1m
Context No	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Dimensions (as appropriate)				
		Diameter	Length	Width	Depth	
701	Topsoil – Mid dark brown grey sandy silt.				0-0.25m	
702	Subsoil – Mid yellow brown sandy silt				0.25-0.55m	
703	Natural – Yellow white chalk, some silty patches at south-east end.				0.55+	
704	Fill of Ditch [705] – Mid yellow brown sandy silt, firm with a clear interface. No inclusions or finds.		1.80m+	0.60m	0.25m	
705	Cut of Ditch – Shallow Ditch, steep sides with a rounded base and clear break of slope.		1.80m+	0.60m	0.25m	

Trench Number		8				
Length		50m		Width		1.8m
Minimum Geographical Deposit/level archaeological significance	Depth to of	0.40m		Maximum Geographical Deposit/level archaeological significance	Depth to of	0.60m
Context No	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Dimensions (as appropriate)				
		Diameter	Length	Width	Depth	
801	Topsoil – Mid dark brown grey sandy silt.				0-0.20m	
802	Subsoil – Mid yellow brown sandy silt				0.20-0.40m	
803	Natural – Yellow white chalk, some silty patches at south-east end.				0.40m+	
804	Fill of Ditch [805] – Mid yellow brown sandy silt, firm with a clear interface. No inclusions or finds.		1.80m+	0.25m	0.17m	
805	Cut of Ditch – Shallow Ditch, steep sides with a rounded base and a clear break of slope.		1.80m+	0.25m	0.17m	

Trench Number		9			
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Length	50m	Width	1.80m		
Minimum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance	0.29m	Maximum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance	0.55m		
Context No	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Dimensions (as appropriate)			
		Diameter	Length	Width	Depth
900	Topsoil – Mid brownish grey, sandy silt, friable (but mouldable when moist. Occasional small sub-angular flint.				0-0.26m
901	Subsoil – Mid orange brown sandy silt, friable but mouldable. Very occasional small sub-angular flint and stones.				0.26-0.30m
902	Alluvium – Natural spread, probably alluvium filling depression. Dark brown sandy silt, friable, very occasional small rounded stones and flecks of chalk.				0.22-0.55m
903	Natural – White grey chalk with mixed light sandy silt, compact.				0.30m+

Trench Number	10				
Length	50m	Width	1.80m		
Minimum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance	0.40m	Maximum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance	0.63m		
Context No	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Dimensions (as appropriate)			
		Diameter	Length	Width	Depth
1000	Topsoil – Mid brownish grey, sandy silt, friable (but mouldable when moist. Occasional small sub-angular flint.				0-0.31m
1001	Subsoil – Mid orange brown sandy silt, friable but mouldable. Very occasional small sub-angular flint and stones.				0.31-0.40m
1002	Natural – White grey chalk with mixed light sandy silt, compact.				0.40m+
1003	Natural feature - Mid orange brown sandy silt, friable, rare small sub-angular flint and stones.		1.8m+	2.03m	0.46m
1004	Natural feature - Mid orange brown sandy silt, friable, rare small sub-angular flint and stones.		1.8m+	1.62m	0.33m

Trench Number	11				
Length	50m	Width	1.80m		
Minimum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance	0.55m	Maximum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance	2.10m		
Context No	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Dimensions (as appropriate)			
		Diameter	Length	Width	Depth
1100	Topsoil – Mid brownish grey, sandy silt, friable (but mouldable when moist. Occasional small sub-angular flint.				0-0.30m
1101	Subsoil – Mid orange brown sandy silt, friable but				0.30-

	mouldable. Very occasional small sub-angular flint and stones.				0.76m
1102	Alluvium in Pingo – Dark brown black peaty silt. Friable. Occasional small rounded stones and flecks of chalk.		1.8m+	6.32m	0.76-1.15m
1103	Alluvium in Pingo – Mid red brown silty sand, friable, very occasional small rounded stones and flecks of chalk.		1.8m+	2m+	1.15-1.66m
1104	Alluvium in Pingo – Dark brown black peaty silt, friable, rare small rounded stones and chalk flecking.		1.8m+	2m+	1.66m-2.06m
1105	Natural – White grey chalk with mixed light sandy silt, compact.				0.76m+

Trench Number		12			
Length		50m		Width	
				1.80m	
Minimum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance		0.43m	Maximum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance		0.73m
Context No	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Dimensions (as appropriate)			
		Diameter	Length	Width	Depth
1200	Topsoil – Mid brownish grey, sandy silt, friable (but mouldable when moist. Occasional small sub-angular flint.				0-0.25m
1201	Subsoil – Mid orange brown sandy silt, friable but mouldable. Very occasional small sub-angular flint and stones.				0.25-0.39m
1202	Natural – White grey chalk with mixed light sandy silt, compact.				0.39m+
1203	Natural feature – Mid orange brown sandy silt, friable, rare small sub-angular flint and stones.		1.8m+	2.64m	0.30m
1204	Natural feature - Mid orange brown sandy silt, friable, rare small sub-angular flint and stones.		1.8m+	3.73m	0.73m
1205	Natural feature - Mid orange brown sandy silt, friable, rare small sub-angular flint and stones.		1.8m+	1.9m	0.32m

Trench Number		13			
Length		50m		Width	
				1.80m	
Minimum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance		0.36m	Maximum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance		0.57m
Context No	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Dimensions (as appropriate)			
		Diameter	Length	Width	Depth
1300	Topsoil – Mid brownish grey, sandy silt, friable (but mouldable when moist. Occasional small sub-angular flint.				0-0.24m
1301	Subsoil – Mid-orange brown, sandy silt, friable, occasional small angular flint.				0.24-0.40m
1302	Spread – Natural spread, probably alluvium filling depression. Dark brown sandy silt, friable, very occasional small rounded stones and flecks of chalk.				0.32-0.54m

1303	Natural – Light white grey chalk, occasional patches of sand.				0.40m+
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Trench Number		14			
Length		50m		Width 1.80m	
Minimum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance	0.55m	Maximum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance		0.85m	
Context No	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Dimensions (as appropriate)			
		Diameter	Length	Width	Depth
1400	Topsoil – Dark brown grey sandy silt, friable				0.0-0.35m
1401	Subsoil – Mid yellow brown sandy silt.				0.35-0.65m
1402	Natural – Light white grey chalk, occasional patches of sand.				0.65+
1403	Secondary fill of pit [1405] – Mid brown grey sandy silt, firm, occasional small angular stones. No finds.	1.7m			0.27m
1404	Primary fill of pit [1405] – Light brown grey gravel, firm, no finds.	1.7m			0.15m
1405	Cut of pit – Sub-circular in plan, fairly steep sides with a rounded base and clear break of slope. Half of feature was in section so cannot ascertain the full dimensions of shape of the feature. No finds. Possibly a natural feature.	1.7m			0.42m
1406	Hollow-way			7m	0.30m

Trench Number		15			
Length		50m		Width 1.80m	
Minimum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance	0.30m	Maximum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance		0.75m	
Context No	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Dimensions (as appropriate)			
		Diameter	Length	Width	Depth
1500	Topsoil – Mid brownish grey, sandy silt, friable (but mouldable when moist. Occasional small sub-angular flint.				0-0.25m
1501	Subsoil – Dark brown sandy silt, friable, flecks of chalk, very occasional small sub angular stone and flint.				0.25-0.50m
1502	Natural – light grey white silty chalk, compact.				0.50m+

Trench Number		16			
Length		50m		Width 1.8m	
Minimum Depth to Geological	0.47m	Maximum Depth to Geological		0.85	

Deposit/level of archaeological significance		Deposit/level of archaeological significance	
Context No	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Dimensions (as appropriate)	
		Diameter	Length
		Width	Depth
1600	Topsoil – Mid brownish grey, sandy silt, friable (but mouldable when moist. Occasional small sub-angular flint.		0-0.26m
1601	Subsoil – Light grey brown, sandy silt, friable, rare small stone and flint.		0.26-0.50m
1602	Colluvium – Mid brown, sandy silt, friable, occasional flecks of chalk.		0.5-0.8m'
1603	Natural – Silty chalk, compact at eastern end of trench.		

