



Land South East of Lodge Farm Bridge Road, Broughton Cambridgeshire

Archaeological Evaluation



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Ecus Ltd, on behalf of Dignity Plc, to undertake archaeological evaluation of a parcel of land located to the south-east of Lodge Farm, Bridge Road, Broughton, Cambridgeshire. The evaluation is associated with a planning application (17/00969/FUL) for a crematorium with associated parking, memorial gardens, access road, access and landscaping and is centred on National Grid Reference 526630 275690 (Figure 1).

The aims of the evaluation were laid out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Wessex Archaeology 2017) and are repeated in the aims and objectives section later in this document. These aims have been met.

Within the development area, archaeological remains were limited to linear features (drains and agricultural features) and a possible remain of a former hedgerow, all running north-west to south-east, aligned with the linear anomalies identified by geophysical survey as ridge and furrow and agricultural anomalies. Ridge and furrow do not survive as features detectable by excavation. It is possible that these north-west to south-east aligned features represent the truncated remains of furrows but it is more likely given their form, fills, and stratigraphic position that these are drainage features cut along the alignment of furrows which were presumably visible as earthworks at the time the linear features were dug. Some of these linear features were cut through the relict ploughsoil subsoil, suggesting a late date.

Outside the development area, Iron Age and Romano-British features and artefacts were encountered. This early, north to south aligned archaeology, was limited to an area of land of differing topographical character, recent history and geophysical response to the rest of the field. The securely dated features comprised an Iron Age pit (1209) and ditch (1304) and a large Romano-British ditch (1304). Two human skulls were encountered but left *in situ* and reburied; these are probably Romano-British or Iron Age but strictly are undated. One of these skulls occupied a grave-shaped cut (1422) and may be articulated; the other is likely disarticulated. It is likely that the Iron Age and Romano-British features represent a continuation of Iron Age/Romano-British activity located to the north and north-east of the development area known from findspots, aerial photographs and cropmarks.

The archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield under the project code 118080. The physical, paper and digital archive will be deposited with the Cambridgeshire County Archive Facility under event number ECB5210. The museum has agreed in principal to accept the material. An OASIS record, wessexar1-297806, has been completed for this work and will be finalised at the time of deposition.



Acknowledgements

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Fieldwork was directed by Daryl Freer and undertaken by Yohann Paci, Christo Nicolle, Neil Fitzpatrick, Adam Fraser, Nick Woodward and Dudley Stainforth between the 18 September 2017 and 5 October 2017. Finds were assessed by Lorraine Mepham and Lorrain Higbee (animal bone). The samples were processed by Liz Chambers, Stavroula Fouriki and Callum Bruce. The flots were sorted by Nicki Mulhall and assessed by Inés López-Dóriga. This report was compiled by Ashley Tuck with illustrations by Ian Atkins. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Milica Rajic.



Land South East of Lodge Farm, Bridge Road Broughton, Cambridgeshire

Archaeological Evaluation

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Ecus Ltd, on behalf of Dignity Plc ('the client'), to undertake archaeological evaluation of a parcel of land located to the south-east of Lodge Farm, Bridge Road, Broughton, Cambridgeshire. The evaluation is associated with a planning application (17/00969/FUL) for a crematorium with associated parking, memorial gardens, access road, access and landscaping and is centred on National Grid Reference 526630 275690 (Figure 1).

1.1.2 The evaluation comprised a scheme of fieldwalking followed by trial trenching, and was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), which detailed the aims, methodologies, and standards to be employed (Wessex Archaeology 2017). The WSI was approved by the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CHET), prior to the commencement of work. All aspects of the evaluation conform to guidance issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a-e) and by Historic England (Historic England 2015a) as well as to the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 2003) and the research framework *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (Medleycott 2011).

1.1.3 The Site has previously been subjected to geophysical survey (Magnitude Surveys 2017) and Desk-Based Assessment (ECUS Ltd. 2017).

1.2 Scope of the report

1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the results of the evaluation, to interpret the results within their local or regional context (or otherwise), and to assess their potential to address the aims outlined in the WSI, thereby making information about the archaeological resource available (a preservation by record).

1.3 Location, topography and geology

1.3.1 The Site is located in the parish of Broughton on superficial deposits of Oxford Clay formation overlying Oadby Member bedrock (British Geological Survey online viewer) at roughly 29 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

1.3.2 The proposed development area comprises approximately half of an arable field (4.9 ha) to the south-east of Lodge Farm, with a small extension (0.3 ha) providing access from the B1090 Sawtry Way. The development Site is separated from the B1090 by a thin arable field and is surrounded on all sides by arable land. The southern corner of the field containing the development Site borders existing laboratories. RAF Wyton lies approximately 1.5 km to the south-east and the hamlet of King's Ripton is situated around 1 km to the north-west. Broughton itself is located about 2.5 km to the north-north-east of the Site.



2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 A Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) for the Site was prepared by ECUS Ltd (2017) and has been consulted along with the Cambridge Historic Environment Record (CHER). This section summarises the historic and archaeological baseline presented in the DBA as well as incorporating more recently recorded data held by CHER (accessed 13/09/17).

2.2 Archaeological and historical context

Previous studies

- 2.2.1 Geophysical survey of the Site (Magnitude Surveys 2017) identified extensive ridge and furrow remains previously identified from aerial photographs. The survey identified a semi-circular anomaly in the south-east corner of the Site which may not be archaeological in origin.
- 2.2.2 Closer to Lodge Farm, geophysical survey (ECB4851) and trial trench evaluation by Cotswold Archaeology (ECB4206) in 2014 identified ridge and furrow cultivation.

Prehistoric and Romano-British

- 2.2.3 An isolated Neolithic flint was recovered to the south-east of the Site.
- 2.2.4 Approximately 100 m northeast of the site Roman finds including pottery and a fragment of quern stone were found in an area of darker soil and an associated hollow suggesting the presence of a settlement (CHER 04284). Aerial photography taken in June 1946 appears to show possible pitting in the same area although this was not seen on later photos. Examination of oblique aerial photographs taken during the summer of 2011 clearly shows two dense clusters of archaeological remains in the field to the east of the site. In the field adjacent to the east of the site there are a number of cropmarks visible indicating the presence of circular enclosures or roundhouses with further clusters of regular rectangular cropmarks (CHER 09193). These cropmarks indicate at least two phases of activity close to the site. The circular marks are possibly prehistoric in date and the more regular enclosures may be indicative of Roman settlement.
- 2.2.5 To the northwest two Roman coins were found close to the B1090.

Medieval

- 2.2.6 During the early medieval period, it is likely that there was a scattered and shifting settlement pattern within the wider landscape (Urquhart, 2000). Following the development of the 'open field system' small nucleated villages gradually formed but much of the nearby area would have been wooded (ibid). No evidence of early medieval activity has been recorded in the immediate area but a Saxon settlement has been recorded 2.2 km to the northeast, on the far side of Broughton (CHER 04285).
- 2.2.7 By the time of the Domesday Survey, Broughton is recorded as being in the possession of Ramsey Abbey, with the manor house of the Abbots of Ramsey being situated to the north of the village (CHER 01057). Kings Ripton is listed as a hamlet of Hartford, and St. Peters Church is most likely one of the two churches mentioned for Hartford. The earliest surviving part of the present church dates to the thirteenth century.



2.2.8 The parish of Kings Ripton was organised in the normal pattern of a manor and its demesne, which comprised common land and three arable fields. It is likely that Broughton was organised in the same manner. The manor house at Kings Ripton no longer survives but is thought to have been located at the southern end of the village roughly where the current campsite of Manor Farm is situated (Urquhart, 2000). The earliest buildings to survive within the village are post-medieval in date but medieval earthworks relating to five or six rectangular platforms to the west of the church suggest early medieval building remains may be present. Further earthworks to the west of Glebe Farm indicate the presence of a medieval pond and associated features.

2.2.9 Several fields of medieval ridge and furrow are recorded in the area (CHER 11633; CHER 07691). Agriculture is likely to have always been the dominant land use although irregular earthworks beyond the limits of the village suggest small scale and localised quarrying. In the late 1940s widespread ridge and furrow is visible on aerial photographs, however these have largely been ploughed out and ridge and furrow is now largely identified from cropmarks. Other than a former blacksmith's shop, no other industry is recorded nearby.

Post-medieval

2.2.10 During the post-medieval period, the agricultural landscape was changed when the medieval open field system was enclosed under Acts of Parliament. The Inclosure Map of Broughton (1794) shows the field in which the Site is situated was in its current form although a small rectangular parcel in the northeast corner was under different ownership. Aerial photos clearly show ridge and furrow on a different alignment in this corner suggesting that it had long been separated from the remainder of the field. An Inclosure Act for Kings Ripton was passed in 1773, details of which survive in the local archives although no map has survived.

2.2.11 A former chapel, school and blacksmiths workshop and post-medieval farms and buildings are recorded in the HER from the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map.

Modern

2.2.12 The airbase RAF Wyton is located to the south-east of the site and was constructed in 1936. It housed the twin engine Blenheim 1 light bomber and was the original HQ for the Pathfinders, target marking squadrons who located and marked targets with flares for the main bombing squadrons.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General aims

3.1.1 The general aims (or purpose) of the evaluation, in compliance with the ClfA' *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a), was:

- to provide information about the archaeological potential of the site; and
- to inform either the scope and nature of any further archaeological work that may be required; or the formation of a mitigation strategy (to offset the impact of the development on the archaeological resource); or a management strategy.



3.2 General objectives

3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the general objectives of the evaluation as laid out in the brief (Cambridgeshire County Council 2017a) and repeated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2017) were:

- to determine the location, extent, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development;
- to define the nature and extent of any mitigation works that may be required; and,
- to inform the design brief for archaeological investigation to mitigate construction impacts.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were carried out in accordance with current industry best practice and guidance (ClfA 2014a-e; Historic England 2015a) and regional guidance (EAA 2003). The work has been conducted with reference to the relevant research framework (Medleycott 2011).

4.1.2 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out in the WSI. Any subsequent modifications were approved by CHET before implementation. All work was undertaken by an archaeological team of recognised competence, fully experienced in work of this character and formally acknowledged by CHET.

4.2 Area of the Site

4.2.1 Two polygons were supplied by the client defining the Site (Figure 1). A combination of the two was used during the design of the evaluation; however, a smaller area in fact corresponds to the area of development specified in the planning application (17/00969/FUL; Figure 1). The Results section below divides the archaeological results between those within the development area and those outside that area.

4.3 Fieldwalking

4.3.1 Fieldwalking was undertaken prior to trial trenching in order to establish the density of artefact distribution.

4.3.2 A suitably experienced archaeologist undertook fieldwalking over a period of three days. Fieldwalking was carried out under broadly comparable conditions of lighting and weather. Fieldwalking runs were always covered in the same direction of travel to ensure as far as practicable that standard conditions of lighting and reflection were maintained.

4.3.3 Baselines for fieldwalking traverses were established using GNSS ('GPS'), using a co-ordinate system tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid system. Bamboo marker canes were used to mark hectare corners and/or run starting points.

4.3.4 Each hectare was subdivided into collection units, comprising parallel traverses spaced 25 m apart. Collection within each traverse was divided into stints of 25 m.



