



CAM ARC Report Number 994

London Road, Hemingford Grey, Cambridgeshire

An Archaeological Evaluation

Tom Phillips

December 2007

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Tom Phillips BA

With contributions by Rachel Fosberry HNC (Cert
Ed) AEA

Site Code: HMG LOR 07
CHER Event Number: 2776
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PROJECT DETAILS				
Project name	Evaluation at London Road, Hemingford Grey			
Short description	11 trenches totalling approximately 665m were machine excavated on a 3.5 ha piece of land at London Road, Hemingford Grey. Only a dozen archaeological features were encountered including a large quarry pit, several ditches and two furrows. This hints at very sparse previous land use on the site.			
Project dates	Start	19/11/07	End	30/11/07
Previous work	None		Future work	No
Associated project reference codes	Site Code: HMGLOR 07, HER Event No: 2776, Planning App No: H/01/02801/OUT			
Type of project	Evaluation: Targeted trenches			
Site status	None			
Current land use (list all that apply)	Industry-Industrial			
Planned development	Residential-Rural			
Monument types / period (list all that apply)	Quarry-prehistoric? Ditches-undated Pits-Undated Furrows-Post-med			
Significant finds: Artefact type / period (list all that apply)	none			
PROJECT LOCATION				
County	Cambridgeshire	Parish	Hemingford Grey	
HER for region	Cambridgeshire			
Site address (including postcode)	London Road, St Ives, Cambs, PE27 5EZ			
Study area (sq.m or ha)	3.5 hectares			
National grid reference	TL 3067 7019			
Height OD	Min OD	5.98	Max OD	6.78
PROJECT ORIGINATORS				
Organisation	CAM ARC			
Project brief originator	Kasia Gdaniec- CAPCA			
Project design originator	Aileen Connor			
Director/supervisor	Tom Phillips			
Project manager	James Drummond-Murray			
Sponsor or funding body	John Martin & Associates (Development Consultants) on behalf of Jewsons (landowner)			
ARCHIVES				
	Location and accession number		Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone, database, context sheets etc)	
Physical	Cambridgeshire County Store		Small amount of pot	
Paper	Cambridgeshire County Store		Site indices, context sheets, plans, photos	
Digital	CAMARC		photos	
BIBLIOGRAPHY				
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Summary

Between 19th-30th November 2007 CAM ARC, Cambridgeshire County Council (formerly Archaeological Field Unit) conducted an evaluation on a c. 3.5ha piece of land at London Road, Hemingford Grey. Eleven trenches were machine excavated, totalling approximately 665m. Only sparse archaeological remains were encountered comprising a large quarry pit, several small ditches and pits and two furrows. The only notable artefacts were a sherd of Iron Age pottery from the quarry pit and two sherds of Bronze Age from a small pit. Given the size of the site the number of features encountered was very low, suggesting only limited previous land use.

Contents

1	Introduction	1
2	Geology and Topography	1
3	Archaeological and Historical Background	1
4	Methodology	2
5	Results	2
	5.1 Trench 1	2
	5.2 Trench 2	3
	5.3 Trench 3	4
	5.4 Trench 4	4
	5.5 Trench 5	5
	5.6 Trench 6	5
	5.7 Trench 7	5
	5.8 Trench 8	6
	5.9 Trench 9	6
	5.10 Trench 10	6
	5.11 Trench 11	7
6	Discussion	7
7	Conclusions	9
	Acknowledgements	10
	Bibliography	10

List of Figures

Figure 1:	Location of trenches (black) with the development area outlined (red)	17
Figure 2:	Trench plans	18
Figure 3:	Section drawings	19

List of Plates

Plate 1:	Section 9 from the west showing quarry pit 28	20
Plate 2:	Ditch terminus 47 from the north-east	20

List of Tables

Table 1:	Trench depths	3
Table 2:	Environmental sample results	14

List of Appendices

Appendix 1:	Context Summary	11
Appendix 2:	Environmental Remains, by Rachel Fosberry	14

1 Introduction

This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Kasia Gdaniec of the Cambridgeshire Archaeology, Planning and Countryside Advice team (CAPCA; Planning Application H/01/02801/OUT), supplemented by a Specification prepared by CAM ARC, Cambridgeshire County Council (formerly Archaeological Field Unit).

