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**DARLEY, ENDURANCE FACILITES
WOODDITTON
CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

CHER NO.ECB

Authors: Gareth Barlow (Fieldwork & report) Peter Thompson (Research)	
NGR: TL 6604 5954	Report No: 4441
District: East Cambridgeshire	Site Code: AS 1635
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: 5530
MIfA	Date: 23 November 2013
Signed:	

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Project details			
Project name		Endurance Facilities, Woodditton, Cambridgeshire	
<p>In October 2013 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Woodditton, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 6604 5954). The evaluation was commissioned by Darley Stud Management Ltd and was undertaken as a condition of planning permission for the construction of endurance facilities (12/1443/FUL), based on the advice of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team.</p> <p>The site had potential for prehistoric remains there being a possible Bronze Age ring ditch located on its east side (CHER 09134), and a number of Bronze Age and Iron Age pits and ditches identified further to the east and south-east (CHER MCB17370, 18468, 18469). Another group of ditches and pits centred on approximately 500m east of the site are indicative of a Romano-British field system (CHER MCB18470).</p> <p>In the event the evaluation revealed significant prehistoric and Roman remains.</p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)		November 2013	
Previous work (Y/N/?)		N	Future work y
P. number		5530	Site code AS 1635
Type of project		Archaeological Evaluation	
Site status		-	
Current land use		Horse training paddocks with associated tracks and buildings	
Planned development		Endurance facilities	
Main features (+dates)		Structural remains (post holes), pits, ditches, quarries	
Significant finds (+dates)		Prehistoric and Roman	
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish		Cambridgeshire	East Cambridgeshire Woodditton
HER/ SMR for area		Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CCC HER)	
Post code (if known)		-	
Area of site		1.388ha.	
NGR:		TL 6604 5954	
Height AOD (max/ min)		c.90m AOD	
Project creators			
Brief issued by		Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (Daniel McConnell)	
Project supervisor/s (PO)		Gareth Barlow	
Funded by		Darley Stud Management Ltd.	
Full title		Endurance facilities, Woodditton, Cambridgeshire. Archaeological Evaluation	
Authors		Barlow, G., Pozorski, Z. & Thompson, P.	
Report no.		4441	
Date (of report)		November 2013	

ENDURANCE FACILITIES, WOODDITTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In October 2013 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Woodditton, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 6604 5954). The evaluation was commissioned by Darley Stud Management Ltd and was undertaken as a condition of planning permission for the construction of endurance facilities (12/1443/FUL), based on the advice of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team.

The site had potential for prehistoric remains there being a possible Bronze Age ring ditch located on its east side (CHER 09134), and a number of Bronze Age and Iron Age pits and ditches identified further to the east and south-east (CHER MCB17370, 18468, 18469). Another group of ditches and pits centred on approximately 500m east of the site are indicative of a Romano-British field system (CHER MCB18470).

In the event the evaluation revealed significant prehistoric and Roman remains.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In October 2013 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land at Woodditton, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 6604 5954; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was commissioned by Darley Stud Management Ltd and was undertaken as a condition of planning permission for the construction of endurance facilities (12/1443/FUL), based on the advice of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET).

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET) (Daniel McConnell 9 October 2013), and a specification compiled by AS (14 October 2013), and approved by CCC HET. The documents *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14 (Gurney 2003) and the Institute for Archaeologists' (IFA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations* (1994, revised 2008) were used for guidance.

1.3 The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to determine, as far as was possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable

to be threatened by the proposed development. In addition it was hoped to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and hence assess the degree of survival of buried deposits and surviving structures of archaeological significance.

Planning policy context

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 The site is located approximately 3.5km south of Newmarket and 1.2km north of the village of Woodditton. The local area mainly comprises an equine landscape made up of paddocks, gallops, training tracks, stables, studs and associated buildings, which is criss-crossed by a net-work of minor roads. The site is in an area of paddocks with several buildings in close proximity.

3 THE EVIDENCE

3.1 Topography, Geology & Soils

3.1.1 The local topography is one of an undulating landscape with the land on the southern part of the site located at approximately 90m AOD sloping down to the north. The local soils are chalky tills of the Hanslope association described as slowly permeable calcareous clay. They overlie the solid geology of Cretaceous chalk.

3.2 Archaeological & Historical Background

Prehistoric

3.2.1 The Icknield Way runs through the parish of Woodditton with a section preserved as the course of the minor road running east to west some 500m north of the site. Aerial photography has identified cropmarks just to the east of the site indicative of a ring-ditch which may represent the remains of a ploughed out Bronze Age barrow (CHER 09134). To the east of the ring ditch, evidence for low level prehistoric activity including an early Bronze Age pit was identified during an archaeological evaluation at Moorley Farm (CHER MCB17370). To the south of this pit, and east of the site, a scatter of further late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pits containing pottery, worked flint and animal bone, and a possible dew pond were also identified (CHER MCB18468). To the south of these features, and approximately 300m south-east of the site, Iron Age pits and ditches representing perhaps four phases of activity were identified (CHER MCB 18469). Further late prehistoric ditches, gullies and pits have been found to the north around Dalham Hall Stud (CHER17520, CHER MCB19194).

Romano-British

3.2.2 The nearest known Roman settlements are some distance from Woodditton although sections of the Icknield Way continued in use during this period. Archaeological investigations at Moorley Farm approximately 500m east of the site, identified Romano-British ditches and pits containing pottery, animal bone and a fragment of iron, suggesting the presence of a field system with a possible settlement inferred further to the east (CHER MCB18470).

Anglo-Saxon

3.2.3 The name 'Ditton' means 'settlement by a dyke or ditch' (Ekwall 1936:140), with the prefix 'wood' denoting that the area was formerly woodland. The ditch in question is the Devil's Dyke, located just over 1km to the west which forms the western boundary of Woodditton Parish. It probably dates to the 6th or 7th centuries and formed a major territorial boundary possibly separating East Anglia from the Middle

Angles, and is a Scheduled Monument (Kirby & Oosthuizen 2000, 27). The land units of Ditton and Saxton pre-date 1086 and the Domesday survey records dispersed communities in the general area, but no archaeological evidence for a Saxon settlement has been discovered within Woodditton as yet. The closest find is a pit containing Saxo-Norman pottery and animal bone recorded during an archaeological evaluation at School Lane 1km to the east (CHER MCB17372).

Medieval

3.2.4 Medieval Woodditton was divided between three principal manors: Ditton Camoys in the west, Ditton Valence in the centre, and Saxton in the east. Records indicate a significant amount of coppicing and clearing of woodland during the 13th and 14th centuries in Saxton Heath, Ditton Park, Ditton Valence and Derisley (Lewis 2002:80). Non-wooded land north of the village and on Saxton Heath was traditionally used for grazing, while Cheveley Park to the north-east of Woodditton, appears to have been enclosed in the 14th century (CHER 12335). A larger settlement was established at Newmarket c.1200, and consequently, the most important roads in Woodditton parish are those leading to and from the town. Part of a medieval moat survives at Dalham Hall Stud (CHER 01189). The Parish Church of St Mary's in Woodditton has its earliest structures dating from the early 13th century and is Grade I listed (CHER 07374).

Post-medieval

3.2.5 Woodditton never grew to be more than a small hamlet, similar in size and setting to those at Little Ditton and Ditton Green. In 1694, there were approximately 93 houses in the parish and by 1801, this number only rose to around 100 (Lewis 2002:82). New farmhouses were constructed after the inclosure of 1823, including one at Derisley Wood to the north. The foundations of a smock mill built c. 1840 are situated approximately 300m to the south-east of the site (CHER 07415).

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 The trial trench evaluation provided for a c.5% sample of the 1.388ha. area to be subject to development. Ten trenches, each up to 40m x 1.8m are proposed, providing a broad coverage of the site

4.2 Undifferentiated overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision using a 360° tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a wide toothless ditching bucket. Thereafter, all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed.

5 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below:

Trench 1 (Figs. 2 - 3)

<i>Sample section 1: facing north</i> <i>0.00 = 94.01m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark grey brown, firm, clay silt with occasional small and medium flint, small subrounded and rounded chalk and sparse large flint.
0.30m+	L1001	Natural deposits. Chalk, firm, with flint nodules

Description: Gully F1156 was present within Trench 1.