Trench Number	17		
Length	50m	Width	1.80m
Minimum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance	0.27	Maximum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance	0.35m
Context No	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Dimensions (as appropriate)	
		Diameter	Length
		Width	Depth
1700	Topsoil – Mid brownish grey, sandy silt, friable (but mouldable when moist. Occasional small sub-angular flint.		0-0.26m
1701	Subsoil – Light orange brown, sandy silt, friable, occasional small sub-angular flints and chalk fragments.		0.26-0.31m
1702	Natural - Light grey white chalk, compact		0.31m+ <u> </u>

Trench Number	18		
Length	50m	Width	1.80m
Minimum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance	0.57m	Maximum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance	0.88m
Context No	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Dimensions (as appropriate)	
		Diameter	Length
		Width	Depth
1800	Topsoil – Mid grey brown, sandy silt, friable, occasional small sub-angular flint.		0-0.33m
1801	Subsoil – Light orange brown, sandy silt, friable, occasional small sub-angular flints and chalk fragments.		0.33-0.52m
1802	Natural - Light grey white chalk, compact, moderate-large flint around hollow-way (1803).		0.82m+
1803	Hollow-way – roughly N-S, contains two deposits. Very gentle sides, uneven base and no perceptible break of slope. The base of this feature was marked with liner, narrow possible wheel ruts (Illus 12). Such ruts are not unusual in hollow-ways, they can date to various periods.	1.8m+	15m
1804	Primary fill of [1803] – Light brown grey sandy	1.8m+	2.5m
			0.18m

	silt, compact, clear interface, frequent small-medium sub-angular flint and chalk. No finds.				
1805	Secondary fill of [1803] – Dark orange brown sandy silt, firm but friable, clear interface, frequent small sub-angular flint and moderate chalk fragments.		1.8m+	15m	0.3m
1806	Cut of Ditch – Linear in plan, steep slightly irregular sides, a rounded base and abrupt break of slope.		1.8m+	0.7m	0.33m
1807	Primary fill of Ditch [1806] – light grey orange sandy silt, firm, clear interface. Frequent small chalk and occasional small sub-angular flints.		1.8m+	0.52m	0.14m
1808	Secondary fill of Ditch [1806] – Light brown orange sandy silt, firm but friable. Clear interface, moderate chalk and occasional small-medium sub-angular flint.		1.8m+	0.7m	0.19m
1809	Cut of Ditch – moderate sides, rounded base, gentle break of slope.		1.8m+	1.6m	0.57m
1810	Primary fill of Ditch [1809] – Light brown grey sandy silt, compact. Clear interface, moderate chalk flecking and occasional small sub-angular flint.		1.8m+	0.83m	0.22m
1811	Secondary fill of Ditch [1809] – Mid brown grey sandy silt, firm. Clear interface, occasional small-medium sub-angular flint and chalk flecking.		1.8m+	1.27m	0.2m
1812	Tertiary fill of Ditch [1809] – mid orange brown sandy silt, friable. Diffuse interface. Very occasional small sub-angular flint.		1.8m+	1.6m	0.15m

Trench Number	19					
Length	50m		Width	1.80m		
Minimum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance	0.56m		Maximum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance	0.68m		
Context No	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Dimensions (as appropriate)				
		Diameter	Length	Width	Depth	
1900	Topsoil – Mid grey brown, sandy silt, friable, occasional small sub-angular flint.				0-0.28m	
1901	Subsoil – Light orange brown, sandy silt, friable, occasional small sub-angular flints and chalk fragments.				0.28-0.44m	
1902	Natural - Light grey white chalk, compact				0.44m+	
1903	Hollow-way – roughly N-S, contains two deposits. Very gentle sides, uneven base and no perceptible break of slope.		1.8m+	27m	0.44 - 0.68m+	
1904	Primary deposit in (1903) - Light brown grey sandy silt, compact, clear interface, frequent small-medium sub-angular flint and chalk. No finds.		1.8m+	6.83m	0.04m+	
1905	Secondary deposit in (1903) – Dark orange brown sandy silt, firm but friable, clear interface, frequent small sub-angular flint and moderate chalk fragments.		1.8m+_	27m	0.20m	

Trench Number		20					
Length		50m		Width		1.80m	
Minimum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance	0.50m		Maximum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance	0.84m			
Context No	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Dimensions (as appropriate)					
		Diameter	Length	Width	Depth		
2000	Topsoil – Mid grey brown, sandy silt, friable, occasional small sub-angular flint.					0-0.24m	
2001	Subsoil – Light orange brown, sandy silt, friable, occasional small sub-angular flints and chalk fragments.					0.24-0.56	
2002	Natural – Light grey white chalk, compact						
2003	Hollow-way – roughly N-S, contains two deposits. Very gentle sides, uneven base and no perceptible break of slope.						
2004	Primary deposit in (2003) – Light brown grey sandy silt, compact, clear interface, frequent small-medium sub-angular flint and chalk. No finds.						
2005	Secondary deposit in (2003) – Dark orange brown sandy silt, firm but friable, clear interface, frequent small sub-angular flint and moderate chalk fragments.						
2006	Cut of Ditch – moderate sides, rounded base and gentle break of slope.		1.8m+	1.50m		0.48m	
2007	Primary fill of Ditch [2006] – light brown grey chalky silt, compact. Diffuse interface, occasional small flint and chalk flecking.		1.8m+	0.51m		0.13m	
2008	Secondary fill of Ditch [2006] – Light brown grey sandy silt, firm. Diffuse interface, occasional small flint and chalk flecking.		1.8m+	1.15m		0.35m	
2009	Tertiary fill of Ditch [2006] – mid brown grey sandy silt, friable. Clear interface, occasional small flint and chalk flecking.		1.8m+	1.33m		0.26m	
2010	Cut of Ditch – Steep sides, flat base and sharp break of slope.		1.8m+	0.19m		0.27m	
2011	Fill of Ditch [2010] – Light brown grey sandy silt, firm. Diffuse interface, rare small flint and chalk flecking.		1.8m+	0.19m		0.27m	
2012	Cut of Ditch – moderate sides, rounded base, gentle break of slope.		1.8m+	0.86m		0.38m	
2013	Primary fill of Ditch [2012] – Light grey brown sandy silt, compact. Diffuse interface, frequent small flint and chalk flecks.		1.8m+	0.43m		0.16m	
2014	Secondary fill of Ditch [2012] – mid grey brown sandy silt, firm. Diffuse interface, frequent small flint and chalk flecks.		1.8m+	0.86m		0.26m	
2015	void		1.8m+	0.38m		0.08m	
2016	void		1.8m+	0.38m		0.08m	
2017	Cut of Ditch – Irregular sides, steeper along the western edge. Rounded base and a moderate break of slope.		1.8m+	0.45m		0.15m	

2018	Fill of Ditch [2017] – light grey brown sandy silt, friable. Clear interface with occasional small flint and chalk flecks.		1.8m+	0.45m	0.15m
2019	Spread – Colluvium, mid brown sandy silt, friable. Diffuse interface with occasional small flint and chalk flecking.		1.8m+	1.6m	0.10m