The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *Planning and Policy Guidance 16 - Archaeology and Planning* (Department of the Environment 1990). The results will enable decisions to be made by CAPCA, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

The site archive is currently held by CAM ARC and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

2 Geology and Topography

The site is located on the south-eastern edge of Hemingford Grey near St Ives (figure 1). It lies approximately 1km to the south of the river Great Ouse on 1st and 2nd river terrace gravels (British Geological Survey 1975).

The site sloped gently downhill from west, at 6.78m OD, to east, at 5.98m. However, the amount of levelling and concrete in the eastern half of the site has increased the modern ground level by up to 0.3m.

3 Archaeological and Historical Background

Although little excavation has taken place within Hemingford Grey itself, there are several known archaeological sites (crop marks and find spots) in the vicinity of the subject site. The gravel terraces of the Great Ouse are known to support Neolithic and Bronze Age settlement and ceremonial sites. Subsequently Roman enclosure systems indicate agricultural management, some of which may have been related to horticultural practises in the floodplain.

The Ordnance Survey First Edition map of 1889 shows the site to be within open fields with Cullum House to the south and St. Ives workhouse to the north.

4 Methodology

The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

The Brief required that 5% of the subject area be investigated by trial trenching.

Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a wheeled JCB-type excavator using a 1.8m toothless ditching bucket.

Hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using CAM ARC's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

Seven environmental samples were taken to assess the possible survival of micro- and macro-botanical remains.

Site conditions were hampered by dense undergrowth in the west of the site, which had to be cleared prior to the excavation of trenches, and by concrete in the east of the site, which had to be broken and removed. The water table was reached towards the eastern end of the site. The eastern end of trench 7 in particular had water seeping in as soon as it was opened (approximately 5.2m OD).

5 Results

Eleven trenches were excavated in total, ranging between 25m and 140m in length (figures 1 and 2). Trenches 1, 4, 6, 8 and 11 contained either modern features or none at all. Each trench is described below with details of topsoil and subsoil, for which maximum depths are given. Overall trench depths are listed in table 1 and full context descriptions can be found in appendix 1.

5.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 was 54m in length and was located in the south-west of the site, orientated north-north-east to south-south-west. Natural (6) was sealed by buried soil (5), a mid greyish brown silty sand measuring

Trench number	Depth (m)
1	1.17
2	1.59
3	0.9
4	1.25
5	1.13
6	1.51
7	0.99
8	0.89
9	0.88
10	1.27
11	1.09

Table 1: Trench depths

0.22m thick. Sealing this was buried subsoil (4), a mid greyish brown silty sand measuring 0.44m thick. Overlying 4 was buried topsoil (3), a dark greyish brown silty sand measuring 0.4m thick and containing rare brick inclusions and charcoal flecks. This was sealed by a layer of made ground (2), a mid yellowish brown silty sand measuring 0.1m thick. Completing the sequence was modern topsoil (1), a dark greyish brown silty sand measuring 0.28m thick.

5.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was 50m in length and was located in the south-west of the site, orientated east-south-east to west-north-west. It contained two postholes, one possible posthole and a possible pit.

Posthole **9**, at the eastern end of the trench, was circular in plan with near vertical sides and a concave base, measuring 0.3m wide and 0.25m deep. Its single fill (8) was a dark greyish brown silty sand.

Posthole **11**, in the middle of trench 2, was circular in plan with stepped sides and a flat base, measuring 0.5m wide and 0.55m deep. Its single fill (10) was a brownish orange sandy gravel containing a lump of post-medieval tile.

Posthole **18**, at the western end of the trench, was circular in plan with near vertical sides, measuring 0.4m wide and 0.32m deep. Its single fill (8) was a mid brownish grey silty sand.

Possible pit **16** was located to the west of posthole **18** and was only partially visible. It was sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides and an irregular base. Its single fill (15) was a mid grey silty sand. It contained two sherds of Bronze Age pottery, possibly from a cremation vessel. Another unstratified sherd was found on the spoil heap after cleaning and appeared to come from the same vessel.