4.4 Trial trenching

- 4.4.1 Twenty trial trenches were excavated, all approximately 2 m wide. Sixteen trenches were 50 m long, one trench (trench 11) was 34 m long, two trenches (trenches 18 and 19) each measured approximately 25 m in length, and the final trench (trench 20), arranged in a 'T'-shape, had a total length of 50 m (Figure 2). The excavated trenches represent around 4% of the Site, including a 1% contingency as specified in the WSI. The extra trenching was agreed in discussion with CHET and the Client.
- 4.4.2 Each trench was excavated using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. Machine excavation was under the constant supervision and instruction of a competent archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded in level spits of approximately 50–200 mm until either the upper archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed. Where necessary, the base of the trench/surface of archaeological deposits was be cleaned by hand.
- 4.4.3 Spoil derived from both machine stripping and hand-excavation was scanned both visually and with a metal detector for the purposes of finds retrieval. The base of all excavated trial trenches was scanned with a metal detector. In neither case was the detector set to discriminate against iron. Results from metal detecting are presented under artefactual evidence below.
- 4.4.4 All archaeological features and deposits were sample excavated by hand. All linear features were investigated by slots no less than 1 m in width. Discrete features were half-sectioned. A hand auger was used to investigate a very deep linear feature.

4.5 Recording

- 4.5.1 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system.
- 4.5.2 A complete drawn record of excavated archaeological features and deposits was made. This includes plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans, 1:10 for sections) and tied to the OS National Grid. The OD heights of all principal features were calculated (as defined by OSGM15 and OSTN15) and the levels added to the drawings.
- 4.5.3 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. This record both the detail and the general context of the principal features and the Site as a whole. Photographs were also taken of all areas, including access routes, to provide a record of conditions prior to and on completion of the evaluation.

4.6 Survey

- 4.6.1 The real time kinematic (RTK) survey of all trenches and features was carried out using a Leica GNSS ('GPS') connected to Leica's SmartNet service. All survey data was recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSGM15 and OSTN15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.

4.7 Finds

- 4.7.1 All archaeological finds from excavated contexts as well as from topsoil and unstratified contexts were retained. Any finds requiring conservation or specific storage conditions



were dealt with immediately in line with *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 1998), and Historic England guidance (English Heritage 2008; 2010 and 2012).

4.8 Human remains

4.8.1 Human remains were covered and protected and ultimately reburied *in situ*. On the discovery of the remains, the CHET officer was informed and a Ministry of Justice licence obtained (licence 17-0259). Reference was made to current guidance documents (eg English Heritage 2004; McKinley 2013) and ClfA standards (McKinley and Roberts 1993).

4.9 Environmental sampling

4.9.1 All sampling was undertaken following Wessex Archaeology's in-house guidance, which adheres to the principles outlined in Historic England's guidance (English Heritage 2011 and 2014; Historic England 2015b). Samples were of an appropriate size, typically 40 litres.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The following section provides a summary of the information held in the Site archive, with a full list of context numbers and context descriptions contained in Appendix 1. Trench locations are shown on Figure 2.

5.2 Fieldwalking

5.2.1 Fieldwalking was undertaken prior to the commencement of trial trenching. No archaeological artefacts were identified by fieldwalking. It was noted that the presence of natural flint may have masked identification of worked flint. Post-medieval and modern pottery fragments (possibly deposited by manuring) was seen along the field margin to the south of the Site, but not collected as it lay outside of the area under investigation.

5.3 General stratigraphy and geoarchaeology

5.3.1 The undisturbed natural geological substrate across the Site comprised the expected Oxford Clay deposits as mapped by the British Geological Survey (eg 304). The natural clay was variable in colour, including orange browns, greys and yellows, and was silt clay or clay with flint, chalk and other stone inclusions. The natural was seen at depths from between 0.36 m and 0.86 m below ground level (BGL).

5.3.2 Layers of colluvium (hillwash) were seen overlying the natural in low lying areas. Trenches 1, 2 and 3 in the north-west contained a layer of colluvium (103, 203 and 303). Trench 7 adjacent to the B1090 Sawtry Way also contained colluvium (702). A third patch of colluvium was present in trench 12 and in a part of trench 13 that contained no archaeology (1203 and 1306). Colluvial material appeared to be primarily derived from the natural with some former soil mixed in. For example, 103 comprised mid/light brown clay with flint and pebbles. Observed archaeology was cut from the top of the colluvium or higher, with no archaeology features stratigraphically below the colluvial layer. This suggests that the colluvium was deposited prior to any occupation of the Site.

5.3.3 Relic ploughsoil subsoil (eg 102) was present in every trench, although there were some areas within trenches where subsoil was absent. Subsoil consisted of mid brown (occasionally greyish or yellowish) silt clay with flint and chalk inclusions and was between



0.1 m and 0.3 m thick. A few features were cut through the subsoil as detailed below, suggesting a recent date for those features.

- 5.3.4 Topsoil (eg 101) comprised dark brown silt clay with flint or similar and was between 0.24 m and 0.4 m thick.

5.4 Development area

- 5.4.1 Most of the archaeological interventions were made within the area of the proposed development. Parts of trenches 11, 12, 13 and 14 extended east beyond the proposed development. This section describes the archaeology of the development area, with the archaeology of the eastern parts of trenches 11, 12, 13 and 14 discussed separately below.

Central area

- 5.4.2 A north-west to east-west aligned linear feature (105; Figure 3; Plate 1), cut through colluvium 103 in trench 1. Feature 105 was 0.4 m wide and 0.52 m deep with a concave profile and contained two fills. The lower fill (106) was probably a primary fill and comprised light brown silt clay with chalk; the main fill (107) was similar but darker. No artefacts were recovered from feature 105 which showed approximate correlation with strong agricultural trend and with former ridge and furrow detected by geophysical survey (Magnitude Surveys 2017).
- 5.4.3 A linear feature excavated in Trench 4 was the cut for a ceramic land drain.
- 5.4.4 Trench 5 contained an irregular, 'rooty' feature with areas of undercut (505; Figure 3; Plate 2). Feature 505 was approximately 1.28 m wide and 0.23 m deep and ran from east to west. It is likely that feature 505 represents the line of a removed hedgerow. No hedgerow or boundary appears in this location on historic Ordnance Survey maps dating back as far as 1888. Hedgerow 505 was on the approximate alignment of the geophysical detected ridge and furrow and may post-date ridge and furrow.
- 5.4.5 Features investigated in trench 6 were of non-anthropogenic origin and were likely formed by geological processes. Apparent archaeological features in trench 8 were seen to be a cut for a ceramic land drains and small discrete areas of non-anthropogenic difference, likely geological in origin.
- 5.4.6 Two approximately parallel linear features (904 and 906; Plate 3) ran across trench 9 from south-east to north-west, following the alignment of geophysically detected ridge and furrow. Feature 904 was 0.8 m wide and 0.26 m deep and contained a small quantity of animal bone; feature 906 was 0.7 m wide and 0.11 m deep. Both features (904 and 906) had concave profiles and a single fill each of mid brown silt clay (905 and 907).
- 5.4.7 As well as a tree throw, trench 10 contained an undated curvilinear feature (1006; Plate 4). Feature 1006 was 0.72 m wide and 0.2 m deep with a pale orange brown silt clay fill thought to be deposited by water silting (1007). Interpretation of 1006 as a drainage feature was consistent with the local topography.

South-east corner

- 5.4.8 Trenches 11, 12 and 20 were closely situated in the south-east corner of the Site. Trench 11 contained features both inside and outside the development area. The features of



trench 12 were all outside the development area. Features located outside the development area are described separately below.

- 5.4.9 In trench 11, a single feature (1104; Plate 5), a gully, was present within the development area. Feature 1104 ran north-west to south-east and was 0.67 m wide and 0.22 m deep with a concave profile and a fill of mid grey silt clay. A small fragment of fired clay was found within feature 1104.

North-east corner

- 5.4.10 Trenches 13, 14, 15, 17, 18 and 19 formed a cluster in the north-west corner of the Site. Trenches 15, 17, 18 and 19 were situated entirely within the development area.
- 5.4.11 Feature 1503 (Plate 6) ran north-west to south-east, in approximate alignment with the geophysically detected ridge and furrow and was 1.45 m wide and 0.5 m deep with a concave profile. A primary fill of feature 1503 was 1504, light to mid yellow grey brown clay silt possibly representing bank slump or similar. The main fill of 1503 was 1505, light greyish brown clay silt with flint and charcoal.
- 5.4.12 Trenches 13 and 14 extended across the boundary of the development area and contained features both inside and outside the development area. The features from outside the development area are described separately below.
- 5.4.13 Within the development area, the west end of trench 13 (Figure 4) contained two north-west to south-east aligned linear features (Plate 7).
- 5.4.14 Ditch 1317 was 1.3 m wide but only 0.1 m deep with a later ceramic land drain inserted into the top of the ditch.
- 5.4.15 Ditch 1319 was 0.62 m wide and also 0.1 m deep, and was seen to cut through the subsoil (1302) suggesting a recent date.
- 5.4.16 A south-east to north-west aligned linear feature (1417=1419; Plate 8) was present within the development area in Trench 14 approximately correlating with geophysically detected ridge and furrow and strong agricultural feature. Feature 1417 was 1.9 m wide and 0.56 m deep with a concave profile and a mid-greyish brown very compact sand clay fill (1416) from which a small number of animal bone fragments were recovered. Contingency trench 17 was positioned to intersect with trench 14 and a small part of linear feature 1417 was uncovered in plan during the machining of trench 17. No other features were found in trench 17.
- 5.4.17 Extending south-west from 1417 was another linear feature (1415; Plate 8) 0.4 m wide and 0.1 m deep with similar fill material (1414) to ditch 1417, suggesting contemporaneity. Feature 1415 may represent a minor drain draining into linear feature 1417.
- 5.4.18 On the other side of ditch 1417 was a protruding lobe or terminal (1421) 0.7 m by 0.6 m in plan and 0.11 m deep, again with identical fill material (1420) to the fill of 1417. 1421 was interpreted as a natural feature, perhaps caused by water action at the edge of linear feature 1417. No dating evidence was recovered from features 1415, 1417 (=1419) and 1421.



5.5 Zone outside the development area

5.5.1 Trenches 11, 12, 13 and 14 extended east beyond the development area. This section describes the archaeology of this eastern area outside the development area.

Iron Age and Romano-British

5.5.2 A pit in Trench 12 (1209; Figure 3; Plate 9) contained Iron Age pottery. Pit 1209 was 0.37 m by 0.28 m in plan and 0.28 m deep with a concave profile. The fill of pit 1209 (1210) was very dark clay loam with 3% large and small flints and 3% charcoal flecks. Three fragments of Iron Age pottery and a single indeterminate seed were recovered from the fill.

5.5.3 In trench 13 (Figure 4), ditch 1304 (Plate 10) was larger than its undated neighbours 1309 and 1313: 1.72 m wide and 0.58 m deep, with a generally concave profile but stepped on the north-east side. Ditch 1304 contained a mid-grey brown silt clay fill with Iron Age pottery and animal bones identified as fragments of cattle maxilla, vertebra and metatarsal.

5.5.4 A gully (1311) also ran north to south into the east side of Iron Age ditch 1304. Gully 1311 was 0.4 m wide and 0.2 m deep.

5.5.5 Two human skulls were uncovered in trench 14 (Figure 5), one of which may have been articulated although this was not determined. Consultation with CHET initially suggested excavation of the human remains, however reference to the strategy outlined in the WSI and further discussion with CHET and the Client led to reburial *in situ*.

5.5.6 One of the skulls situated in the east of the trench near ditch 1404 was contained in a small grave cut (1422; Plate 11) and it might be articulated. The north-to-south alignment of this grave and the Iron Age/Romano-British date of other nearby archaeology suggest an Iron Age/Romano-British date for the human remains. No firm dating evidence was encountered for the skulls.

5.5.7 The second skull appeared to be disarticulated; it was found in a minor depression in the surface of the natural (Plate 12). Machining was undertaken in line with the methodology outlined in the approved WSI; machining was controlled by an experienced archaeologist and proceeded in a series of small level spits. As the second skull was not contained within an anthropogenic cut feature the human remains were only detected after the machine had removed part the skull.