F1156 was a linear feature (2.20 x 0.43 x 0.13m) aligned north-west/south-east and appearing to be turning southwards. It had moderately steep sides and concave base. Its fill, L1157, was amid greyish brown, friable, clayey silt. It contained mid 2nd – 4th century pottery (257g) and animal bone (180g).

Trench 2 (Figs. 2 - 3)

<i>Sample section 2: facing west</i> <i>0.00 = 94.92m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.32m+	L1001	Natural Chalk. As above Tr.1.

Description: Five features were present: Pits F1067, F1069 and F1091, Post Hole F1087 and Gully F1116.

Pit F1067 was subcircular (1.60 x 1.22 x 0.41m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill (L1068) was a dark grey brown, friable, clayey silt with occasional flecks of chalk. Early Iron Age pottery (17g), animal bone (69g) and Fe. Frags (29g) were recovered from the fill.

Pit F1069 was subcircular (2.04 x 1.04+ x 0.50m). It had vertical sides, partially undercut and a flattish base. It contained two fills. Its upper fill, L1071 (0.35m thick), was a dark grey brown, friable, silty clay with moderate chalk. Early Iron Age pottery (385g), animal bone (106g) and daub (2g) were recovered from L1071. The lower fill, L1070, was a mid greyish brown and light brown, firm, silty clay. It contained animal bone (22g) and struck flint (4g).

Post Hole F1087 was circular (0.80 x 0.80 x 0.50m). It had steep, nearly vertical sides and concave base. It contained three deposits. L1088 was a light greyish brown, loose, clayey silt. The post pipe fill, L1089, was a mid greyish brown, loose, clayey silt. L1090 was a mid yellowish brown, loose, clayey silt and crushed chalk. Only the latter,

L1090, contained finds consisting of early Iron Age pottery (8g) and animal bone (1g). F1087

Pit F1091 was a circular (0.80 x 0.65+ x 0.26m). It had moderately sloping sides and flattish base. Its fill, L1092, was a mid greyish brown, firm, clayey silt with white chalk. No finds were present.

Gully F1116 was linear (2.00+ x 1.03 x 0.30m) aligned east/west and terminating within the trench. It contained three fills. The uppermost fill, L1119, a dark greyish brown, loose, silty clay which contained Roman pottery (85g) and animal bone (45g). The middle fill, L1118, was a mid orange brown, firm, silty clay. The basal fill, L1117, was a grey brown and white, compact, chalk and sandy silt. L1117 and L1118 contained no finds.

Trench 3 (Figs. 2 & 4)

<i>Sample section 3: facing east</i> <i>0.00 = 94.28m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.27m+	L1001	Natural Chalk. As above Tr.1.

Description: Pit F1154 was present within the trench.

Pit F1154 was subcircular (2.24 x 0.83+ x 0.14m). It had shallow sloping and concave base. Its fill, L1155, was a mid brownish yellow, firm, clayey silt. No finds were present.

Trench 4 (Figs. 2 & 4)

<i>Sample section 4: facing west</i> <i>0.00 = 93.42m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.28m+	L1001	Natural Chalk. As above Tr.1.

Description: Pits F1104, F1105 and F1107, Gully F1103 and Gully or Beamslot F1114 were present.

F1105 was subcircular (3.35 x 1.00 x 0.77m). It had stepped and near vertical sides and a flattish base. It contained five fills tabulated below. F1105 may have been a quarry pit. It was cut by Pit F1104.

Fill	Depth	Description	Finds
upper L1129	0.00 – 0.16m	Dark greyish brown, friable, sandy silt with occasional angular flints.	Early to mid Iron Age pottery (148g) and animal bone (252g)
L1128	0.16 – 0.34m	Mid greyish yellow, compact, silty clay with occasional chalk.	-
L1127	0.34 – 0.52m	Dark yellowish brown, compact, silty sand with moderate chalk.	-
L1126	0.52 – 0.70m	Dark brown, compact, silty sand with occasional angular flints.	-
basal L1125	0.70 – 0.77m	Light yellowish white, compact, chalk with frequent chalk.	-

Gully F1103 was linear (2.00+ x 0.85 x 0.09m), aligned north-west/south-east. It had gently sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1120, was a dark greyish brown, firm, silty sand. It contained Roman (mid 1st – early 2nd century) pottery (115g). F1103 was cut by Pit F1104.

Pit F1104 was oval (2.50 x 1.70 x 0.77m) and cut F1103 and F1105. It had near vertical sides and a flattish base. It contained four fills tabulated below.

Fill	Depth	Description	Finds
upper L1124	0.00 – 0.15m	Dark greyish brown, friable, sandy silt with moderate angular flints.	Early – mid Iron Age pottery (46g)
L1123	0.15 – 0.44m	Mid yellowish grey, compact, silty sand with frequent chalk.	Early Iron Age pottery (6g)
L1122	0.44 – 0.72m	Light yellowish grey and white, compact, silt with frequent chalk.	-
basal L1121	0.72 – 0.77m	Dark yellow, compact, silty sand with frequent chalk inclusions and angular flints.	-

F1107 was a large feature (6.00 x 2.00+ x 1.35m) of undetermined shape. It had stepped sides and irregular, mainly flattish base. The feature contained seven fills tabulated below. Fills L1108 and L1130 may have been primary fills. F1107 may have been a quarry pit.

Fill	Depth	Description	Finds
Upper L1112	0.00 – 0.08m	White, loose, chalk rubble.	-
L1111	0.08 – 0.20m	Dark brownish grey, friable, silty sand with occasional angular flints.	Roman (mid 2 nd – 4 th century) pottery (126g) and animal bone (240g)
L1110	0.00 – 0.60m	Dark greenish grey, firm, silt with occasional angular flints.	Roman (2 nd century) pottery (673g), animal bone (863g) and fe. frag (26g)
L1113	0.60 – 1.05m	Dark greenish grey, firm, sandy silt with occasional chalk.	Roman (Mid 1 st – early 2 nd century) pottery (402g) and animal bone (753g)
L1109	1.05 – 1.35m	Dark greenish grey, firm, silty clay with frequent flints and chalk.	-
L1108	0.00 – 1.00m	Mid yellowish brown, compact, chalk and silty sand.	Early to mid Iron Age pottery (17g)
Basal L1130	0.80 – 0.90m	Dark brown, compact, clay with frequent large angular flints.	-

Gully or Beamslot F1114 was a small linear feature (2.00 x 0.30 x 0.20m) located within F1007 and aligned east/west. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1115, was a dark reddish, friable, silty sand with burnt soil. It contained Roman (2nd – mid 3rd century) pottery (80g), animal bone (2g) and an Fe. fragments (18g).

Trench 5 (Figs. 2, 5)

<i>Sample section 5: facing west</i>		
<i>0.00 = 94.23m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.30m+	L1001	Natural Chalk. As above Tr.1.

Description: Pit F1050 was present within the trench.

Pit F1050 was subcircular (1.24 x 1.30 x 0.25m). It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1051, was a dark grey brown, firm, silty clay with occasional flecks of chalk and medium-sized angular flint. Finds recovered from the pit comprised of early – mid Iron Age pottery (105g), animal bone (16g) and ?coal (1g).

Trench 6 (Figs. 2 & 5)

<i>Sample section 6: facing north</i>		
<i>0.00 = 94.48m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.29m+	L1001	Natural Chalk. As above Tr.1.

Description: Pits F1016 and F1063, Post Holes F1019 and F1035, and Gully F1061 were present within the trench.

Pit F1063 was oval (1.40 x 0.60 x 0.88m). It had undercut sides and its base was not revealed. It contained a minimum of three fills. Its upper fill, L1066, was a dark greyish brown, friable, silty sand with occasional – moderate chalk and flint. It contained early Iron Age pottery (104g), animal bone (28g) and struck flint (8g). The middle fill, L1065, was a dark yellowish brown, compact, clayey silt with moderate chalk and flint. It contained burnt stone (109g). The basal fill (L1064) was a dark grey brown, firm, sandy silt with occasional flecks of chalk and subrounded flint. It contained no finds.

Gully F1061 was linear (2.00 x 0.30 x 0.08m), orientated north-east/south-west. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1062, was a dark greyish brown, friable, silty clay with occasional flecks of chalk and subrounded flint. It contained no finds.

Large Post Hole F1019 was circular (1.40 x 1.10 x 0.87m). It had vertical sides and a flattish base. It contained five fills which are tabulated below. A post pipe, F1024 (0.40 x 0.40 x 0.83), was clearly visible and its fill comprised, L1025, a dark brownish grey, friable, silty sand with occasional small fragments of flint and chalk. It contained Roman pottery (31g) and animal bone (1g).