A sequence of subsoils and buried soils occurred in trench 2, similar to that in trench 1. Buried soil 14 was a mid brownish grey silty sand measuring 0.28m thick. It was very similar in appearance to 15, fill of possible pit **16**. It was sealed by buried subsoil 13, a brownish grey silty sand measuring 0.3m thick and a layer of re-deposited natural (12) measuring 0.16m thick. Sealing layer 12 were layers 4 and 3. Layer 3 was sealed by turf line 19, a mid brown silty sand lens measuring 0.04m thick. The sequence was completed by layers 2 and finally 1, which both contained modern material such as scrap metal and wire.

5.3 Trench 3

Trench 3 was 51m in length and was located in the west of the site, orientated north-north-east to south-south-west. It contained a ditch, a tree bowl and a furrow.

Ditch **23** was sited at the southern end of the trench, orientated east-south-east to west-north-west. It was linear in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 0.42m wide and 0.14m deep. Its single fill (22) was a brownish orange silty sand.

Tree bowl **21**, located in the middle of trench 3, was sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 0.8m wide and 0.19m deep. Its single fill (20) was a dark brownish grey sandy silt.

Furrow **25** was located at the northern end of the trench, orientated east-south-east to west-north-west. It was linear in plan with very gently sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 2.8m wide and 0.36m deep. Its single fill (24) was a brownish orange silty sand.

All features were sealed by subsoil (4) measuring 0.4m thick and topsoil (3) measuring 0.2m thick.

5.4 Trench 4

Trench 4 was 51m in length and was located in the west of the site, orientated north-west to south-east. Layers 1-4 were all present. At the western end there was an additional layer of made ground (26) sealing layer 1. It was a light orangey brown silty sand measuring 0.22m thick.

5.5 Trench 5

Trench 5 was 33m in length and was located in the west of the site, orientated north-east to south-west. It contained a quarry pit, a possible posthole and a possible pit.

Quarry pit **28** (figure 3: S. 9, Plate 1), sited 10m from the northern end of the trench, was irregular in plan with steep or undercut edges and a flat base, measuring 3.57m wide and 0.9m deep. Its single fill (27) was an orangey brown sandy silt containing a single rim sherd of Iron Age pottery. Two further sherds of pottery belonging to fill 27 were retrieved from sample 27. One small body sherd again looked Iron Age and the other was a small sherd of very abraded possible beaker pottery.

Possible pit **30**, 3m to the north of quarry pit 28, was irregular in plan with gently sloping sides and a flat base, measuring 1.56m wide and 0.3m deep. It contained a single fill (29), a mid greyish brown sandy silt.

Possible posthole **32** was located directly to the east of **30**. It was circular in plan with near vertical sides and a flat base, measuring 0.8m wide and 0.34m deep. Its single fill (31) was a mid greyish brown silty sand. Both **30** and **32** could have easily been natural hollows rather than cut features.

All features were sealed by subsoil (4) measuring 0.7m thick and topsoil (3) measuring 0.28m thick.

5.6 Trench 6

Trench 6 was 57m in length and was located in the north-west of the site, orientated east to west. The only feature was a large modern rubbish pit at the western end of the trench. Layers 1-4 were all present. The layer of made ground (2) was particularly thick on this part of the site, measuring 0.48m thick.

5.7 Trench 7

Trench 7 was 135m in length and was located in the north of the site, orientated east-south-east to west-north-west. It contained three ditches.

Ditch **53** was sited approximately 25m from the eastern end of the trench, orientated north-west to south-east. It was linear in plan with gently sloping sides and a flat base, measuring 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep. Its single fill (52) was a greyish brown silty sand.

Ditch terminus **55** was located directly to the west of ditch **53** and was orientated north to south. It was linear in plan with shallow, gently sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 1.35m wide and 0.17m deep. Its single fill (54) was a brownish grey silty sand.

Ditch **57** was approximately 15m to the west of ditch **55**, orientated north-north-east to south-south-west. It was linear in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 1.2m wide and 0.5m deep. Its single fill (56) was a greyish brown silty sand.

All features were sealed by subsoil (4) measuring 0.3m thick and topsoil (3) measuring 0.4m thick.

5.8 Trench 8

Trench 8 was 29m in length and was located in the centre of the site, orientated north-north-east to south-south-west. This trench was heavily affected by concrete footings. Subsoil 4 was 0.47m thick and was sealed by topsoil (3) measuring 0.15m thick.

5.9 Trench 9

Trench 9 was 28m in length and was located in the east of the site, orientated north-north-east to south-south-west. It contained a ditch terminus and a natural hollow.