5.5.8 In trench 14, ditch 1407 (Figures 5 and 6) was very deep (augured to 2.1 m below ground level) and contained a series of fills, of which the upper six were excavated (Figures 4 and 6; Plate 13). The ditch was 3.6 m wide with convex upper sides. The fills (1408–1413) comprised clay silts with flint and chalk in a variety of generally yellow grey brown hues, getting lighter closer to the surface. Romano-British pottery was recovered from fills 1410 and 1412. A small nail was also recovered from fill 1412 and by association with the pottery was dated to Romano-British period. Fragments of cattle, sheep/goat, pig and horse bones were also retrieved. An environmental sample indicated that ditch 1407 had maintained a stable body of water, suggesting that it may have been a boundary/enclosure ditch rather than a drain.

5.5.9 Ditch 1404 (Figures 5 and 6) was undated but ran parallel to Romano-British ditch 1407 and had the same profile shape (Figures 4 and 6; Plate 14). The ditch was 1.35 m wide



and 0.6 m deep with a concave base and convex upper sides. Ditch 1404 contained two fills: a primary fill (1405) of mid brown clay with red veins and 20% flint and a main secondary fill (1406) of mid grey brown clay with no inclusions.

Undated

- 5.5.10 As well as linear feature 1104 that lay within the development area, trench 11 contained another undated north-west to south-east aligned linear feature, 1106. Feature 1106 was 0.49 m wide and 0.06 m deep with a concave profile and a single fill of mid yellowish silt clay (1106).
- 5.5.11 In trench 12, 1206 was an irregular linear feature that had been cut by a later land drain (1205). Irregular linear feature 1206 was 1.45 m wide and 0.36 m deep and was filled with light brown clay with 3% large and 10% small sub angular flint and gravel (1208). Linear feature 1206 appeared to correlate with a possible weak penannular feature detected by geophysical survey, however this penannular feature was not present in either trenches 11 or 20 and the apparent correlation is thought to be coincidental.
- 5.5.12 Close to Iron Age pit 1209 in Trench 12, a further irregular feature with a diffuse boundary (1211) was present: feature 1211 was 0.98 m wide and 0.16 m deep and petered out towards the south east. Feature 1211 was originally seen as a ring surrounding pit 1209, however on cleaning and excavation the possible feature was seen to be smaller than it had first appeared.
- 5.5.13 Trench 13 (Figure 4) contained two undated north-west to south-east aligned linear features. Linear feature 1313 was 0.6 m wide and 0.28 m deep with straight sides and a flat base. Feature 1309 was 0.8 m wide and 0.27 m deep and was generally concave but had been disturbed by animal burrows. An undated linear feature (1307; Plate 15) ran approximately north to south into undated linear feature 1309. Feature 1307 was 0.7 m wide and 0.13 m deep with a flat base. A land drain had been inserted along the alignment of 1307.
- 5.5.14 Close to the intersection of 1307 and 1309 was a discrete feature, 1315. Pit 1315 was initially thought to be a lobe or bulge attached to 1307 and 1309 but was demonstrated to be a stratigraphically isolated pit. Pit 1315 was 0.9 m by 0.63 m in plan and 0.23 m deep with a mid-yellow brown clay fill with 20% chalk flecks (1316).

5.6 Land drains

- 5.6.1 Ceramic land drains were common across the Site. It is likely that land drains were placed in the bottom of furrows that were visible at the time the land drains were installed, but that have since been ploughed out or otherwise lost.

5.7 Negative results

- 5.7.1 Trenches 2–4, 6–8 and 16–20 contained no archaeological features, deposits or artefacts. The absence of archaeology in contingency trenches 17–20 suggests that the archaeological remains seen to the east of the development area do not extend into the development area.



6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 A very small assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation, deriving from contexts in seven of the 20 trenches excavated. Finds were retrieved from cut feature fills (ditches and a pit), and from topsoil and unstratified contexts. The assemblage ranges in date from prehistoric to modern, although the modern material was confined to topsoil and unstratified contexts.
- 6.1.2 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and the results are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

Context	Animal Bone	Metal (no. objs)	Pottery	Other Finds
1101		1 Cu		
1105				1 fired clay
1210			3/22	
Tr 12 unstrat		1 Fe		
1301		2 Cu		
1305	19/235		15/160	
1401		1 Cu; 2 Fe		
1406	30/201			
1409	7/236			
1410	27/597		17/232	
1412	7/12	1 Fe	9/125	
1416	20/102			
1701		1 Fe		
9005	19/77			
Tr 20 unstrat		1 Cu; 1 Pb		
Total	129/1460	11	44/539	

Cu = copper alloy; Fe = iron; Pb = lead

6.2 Pottery

By Lorraine Mephram

Methods

- 6.2.1 In order to fulfil national minimum archiving standards for the recording of pottery (Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group *et al* 2016), the pottery has been quantified (sherd count and weight) by ware type within each context, also noting the presence of diagnostic forms. This information will form part of the project archive.

Results

- 6.2.2 The pottery assemblage amounts to 44 sherds, weighing 539 g, and this includes material of Iron Age and Romano-British date. Condition is fair; the assemblage is fragmentary, but



levels of surface and edge abrasion are not excessive. Mean sherd weight overall is 12.2 g.

- 6.2.3 Eighteen sherds have been dated as Iron Age. Fifteen of these possibly belong to a single vessel, in a coarse shelly fabric (ditch 1304). The other three sherds are grog-tempered (pit 1209).
- 6.2.4 The remaining 26 sherds are Romano-British, all deriving from two fills (1410 and 1412) of ditch 1407. All are coarsewares; they include greywares, oxidised ware and grog-tempered ware. Vessel forms comprise a greyware straight-sided dish (fill 1412) and an oxidised ware convex bowl with flanged rim (fill 1410). The grog-tempered wares constitute a development of the Iron Age ceramic tradition, but these are harder fired wares, and there is no reason to suppose that they are anything other than post-conquest in date.

6.3 Metalwork

By Lorraine Mephram

- 6.3.1 The metalwork includes objects of iron (5), copper alloy (3) and lead (1). Apart from one object from ditch 1407, all objects were retrieved by metal detector survey and came from topsoil or unstratified contexts.
- 6.3.2 The ironwork comprises three nails, a small tack or hobnail, and a possible horseshoe fragment. All three nails are handmade and square-sectioned; these and the tack/hobnail are not closely datable, although one nail came from ditch 1407 (fill 1412), and on the basis of associated pottery is likely to be Romano-British. The possible horseshoe is more likely to be post-medieval.
- 6.3.3 All three copper alloy objects are post-medieval/modern buttons. The lead object is a post-medieval pistol shot (diameter 6 mm).

6.4 Animal Bone

By Lorrain Higbee

- 6.4.1 A total of 129 fragments (or 1.460 kg) of animal bone was recovered from features located in Trenches 9, 13 and 14. This falls to just 62 fragments once conjoins are considered (Table 2). The assemblage includes material of Iron Age and Romano-British date, however most of the bones came from undated features.

Methods

- 6.4.2 The assemblage was assessed according to national guidelines (Baker and Worley 2014) and was rapidly scanned to quantify the following basic information: species, skeletal element, preservation condition, fusion and tooth ageing data, butchery marks, metrical data, gnawing, burning, surface condition, pathology and non-metric traits. This information was directly recorded into a relational database (in MS Access) and cross-referenced with relevant contextual information.

Table 2: Animal bone: number of identified specimens present (or NISP) by period

Species	Iron Age	Romano-British	Undated	Total
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cattle	3	5	4	12
sheep/goat	-	1	1	2
pig	-	1	-	1
horse	-	2	1	3
Total identified	3	6	9	18
Total unidentifiable	13	15	16	44
Overall total	16	24	22	62

Results

- 6.4.3 Bone preservation was generally good to fair and gnaw marks were apparent on only one fragment. This is a very low occurrence and suggests that the assemblage has not been significantly biased by taphonomy or the bone chewing habit of scavenging carnivores.

Iron Age

- 6.4.4 A total of 16 fragments of animal bone came from Iron Age ditch 1304. The identified bones include fragments of cattle maxilla, vertebra and metatarsal.

Romano-British

- 6.4.5 A total of 24 bone fragments came from ditch 1407. Most of the identified bones belong to cattle; they include fragments of skull, humerus, tibia and metatarsal. Fragments of sheep/goat metacarpal and pig distal humerus were also identified, together with fragments of horse tibia and radius.

Undated

- 6.4.6 A total of 22 fragments came from undated linear features 904, 1404 and 1417. Most of the identified bones belong to cattle; they include fragments of scapula, pelvis, metatarsal, and first phalanx. Other identified bones include a sheep/goat tooth, and a horse astragalus.

6.5 Other Finds

By Lorraine Mephram

- 6.5.1 The only other object found was a small, undiagnostic fragment of fired clay. It is of unknown date and function, and was the only stratified find from Trench 11 (linear feature 1104).

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

By Inés López-Dóriga

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 Fifteen bulk samples were taken from a range of features including ditches, pits and a hollow and were processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and charcoal.



7.2 Aims and methods

- 7.2.1 The purpose of this assessment is the evaluation of the quality of plant remains preserved at the site and the potential for further analysis to address specific site archaeological issues and to provide archaeobotanical data valuable for wider research frameworks.
- 7.2.2 The size of the samples varied between 8 and 40 litres, and on average was around 33 litres. The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.25 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6 mm and 1 mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. The flots were scanned using a stereo incident light microscopy at magnifications of up to x40 using a Leica MS5 microscope for the identification of environmental remains. Different bioturbation indicators were considered, including the percentage of roots, the abundance of modern seeds and animal remains, such as earthworm eggs and insects. The preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains, as well as the presence/absence of other environmental remains such as molluscs, is recorded in Table 3.
- 7.2.3 Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary and Hopf (2000, Tables 3, page 28 and 5, page 65), for cereals. Abundance of remains is qualitatively quantified (A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5) as an estimation of the minimum number of individuals and not the number of remains per taxa.

7.3 Results

- 7.3.1 The flots were generally small and there was little charred plant material. There were high numbers of roots, modern seeds and crop chaff that are indicative of stratigraphic movement and the possibility of contamination by later intrusive elements.
- 7.3.2 Charred material was poorly preserved. A single indeterminate seed was recovered from prehistoric pit 1209.
- 7.3.3 Plant remains preserved by waterlogging and ostracods indicate that ditch 1407 maintained a stable body of water.
- 7.3.4 Ditches associated to drainage systems and ridge and furrows did not provide, as could be expected, any charred plant remains other than 3 fragments of cereal grains which could well be modern intrusions as the samples contained modern uncharred crop by-products. Wood charcoal was noted in small quantities.

7.4 Discussion and further potential

- 7.4.1 The majority of the assemblage recovered points to the absence of domestic processing activities on the environment of the site, a fact not surprising due to the nature of the features. As such, they have little potential for environmental or economic reconstruction and they require no further analysis. Most of the samples are recommended for discard, with the exception of prehistoric pit 1209.



8 DISCUSSION

8.1 Discussion

Development area

- 8.1.1 Within the proposed development area, archaeological features comprised mostly linear features aligned north-west to south-east and correlating with geophysically anomalies interpreted as ridge and furrow and weak and strong agricultural anomalies. A few of these features were seen to be cut from above the subsoil. It is possible that these north-west to south-east aligned features represent the truncated remains of furrows but it is more likely given their form, fills, and stratigraphic position that these are drainage features cut along the alignment of furrows which were presumably visible as earthworks at the time the linear features were dug. Ceramic land drains were also seen to follow the geophysically detected position of ploughed-out ridge and furrow.
- 8.1.2 An undated removed former hedgerow could not be identified on historic maps but was again on the same alignment as the former ridge and furrow.
- 8.1.3 All of the features from within the development area appear to post-date the ridge and furrow and are therefore most likely of a late medieval/post-medieval date. Unless the linear features are remnants of furrows, the ridge and furrow itself was not detected archaeologically.