Fill	Depth	Description	Finds
L1048	0.00 – 0.30m	Mid greyish brown, friable, silty sand with chalk.	-
L1023	0.30 – 0.65m	Mid yellowish, weakly compact, silty sand with frequent angular chalk	-
L1022	0.65 – 0.85m	Mid greyish brown, firm, silty sand with small – medium angular chalk	-
L1021	0.00 – 0.13m	Dark yellowish brown, friable, silty sand with moderate to frequent angular chalk	-
L1020	0.13 – 0.80m	Mid yellowish, white, compact, sandy silt with frequent angular chalk	?Roman Pottery (5g) and Fe. Nail 11g

Pit F1016 was oval (1.90 x 0.85+ x 0.33m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. It contained two fills. The upper fill, L1018, was a mid brownish grey, friable, sandy silt with occasional small to medium angular chalk. It contained early to mid Iron Age pottery (42g) and it contained animal bone (22g). The basal fill, L1017, was a dark yellowish grey brown, firm, silty sand with frequent small – medium angular chalk. It contained no finds.

Large Post Hole F1035 was circular (1.10 x 0.87m). It had vertical sides and a flattish base. It contained four fills tabulated below. Its post pipe, F1039, was visible and its fill, L1040, was a dark grey, friable, sandy silt with flint nodules and charcoal. It contained Roman pottery (8g) and animal bone (3g).

Fill	Depth	Description	Finds
L1038	0.00 – 0.54m	Light pale yellow, compact, chalk with frequent flint.	-
L1037	0.54 – 0.87m	Dark yellowish grey, firm, sandy silt with frequent angular chalk and flint	Roman pottery (6g) and animal bone (2g)
L1036	0.00 – 0.85m	Mid yellowish, grey, firm, sandy silt with frequent angular chalk	Fe. fragment (4g)

Trench 7 (Figs. 2 & 6)

<i>Sample section 7: facing east</i>		
<i>0.00 = 95.05m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.28m+	L1001	Natural Chalk. As above Tr.1.

Description: 13 pits (F1041, F1046, F1072, F1131, F1136, F1142, F1160, F1163, F1167, F1170, F1173, F1175 and F1180) and Gully F1177 were present within the trench.

Pit F1041 was circular (2.76 x 0.81 x 0.55m). It had steep sides and a concave base. It contained three fills. Its basal fill, L1158, was a light brownish grey, compact, sandy silt with moderate small subangular flint. Its middle fill, L1159, was a light pale yellow, compact, chalk with moderate small angular and subangular flint. Its upper fill, L1042, was a mid grey brown, firm, sandy silt with frequent small sub angular and subrounded flint. It contained Roman (mid 1st – 2nd century) pottery (112g), CBM (87g) and animal bone (8g).

Gully F1177 was linear (1.00+ x 1.70 x 0.13m) terminating within the trench. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. It contained two fills. The upper fill, L1179, was a light brownish grey, firm, sandy silt. It contained animal bone (97g). The basal fill, L1178, was a light

yellowish white, compact, chalk. No finds were present in either of the deposits. F1077 cut Pit F1175.

F1175 (1.00+ x 0.42 x 0.04m) was probably a pit although its shape and profile was not determined due to its substantial truncation. It had a flattish base and contained one fill, L1176, a mid yellowish brown, firm, sandy silt. No finds were present. F1175 was cut by F1177 and F1173.

A cluster of six intercutting pits was located just south of F1177, and are tabulated.

Pit	Dimensions	Description	Fill	Depth	Fill description	Finds
F1173	0.49 x 0.79 x 0.29m	Subcircular, moderately sloping sides, flattish base.	Upper L1174	0.00 – 0.20m	Mid greyish brown, firm, sandy silt with occasional flints.	-
			Basal L1182	0.20 – 0.29m	Mid brown and white, firm, silt and chalk with occasional flints.	-
F1170	1.70 x 1.00+ x 0.82m	Subcircular, steep irregular sides, flattish base.	Upper L1172	0.00 – 0.59m	Mid greyish brown, compact, sandy silt with moderate chalk.	Roman (4 th century) pottery (116g) and animal bone (767g)
			Basal L1171	0.59 – 0.82m	Light brown and white, compact, silt and chalk with moderate flints.	Animal bone (50g)
F1167	1.28 x 1.00+ x 0.51m	Sub-oval, moderately sloping sides, flattish base.	Upper L1169	0.00 – 0.42m	Mid greyish brown, firm, sandy silt with moderate sub-angular flints.	Late Bronze Age – early Iron Age pottery (11g) and animal bone (465g)
			Basal L1168	0.42 – 0.51m	Mid greyish brown, firm, sandy silt with mod. chalk and flints	-
F1163	1.68 x 1.00+ 0.59m	Sub-oval, moderate to near vertical sides, concave base.	Upper L1166	0.00 – 0.48m	Mid greyish brown, friable, sandy silt with frequent flints.	Animal bone (10g)
			L1165	0.48 – 0.52m	Light yellowish white, compact, chalk with frequent flints.	-
			Basal L1164	0.52 – 0.59m	Mid greyish brown, compact, sandy silt with moderate flints.	-
F1160	1.49 x 1.00+ 0.57m	Subcircular, steep sides, concave base.	Upper L1162	0.00 – 0.38m	Mid greyish brown, firm, sandy silt with frequent flints.	Roman (Mid 1 st – early 2 nd century) pottery (23g) and animal

						bone (109g)
			Basal L1161	0.38 – 0.57m	Light brown and white, compact sandy silt with chalk and flints.	Animal bone (123g)
F1180	1.00+ 0.30+ 0.21m	x x	Sub-oval, moderately sloping sides, concave base.	L1181 0.00 – 0.21m	Mid orange brown, firm, sandy silt.	-

Adjacent to the cluster of pits was F1148, a large oval pit (4.60 x 2.00+ x 0.92m) with steep sides and uneven base. F1148 contained five fills described in table below. F1148 may have been a quarry pit.

Fill	Depth	Description	Finds
Upper L1153	0.00 – 0.19m	Dark grey brown, firm, clayey silt with occasional flints.	Animal bone (234g)
L1152	0.19 – 0.49m	Mid yellowish brown, firm, clayey silt with occasional flints.	Roman pottery (99g) and animal bone (304g)
L1151	0.49 – 0.67m	Mid orange brown, firm, clay and sand with occasional flints.	Animal bone (461g)
L1150	0.67 – 0.79m	Mid grey brown, firm, silty clay with chalk and flints.	-
Basal L1149	0.79 – 0.92m	Orange brown, compact, clayey silt with chalk.	-

To the south of F1148 a layer containing organic material was present. L1047 (0.10 – 0.40m thick) was a dark blackish brown, friable, clayey silt with chalk and flints. It overlay Pits F1131, F1136 and F1142, and F1072 and F1046 where it was also the uppermost fill of these features.

Pit	Dimensions	Description	Fill	Depth	Fill description	Findings
F1131	1.40+ x 1.00+ x 0.30m	Sub-oval, moderate to steep sides, uneven base.	Upper L1135	0.00 – 0.15m	Mid greyish brown, friable, clayey silt with chalk and flints.	Roman pottery (48g) and animal bone (14g)
			L1134	0.15 – 0.20m	Mid greyish brown, firm, silty clay with occasional chalk.	-
			L1133	0.20 – 0.25m	Light greyish brown, moderately compact, chalky clay.	-
			Basal L1132	0.25 – 0.30m	Light greyish brown, compact, chalky clay.	-
F1136	0.80 x 0.80 x 0.38m	Subcircular, moderate sides, flattish base.	Upper L1141	0.00 – 0.09m	Mid yellowish brown, friable, clayey silt with frequent small stones and occasional chalk.	Roman pottery (62g), CBM (5g) and animal bone (368g)
			L1140	0.09 – 0.20m	Mid yellowish brown, firm, clayey silt with chalk and small stones.	-
			L1139	0.20 – 0.30m	Pale yellowish brown, compact, clay.	-
			L1138	0.30 – 0.34m	Pale yellowish white, compact, clayey chalk.	-
			Basal L1137	0.34 – 0.38m	Pale greyish brown, compact, clay with chalk.	-
F1142	1.15+ x 0.50+ x 0.20m	Sub-oval, gently sloping sides, flattish base.	Upper L1145	0.00 – 0.05m	Mid greyish brown, friable, clayey silt with frequent small stones and occasional charcoal and chalk.	Roman pottery (1g)
			L1144	0.05 – 0.15m	Mid greyish brown, friable, clayey silt with occasional chalk.	Roman (2 nd – mid 3 rd century) pottery (37g).
			Basal L1143	0.15 – 0.20m	Mid greyish brown, compact, chalky clay.	-
F1072	1.40+ x 1.24 x 0.35m	Sub-oval, moderately sloping sides, concave base.	Upper L1047	0.00 – 0.16m	Dark blackish brown, friable, clayey silt with chalk and flints.	-
			L1074	0.16 – 0.26m	Mid yellowish brown, firm, silty chalky clay with frequent flint and chalk	Roman pottery (2g) and animal bone (66g)
			Basal L1073	0.26 – 0.35m	Mid yellowish brown, compact, silty clay with occasional small flints.	Roman (2 nd – 4 th) century (273g)