Ditch terminus **47** (figure 3: S. 15, Plate 2) was located 10m from the northern end of the trench and was orientated north-east to south-west. It was linear in plan with stepped sides and a flat base, measuring 0.75m wide and 0.47m deep. It contained three fills (45-46 and 48).

Natural hollow **51**, sited at the northern end of trench 9, was circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a flat base, measuring 0.65m wide and 0.16m deep. Its single fill (50) was a greyish brown sandy silt.

All features were sealed by subsoil (4) measuring 0.35m thick and topsoil (3) measuring 0.4m thick.

5.10 Trench 10

Trench 10 was 140m in length and was located in the centre of the site, orientated east to west. It contained two ditches, three pits and a furrow.

Pit **36**, at the western end of the trench, was only partially visible. It was sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base,

measuring 1.78m wide and 0.58m deep. Its single fill (35) was a light brownish grey silty sand.

Furrow **34** was approximately 30m to the east, orientated north-west to south-east. It was linear in plan with shallow, gently sloping sides and a flat base, measuring 1.35m wide and 0.12m deep. Its single fill (33) was a brownish orange silty sand.

Pit **38** was 25m from the eastern end of trench 10. It was sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 0.65m wide and 0.18m deep. Its single fill (37) was a greyish brown clayey silt.

Pit **40** was directly to the south of pit **38**. It was sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 0.4m wide and 0.08m deep. Its single fill (39) was a greyish brown clayey silt.

Ditch **44** was located 10m to the west of pit **40**, orientated north-north-west to south-south-east. It was slightly curvilinear in plan with gently sloping sides and a flat base, measuring 0.9m wide and 0.12m deep. Its single fill (43) was a dark brownish grey silty sand.

Ditch terminus **42** (figure 3; S. 14) was sited 2.5m to the west of ditch **44** and was also orientated north-north-west to south-south-east. It was linear in plan with moderately steep sides and a flat base, measuring 1m wide and 0.47m deep. Its single fill (41) was a greyish brown silty sand.

All features were sealed by subsoil (4) measuring 0.5m thick and topsoil (3) measuring 0.08m thick.

5.11 Trench 11

Trench 11 was 25m in length and was located in the east of the site, orientated north-north-east to south-south-west. Subsoil (4) measured 0.43m thick and topsoil (3) measured 0.31m thick.

6 Discussion

The number of features discovered is very low considering nearly 665m of trenches were excavated. The possibility of there once being any major settlement on the site is unlikely and this is supported by the environmental evidence (see appendix 2). However, the remains are still evidence of previous land use of some kind. Ditches **42**, **44**, **47**, **53**, **55** and **57** are all concentrated in the eastern part of the site. They may represent the remnants of some form of land division, possibly

relating to settlement or field-systems. Other features such as quarry pit **28** and some of the small pits scattered around may be associated.

Dating the features is difficult given the lack of dateable artefacts. The few pieces of pottery found suggest Bronze Age/Iron Age activity on the site. It would not be presumptuous to suggest a similar date for some of the other features. Ditches **42**, **47** and **53** in particular could be seen as part of a Bronze Age ditched field system. The form and orientation of these ditches is perhaps the strongest evidence and draws parallels with other sites in the area. At Low Fen, Fen Drayton, approximately 3km to the east, a ditch orientated north-west to south-east crossed the excavation area for 72m. It was up to 0.9m wide and 0.25m deep and contained pale compact silty fills. It was dated as Middle Bronze Age along with two others that were perpendicular to it and had a similar form and appearance (Mortimer 1995). At Barleycroft Farm, approximately 4km to the north-east ditched boundaries and post alignments defined substantial blocks of land on either side of the Ouse. Dated again to the Middle Bronze Age, these boundaries were orientated north-north-west to south-south-east and east-south-east to west-north-west (Evans and Knight 1997). Excavations on the fringes of Godmanchester, approximately 5km to the west have also revealed traces of Bronze Age land division. At Roman Way a boundary/enclosure system was represented by at least four ditches orientated east-south-east to west-north-west (Fletcher 2004) and at Cardinal Distribution Park Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age ditches orientated north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east were encountered (Yates 2004). All of these examples display similarities and are comparable to the possible ditch system at London Road.