Outside development area

- 8.1.4 Four trenches extended east outside of the development area into a zone of higher archaeological interest. Some of the features from this area conform to the pattern of features seen within the development area and are likely to be drains representing a memory of the former ridge and furrow as discussed above.
- 8.1.5 However, a small eastern portion of the field was of different character, and was distinguished from the main part of the field by at least three factors. The topography was different: the main part of the field formed a small hill, whereas this eastern portion was flat. This eastern area was identified by the Desk-Based Assessment (ECUS Ltd 2017) as having been under different ownership to the rest of the Site at the time of inclosure in the 18th century. The geophysical survey shows a primarily north-to-south alignment of responses in this area, in contrast to the north-west to south-east alignment seen across the rest of the Site.
- 8.1.6 Iron Age and Romano-British pottery and features were identified in this eastern area. The securely dated features comprise an Iron Age pit and ditch, and a large Romano-British ditch. Although finds from these two separate periods were recovered, it is possible that the features indicate continuous use from the Iron Age into the Romano-British period. Other features in this area are also thought to be of similar date, including two unexcavated human skulls. One of the skulls may have been articulated as it was contained within an unexcavated north-to-south aligned grave consistent with the Romano-British or (less likely) Iron Age date of the dated features.
- 8.1.7 Roman finds had previously been recovered in an area also identified by aerial photography 100 m north-east of the Site (CHER 04284). Immediately east of the Site, aerial photographs suggest a palimpsest of Iron Age roundhouses and Romano-British rectangular structures (CHER 09193). It seems likely that the limited Iron Age and



Romano-British activity identified on the Site forms a continuation of the activity from these two areas.

8.2 Research frameworks

- 8.2.1 The archaeology of the development area has little potential to contribute to stated research aims (Medleycott 2011). The archaeology of the development area likely relates to post-medieval agricultural practice and as such is of low significance. On the basis of the alignment of features within the development area it is most likely that all features in this area post-date the ridge and furrow which is thought to have formerly occupied the Site.
- 8.2.2 To the east of the development area, the archaeology is of greater significance, with three features dated to the Iron Age or Romano-British periods. The Iron Age and Romano-British archaeology as recorded by these evaluation trenches is piecemeal and difficult to interpret. Further archaeological work on this area has the potential to contribute to research goals, especially in light of the sites known from cropmarks and aerial photographs adjacent to the current Site. Further work may be able to inform our understanding of topics under the following headings: Iron Age settlement types, the Iron Age agrarian economy, the Iron Age/Roman transition, Roman rural landscapes and settlement, and/or Roman ritual and religion. At present the available data about the Site is limited and it is difficult to pinpoint more specific questions.

8.3 Conclusions

- 8.3.1 The aims of the evaluation were laid out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Wessex Archaeology 2017) and are repeated in the aims and objectives section later in this document. These aims have been met.
- 8.3.2 Within the development area, archaeological remains were limited to linear features (drains) and a possible remain of a former hedgerow, all aligned with the linear anomalies identified by geophysical survey as ridge and furrow. Ridge and furrow do not survive as features detectable by excavation. Some of these linear features were cut through the relict ploughsoil subsoil, suggesting a late date.
- 8.3.3 To the east of the development area, Iron Age and Romano-British features and artefacts were encountered. This early archaeology was limited to an area of land of differing topographical character, recent history and geophysical response to the rest of the field. The securely dated features were namely an Iron Age pit (1209) and ditch (1304) and a large Romano-British ditch (1304). However, other ditches and gullies present in this area are probably of similar date. Two human skulls were encountered but left in situ and reburied; these are probably Romano-British or Iron Age but strictly are undated. One of these skulls occupied a grave-shaped cut (1422) and therefore may be articulated; the other is likely disarticulated. It is likely that the Iron Age and Romano-British features represent a continuation of Iron Age/Romano-British activity located to the north and north-east of the development area known from findspots, aerial photographs and cropmarks.



9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

9.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the evaluation be deposited with Cambridgeshire County Archive Facility, under event number **ECB5210**. Provision has been made for the cost of long-term storage in the post-fieldwork costs. CHER has been notified of the project prior to fieldwork commencing. Deposition of the archive will occur under event number ECB5210, which has been clearly marked on all paperwork. Deposition of finds with the museum will take place following the formal transfer of title of the artefacts from the landowner.

9.2 Preparation of the archive

9.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by the Cambridgeshire County Archive Facility (Cambridgeshire County Council 2017b) and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (ADS 2013; SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011).

9.3 Selection policy

9.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows national guidelines on selection and retention (SMA 1993; Brown 2011, section 4). In accordance with these, and any specific guidance prepared by the museum, a process of selection and retention will be followed so that only those artefacts or ecofacts that are considered to have potential for future study will be proposed for retention. The selection policy will be agreed with the museum, and will be fully documented in the project archive.

9.4 Security copy

9.4.1 In line with current best practice (eg, Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

9.5 OASIS

9.5.1 An OASIS online record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service ArchSearch catalogue.

10 COPYRIGHT

10.1 Archive and report copyright

10.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*. In some instances, certain regional museums may



require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.

- 10.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

10.2 Third party data copyright

- 10.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg, Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.



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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Context descriptions

Trench 1 Trench dimensions: L: 50 m, W: 2 m, D: 1.13 m			
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
101	Layer	Topsoil. Dark brown silt clay with 5% moderately sorted angular and subangular flint and gravel.	0–0.33
102	Layer	Subsoil. Mid brown silt clay with 5%–10% angular and subangular flint and gravel	0.33–0.61
103	Layer	Colluvium. Mid/light brown clay with 10% angular and subangular pebbles and flint	0.61–0.86
104	Layer	Natural	0.86–1.13+
105	Cut	Linear feature. Cuts colluvium 103. NW-SE. 0.4 m wide, 0.52 m deep. Concave profile	0.61–1.13
106	Fill	Fill of 105. Light brown silt clay with chalky gravel. Primary fill.	0.93–1.13
107	Fill	Fill of 105. Mid brown silt clay with 3% gravel. Secondary fill.	0.61–1
108	Layer	Ploughsoil at north end of trench. Mid grey brown silt clay with 3% flint gravel	0.3–0.5

Trench 2 Trench dimensions: L: 50 m, W: 2 m, D: 0.56 m			
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
201	Layer	Topsoil. Dark brown silt clay with 5% angular and subangular gravel and flint.	0–0.33
202	Layer	Subsoil. Mid brown silt clay with 5%-10% sub angular and angular flint and gravel.	0.33–0.49
203	Layer	Colluvium. Mid/light brown clay with 10% angular and subangular pebbles and flint	0.49–0.6
204	Layer	Natural	0.6–0.86

Trench 3 Trench dimensions: L: 49 m, W: 2.1 m, D: 1.1 m			
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
301	Layer	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown silt clay with 3% subangular flint and gravel	0–0.3
302	Layer	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown silt clay with 3% subangular flint and gravel	0.3–0.5
303	Layer	Colluvium. Light greyish brown silt clay with 30% chalk and 3% subangular flint and gravel	0.5–0.75
304	Layer	Natural. Oxford clay: light orange brown with 30% sub rounded abundant chalk and 3% sub angular flint and gravel	0.75–1.1+



Trench 4 Trench dimensions: L: 50 m, W: 2.1 m, D: 0.5 m			
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
401	Layer	Topsoil. Mid darkish clay loam with flint	0–0.28
402	Layer	Subsoil. Mid yellowish grey sand silt with flint	0.28–0.4
403	Layer	Natural. Mixed yellow grey and orange browns with flint and natural stone	0.4+

Trench 5 Trench dimensions: L: 50 m, W: 2 m, D: 0.54 m			
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
501	Layer	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown silt clay with 1% sub angular gravel	0–0.27
502	Layer	Subsoil. Mid brown silt clay with 3%–5% subangular gravel. Diffuse horizon with natural	0.27–0.48
504	Layer	Natural. Light orange brown chalky Oxford Clay	0.48+
505	Cut	Irregular hedgerow. E-W. Spodgy, areas of undercut, rooty. 1.28 m wide, 0.23 m deep.	0.48–0.71
506	Fill	Fill of 505. Mid grey brown silt clay with 3% sub angular flint and gravel.	0.48–0.71

Trench 6 Trench dimensions: L: 50 m, W: 2.1 m, D: 0.4 m			
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
601	Layer	Topsoil. Mid blackish clay loam with pebbles	0–0.25
602	Layer	Subsoil. Mid yellowish grey brown clay silt with pebbles	0.25–0.4
603	Layer	Natural. Mixed yellows and greys with common pebbles and natural stone	0.4+

Trench 7 Trench dimensions: L: 50 m, W: 2.1 m, D: 0.94 m			
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
701	Layer	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silt clay with 2% flint and gravel	0–0.4
702	Layer	Colluvium. Pale orange brown silt clay with rare flint and gravel and chalk nodules	0.33–0.74
703	Layer	Natural. Oxford clays	0.36–0.94+
704	Layer	Subsoil. Mid brown grey silt clay with rare flint and gravel and common charcoal flecks	0.37–0.48

Trench 8 Trench dimensions: L: 50 m, W: 2.1 m, D: 0.5 m			
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
801	Layer	Topsoil. Mid darkish clay loam with sparse pebbles	0–0.25
802	Layer	Subsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt with pebbles	0.25–0.4
803	Layer	Natural. Mixed yellow and grey clay with flint	0.4+



Trench 9 Trench dimensions: L: 49 m, W: 2.05 m, D: 0.7 m			
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
901	Layer	Topsoil. Dark grey brown silt clay with 3% flint and gravel	0–0.3
902	Layer	Subsoil. Mid yellowish brown silt clay with 3% sub angular flint and gravel and 10% subrounded chalk	0.3–0.5
903	Layer	Natural. Mid grey brown silt clay with 30% sub rounded chalk and 3% sub angular flint gravel. Oxford clay	0.5–0.76+
904	Cut	Linear feature. ESE-WNW. 0.8 m wide and 0.26 m deep with concave profile.	0.5–0.76
905	Fill	Fill of 905. Mid brown silt clay with 10% subangular flint gravel and 3% chalk. Animal bone	0.5–0.76
906	Cut	Linear feature. SE-NW. 0.7 m wide, 0.11 m deep. Concave profile.	0.5–0.61
907	Fill	Fill of 906. Mid brown silt clay with 1% flint and 3% chalk	0.5–0.61

Trench 10 Trench dimensions: L: 50.3 m, W: 2.1 m, D: 0.46 m			
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
1001	Layer	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silt clay with flint gravel	0–0.3
1002	Layer	Subsoil. Mid brown silt clay with flint and gravel	0.3–0.42
1003	Layer	Natural. Mixed Oxford Clays	0.42–0.65+
1004	Cut	Tree throw	0.28–0.65
1005	Fill	Fill of 1005. Mixed yellow grey brown clay silt with pebbles	0.28–0.65
1006	Cut	Curvilinear. SE-NW. 0.72 m wide, 0.2 m deep. Probably field drainage; curves because of topography. Concave profile	0.42–0.62
1007	Fill	Fill of 1006. Pale orange brown silt clay with stones. Silting up of drainage ditch.	0.42–0.62