Large Pit F1046 was subcircular (1.45m+ x 2.20+ x 0.80m). It had gentle to moderately sloping sides and an irregular base. It contained three fills. Its upper fill, L1047, contained no finds. Its middle fill, 1049, was a mid pale yellow, firm silty clay with frequent flint pebbles and moderate chalk and charcoal. It contained Roman (late 3rd – 4th century) pottery (111g), animal bone (10g) and charcoal (2g). Its basal fill, L1060, was a pale yellowish brown, compact, silty silt with frequent subrounded flint and chalk. It contained no finds. F1046 may have been a quarry pit.

Trench 8 (Figs. 2 & 7)

<i>Sample section 8: facing west</i>		
<i>0.00 = 94.20m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.31m+	L1001	Natural Chalk. As above Tr.1.

Description: Pits F1002, F1004 and F1006 were revealed in the trench.

Pit F1002 was a circular feature (1.60 x 0.80+ 0.30m) with a very sharp profile. It had near vertical sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1003, was a dark greyish brown, firm, clayey silt and it contained animal bone (311g) and daub (56g).

Pit F1004 was subcircular (1.30 x 1.36 x 0.20m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. It contained two fills. Its upper fill, L1005, was a mid grey brown, firm, clayey silt with occasional flecks of chalk and charcoal. It contained Early Iron Age pottery (430g), animal bone (10g) and daub (7g). Its basal fill, L1032, was a white mottled mid grey brown, clayey silt.

Pit F1006 was subcircular (0.46+ x 0.62 x 0.20m). It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. It had two fills. Its upper fill, L1007, was a mid grey brown, firm, clayey silt with occasional flecks of chalk and charcoal. It contained animal bone (195g). Its basal fill, L1015, was a white chalk/mid grey brown clayey silt. It contained no finds.

Trench 9 (Figs. 2 & 7)

<i>Sample section 9: facing east</i>		
<i>0.00 = 93.17m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.35m+	L1001	Natural Chalk. As above Tr.1.

Description: 10 pits (F1028, F1030, F1043, F1076, F1078, F1080, F1085, F1093, F1095 and F1099), Ditch F1026 and Post Hole F1083 were present within the trench.

Ditch F1026 was linear (2.00+ x 1.12 x 0.26m), orientated east/west. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1027, was a mid yellow brown, firm, clayey silt with occasional flecks of chalk and subrounded flint. It contained Roman (2nd – mid 4th century) pottery (320g) and animal bone (215g).

Pit F1028 was subcircular (0.40+ x 0.35+ x 0.30m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1029, was a mid grey brown, firm, clayey silt with occasional flecks of chalk. It contained Roman pottery (22g). F1028 cut Pit F1030.

F1030 was a subcircular pit (0.36 x 0.35+ x 0.13m) and it had moderately steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1031, was a mid brownish grey, firm, clayey silt. It contained Roman pottery (11g). F1030 cut by F1028.

Post Hole F1083 was subcircular (0.53 x 0.51 x 0.26m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1084, was a mid grey brown, compact, clayey silt with occasional flecks of chalk. It contained Roman pottery (3g).

Pit F1043 was rectangular (1.60m+ x 1.75 x 0.65m). It had vertical sides and a flat base. It contained three fills. Its upper fill, L1045, was a mid grey brown, firm, silty clay with moderate flint. It contained Roman (3rd – 4th century) pottery (185g) CBM (10g), animal bone (248g), daub (18g) and struck flint (22g) were recovered from the fill. The middle fill, L1044, was a mid grey brown, compact silty clay with moderate flecks of chalk and subrounded flint pebbles. It contained Roman (late 3rd – 4th century pottery (112g), animal bone (66g), burnt bone (31g), fe. Frags (16g), daub (912g) and quernstone fragments). The basal deposit, L1056, was a dark grey brown, compact, clayey silt with moderate charcoal and small – medium subrounded flint. It contained early Iron Age pottery (20g), animal bone (305g), daub (915g) and fe. frags (35g).

Pit F1085 was subcircular (0.36 x 0.34 x 0.16m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill (L1086) was a mid grey brown, compact, clayey silt. It contained Roman pottery (35g).

?Quarry Pit F1080 was subcircular (1.10+ x 0.56 x 0.50m). It had steep sides and a concave base. It contained two fills. Its upper fill, L1082, was a mid grey brown, compact, clayey silt with frequent chalk. It contained Roman (2nd – mid 3rd century) pottery (165g) and animal bone (8g). The basal fill, L1081, was a pale yellow brown, compact, silty clay with sparse flecks of chalk and flint. It contained animal bone (29g). F1080 cut Pits F1076 and F1078.

Pit F1076 was subcircular (1.64 x 1.55 x 0.16m). It had gently sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1077, was a mid grey brown, firm,

clayey silt with occasional flecks of chalk and subrounded flint. It contained early Iron Age pottery (284g) and animal bone (21g). F1076 was cut by Pit F1080.

Pit F1078 was sub-rectangular (0.54+ x 0.32 x 0.16m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1079, was a mid yellow brown, firm, clayey silt with occasional flecks of chalk. It contained no finds. F1078 was cut by Pit F1080.

Pit F1093 (1.35 x 0.94 x 0.14m) was a subcircular feature located at the south end of the trench. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1094, was a mid greyish brown, firm, clayey silt. It contained Roman (mid 1st – early 2nd century) pottery (96g), animal bone (12g) and daub (324g). F1093 was cut by F1095.

F1095 was a subcircular pit (0.72+ x 0.70+ x 0.55m). It had steep sides and a concave base. It contained three fills. The uppermost deposit was L1098, a mid greyish brown, firm, clayey silt and it contained no finds. The middle fill, L1097, was a mid greyish brown, firm, clayey silt. It contained Roman (2nd – mid 3rd century) pottery (77g), animal bone (135g) and daub (2g) were recovered from the fill. The basal fill was L1096, a mid greyish brown, firm, clayey silt with chalk. It contained no finds. F1095 was cut by F1099 and it cut F1093.

F1099 was a subcircular pit (1.12+ x 0.70+ x 0.50m). It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. It contained three fills. The uppermost deposit was L1102, a dark greyish brown, firm, clayey silt and it contained no finds. The middle fill, L1101, was a mid yellowish brown, firm, clayey silt with chalk and flints. Roman (2nd – 4th century) pottery (117g), animal bone (214g) and daub (1g) were recovered from the fill. The basal fill was L1100, a pale yellowish brown, firm, clayey silt with chalk. It contained Roman (2nd century) pottery (35g), and cu. Alloy fragment (4g). F1099 cut F1095.

Trench 10 (Figs. 2 & 8)

<i>Sample section 10; facing north</i>		
<i>0.00 = 94.45m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.30m+	L1001	Natural Chalk. As above Tr.1.

Description: Ditches F1008, F1013 and F1033, and Pit F1011 were present within the trench.

Pit F1011 was subcircular (0.65 x 0.30+ x 0.15m). It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1012, was a medium grey brown, firm, clayey silt with occasional flecks of chalk and flint nodules. It contained no finds. The pit was cut by F1013.

Ditch Terminus F1013 was rounded (0.94+ x 0.60 x 0.36m), orientated north/south. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1014, was a dark grey brown, firm, clayey silt with occasional flecks of chalk and small flint nodules. It contained Roman pottery (42g). F1013 cut Pit F1011 and was cut by Ditch F1008.