The reasons for why these field systems should be orientated in such a way are complex. It may simply be laying out fields perpendicular to or parallel with the course of the river, as is probably the case at Barleycroft Farm. Other factors could include the positions of established monuments or markers in the landscape such as barrows and the direction of the rising/setting sun.

It may be wondered why many of the features could not belong to a much later period. A lack of modern debris from the fills is a good indicator that the features are not modern. Looking further back, the site would have been part of large enclosed fields since at least the time of enclosure (18th century). In the medieval period the site was probably part of open fields, the only evidence for which would be ridge and furrow. Alternatively, if the land was not suitable for arable farming given its proximity to the river Ouse, it would have been used for pasture. Therefore the features, in particular the ditches, are pre-medieval and given what has been stated above and the date of the pottery that was found there is no reason why many of the features at London Road are not prehistoric.

7 Conclusions

The evaluation has provided only limited evidence of previous land use on the subject area. Elements of a field system, tentatively dated as Bronze Age, and a Bronze Age pit (**16**) containing two sherds of pottery, were the most significant remains encountered and are important in the wider context of settlement density along the gravel terraces of the Ouse valley. Quarry pit **28** containing a single Iron Age rim sherd was an isolated feature and no further conclusions can be drawn from it.

Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by the County Archaeology Office.

Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank John Martin and Associates, working on behalf of Jewson Ltd, who commissioned and funded the archaeological work. The project was managed by James Drummond Murray. The site was excavated by the author, Benjamin Brogan, Tom Eley and Ross Lilley. Severine Bezie did the illustrations and Rachel Fosberry looked at the environmental remains.

The brief for archaeological works was written by Kasia Gdaniec, who visited the site and monitored the evaluation.

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Appendix 1: Context Summary

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine composition	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
1	0	various	layer	topsoil		0.28	dark greyish brown	silty sand			
2	0	various	layer	made ground		0.48	mid yellowish brown	silty sand			
3	0	various	layer	topsoil		0.4	dark greyish brown	silty sand			
4	0	various	layer	subsoil		0.44	mid greyish brown	silty sand			
5	0	1	layer	buried soil		0.22	mid greyish brown	silty sand			
6	0	various	layer	natural		0.32	mid orange brown	sand			
7	0	1	layer	natural		0.04	light yellowish brown	sand			
8	9	2	fill	post hole			dark greyish brown	silty sand			
9	9	2	cut	post hole	0.3	0.25			circular	near vertical	concave
10	11	2	fill	post hole			brownish orange	sandy gravel			
11	11	2	cut	post hole	0.5	0.55			circular	stepped	flat
12	0	2	layer	redeposited natural	1.9	0.16	light brown	silty sand			
13	0	2	layer	buried subsoil	1.9	0.3	brownish grey	silty sand			
14	0	2	layer	buried soil	1.9	0.28	mid brownish grey	silty sand			
15	16	2	fill	pit			mid grey	silty sand			

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine composition	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
16	16	2	cut	pit	0.52	0.26			sub-circular	gently sloping	irregular
17	18	2	fill	post hole			mid brownish grey	silty sand			
18	18	2	cut	post hole	0.4	0.32			circular	near vertical	unknown
19	0	2	layer	made ground	1.9	0.04	mid brown	silty sand			
20	21	3	fill	tree bowl			dark brownish grey	sandy silt			
21	21	3	cut	tree bowl	0.8	0.19			sub-circular	gently sloping	concave
22	23	3	fill	ditch			brownish orange	silty sand			
23	23	3	cut	ditch	0.42	0.14			linear	gently sloping	concave
24	25	3	fill	furrow			brownish orange	silty sand			
25	25	3	cut	furrow	2.8	0.36			linear	gently sloping	concave
26	0	4	layer	made ground	1.2	0.22	light orangey brown	silty sand			
27	28	5	fill	pit			orangey brown	sandy silt			
28	28	5	cut	pit	3.57	0.9			linear	steep-undercut	flat
29	30	5	fill	pit			mid greyish brown	sandy silt			
30	30	5	cut	pit	1.56	0.3			irregular	gently sloping	flat
31	32	5	fill	post hole			mid greyish brown	silty sand			
32	32	5	cut	post hole	0.8	0.34			circular	near vertical	flat
33	34	10	fill	furrow			brownish orange	sandy gravel			
34	34	10	cut	furrow	1.35	0.12			linear	gently sloping	flat
35	36	10	fill	pit			light brownish grey	silty sand			
36	36	10	cut	pit	1.78	0.58			sub-circular	gently sloping	concave
37	38	10	fill	pit			greyish brown	clayey silt			