Trench 11 Trench dimensions: L: 33.9 m, W: 2.1 m, D: 0.6 m			
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
1101	Layer	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown silt clay with subangular gravel	0–0.37
1102	Layer	Subsoil. Mid brown silt clay with 3% subangular gravel	0.37–0.55
1103	Layer	Natural. Light brown orange white chalky Oxford Clay	0.55–0.6+
1104	Cut	Linear feature. NW-SE. 0.67 m wide, 0.22 m deep. Concave profile	0.55–0.77
1105	Fill	Fill of 1104. Mid grey brown silt clay with 3% sub angular flint and gravel	0.55–0.77
1106	Cut	Linear feature. 0.49 m wide, 0.06 m deep. SE-NW. Concave profile	0.55–0.61
1107	Fill	Fill of 1106. Mid yellowish brown silt clay with 5% chalk	0.55–0.61



Trench 12 Trench dimensions: L: 50 m, W: 2 m, D: 0.62 m			
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
1201	Layer	Topsoil. Dark brown silt clay with 5% angular gravel	0–0.24
1202	Layer	Subsoil. Mid brown silt clay with 20% angular gravel	0.24–0.35
1203	Layer	Colluvium. Mid brown clay with 20% sub angular stone	0.35–0.47
1204	Layer	Natural. Mid brown clay with 5% angular flint gravel	0.47–0.83+
1205	Cut	Modern field drain with pipe. 0.28 m wide, 0.12 m deep. Cut into fill 1208. Straight sides.	0.35–0.47
1206	Cut	Irregular linear feature. 1.45 m wide, 0.36 m deep. Contains modern pipe. Cut into colluvium 1203	0.35–0.71
1207	Fill	Fill of 1205. Light mid brown silt clay with 3% large and 10% small angular and sub angular flint and gravel	0.35–0.47
1208	Fill	Fill of 1206. Light brown clay with 3% large and 10% small angular and sub angular flint and pebbles	0.35–0.71
1209	Cut	Pit. 0.86 m by 0.37 m and 0.28 m deep. Concave profile. Prehistoric pottery. Cut through colluvium 1203.	0.35–0.63
1210	Fill	Fill of 1209. Very dark clay loam with 3% large and small sub rounded to angular flint and pebbles. 3% charcoal. Prehistoric pottery.	0.35–0.63
1211	Cut	Irregular shallow feature with diffuse boundary. Possibly a gully, most likely not archaeological. 0.98 m wide, 0.16 m deep. Cut into colluvium 1203.	0.35–0.51
1212	Fill	Fill of 1211. Dark brown yellow silt clay with 5% redoximorphic manganese and 15% angular flint. Colluvium?	0.35–0.51

Trench 13 Trench dimensions: L: 48.6 m, W: 2.1 m, D: 0.55 m			
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
1301	Layer	Topsoil. Dark grey brown silt clay with 3% sub angular flint gravel	0–0.3
1302	Layer	Subsoil. Mid brown silt clay with 3% subangular flint gravel.	0.3–0.4
1303	Layer	Natural. Oxford clay. Light greyish brown silt clay with 20% sub rounded chalk and 15% sub angular flint gravel. Also orange sandy patches	0.4–0.98+
1304	Cut	Linear ditch. ESE-WNW. 1.72 m wide, 0.58 m deep. Stepped on NNE side. Possibly baulk of ridge and furrow. Correlates with geophys.	0.4–0.98
1305	Fill	Fill of 1304. Mid greyish brown silt clay with 5% sub angular flint gravel and 20% sub rounded chalk. Animal bone, pottery	0.4–0.98
1306	Layer	Colluvium. Altered natural. Mid brown silt clay with 3% sub angular flint gravel. In part of tr only	0.4–0.55



Trench 13 Trench dimensions: L: 48.6 m, W: 2.1 m, D: 0.55 m			
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
1307	Cut	Linear ditch. N-S. 0.7 m wide, 0.13 m deep. Land drain has been laid into eastern side.	0.4–0.53
1308	Fill	Fill of 1307. Light yellow brown clay with 40% chalk flecks	0.4–0.53
1309	Cut	Linear ditch. NW-SE. 0.8 m wide, 0.27 m deep. Concave profile but disturbed by animal burrows.	0.4–0.67
1310	Fill	Fill of 1309. Mid brown clay with 10% chalk flecks.	0.4–0.67
1311	Cut	Linear gully. SW-NE. 0.4 m wide, 0.2 m deep. Possibly a drain	0.4–0.6
1312	Fill	Fill of 1311. Mid greyish brown silt clay with 5% sub angular flint and 20% sub rounded chalk. Similar to 1305.	0.4–0.6
1313	Cut	Linear feature. SE-NW. 0.6 m wide, 0.28 m deep. Straight sides and flat base.	0.4–0.66
1314	Fill	Fill of 1313. Dark grey brown silt clay with 3% sub angular flint and 1% sub rounded chalk.	0.4–0.66
1315	Cut	Pit. 0.9 m by 0.63 m and 0.23 m deep. No direct relationship with ditch 1310.	0.4–0.63
1316	Fill	Fill of 1315. Mid yellow brown clay with 20% chalk flecks.	0.4–0.63
1317	Cut	Linear feature. E-W. 1.3 m wide, 0.1 m deep. Concave profile.	0.4–0.5
1318	Fill	Fill of 1317. Mid brown silt clay with 3% sub angular flint and 10% sub rounded chalk.	0.4–0.5
1319	Cut	Linear feature. SE-NW. 0.62 m wide, 0.1 m deep. Flat base, concave sides. Cuts subsoil 1302. Probably modern.	0.3–0.4
1320	Fill	Fill of 1320. Mid brown silt clay with 3% sub angular flint gravel and 1% sub rounded chalk	0.3–0.4

Trench 14 Trench dimensions: L: 50 m, W: 2.1 m, D: 1.64 m			
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
1401	Layer	Topsoil. Mid grey brown clay loam	0–0.3
1402	Layer	Subsoil. Mid yellow brown clay	0.3–0.6
1403	Layer	Natural. Oxford clay. Variable: light yellow, whiteish and golden yellow	0.6–0.7+
1404	Cut	Linear ditch. N-S. 1.35 m wide, 0.6 m deep with concave base but convex sides. Same alignment at 1407	0.6–1.2
1405	Fill	Fill of 1404. Mid brown clay with red veins, 20% flint and chalk flecks. Primary fill.	0.98–1.2
1406	Fill	Fill of 1404. Mid grey brown clay with no inclusions	0.68–0.98
1407	Cut	Linear ditch. 3.6 m wide, 1.49 m deep. Concave base, convex sides. Cut through subsoil 1402. Medieval? Excavated to 1.85 m BGL; augered for a further 0.45 m to base. Step at approx. 1.20 m to 1.3 m BGL.	0.3–2.2



Trench 14 Trench dimensions: L: 50 m, W: 2.1 m, D: 1.64 m			
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
1408	Fill	Fill of 1407. Dark yellow grey brown clay silt with flint. Earliest excavated fill of 1407.	1.6–1.85
1409	Fill	Fill of 1407. Mid yellow grey brown clay silt with flint and animal bone.	0.45–1.77
1410	Fill	Fill of 1407. Mid grey brown clay silt with flint pebbles, pot, animal bone and very rare charcoal.	0.45–1.64+
1411	Fill	Fill of 1407. Light yellow grey clay silt with pebbles. Slump from W side of feature.	0.65–1.1
1412	Fill	Fill of 1407. Mid to dark grey brown clay silt with flint nodules and pebbles, pot, animal bone and iron nail.	0.42–1.22
1413	Fill	Fill of 1407. Light to mid grey brown clay silt with pebbles. Tertiary fill?	0.33–0.7
1414	Fill	Fill of 1415. Mid grey brown very compact sand clay with 10% chalk and 5% flint	0.6–0.7
1415	Cut	Linear feature. SE-NE. 0.4 m wide, 0.1 m deep. Intersects 1417	0.6–0.7
1416	Fill	Fill of 1417. Mid greyish brown very compact sand clay. 10% chalk, 5 % flint	0.6–1.25
1417	Cut	Linear feature, small part of it seen in trench 17 too. SE-NW. 1.9 m wide, 0.56 m deep. Concave profile. Contemporary with 1415.	0.6–1.16
1418		Same as 1416	
1419		Same as 1417	
1420	Fill	Fill of 1421. Mid greyish brown sand clay with 10% chalk and 5% flint	0.6–0.71
1421	Cut	Natural hollow. 0.7 m by 0.6 m and 0.11 m deep. Perhaps caused by water	0.6–0.71
1422	Cut	Grave cut containing human skull. Not excavated.	0.6+

Trench 15 Trench dimensions: L: 50 m, W: 2.1 m, D: 1 m			
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
1501	Layer	Topsoil. Dark grey brown clay loam with flint	0–0.3
1502	Layer	Subsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt with flint	0.3–0.5
1503	Cut	Linear ditch. 1.45 m wide, 0.5 m deep. Concave profile	0.5–1
1504	Fill	Fill of 1503. Light to mid yellow grey brown clay silt with flint. Primary fill?	0.84–1
1505	Fill	Fill of 1503. Light greyish brown clay silt with flint and charcoal. Secondary fill.	0.5–0.87
1506	Layer	Natural. Mixed yellow grey clay with flint	0.5–1+



Trench 16 Trench dimensions: L: 48.6 m, W: 2.05 m, D: 0.6 m			
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
1601	Layer	Topsoil. Dark brown silt clay with 3% sub angular flint gravel.	0–0.3
1602	Layer	Subsoil. Mid brown silt clay with 3% sub angular flint and gravel and 1% chalk.	0.3–0.45
1603	Layer	Natural. Oxford clay. Mid greyish brown silt clay with 25% chalk and 3% flint	0.45–0.6+

Trench 17 Trench dimensions: L: 50 m, W: 1.8 m, D: 0.6 m			
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
1701	Layer	Topsoil. Dark brown silt clay with 3% sub angular flint gravel	0–0.3
1702	Layer	Subsoil. Mid brown silt clay with 3% sub angular flint and gravel and 1% chalk.	0.3–0.5
1703	Layer	Natural. Oxford clay. Light brown silt clay with 25% sub rounded chalk and 3% sub angular flint gravel	0.5–0.6+
		Please see Trench 14	

Trench 18 Trench dimensions: L: 24.6 m, W: 1.8 m, D: 0.6 m			
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
1801	Layer	Topsoil. Dark brown silt clay with 3% sub angular flint gravel	0–0.26
1802	Layer	Subsoil. Mid brown silt clay with 3% sub angular flint and gravel and 1% chalk.	0.26–0.4
1803	Layer	Natural. Oxford clay. Light brown silt clay with 25% sub rounded chalk and 3% sub angular flint gravel	0.4–0.6+

Trench 19 Trench dimensions: L: 24.4 m, W: 1.8 m, D: 0.6 m			
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
1901	Layer	Topsoil. Dark brown silt clay with 3% sub angular flint gravel	0–0.3
1902	Layer	Subsoil. Mid brown silt clay with 3% sub angular flint and gravel and 1% chalk.	0.3–0.5
1903	Layer	Natural. Oxford clay. Light brown silt clay with 25% sub rounded chalk and 3% sub angular flint gravel	0.5–0.6+

Trench 20 Trench dimensions: L: 50 m, W: 1.8 m, D: 0.6 m			
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
2001	Layer	Topsoil. Dark brown silt clay with 3% sub angular flint gravel	0–0.28
2002	Layer	Subsoil. Mid brown silt clay with 3% sub angular flint and gravel and 1% chalk.	0.28–0.5



Trench 20			
Trench dimensions: L: 50 m, W: 1.8 m, D: 0.6 m			
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
2003	Layer	Natural. Oxford clay. Light brown silt clay with 25% sub rounded chalk and 3% sub angular flint gravel	0.5–0.6+