Ditch F1008 was linear (2.20+ x 0.70 x 0.53m), orientated north/south. It had steep sides and a flattish base. It contained two fills. The upper fill, L1010, was a medium grey brown, firm, clayey silt with frequent chalk flecks and occasional flint nodules. It contained Roman (2nd – mid 4th) century pottery (240g) and animal bone (10g). The basal fill (L1009) was a medium grey brown, firm, clayey silt with occasional flecks of chalk. It contained no finds. F1008 cut F1013.

Ditch F1033 was linear (4.50+ x 1.25 x 0.17m), orientated north-east/south-west. It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1034, was a medium orange brown, firm, clayey silt with occasional flecks of chalk and flint nodules. It contained Roman (mid 1st – Early 2nd century) pottery (134g) and animal bone (10g).

TEST PIT 1

Pit F1052 was ?circular (1.80+ x 1.50+ x ?). The pit was observed on the surface and not excavated. Its fill, L1053, was a mid grey brown, firm, silty clay with occasional flecks of chalk and angular flint. It contained Roman pottery (11g), CBM (21g) and animal bone.

TEST PIT 3

Pit F1054 was not observable in plan as it extended beyond the limits of the test pit (1.50+ x 1.50+ x ?). The pit was observed on the surface and not excavated. It contained two fills. Its upper fill, L1055, was a mid grey brown, firm, silty clay with occasional flecks of chalk and angular flint. It contained Roman (mid 1st – 2nd century) pottery (39g). Below L1055, L1056 was a dark grey brown, firm, clayey silt with occasional chalk flecks and angular flint. It contained Early Iron Age pottery (20g) animal bone (305g), daub (915g) and Fe. fragments (35g).

TEST PIT 4

Pit F1057 was ?circular (1.10+ x 1.00+ x ?). The pit was observed on the surface and not excavated. Its fill (L1058) was a dark grey brown, firm, silty clay with occasional flecks of chalk and angular flint. It contained early – mid Iron Age pottery (15g) and struck flint (9g).

6 CONFIDENCE RATING

6.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features of finds.

7 DEPOSIT MODEL

7.1 Across the site, uppermost was Topsoil L1000. The latter was a layer, between 0.27m and 0.35m thick, of dark grey brown, firm, clay silt with occasional small and medium flint, small subrounded and rounded chalk and sparse large flint. It overlay the natural chalk, firm, with flint nodules which was 0.27 – 0.35m below the present day ground surface.

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited at the Cambridgeshire County Store. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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AS is also pleased to acknowledge the advice and input of Daniel McConnell of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team.

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WEB SITE

Heritage Gateway

APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

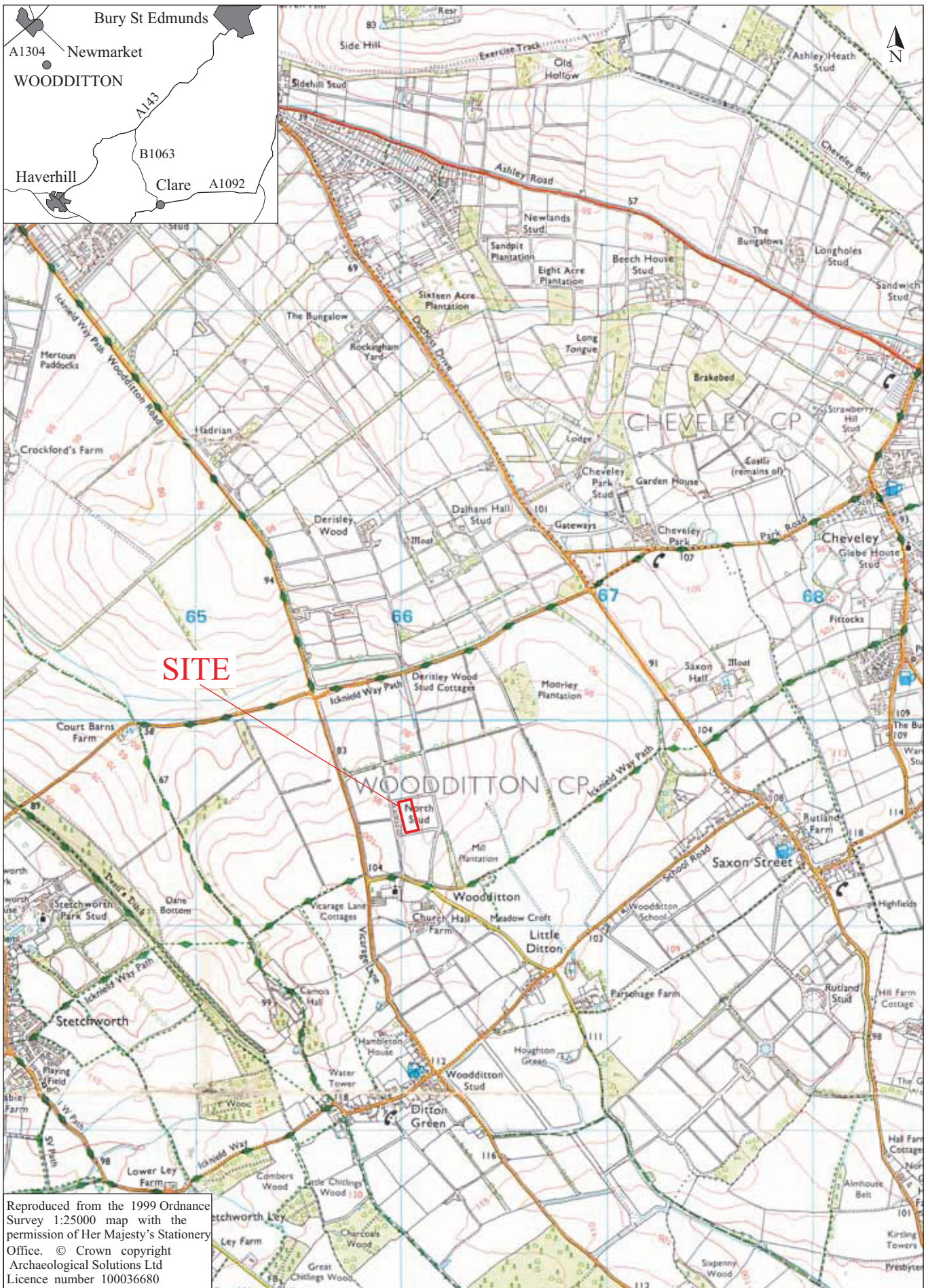
AS1635, Darley Endurance Facilities, Woodditton

Concordance of finds by feature

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
1002	1003		8	Fill of Pit				311	Daub - 56g
1004	1005		8	Fill of Pit	EIA	(42) 430g		10	Daub - 7g
1006	1007		8	Fill of Pit				195	
1008	1010		10	Top Fill of Ditch	2nd-Mid 4th	(3) 240g		10	
1013	1014		10	Fill of Ditch Terminus	Roman	(2) 42g			
1016	1018		6	Upper Fill of Pit	E-MIA	(3) 42g		22	
1019	1020		6	Fill of Pit	?Roman	(4) 5g			Fe. Nail (1) - 11g
1024	1025		6	Fill of Post Pipe	Roman	(6) 31g		1	
1026	1027		9	Fill of Ditch	2nd-Mid 4th C	(27) 320g		215	
1028	1029		9	Fill of Pit	Roman	(1) 22g			
1030	1031		9	Fill of Pit	Roman	(2) 11g			
1033	1034		8	Fill of Ditch	Mid 1st-Early 2nd C	(10) 134g		10	
1035	1036		6	Fill of Pit					Fe. Frag (1) - 4g
	1037			Fill of Pit	Roman	(1) 6g		2	
1039	1040		6	Fill of Post Pipe	Roman	(2) 8g		3	
1041	1042		7	Fill of Pit	Mid 1st-2nd C	(4) 112g	87	8	
1043	1044		9	Fill of Pit	Late 3rd-4th C	(8) 112g		66	Daub - 912g
	1045		9	Fill of Pit	3rd-4th C	(14) 185g	10	248	Fe. Frags (4) - 16g SF1 Quernstone Frags - Daub - 18g
1046	1049		7	Fill of Pit	Late 3rd-4th	(15) 111g		10	Str. Flint (1) - 22g Charcoal - 2g
1050	1051		5	Fill of Pit	E-MIA	(6) 105g		16	Coal - 1