Trench Number		21			
Length		50m		Width 1.80m	
Minimum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance		0.53m		Maximum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance 0.70m	
Context No	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Dimensions (as appropriate)			
		Diameter	Length	Width	Depth
2100	Topsoil – Mid-brown grey sandy silt, friable, occasional small sub-angular flint and sub rounded stone.				0-0.29m
2101	Subsoil – Light orange-brown sandy silt, friable, occasional sub-angular flint and chalk flecking.				0.29-0.60m
2102	Colluvium – Dark grey brown sandy silt, friable but firm, flecks of chalk and occasional sub-angular flint. Only visible at south-western end				0.48-0.67
2103	Natural – Compact chalk with light orange grey sandy silt patches.				0.67m+

Trench Number		22			
Length		50m		Width 1.80m	
Minimum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance		0.53		Maximum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance 0.75	
Context No	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Dimensions (as appropriate)			
		Diameter	Length	Width	Depth
2200	Topsoil – Dark brown grey, sandy silt, friable, rare stones.				0-0.25m
2201	Subsoil – Mid red brown silty sand, friable, rare stones				0.25-0.5m
2202	Natural – light grey white chalk, firm.				0.5m+
2203	Cut of natural hollow		1.8m+	3.5m	0.22m
2204	Fill of [2203] – Mid brown grey sandy silt, friable, occasional stones		1.8m+	3.5m	0.22m
2205	Cut of treebole – sub-circular, gentle sides, uneven base.		1.4m	0.8m	0.17m
2206	Fill of [2205] – mid grey brown silty sand, friable, occasional stones		1.4m	0.8m	0.17m
2207	Cut of treebole – sub-circular, gentle sides, uneven base.		1.8m	0.8m	0.15m
2208	Fill of [2207] – mid grey brown silty sand, friable, occasional stones.		1.8m	0.8m	0.15m
2209	Cut of natural hollow		1.8m+	2.1m	0.14m
2210	Fill of [2209] – mid grey brown silty sand, friable, occasional stones.		1.8m+	2.1m	0.14m

Trench Number	23				
Length	50m		Width	1.80m	
Minimum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance	0.4m		Maximum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance	0.67m	
Context No	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Dimensions (as appropriate)			
		Diameter	Length	Width	Depth
2300	Topsoil – mid brown sandy clay, friable, gradual interface, occasional chalk debris.				0-0.20m
2301	Subsoil – Mid orange brown sandy clay, friable, occasional chalk flecking.				0.20-0.30m
2302	Natural – Light grey white, chalk. Firm.				0.40m+

Trench Number	24				
Length	50m		Width	1.80m	
Minimum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance	0.35m		Maximum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance	0.53m	
Context No	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Dimensions (as appropriate)			
		Diameter	Length	Width	Depth
2400	Topsoil – mid brown sandy clay, friable, gradual interface, occasional chalk debris.				0-0.26m
2401	Subsoil – Mid orange brown sandy clay, friable, occasional chalk flecking.				0.26-0.34m
2402	Natural – Light grey white, chalk. Firm.				0.34m+
2403	Cut of Ditch – gently sloping sides, rounded base, gradual break of slope.		1.8m+	0.62m	0.15m
2404	Fill of Ditch [2403] – light orange-brown chalky clay, firm. Clear interface.		1.8m+	0.62m	0.15m

Trench Number	25				
Length	50m		Width	1.80m	
Minimum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance	0.35		Maximum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance	0.45	
Context No	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Dimensions (as appropriate)			
		Diameter	Length	Width	Depth
2500	Topsoil – Mid brown grey sandy silt, occasional stones, friable.				0-0.20m
2501	Subsoil – mid yellow grey sandy silt, friable.				0.20-0.35m
2502	Natural – light white grey chalk, firm.				0.35m+

Trench Number	26			
Length	50m		Width	1.80m
Minimum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance	0.43		Maximum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance	0.57

significance		significance			
Context No	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Dimensions (as appropriate)			
		Diameter	Length	Width	Depth
2600	Topsoil – Mid grey brown silty clay, occasional small stones.				0-0.28
2601	Subsoil – mid yellow grey sandy silt, occasional small stones, friable.				0.28-0.43
2602	Natural – light white grey chalk, firm.				0.43+
2603	Fill of [2606] – mid yellow brown sandy silt, firm, gradual interface.		1.8m+	1.13m	0.29m
2604	VOIDED	-	-	-	-
2605	Fill of [2606] – light brown grey chalky silt, gradual interface, firm. No inclusions.		1.8m+	0.60m	0.13m
2606	Cut of Ditch – steep edges, rounded base, gradual break of slope.		1.8m+	0.76m	0.13m
2607	Fill of [2608] – Light yellow brown chalky silt, firm. Diffuse interface. No inclusions		1.8m+	0.27m	0.12m
2608	Cut of gully – Linear in plan, gentle sloping sides, rounded base and gradual break of slope.		1.8m+	0.27m	0.12m
2609	Fill of hollow-way [2610] – Dark brown silty sand, compact. Frequent medium – large stones. Unexcavated in this trench		1.8m+	2.30m	0.10m+
2610	Hollow-way – roughly N-S, contains two deposits. Very gentle sides, uneven base and no perceptible break of slope. Unexcavated in this trench		1.8m+	2.30m	0.10m+

Trench Number	27					
Length	50m		Width		1.8m	
Minimum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance	0.51m		Maximum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance		0.76	
Context No	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Dimensions (as appropriate)				
		Diameter	Length	Width	Depth	
2700	Topsoil – Mid brownish grey sandy silt, friable but mouldable when moist, very occasional small sub-angular flint and stones.				0-0.26m	
2701	Subsoil – Light grey brown, sandy silt, friable, rare small stone and flint.				0.26-0.52m	
2702	Colluvium – Mid brown, sandy silt, friable, occasional flecks of chalk.				0.52-0.75m	
2703	Natural – Silty chalk, compact at eastern end of trench.				0.75m+	

Trench Number	27					
Length	50m		Width		1.8m	
Minimum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance	0.28m		Maximum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance		0.31	
Context No	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Dimensions (as appropriate)				
		Diameter	Length	Width	Depth	
2800	Topsoil – Mid brownish grey sandy silt, friable				0-	

	but mouldable when moist, very occasional small sub-angular flint and stones.				0.28m
2801	Natural – Silty chalk, compact at eastern end of trench.				0.28m+

Trench Number		28			
Length		50m		Width 1.8m	
Minimum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance	0.4m	Maximum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance	0.45m		
Context No	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Dimensions (as appropriate)			
		Diameter	Length	Width	Depth
2900	Topsoil – Mid brownish grey sandy silt, friable but mouldable when moist, very occasional small sub-angular flint and stones.				0-0.25m
2901	Subsoil – Light grey brown, sandy silt, friable, rare small stone and flint.				0.25-0.40m
292	Natural – Silty chalk, compact at eastern end of trench.				0.40m+

Trench Number		27			
Length		50m		Width 1.8m	
Minimum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance	0.51m	Maximum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance	0.76		
Context No	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Dimensions (as appropriate)			
		Diameter	Length	Width	Depth
1600	Topsoil – Mid brownish grey sandy silt, friable but mouldable when moist, very occasional small sub-angular flint and stones.				0-0.26m
1601	Subsoil – Light grey brown, sandy silt, friable, rare small stone and flint.				0.26-0.52m
1602	Colluvium – Mid brown, sandy silt, friable, occasional flecks of chalk.				0.52-0.75m
1603	Natural – Silty chalk, compact at eastern end of trench.				0.75m+