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine composition	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
38	38	10	cut	pit	0.65	0.18			sub-circular	gently sloping	concave
39	40	10	fill	pit			greyish brown	clayey silt			
40	40	10	cut	pit	0.4	0.08			sub-circular	gently sloping	concave
41	42	10	fill	ditch			greyish brown	silty sand			
42	42	10	cut	ditch	1	0.47			linear	moderately steep	flat
43	44	10	fill	ditch			dark brownish grey	silty sand			
44	44	10	cut	ditch	0.9	0.12			curvilinear	gently sloping	flat
45	47	9	fill	ditch	0.75	0.25	greyish brown	silty sand			
46	47	9	fill	ditch	0.7	0.18	brownish grey	sandy gravel			
47	47	9	cut	ditch	0.75	0.47			linear	stepped	flat
48	47	9	fill	ditch	0.75	0.08	brownish orange	sandy silt			
49	0	void									
50	51	9	fill	natural			greyish brown	sandy silt			
51	51	9	cut	natural	0.65	0.16			circular	gently sloping	flat
52	53	7	fill	ditch			greyish brown	silty sand			
53	53	7	cut	ditch	0.6	0.2			linear	gently sloping	flat
54	55	7	fill	ditch			brownish grey	silty sand			
55	55	7	cut	ditch	1.35	0.17			linear	gently sloping	flat
56	57	7	fill	ditch			greyish brown	silty sand			
57	57	7	cut	ditch	1.2	0.5			linear	gently sloping	concave

Appendix 2: Environmental Remains

By Rachel Fosberry

1 Introduction and Methods

Seven bulk samples were taken from features within the evaluated areas of the site in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations. The samples were taken from a layer of buried soil, a quarry pit and several ditches thought to comprise a possible Bronze-Age or Iron Age field system.

Up to twenty litres of each sample were processed by tank flotation for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The flot was collected in a 0.5mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through a 1mm sieve. Both flot and residue were allowed to air dry. The dried residue was passed through 5mm and 2mm sieves and a magnet was dragged through each resulting fraction prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The flot was examined under a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or other artefacts are noted in Table 2.

2 Results

The results are recorded in Table 2.

Sample Number	Context Number	Cut Number	Context Type	Flot contents	Residue contents
1	27	28	Pit	Charcoal, Seed	2 x pot sherds
2	14		Layer	Charcoal only	No finds
3	45	47	Ditch	No plant remains	No finds
4	46	47	Ditch	Charcoal only	No finds
5	43	44	Ditch	Charcoal only	No finds
6	41	42	Ditch	Charcoal only	No finds
7	52	53	Ditch	Charcoal, seed	No finds

Table 2: Environmental sample results

2.1 Plant macrofossils

Preservation is by charring and is generally poor. Charcoal fragments are present in most of the samples in varying quantities. Sample 1, context 27, and Sample 7, context 52 both contain a single seed. In both cases the seeds are very degraded.

Modern contaminants in the form of rootlets and a few common seeds such as *Chenopodium* sp. (cleavers) are present in most of the samples.

3 Conclusions and Recommendations

The samples show only a low abundance of charred material that is not considered worthy of further analysis. The general lack of plant remains suggests that either the conditions at the site do not favour preservation or that there was no evident occupation. If further work is planned in this area, it is recommended that environmental sampling is included to target specific deposits.