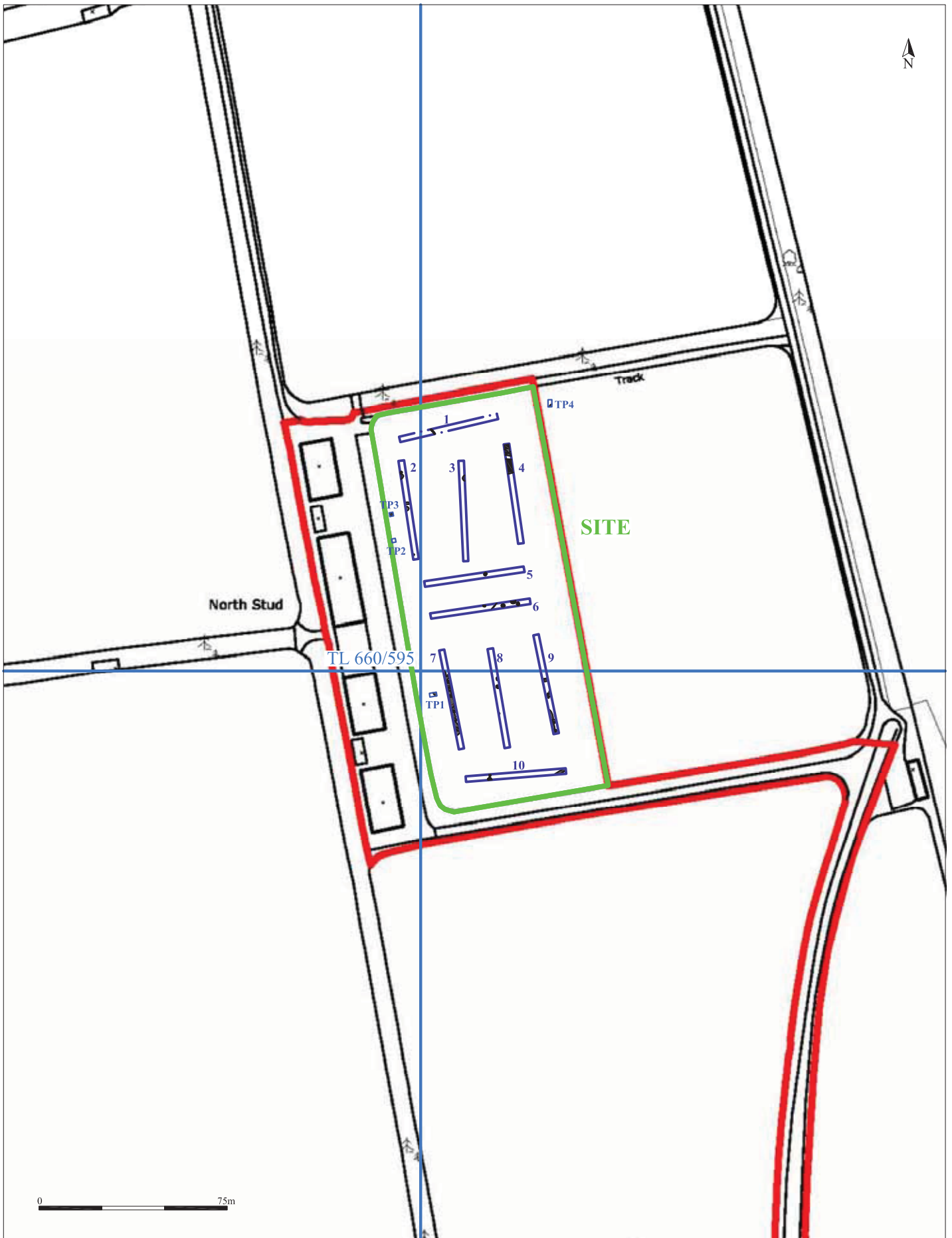
1052	1053		TP1	Fill of Pit	Roman	(2) 11g	21	6
1054	1055 1056		TP3	Upper Fill of Pit Lower Fill of Pit	Mid 1st-2nd C EIA	(7) 39g (3) 20g		305 Daub - 915g Fe. Frags (3) - 35g Str. Flint (2) - 9g
1057	1058		TP4	Fill of Pit	E-MIA	(2) 15		
1063	1065 1066		6 6	Fill of Pit Fill of Pit	EIA EIA	(10) 104g		B. Stone - 109g 28 Str. Flint (2) - 8g
1067	1068		2	Fill of Pit	EIA	(2) 17g		69 Fe. Frags (3) - 29g
1069	1070 1071		2	Fill of Pit Fill of Pit	EIA	(30) 385g		22 Str. Flint (1) - 4g 106 Daub - 2g Str. Flint (1) - 12g
1072	1073 1074		7 7	Fill of Pit Fill of Pit	2nd-4th C Roman	(30) 273g (1) 2g		
1076	1077		9	Fill of Pit	EIA	(7) 284g		66 21
1080	1081 1082		9 9	Fill of Quarry Pit Fill of Quarry Pit	2nd-Mid 3rd C	(7) 165g		29 8
1083	1084		9	Fill of Posthole	Roman	(1) 3g		
1085	1086		1	Fill of Pit	Roman	(4) 35g		
1087	1090		2	Fill of Posthole	EIA	(1) 8g		1
1093	1094		9	Fill of Pit	Mid 1st-Early 2nd C	(11) 96g		12 Daub - 324g
1095	1097		9	Fill of Quarry Pit	2nd-Mid 3rd C	(8) 77g		135 Daub - 2g
1099	1100 1101		9 9	Fill of Quarry Pit Fill of Quarry Pit	2nd C 2nd-4th C	(7) 35g (16) 117g		Cu. Alloy Frag (1) - 4g 214 Daub - 1g
1103	1120		4	Fill of Gully	Mid 1st-Early 2nd C	(16) 115g		
1104	1123 1124		4 4	Fill of Pit Top Fill of Pit	EIA E-MIA	(1) 6g (4) 46		
1105	1129		4	Fill of Quarry Pit	E-MIA	(12) 148g		252
1107	1108		4	Primary Fill of Quarry Pit	E-MIA	(1) 17g		

1110		4	Top Fill of Quarry Pit	2nd C	(18) 673g		863 Fe. Frag (1) - 26g
1113		4	Fill of Quarry Pit	Mid 1st-Early 2nd C	(20) 402g		753
1111		4	Layer	Mid 2nd-4th C	(15) 126g		240
1114		4	"Fill of 'Feature"	2nd-Mid 3rd C	(3) 80g		2 Fe. Frag (2) - 18g
1116		2	Fill of Ditch	Roman	(8) 85g		45
1131		7	Top Fill of Pit	Roman	(5) 48g		14
1136		7	Top Fill of Pit	Roman	(2) 62g	5	368
1142		7	Fill of Shallow Quarry Pit	2nd-Mid 3rd C	(7) 37g		
1145		7	Top Fill of Shallow Quarry Pit	Roman	(3) 1g		
1146		7	Spread	Roman	(1) 61g		93 Fe. Frag (1) - 4g
1147		7	Spread	Late 3rd-4th C	(39) 422g		290 Daub - 82g Fe. Frag (1) - 7g O. Shell - 3g Quernstone Frag - 3000g
1148	B	7	Third Fill of Pit	Roman	(2) 2g		44 Slag (1) - 10g Daub - 2g O. Shell - 13g
1152		7	Fourth Fill of Pit	Roman	(7) 99g		234
1153		7	Fifth Fill of Pit				304 461
1156			Fill of Gully	Mid 2nd-4th C	(31) 257g		180
1160		7	Basal Fill of Pit				123
1162			Upper Fill of Pit	Mid 1st-Early 2nd C	(2) 23g		109
1163		7	Fill of Pit				10
1167		7	Upper Fill of Pit	LBA-EIA	(3) 11g		465
1170		7	Basal Fill of Pit				50
1172			Upper Fill of Pit	4th C	(12) 116g		767
1177		7	Fill of Gully				97