Trench Number		30			
Length		50m		Width 1.8m	
Minimum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance	0.31m	Maximum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance	0.35m		
Context No	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Dimensions (as appropriate)			
		Diameter	Length	Width	Depth
3000	Topsoil – Dark brown silty clay, friable. Occasional chalk flecking throughout, rare small angular stones.				0-0.29m
3001	Subsoil – Light orange brown silty sand, firm. Occasional small angular stones throughout.				0.29-0.31m
3002	Natural – Light grey white chalk, firm.				0.31m+

	Occasional light orange sandy inclusions throughout trench.			
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Trench Number		31			
Length		50m		Width 1.8m	
Minimum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance	0.40m		Maximum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance	0.58m	
Context No	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Dimensions (as appropriate)			
		Diameter	Length	Width	Depth
3100	Topsoil – Dark brown silty clay, friable. Occasional chalk flecking throughout, rare small angular stones.				0-0.28m
3101	Subsoil – Light orange brown silty sand, firm. Occasional small angular stones throughout.				0.28-0.38m
3102	Natural – Light grey white chalk, firm. Occasional light orange sandy inclusions throughout trench.				0.38m+

Trench Number		32			
Length		50m		Width 1.8m	
Minimum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance	0.35m		Maximum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance	0.60m	
Context No	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Dimensions (as appropriate)			
		Diameter	Length	Width	Depth
3200	Topsoil – Dark brown silty clay, friable. Occasional chalk flecking throughout, rare small angular stones.				0-0.20m
3201	Subsoil – Light orange brown silty sand, firm. Occasional small angular stones throughout.				0.20-0.33m
3202	Natural – Light grey white chalk, firm. Occasional light orange sandy inclusions throughout trench.				0.33m+
3203	Upper fill of Ditch [3205] – mid yellow brown sandy silt, firm. Interface diffuse with subsoil gradual with basal fill. No inclusions.		1.8m+	1.57m	0.33m
3204	Basal fill of Ditch [3205] – Light brown grey sandy silt, firm, gradual interface, no inclusions.		1.8m+	2m	0.43m
3205	Hollow-way – steep sides, rounded base, gradual break of slope.		1.8m+	2m	0.60m
3206	Un-excavated ditch cut. Continuation of eastern ditch flanking the hollow-way.		1.8m+	6m	

Trench Number		33			
Length		50m		Width 1.8m	
Minimum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance	0.40m		Maximum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance	0.70m	
Context No	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Dimensions (as appropriate)			
		Diameter	Length	Width	Depth

No		Diameter	Length	Width	Depth
3300	Topsoil – Dark brown silty clay, friable. Occasional chalk flecking throughout, rare small angular stones.				0-0.30m
3301	Subsoil – Light orange brown silty sand, firm. Occasional small angular stones throughout.				0.30-0.40m
3302	Natural – Light grey white chalk, firm. Occasional light orange sandy inclusions throughout trench.				0.40m+
3303	Fill of ditch [3304] – light brown grey sandy silt, firm. Gradual interface, no inclusions.		1.8m+	1.23m	0.37m
3304	Cut of Ditch – gradual sides, rounded base, gradual break of slope.		1.8m+	1.23m	0.37m

Trench Number		34				
Length		50m	Width		1.8m	
Minimum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance	0.30m	Maximum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance	0.40m			
Context No	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Dimensions (as appropriate)				
		Diameter	Length	Width	Depth	
3400	Topsoil – Dark brown silty clay, friable. Occasional chalk flecking throughout, rare small angular stones.				0-0.25m	
3401	Subsoil – Light orange brown silty sand, firm. Occasional small angular stones throughout.				0.25-0.30m	
3402	Natural – Light grey white chalk, firm. Occasional light orange sandy inclusions throughout trench.				0.30m+	

Trench Number		35				
Length		50m	Width		1.8m	
Minimum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance	0.30m	Maximum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance	0.40m			
Context No	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Dimensions (as appropriate)				
		Diameter	Length	Width	Depth	
3500	Topsoil – Dark brown silty clay, friable. Occasional chalk flecking throughout, rare small angular stones.				0-0.20m	
3501	Subsoil – Light orange brown silty sand, firm. Occasional small angular stones throughout.				0.20-0.30m	
3502	Natural – Light grey white chalk, firm. Occasional light orange sandy inclusions throughout trench.				0.30m+	

Trench Number		36				
Length		50m	Width		1.8m	
Minimum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance	0.30m	Maximum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance	0.32m			

significance		significance			
Context No	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Dimensions (as appropriate)			
		Diameter	Length	Width	Depth
3600	Topsoil – Dark brown silty clay, friable. Occasional chalk flecking throughout, rare small angular stones.				0-0.30m
3601	Natural – Light grey white chalk, firm. Occasional light orange sandy inclusions throughout trench.				0.30m+

Trench Number		37				
Length		50m	Width		1.8m	
Minimum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance	0.25m	Maximum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance	0.30m			
Context No	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Dimensions (as appropriate)				
		Diameter	Length	Width	Depth	
3700	Topsoil – Dark brown silty clay, friable. Occasional chalk flecking throughout, rare small angular stones.				0-0.20m	
3701	Subsoil – Light orange brown silty sand, firm. Occasional small angular stones throughout.				0.20-0.25m	
3702	Natural – Light grey white chalk, firm. Occasional light orange sandy inclusions throughout trench.				0.25m+	

Trench Number		38				
Length		50m	Width		1.8m	
Minimum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance	0.25m	Maximum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance	0.35m			
Context No	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Dimensions (as appropriate)				
		Diameter	Length	Width	Depth	
3800	Topsoil – Dark brown silty clay, friable. Occasional chalk flecking throughout, rare small angular stones.				0-0.25m	
3801	Subsoil – Light orange brown silty sand, firm. Occasional small angular stones throughout.				0.25-0.35m	
3802	Natural – Light grey white chalk, firm. Occasional light orange sandy inclusions throughout trench.				0.35m+	

Trench Number		39				
Length		50m	Width		1.8m	
Minimum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance	0.30m	Maximum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance	0.40m			
Context No	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Dimensions (as appropriate)				
		Diameter	Length	Width	Depth	
3900	Topsoil – Dark brown silty clay, friable.				0-	

	Occasional chalk flecking throughout, rare small angular stones.				0.20m
3901	Subsoil – Light orange brown silty sand, firm. Occasional small angular stones throughout.				0.20-0.30m
3902	Natural – Light grey white chalk, firm. Occasional light orange sandy inclusions throughout trench.				0.30m+

Trench Number		40			
Length		50m		Width 1.8m	
Minimum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance		0.30m		Maximum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance 0.35m	
Context No	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Dimensions (as appropriate)			
		Diameter	Length	Width	Depth
4000	Topsoil – Dark brown silty clay, friable. Occasional chalk flecking throughout, rare small angular stones.				0-0.25m
4001	Subsoil – Light orange brown silty sand, firm. Occasional small angular stones throughout.				0.25-0.30m
4002	Natural – Light grey white chalk, firm. Occasional light orange sandy inclusions throughout trench.				0.30m+

Trench Number		41			
Length		50m		Width 1.8m	
Minimum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance		0.30m		Maximum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance 0.40m	
Context No	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Dimensions (as appropriate)			
		Diameter	Length	Width	Depth
4100	Topsoil – Dark brown silty clay, friable. Occasional chalk flecking throughout, rare small angular stones.				0-0.25m
4101	Subsoil – Light orange brown silty sand, firm. Occasional small angular stones throughout.				0.25-0.30m
4102	Natural – Light grey white chalk, firm. Occasional light orange sandy inclusions throughout trench.				0.30m+