Appendix 2: Environmental data

Table 3: Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

Feature	Context	Sample	Sample Type	Vol (L)	Flot (ml)	Subsample	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Charcoal	Other	Waterlogged seeds
1006	1007	1001	Bulk	34	50		90%, C, I	-	-	-	-	-	Trace (< 1mm)	Mature	-	
1104	1105	1101	Bulk	38	20		90%, C, E, I	-	-	-	-	-	Trace (< 0.5mm)	Mature	Moll-t	
1209	1210	1201	Bulk	40	30		75%, C, I	-	-	-	C	Indet seed	5ml	Mature	Moll-t	
1205	1207	1202	Bulk	40	25		90%, C, I	-	-	-	-	-	Trace (< 1mm)	Mature	Moll-t	
1304	1305	1301	Bulk	34	30		90%, C, I	-	-	-	-	-	Trace (< 0.5mm)	Mature	Moll-t	
1309	1310	1302	Bulk	36	60		90%, C, E, I	C	-	Triticeae grain frag	C	Indet seed	Trace (< 1mm)	Mature	Moll-t	
1315	1316	1303	Bulk	40	20		90%, C	-	-	-	-	-	Trace (< 1mm)	Mature	Moll-t, Moll-f	
1307	1308	1304	Bulk	40	30		90%, A*, I	-	-	-	-	-	Trace (< 1mm)	Mature	Moll-t, Moll-f	
1317	1318	1305	Bulk	40	50		90%, A	-	-	-	-	-	Trace (< 1mm)	Mature	Moll-t, Moll-f	
1319	1320	1306	Bulk	40	60		90%, C	C	C	Triticeae grain frag and chaff frag	-	-	Trace (< 1mm)	Mature	Moll-t	
1407	1410	1401	Bulk	20	10		5%, E	-	-	-	-	-	Trace (< 1mm)	Mature	Moll-t, Moll-f, Ostracod	A*** (<i>Juncus</i> spp.)
	1409	1402	Bulk	16	5		5%, E	-	-	-	-	-	Trace (< 0.5mm)	Mature	Moll-t, Ostracods	A** (<i>Juncus</i> spp.)



Feature	Context	Sample	Sample Type	Vol (L)	Flot (ml)	Subsample	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Charcoal	Other	Waterlogged seeds
1404	1406	1403	Bulk	38	60		80%, C	C	C	<i>Triticum</i> sp. grain and chaff frag	-	-	Trace (< 1mm)	Mature	Moll-f, Moll-t	
1417	1416	1404	Bulk	37	60		80%, B, I	-	-	-	-	-	Trace (< 1mm)	Mature	Moll-f, Moll-t	
1421	1420	1405	Bulk	8	10		90%, C	-	-	-	-	-	Trace (< 0.5mm)	Mature	Moll-f, Moll-t	

Key: A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5; Bioturbation proxies: Roots (%), Uncharred seeds (scale of abundance), E = earthworm eggs, I = insects; Moll-t = terrestrial molluscs, Moll-f = aquatic molluscs



Appendix 3: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-297806

Project details

Project name	Land South East of Lodge Farm, Bridge Road, Broughton, Cambridgeshire
Short description of the project	Within the proposed development area, archaeological features comprised mostly undated ditches aligned with geophysically detected ridge and furrow. These ditches did not have the usual shape or fill expected of furrows and were probably later features intended for drainage. An additional undated curvilinear gully (1006) also appears to be a later drain. An undated removed former hedgerow (505) could not be identified on historic maps but was again on the same alignment as the former ridge and furrow. Ceramic land drains were also seen to respect the former arrangement of ridge and furrow. It is likely that the ridge and furrow was visible in the field at the time these features were in use, and that the alignment of the hedgerow and drains (both ditches and ceramic) represent a preserved memory of the former ploughing pattern. All of the features within the development area likely post-date the removed ridge and furrow and therefore may be of post-medieval or possibly late medieval date, although no dating evidence was recovered from this area. The ridge and furrow itself was not detected archaeologically. Four trenches extended east outside of the development area into an area of higher archaeological interest. Two human skulls, at least one from a north-to-south aligned probably pagan burial, were left in situ. A lone prehistoric pit (1209) was recorded in the south east. In the north-east, a series of ditches on a different alignment (roughly north to south) are all probably of medieval date. Some of these north-to-south ditches were dated by the presence of pottery, but others are thought to be medieval based on similar alignment and profile shapes. These medieval ditches (and also the human remains) are in an area identified by the Desk-Based Assessment (ECUS Ltd 2017) as having been under different ownership to the rest of the Site at the time of inclosure in the 18th century.
Project dates	Start: 18-09-2017 End: 05-10-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	118080 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECB5210 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	DRAIN Post Medieval
Monument type	BOUNDARY Medieval
Monument type	PIT Late Prehistoric
Monument type	INHUMATION Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Prehistoric



Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches", "Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Rural commercial
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE HUNTINGDONSHIRE BROUGHTON Land South East of Lodge Farm, Bridge Road
Postcode	PE28 2DT
Study area	5.2 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 26630 75690 52.364214968328 -0.140047708784 52 21 51 N 000 08 24 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 29m Max: 29m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Milica Rajic
Project supervisor	Darryl Freer
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Dignity Plc

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Cambridge County Store
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridge County Store
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive	Cambridge County Store



recipient

Paper Contents "none"

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Diary", "Drawing", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Land South East of Lodge Farm, Bridge Road, Broughton, Cambridgeshire: Archaeological Evaluation

Author(s)/Editor(s) Tuck, A.

Other bibliographic details 118080.02

Date 2017

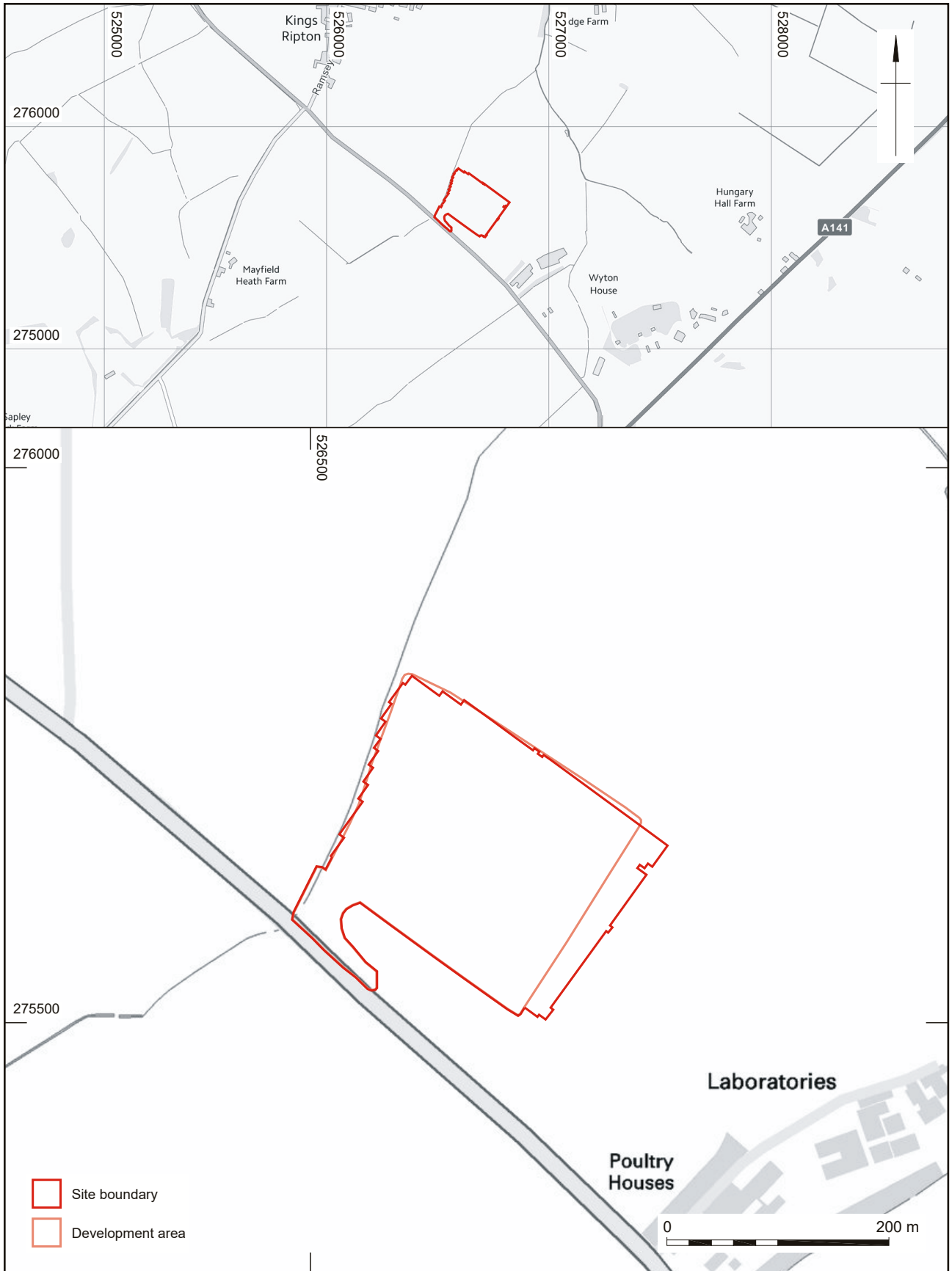
Issuer or publisher Wessex Archaeology


Place of issue or publication Sheffield

Description A4 laser printed report

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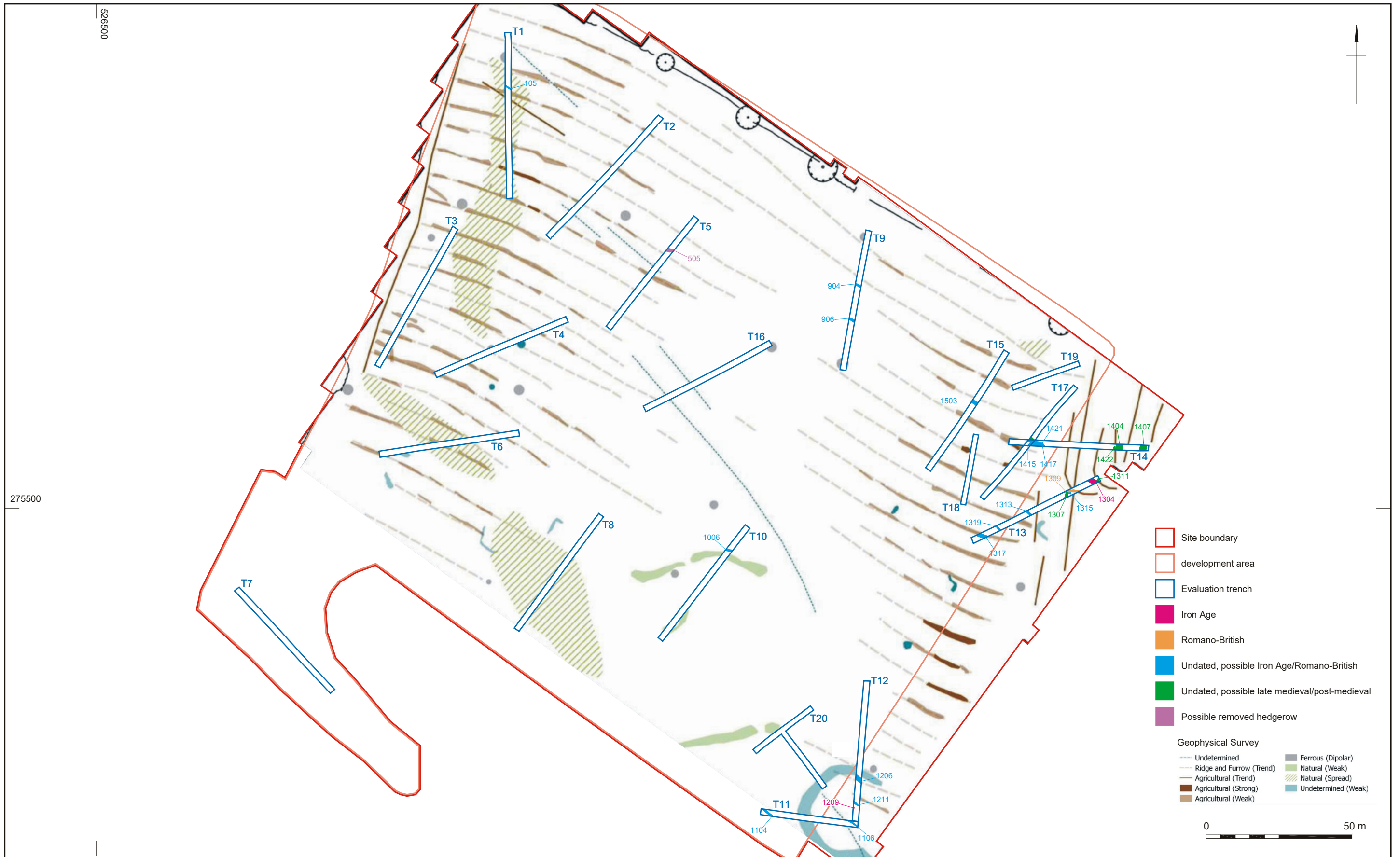
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Site location showing larger Site boundary and development area