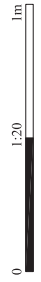
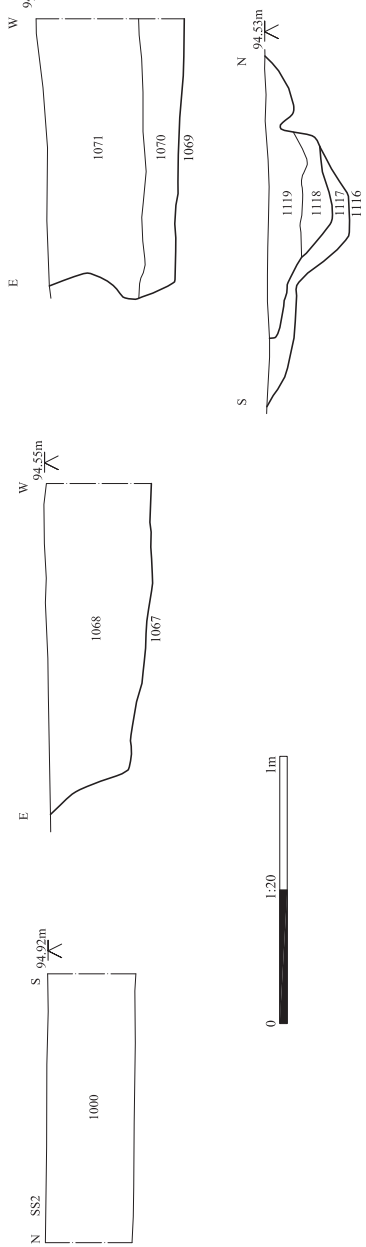
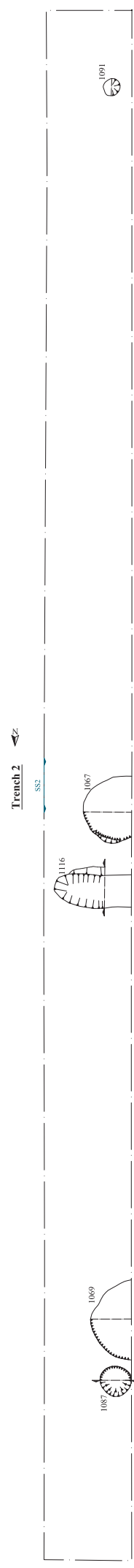
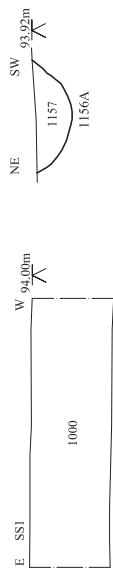
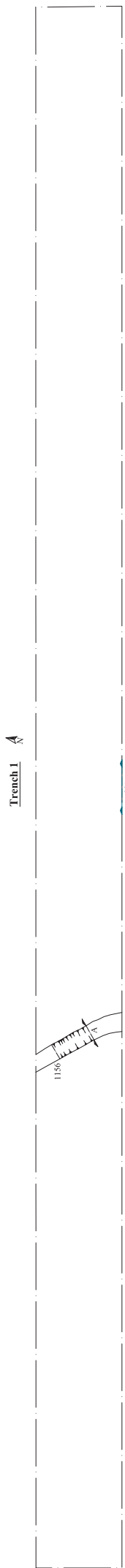


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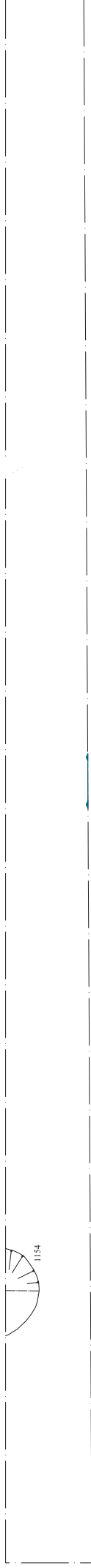
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:2,000 at A4



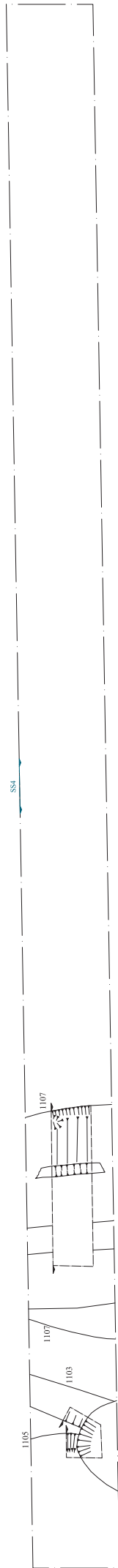
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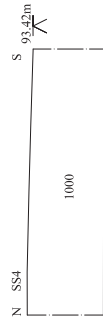
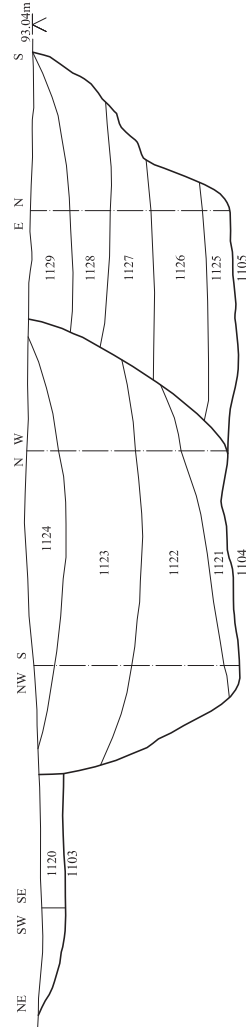
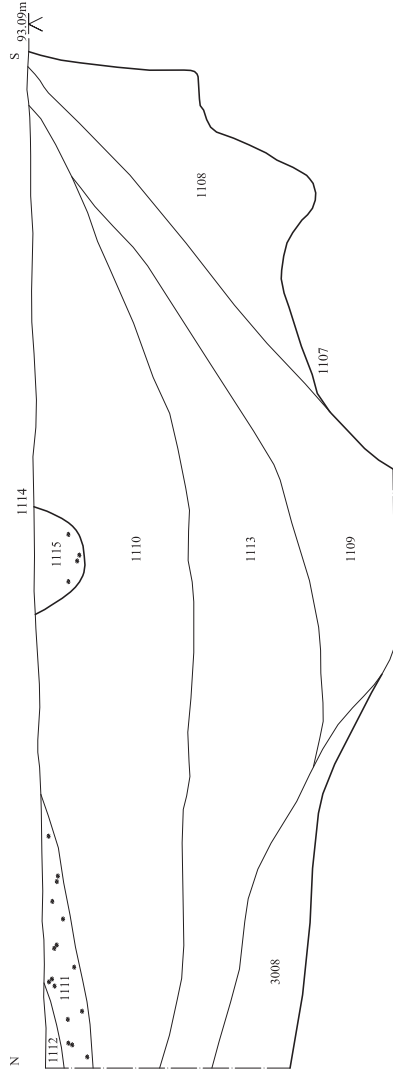
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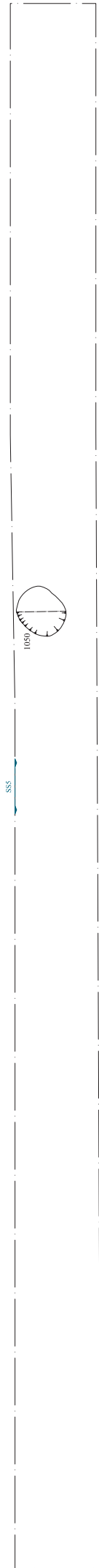
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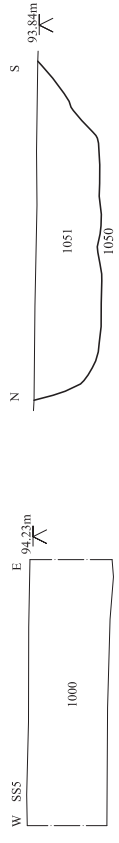
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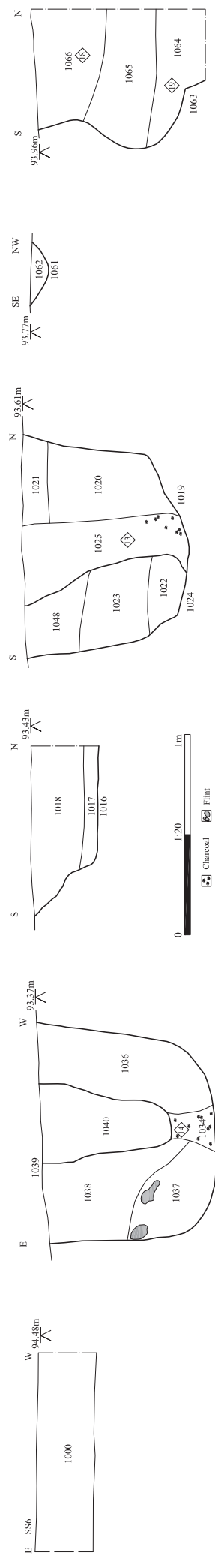
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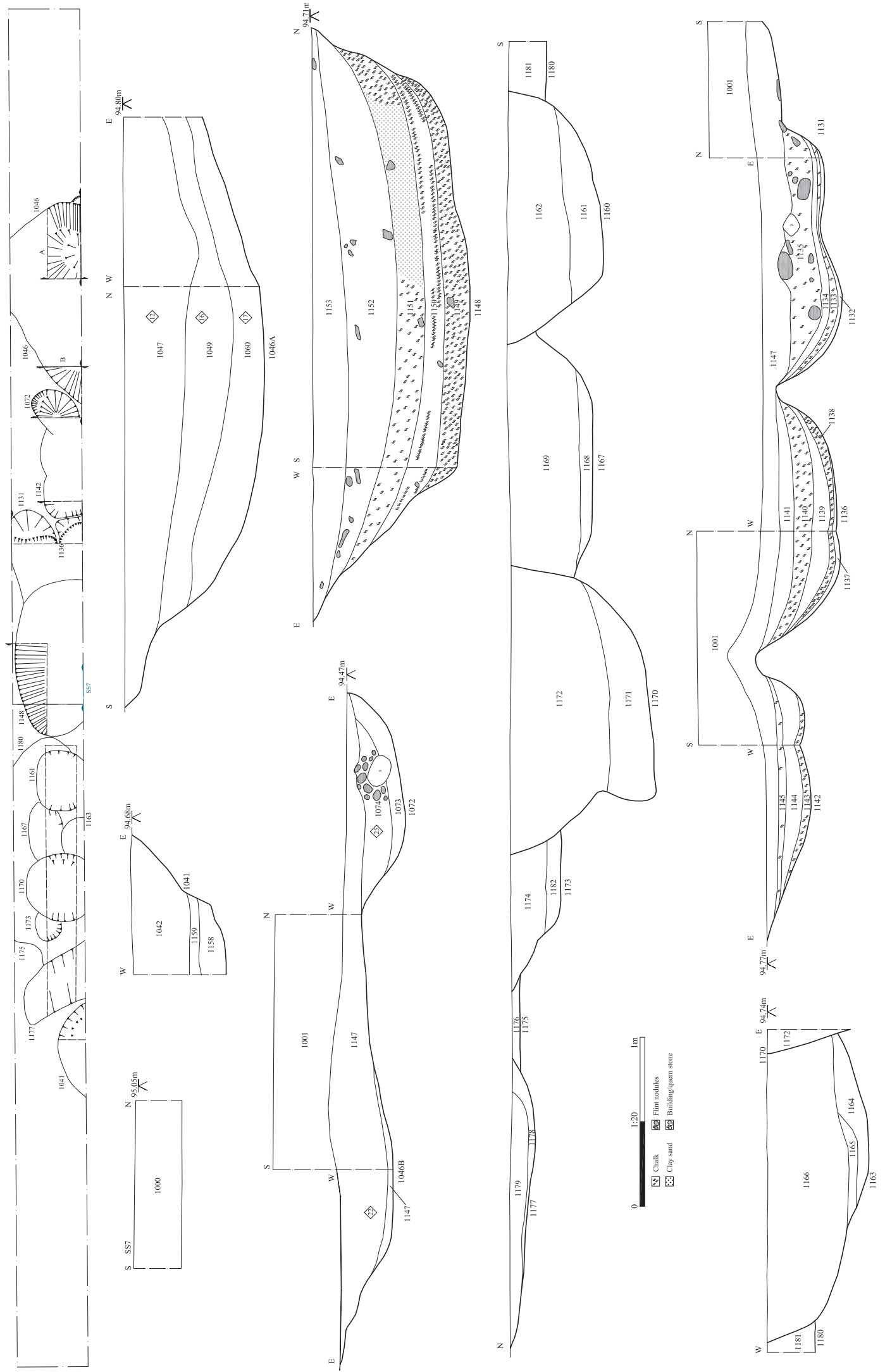