Trench Number		42			
Length		50m		Width 1.8m	
Minimum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance		0.30m		Maximum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance 0.35m	
Context No	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Dimensions (as appropriate)			
		Diameter	Length	Width	Depth
4200	Topsoil – Dark brown silty clay, friable. Occasional chalk flecking throughout, rare small				0-0.25m

	angular stones.				
4201	Subsoil – Light orange brown silty sand, firm. Occasional small angular stones throughout.				0.25-0.30m
4202	Natural – Light grey white chalk, firm. Occasional light orange sandy inclusions throughout trench.				0.30m+

Trench Number		43			
Length		50m		Width 1.8m	
Minimum Geographical Deposit/level archaeological significance	Depth to of	0.30m	Maximum Geographical Deposit/level archaeological significance	Depth to of	0.45m
Context No	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)			Dimensions (as appropriate)	
				Diameter	Length
				Width	Depth
4300	Topsoil – Dark brown silty clay, friable. Occasional chalk flecking throughout, rare small angular stones.				0-0.25m
4301	Subsoil – Light orange brown silty sand, firm. Occasional small angular stones throughout.				0.25-0.30m
4302	Natural – Light grey white chalk, firm. Occasional light orange sandy inclusions throughout trench.				0.30m+

Trench Number		44			
Length		50m		Width 1.8m	
Minimum Geographical Deposit/level archaeological significance	Depth to of	0.35m	Maximum Geographical Deposit/level archaeological significance	Depth to of	0.40m
Context No	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)			Dimensions (as appropriate)	
				Diameter	Length
				Width	Depth
4400	Topsoil – Dark brown silty clay, friable. Occasional chalk flecking throughout, rare small angular stones.				0-0.20m
4401	Subsoil – Light orange brown silty sand, firm. Occasional small angular stones throughout.				0.20-0.35m
4402	Natural – Light grey white chalk, firm. Occasional light orange sandy inclusions throughout trench.				0.35m+

Trench Number		45			
Length		50m		Width 1.8m	
Minimum Geographical Deposit/level archaeological significance	Depth to of	0.25m	Maximum Geographical Deposit/level archaeological significance	Depth to of	0.35m
Context No	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)			Dimensions (as appropriate)	
				Diameter	Length
				Width	Depth
4500	Topsoil – Dark brown silty clay, friable. Occasional chalk flecking throughout, rare small angular stones.				0-0.25m
4501	Subsoil – Light orange brown silty sand, firm.				0.25-

	Occasional small angular stones throughout.				0.30m
4502	Natural – Light grey white chalk, firm. Occasional light orange sandy inclusions throughout trench.				0.30m+
4503	Fill of [4503] – light orange brown silty sand, firm. Occasional small angular stones throughout.		1.8m+	0.33m	0.11m
4504	Cut of natural feature – very gentle edges, flat base, none perceptible break of slope.		1.8m+	0.33m	0.11m

Trench Number		46			
Length		50m		Width 1.8m	
Minimum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance		0.25m		Maximum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance 0.45m	
Context No	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Dimensions (as appropriate)			
		Diameter	Length	Width	Depth
4600	Topsoil – Dark brown silty clay, friable. Occasional chalk flecking throughout, rare small angular stones.				0-0.20m
4601	Subsoil – Light orange brown silty sand, firm. Occasional small angular stones throughout.				0.20-0.30m
4602	Natural – Light grey white chalk, firm. Occasional light orange sandy inclusions throughout trench.				0.30m+

Trench Number		47			
Length		50m		Width 1.8m	
Minimum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance		0.31m		Maximum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance 0.42m	
Context No	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Dimensions (as appropriate)			
		Diameter	Length	Width	Depth
4700	Topsoil – Dark brown silty clay, friable. Occasional chalk flecking throughout, rare small angular stones.				0-0.23m
4701	Subsoil – Light orange brown silty sand, firm. Occasional small angular stones throughout.				0.23-0.42m
4702	Natural – Light grey white chalk, firm. Occasional light orange sandy inclusions throughout trench.				0.42m+
4703	Modern wall foundation – modern building rubble with sandy silt, loose.		1.8m+	0.34m	0.23m+
4704	Modern linear spread – linear spread runs underneath redeposited natural, and contains modern finds. Light brown grey sandy silt with chalk flecking.		1.8m+	0.27m	0.23m+
4705	Modern spread – Light brown grey sandy silt with chalk flecking. Contained modern refuse.		1.8m+	0.33m	0.23m+
4706	Modern spread Light brown grey sandy silt with chalk flecking. Contained modern refuse.		1.8m+	0.27m	0.23m+
4707	Modern postholes – contained charcoal and				0.26m+

	remains of wooden posts.				
4708	Modern spread – mid grey brown sandy silt, chalk flecking and modern finds.		1.8m+	0.68m	0.23m+
4709	Modern pit – rectangular pit refilled with natural, cut from topsoil.		1m+	0.43m+	0.26m+
4710	Modern pit – small rectangular pit refilled with natural.		0.35m	0.26m	0.26m+

Appendix II – Finds Catalogue

Trench	Context	Context Notes	Sample	Quantity	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Description	Spot Date
01	101	Topsoil		7	11	Lithics	Debitage & Tool	blue white flint. An edge retouched piece, a notched piece, an innerhard hammer flake and four fragments or shattered pieces	PH
01	101	Topsoil		1	15	Iron	Strap	hinge strap, broken at anil hole	PM/Mod
01	101	Topsoil		3	11	CBM	Tile TF1	Sandy	PM/Mod
05	500	Topsoil		1	1	Pottery (Mod)	MOD	Misc 19th and 20th century wares	19th-20th
05	500	Topsoil		1	12	CBM	Tile TF1	Sandy	PM/Mod
06	600	Topsoil		1	39	Industrial Waste	slag	lump of slag	
06	600	Topsoil		1	24	CBM	Tile TF1	Sandy	PM/Mod
08	801	Topsoil		1	110	Iron	Bolt		Mod
08	801	Topsoil		1	2	Iron	Nail		Mod
08	801	Topsoil		1	4	Iron	Nail		Mod
08	801	Topsoil		1	20	Iron	Nut		Mod
08	801	Topsoil		2	5	CBM	Tile TF1	Sandy	PM/Mod
09	900	Topsoil		1	51	Pottery (Mod)	MOD	Misc 19th and 20th century wares	19th-20th
09	900	Topsoil		3	72	Industrial Waste	Slag?		
10	1000	Topsoil		2	1	Glass	Bottle & Window	green wine bottle	Mod
10	1000	Topsoil		1	0	Lithics	Debitage	brown flint. small secondary hard hammer flake	PH
11	1100	Topsoil		11	34	Lithics	Debitage & Tool	blue brown and blue white flint. Notched fragment and an abruptly edge retouched piece of shatter; one hard inner hammer flake and nine fragments or shatter	PH
11	1102	Alluvium in pingo	1	8	41	Lithics	Debitage	blue white flint. Six shattered pieces and two chips (one may have the trace of a platform but too small to confirm)	PH
11	1104	Alluvium in pingo	2	12	45	Lithics	Debitage	blue white flint. Nine pieces of shatter and three chips (one burnt)	PH

Land North of Royston, Royston, Cambridgeshire
Archaeological Evaluation – Trial Trenching
HEADLAND ARCHAEOLOGY (UK) LTD