Figure 1



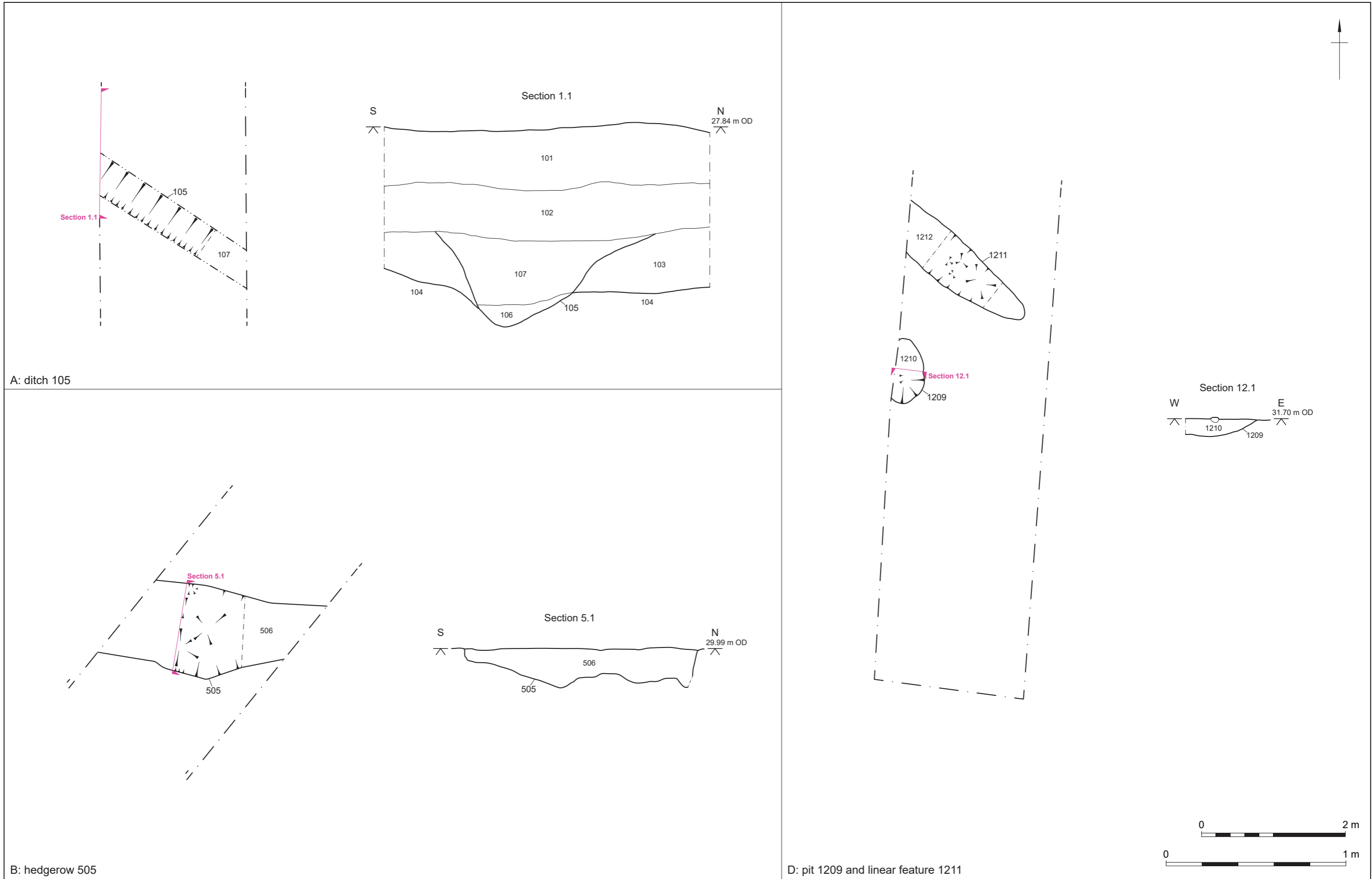
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Site plan showing evaluation results and geophysical survey results


Figure 2



A: ditch 105

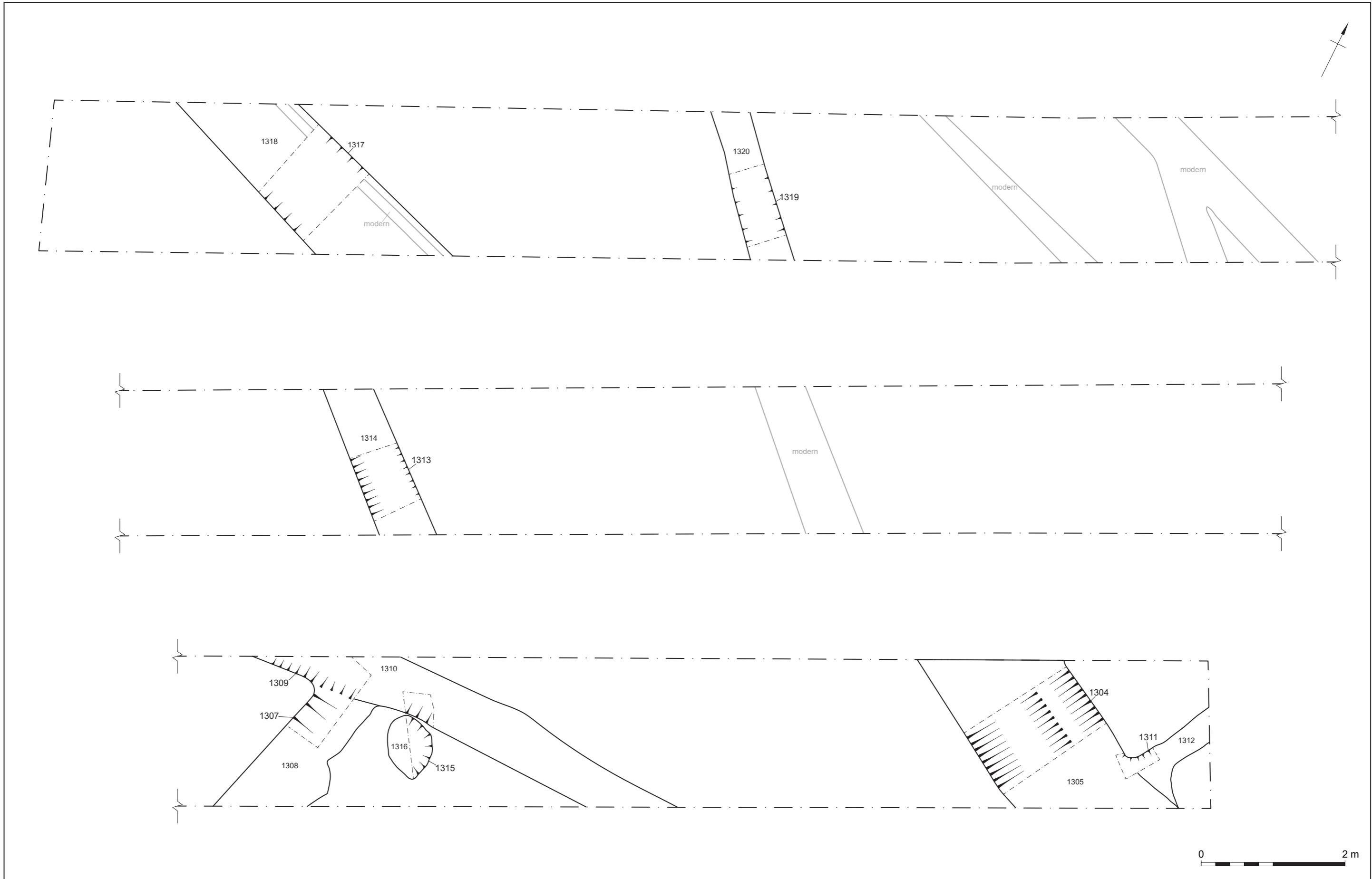
B: hedgerow 505


D: pit 1209 and linear feature 1211

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Plans and sections of ditch 105, hedgerow 505, pit 1209 and linear feature 1211