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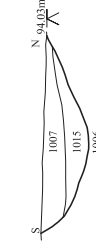
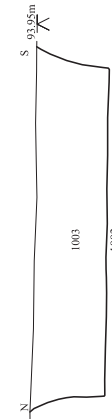
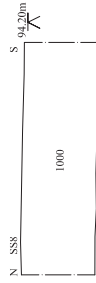
Trench 7

Plans only 5m

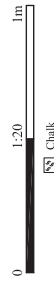
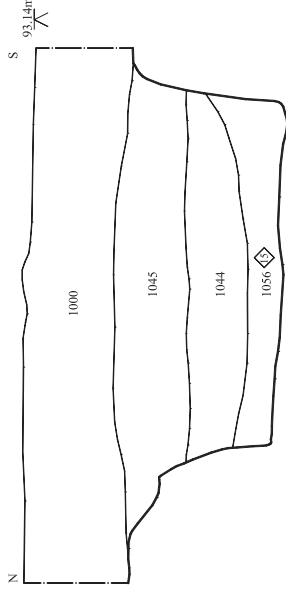
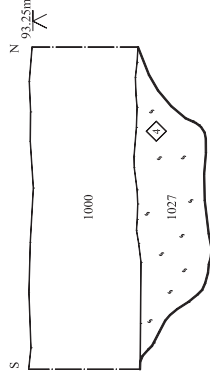
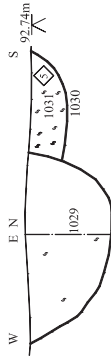
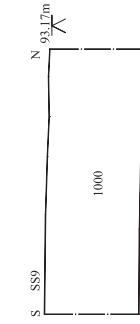
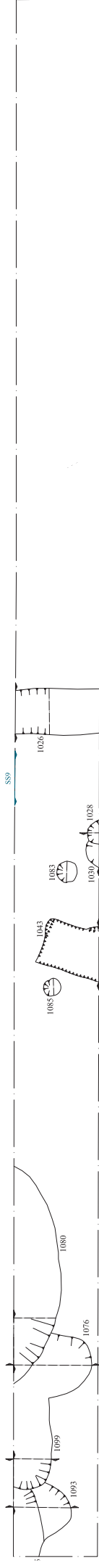


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Fig. 6 Trench plans and sections
 Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

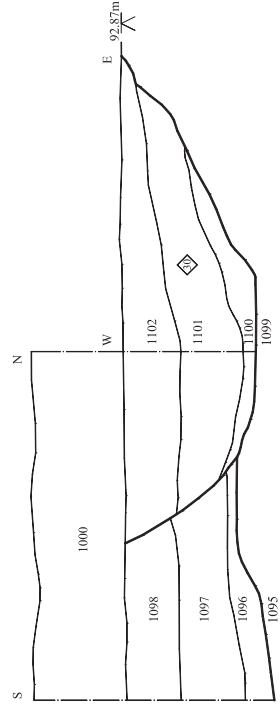
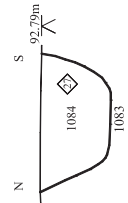
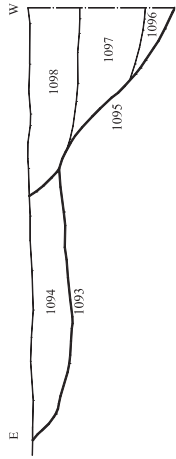
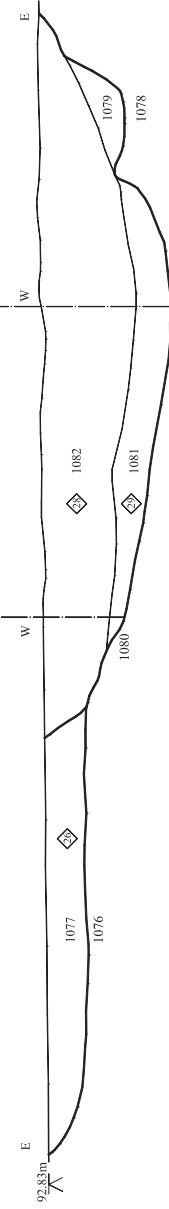
Trench 8



Trench 9



Chalk



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Fig. 7 Trench plans and sections
 Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

7

Trench 10 