Trench	Context	Context Notes	Sample	Quantity	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Description	Spot Date
12	1200	Topsoil		1	1	Pottery (Mod)	MOD	Misc 19th and 20th century wares	19th-20th
13	1300	Topsoil		1	4	CBM	Brick BF1	Fine	PM/Mod
13	1300	Topsoil		1	2	Pottery (Mod)	MOD	Misc 19th and 20th century wares	19th-20th
13	1300	Topsoil		1	6	Iron	Nail		Mod
13	1300	Topsoil		2	9	Iron	Nails		Mod
13	1301	Subsoil		1	5	Iron	Nail		Mod
14	1400	Topsoil		1	9	Iron	Nail		Mod
15	1500	Topsoil		1	1	Clay Pipe	Stem	narrow bore	Mod
17	1700	Topsoil		2	4	Pottery (Mod)	MOD	Misc 19th and 20th century wares	19th-20th
18	1800	Topsoil		2	11	Pottery (PM)	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	16th-19th
18	1800	Topsoil		2	4	Pottery (Mod)	MOD	Misc 19th and 20th century wares	19th-20th
18	1800	Topsoil		1	2	Clay Pipe	Stem	wide bore	PM
19	1900	Topsoil		3	10	CBM	Tile TF1	Sandy	PM/Mod
20	2000	Topsoil		2	5	Iron	Nails		Mod
20	2000	Topsoil		2	2	CBM	Tile TF1	Sandy	PM/Mod
22	2200	Topsoil		1	14	Lithics	Debitage	white flint. Shattered piece	PH
22	2200	Topsoil		2	7	Pottery (PM)	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	16th-19th
22	2200	Topsoil		1	1	Pottery (Mod)	MOD	Misc 19th and 20th century wares	19th-20th
23	2300	Topsoil		10	22	Lithics	Debitage & Tool	blue brown and blue white flint. Inner blade and a small inversely notched flake missing its distal end; and eight fragments and shatter	Meso
23	2300	Topsoil		1	2	Pottery (Mod)	MOD	blue trans printed	19th-20th
23	2300	Topsoil		2	20	CBM	Tile TF1	Sandy	PM/Mod
24	2400	Topsoil		28	84	Lithics	Debitage & Tool	blue white flint. One abruptly retouched atypical scraper, an obliquely truncated piece, a possible core fragment, two inner chips and a secondary blade; and 22 shattered or broken pieces	Meso
25	2500	Topsoil		1	34	Iron	Handle?	U-shaped rod	Mod
25	2501	Subsoil		1	10	Iron	Wire	loop of thick wire	Mod
26	2600	Topsoil		2	58	Pottery (PM)	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	16th-19th
26	2600	Topsoil		1	364	Iron	Machine Part	large ?machine tool	Mod
26	2600	Topsoil		1	13	Iron	Nail		Mod
26	2600	Topsoil		1	2	Clay Pipe	Stem	narrow bore	Mod
26	2603	Ditch 2606		1	10	Pottery (PH)	IAF1	Iron Age	MIA

Land North of Royston, Royston, Cambridgeshire
Archaeological Evaluation – Trial Trenching
HEADLAND ARCHAEOLOGY (UK) LTD

Trench	Context	Context Notes	Sample	Quantity	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Description	Spot Date
27	2700	Topsoil		1	8	CBM	Brick BF1	Fine	PM/Mod
27	2700	Topsoil		1	2	CBM	Tile TF1	Sandy	PM/Mod
29	2900	Topsoil		1	3	CBM	Brick BF1	Fine	PM/Mod
29	2900	Topsoil		1	30	Iron	Lump		Mod?
29	2900	Topsoil		1	10	Iron	Nail		Mod
29	2900	Topsoil		1	1	CBM	Tile TF1	Sandy	PM/Mod
30	3000	Topsoil		1	1	Pottery (Mod)	MOD	Misc 19th and 20th century wares	19th-20th
31	3100	Topsoil		1	26	Industrial Waste	slag	lump of slag	
31	3101	Subsoil		1	30	Iron	Strap	tapering end of poss hinge strap	PM/Mod
32	3200	Topsoil		2	21	CBM	Tile TF1	Sandy	PM/Mod
32	3203	Ditch 3205		1	13	Pottery (PH)	IAF1	Iron Age	IA
33	3300	Topsoil		1	16	CBM	Brick BF1	Fine	PM/Mod
33	3300	Topsoil		1	11	CBM	Tile TF1	Sandy	PM/Mod
34	3400	Topsoil		1	2	Glass	Bottle	green wine bottle	Mod
34	3400	Topsoil		1	52	Iron	Chain		Mod
35	3500	Topsoil		1	1	Pottery (Mod)	MOD	Misc 19th and 20th century wares	19th-20th
35	3500	Topsoil		1	6	Iron	Nail		Mod
35	3500	Topsoil		2	3	Clay Pipe	Stems	narrow bore	Mod
36	3600	Topsoil		2	32	Pottery (Mod)	MOD	Misc 19th and 20th century wares	19th-20th
36	3600	Topsoil		1	212	Iron	Sheeting	remains of iron sheath to reinforce iron post	Mod
37	3700	Topsoil		1	98	Iron	Nail	large	Mod
37	3700	Topsoil		1	14	CBM	Tile TF1	Sandy	PM/Mod
38	3800	Topsoil		1	89	Iron	Horseshoe	one web, thickened heel	PM/Mod
38	3800	Topsoil		1	6	Iron	Strap	small sherd	PM/Mod
38	3800	Topsoil		2	35	CBM	Tile TF1	Sandy	PM/Mod
39	3900	Topsoil		1	13	CBM	Tile TF1	Sandy	PM/Mod
41	4100	Topsoil		2	58	Pottery (PM)	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	16th-19th
41	4100	Topsoil		1	1	Pottery (PM)	SS	Staffordshire Slipware	M17th-M18th
41	4100	Topsoil		3	36	CBM	Tile TF1	Sandy	PM/Mod
43	4300	Topsoil		3	13	CBM	Tile TF1	Sandy	PM/Mod
43	4300	Topsoil		1	247	Lead	Weight	square with bevelled edges, 0.54lb	Mod
44	4400	Topsoil		1	110	Iron	Bolt		Mod
44	4400	Topsoil		1	24	Pottery (Medi)	MCW	very abraded rim sherd, quartz tempered, large bowl, unglazed	12th-14th
44	4400	Topsoil		1	13	Iron	Staple		Mod
44	4400	Topsoil		1	3	CBM	Tile TF1	Sandy	PM/Mod
44	4401	Subsoil		1	31	Pottery (Mod)	EST	English Stoneware	L17th-20th

Trench	Context	Context Notes	Sample	Quantity	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Description	Spot Date
45	4500	Topsoil		2	1	Glass	Bottle & Window	green wine bottle	Mod
45	4500	Topsoil		1	6	Iron	Nail		Mod
45	4500	Topsoil		1	5	Clay Pipe	Stem	wide bore	PM
46	4600	Topsoil		1	13	Iron	Lump		Mod?
46	4600	Topsoil		2	46	Iron	Nail		Mod
46	4600	Topsoil		1	12	Iron	Strap	small strap, broken at nail holes	PM/Mod
46	4600	Topsoil		3	51	CBM	Tile TF1	Sandy	PM/Mod
46	4601	Subsoil		2	11	Iron	Nails		Mod
46	4601	Subsoil		1	5	Pottery (Mod)	ND	Nottingham/Derby Stoneware	18th-19th
47	4700	Topsoil		2	52	Iron	Nails	shafts	Mod
47	4700	Topsoil		1	42	Iron	Nut		Mod
47	4704	Modern spread		1	14	Industrial Waste	slag	small flat lump of possible slag	
47	4705	Modern spread		1	83	Iron	Spike	rectangular section	Mod
47	4708	Modern spread		2	86	Iron	Nails	one large	Mod