Drawing Conventions

Plans

Limit of Excavation	
Deposit - Conjectured	
Natural Feature	
Sondages/Machine Strip	
Test Pit	
Intrusion/Truncation	
Illustrated Section	S.14
Archaeological Feature	
Excavated Slot	
Modern	
Pipe	
Cut Number	118

Sections

Limit of Excavation	
Cut	
Cut-Conjectured	
Deposit Horizon	
Deposit Horizon - Conjectured	
Intrusion/Truncation	
Top Surface/Top of Natural	
Break in Section/ Limit of Section Drawing	
Cut Number	118
Deposit Number	117
Ordnance Datum	18.45m OD ↕
Sample Number	1



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Figure 1: Location of trenches (black) with the development area outlined (red)

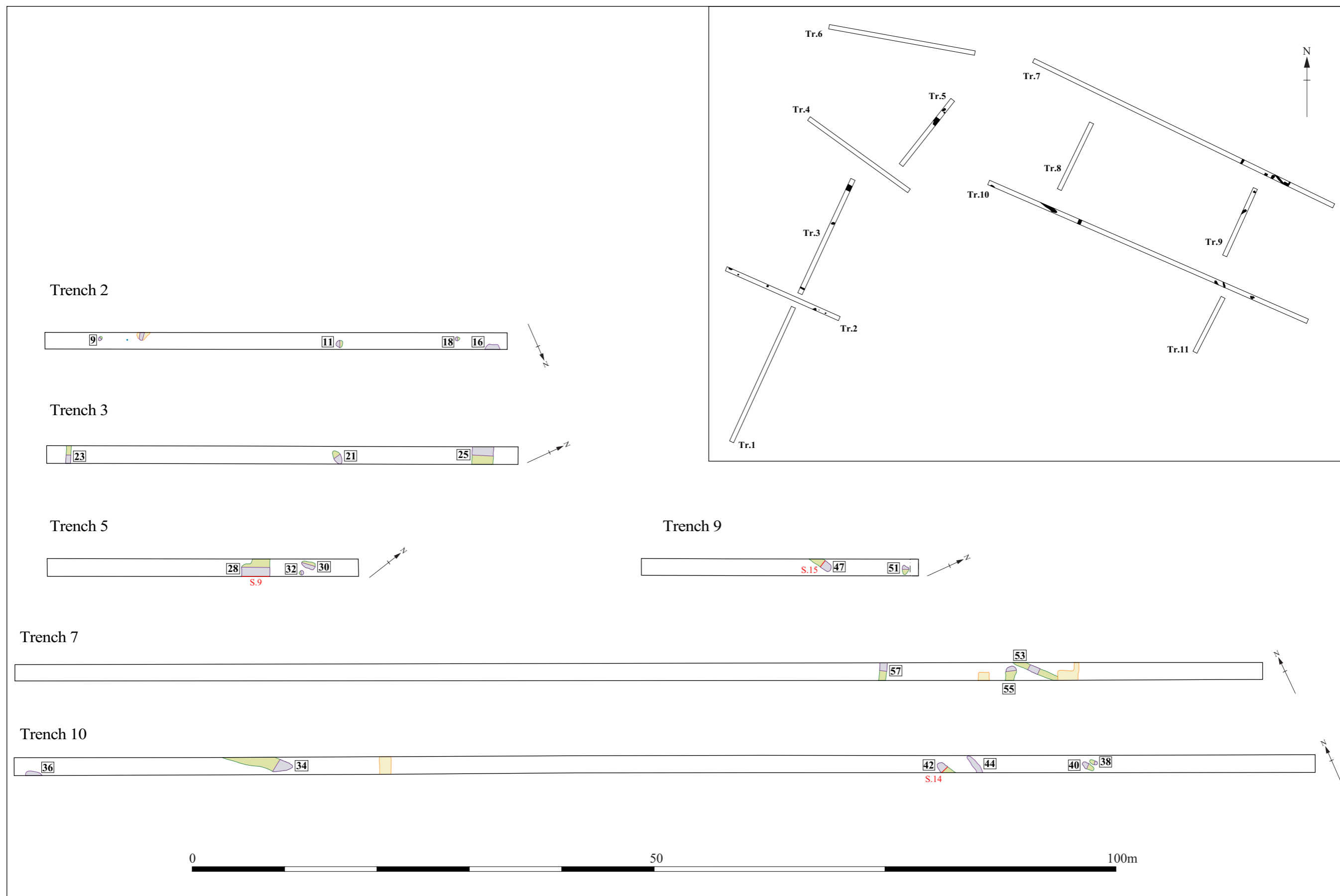


Figure 2: Trench plans

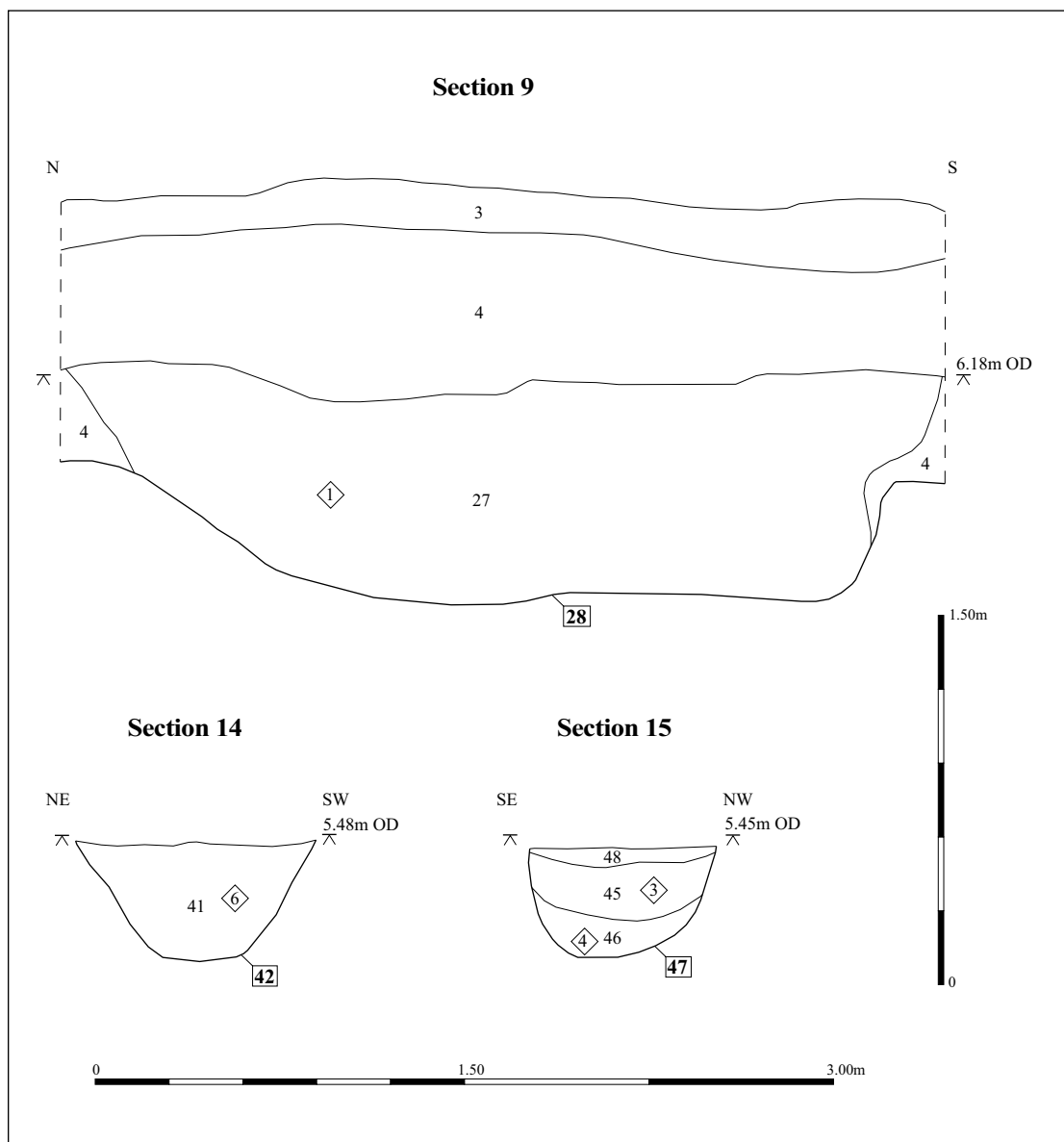


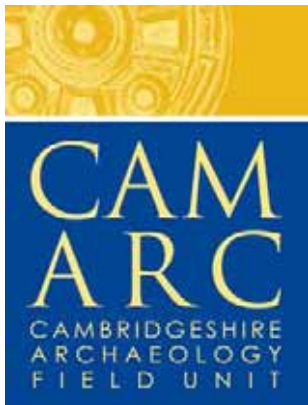
Figure 3: Section drawings



Plate 1: Section 9 from the west showing quarry pit 28



Plate 2: Dich terminus 47 from the north-east



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