Figure 3

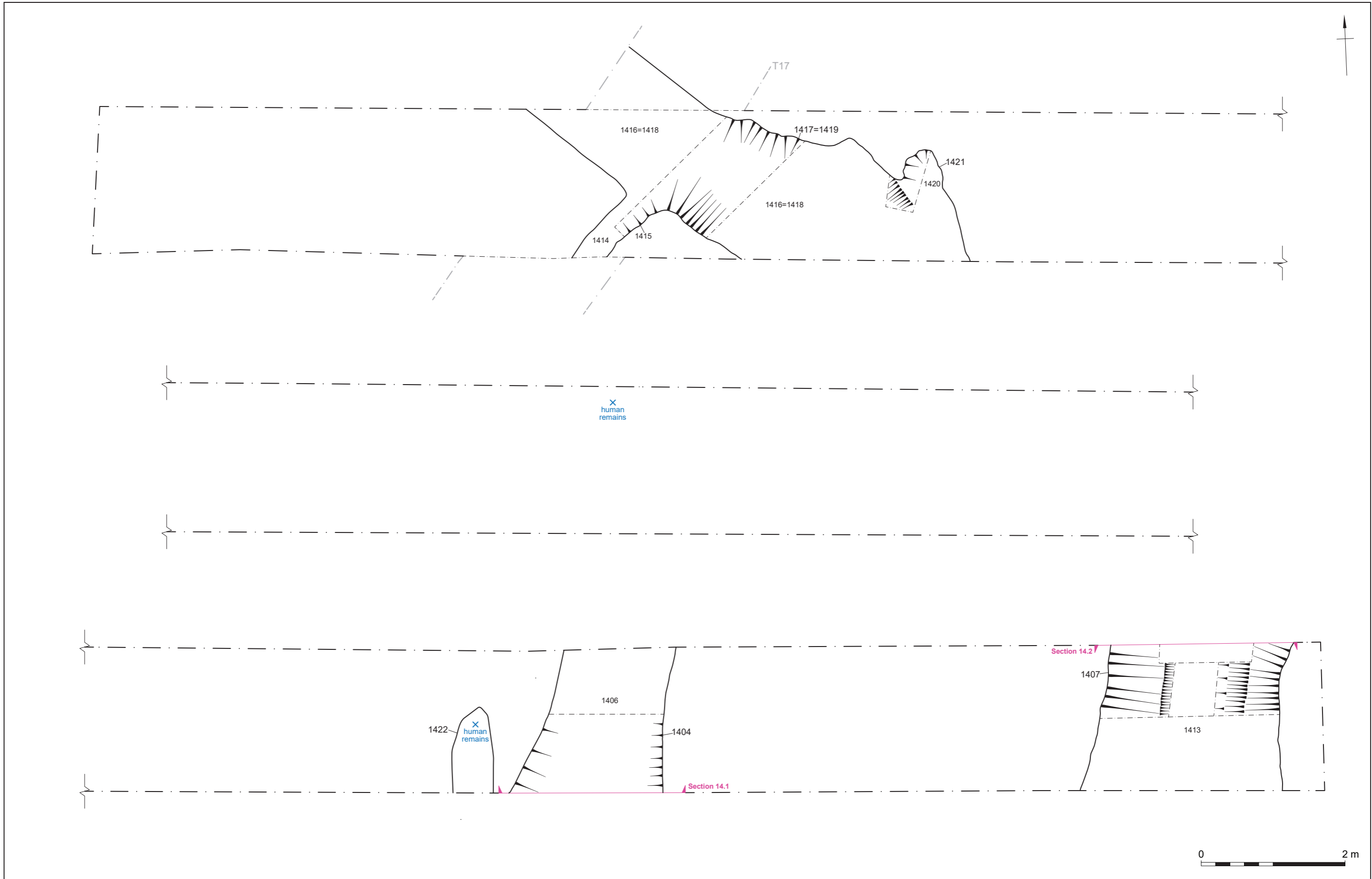



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Plan of trench 13

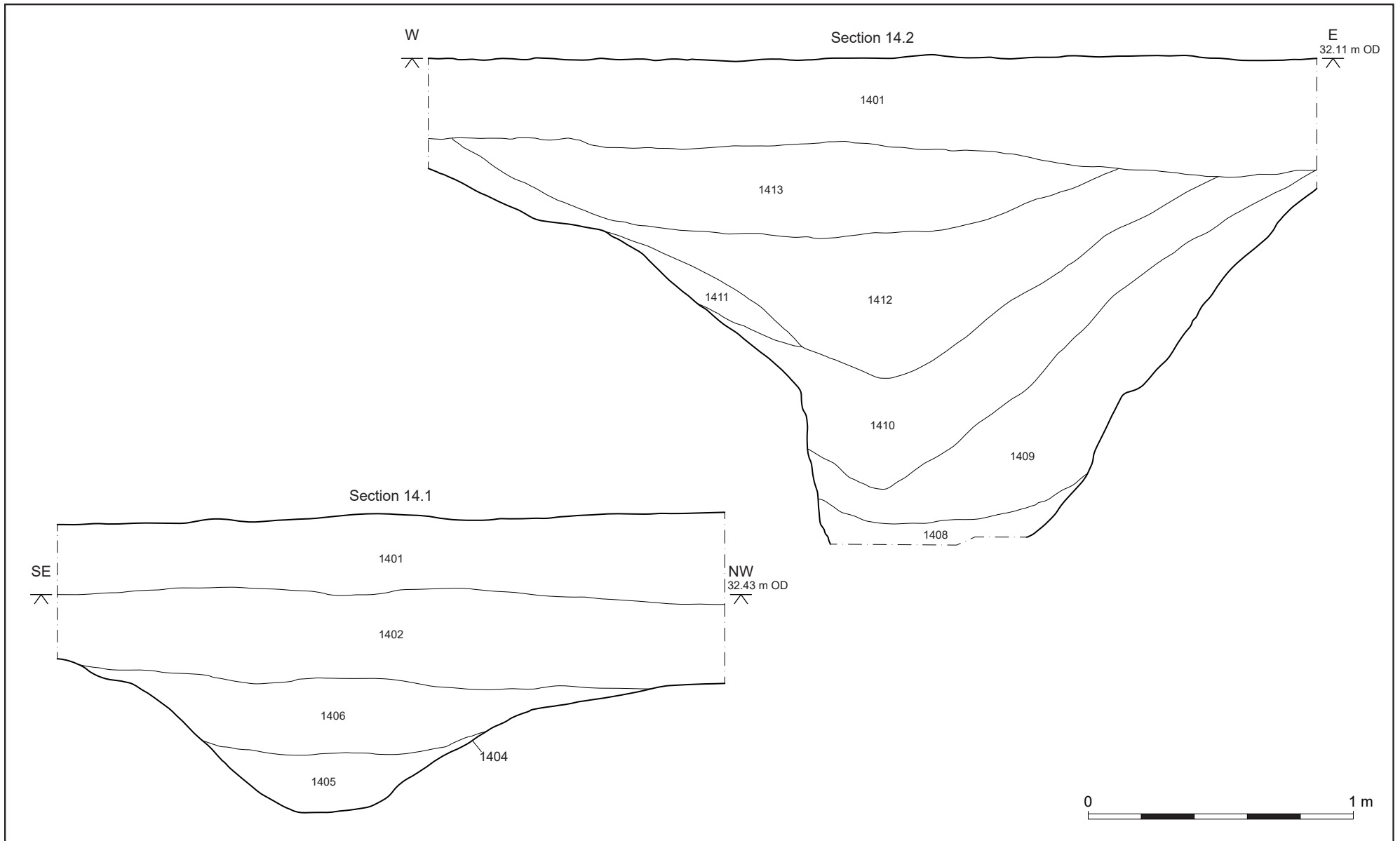
Figure 4



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Plan of trench 14

Figure 5



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Sections of ditch 1407 and 1404

Figure 6

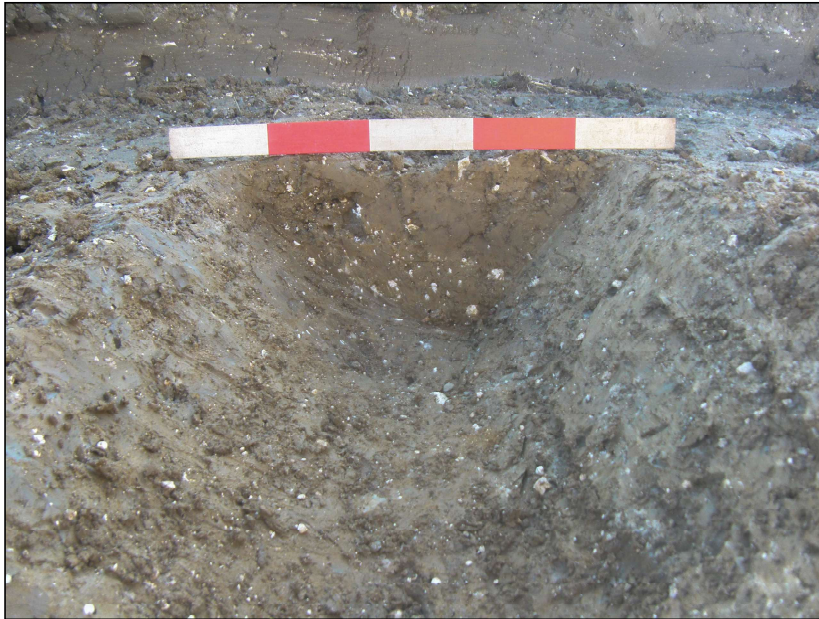


Plate 1: Linear feature 105 from the north-west

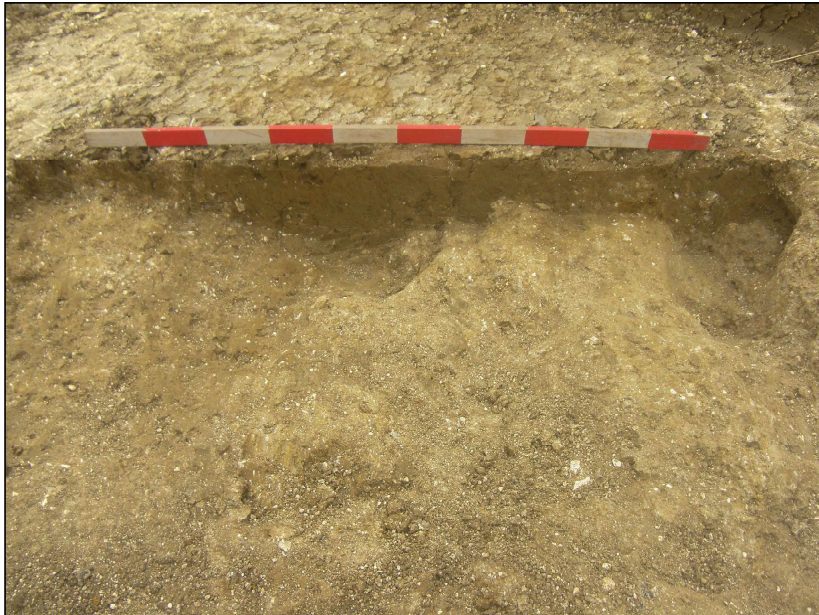


Plate 2: Hedgerow 505 from the east


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	Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	IA
	Path:	S:\PROJECTS\118080\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\EVAL\2017_10_09		



Plate 3: Linear feature 906 from the east



Plate 4: Linear feature 1006 from the north-west


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Plate 5: Linear feature 1104 from the south-east



Plate 6: Linear feature 1503 from the north-west


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Plate 7: Linear feature 1317 from the east



Plate 8: Linear feature 1417 with linear feature 1421 extending to the left from the south-east


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Plate 9: Pit 1209 from the west



Plate 10: Ditch 1304 from the south-east


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Plate 11: Human skull in north-to-south aligned grave cut 1422, trench 14 from the north



Plate 12: Disarticulated disturbed human skull, trench 14 from the south


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Plate 13: Linear feature 1407 from the south-east

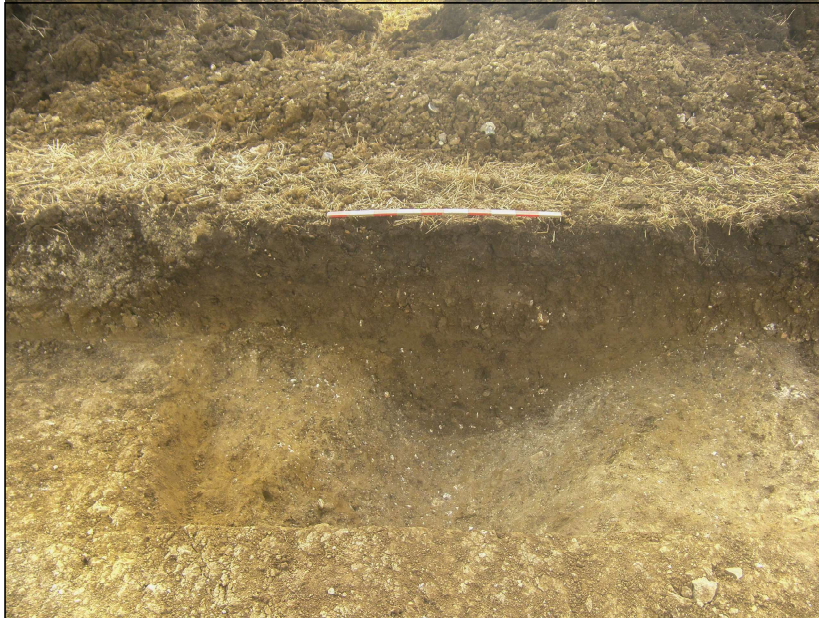


Plate 14: Ditch 1404 from the north



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Plate 15: Linear feature 1307 running into linear feature 1309 from the north-west

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