Appendix III – Environmental Residue Catalogue

Context Number	Sample Number	Feature	Total flot Vol (ml)	Molluscs	Charcoal Quantity	Charcoal Max size (mm)	Material available for AMS	Comments
1102	1	Upper organic deposit from pingo	5	+++	+	5	No	
1104	2	Lower organic deposit from pingo	5	++++	+	5	No	Contains cinders and calcified roots
Key: + = rare (1-5), ++ = occasional (6-15), +++ = common (16-50) and ++++ = abundant (>50) NB charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating								

Appendix IV – Environmental Flotation Catalogue

Context Number	Sample Number	Feature	Sample Vol (l)	Shell	Material available for AMS Dating	Comments
				Marine		
1102	1	Upper organic deposit from pingo	10	++	Marine Shell ++	
1104	2	Lower organic deposit from pingo	10	++	Marine Shell ++	
Key: + = rare (0-5), ++ = occasional (6-15), +++ = common (15-50) and ++++ = abundant (>50) NB charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating						

Appendix V – OASIS Record

8. OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: ENGLAND

8.1 OASIS ID: *headland4-234052*

Project details

Project name Royston Solar Farm

Short description of the project Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd undertook an archaeological evaluation of Royston Solar Farm, north of Royston in South Cambridgeshire. This took place between 26th October 2015 and 6th November 2015. The work was commissioned by Canadian Solar Power. Forty-four trenches were excavated in the proposed Development Area, ten of which contained archaeological remains. One Heritage Asset was identified. The development site is located in a rich archaeological landscape. Geophysical survey showed a possible routeway and several large, circular anomalies which had notable morphological similarities to Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments. These anomalies have been investigated via trial trenching and found to be mainly natural (geological) in origin. The routeway, comprising a hollow-way and flanking ditches was identified and sampled in several trenches. Its identification and investigation is useful to those studying communication routes in the area.

Project dates Start: 01-10-2015 End: 31-12-2015

Previous/future work Yes / No

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status (other) Geophysical Survey anomalies were present and the landscape contains archaeological remains

Current Land use Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m

Monument type HOLLOW-WAY Iron Age

Significant Finds POTTERY Middle Iron Age

Methods & techniques "Targeted Trenches"

Development type Rural commercial

Development type Solar Farm

Prompt National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England

Site location CAMBRIDGESHIRE SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE BASSINGBOURN CUM
KNEESWORTH Royston Solar Farm

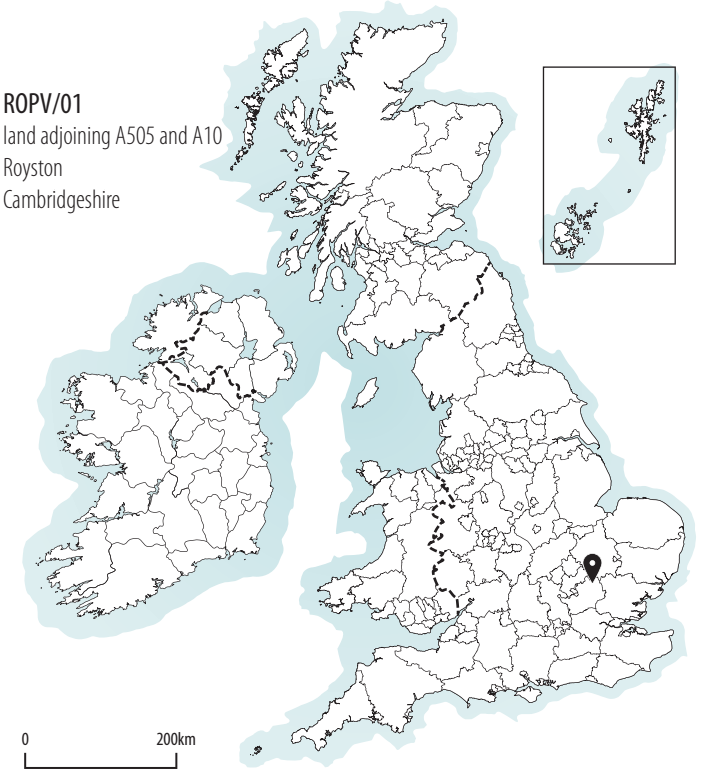
Postcode SG8 5TG

Entered by Joe Abrams (office@headlandarchaeology.com)

Entered on 11 December 2015



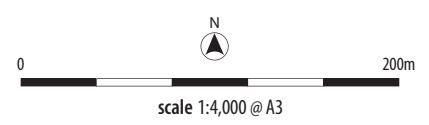
ROPV/01
land adjoining A505 and A10
Royston
Cambridgeshire



HEADLAND
ARCHAEOLOGY

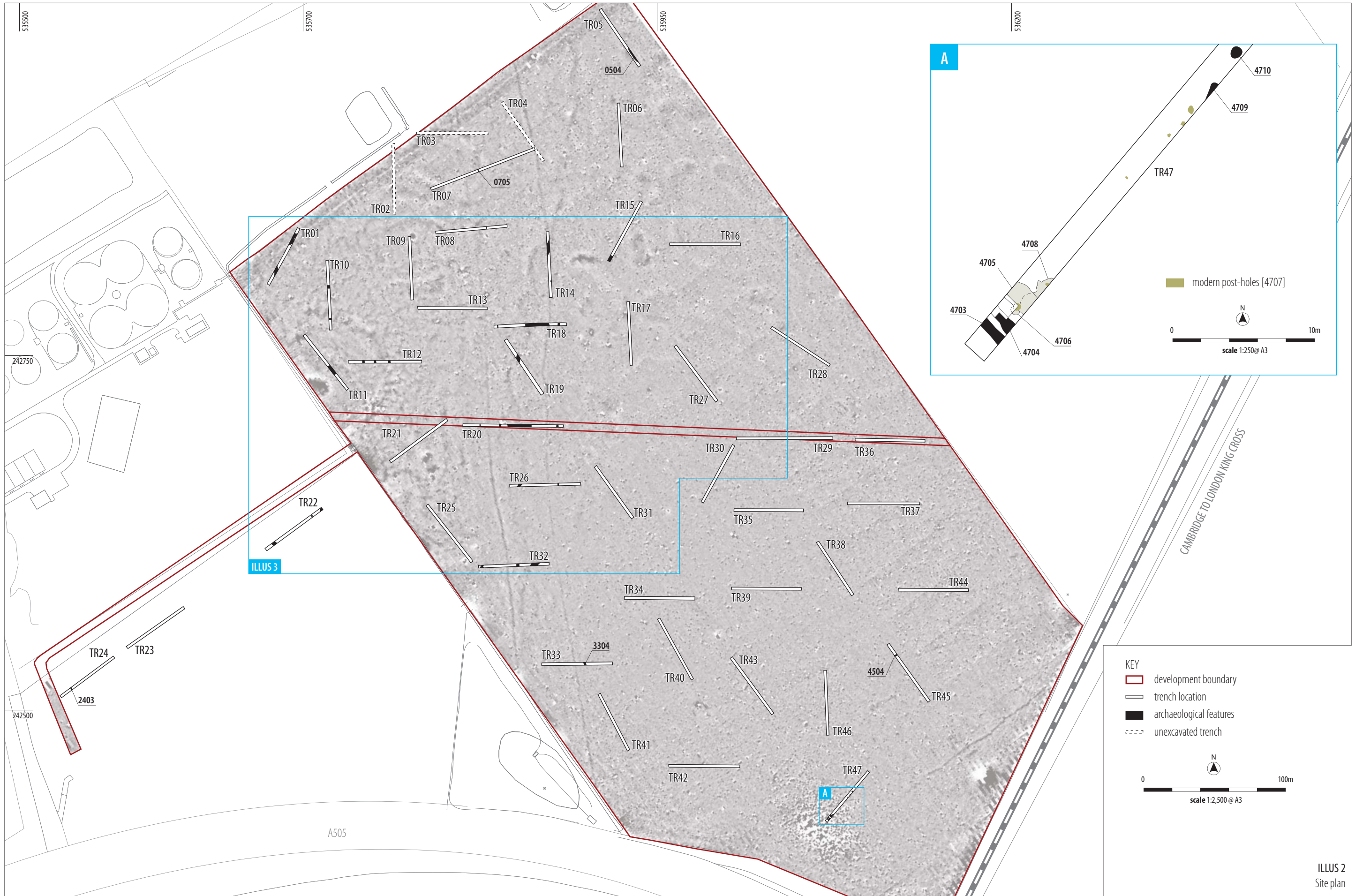
SOUTH & EAST
Building 68C, Wrest Park
Silsoe
Bedfordshire MK45 4HS
01525 861 578
www.headlandarchaeology.com

- KEY
- development boundary
 - trench location
 - unexcavated trench

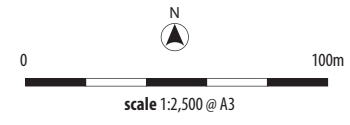


ILLUS 1
Site location

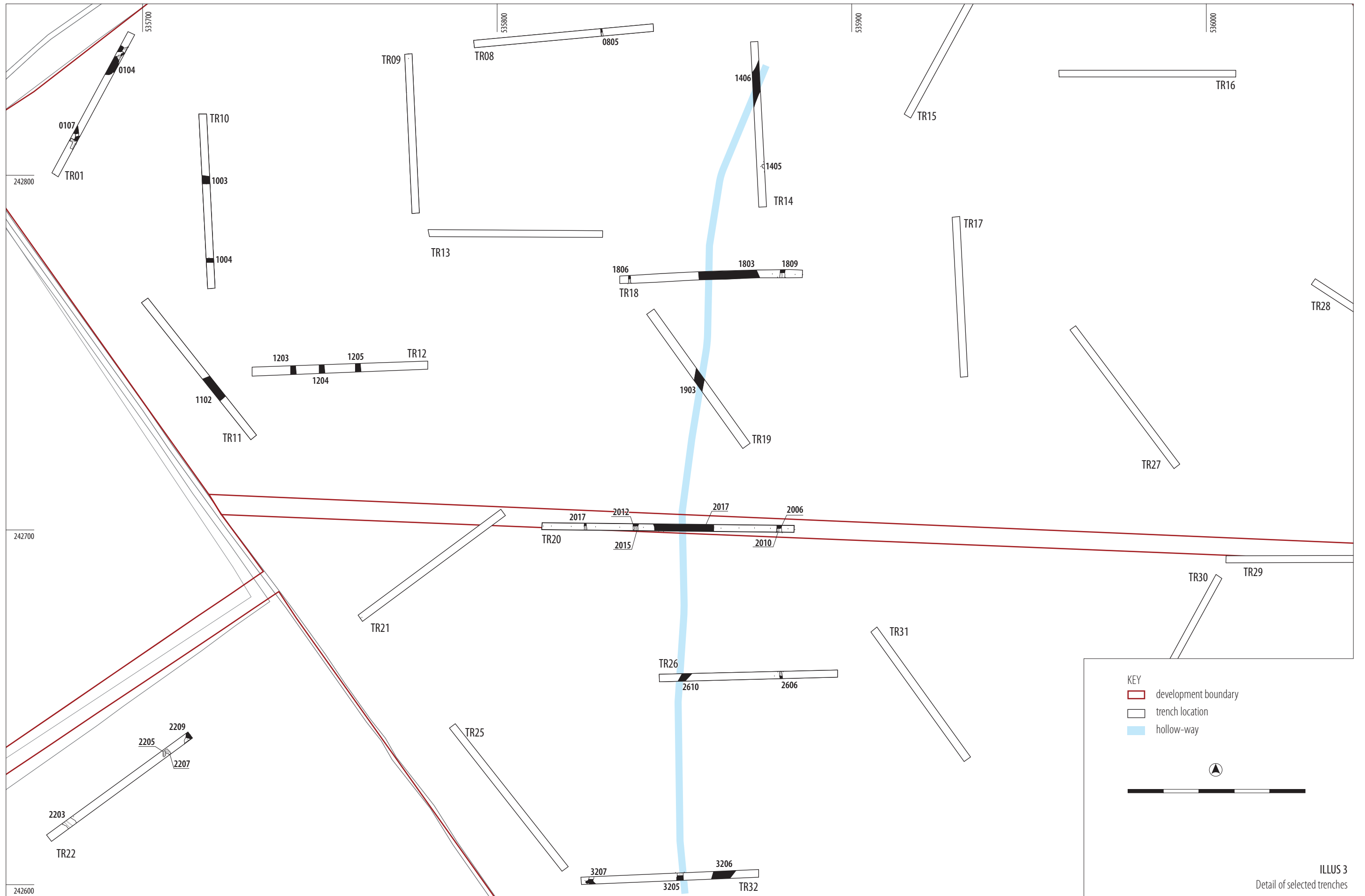
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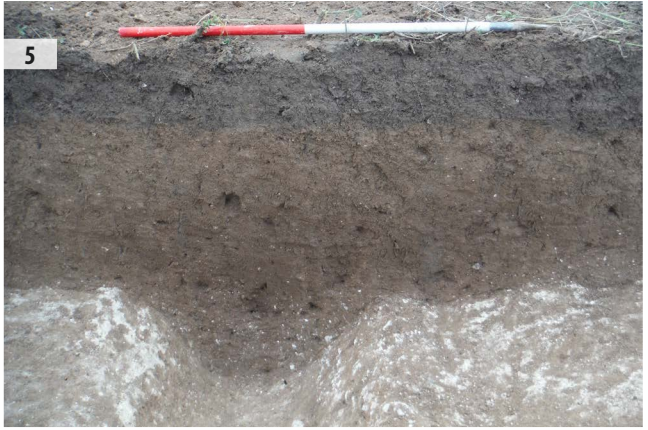
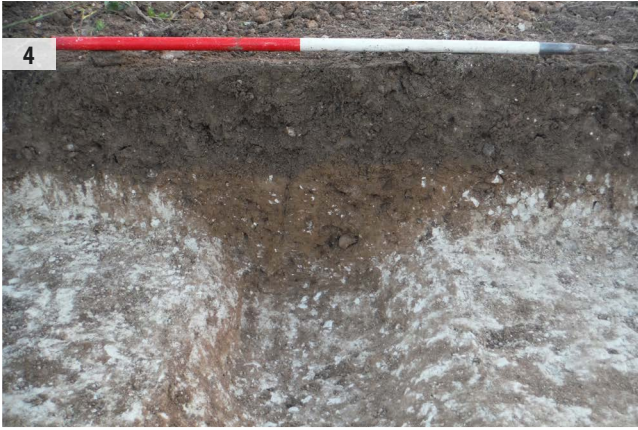
- KEY**
- development boundary
 - trench location
 - archaeological features
 - unexcavated trench



ILLUS 2
Site plan



ILLUS 3
Detail of selected trenches



ILLUS 4 N facing section of ditch [1806] ILLUS 5 N facing section of ditch [2012] ILLUS 6 N facing section of ditch [1809] ILLUS 7 N facing section of ditch [2006]



ILLUS 8 S facing section of ditch [2606] ILLUS 9 S facing section of ditch [3304] ILLUS10 S facing section of pit [1405] ILLUS 10 SE facing section of ditch [2403]

12



ILLUS 12 N facing section of hollow-way with possible cart-ruts visible [1803]