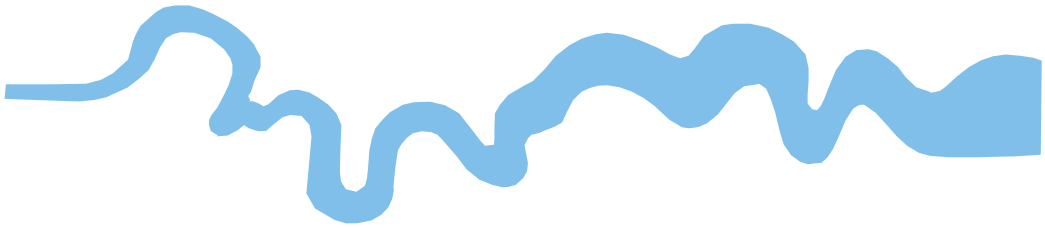
T V A S



NORTH MIDLANDS

Land at Main Street, Witchford, Cambridgeshire

Archaeological Evaluation

by Garreth Davey

Site Code: MSW16/196

(TL 4939 7872)

Land at Main Street, Witchford, Cambridgeshire

An Archaeological Evaluation

For Manor Oak Homes

by Garreth Davey

TVA S North Midlands

Site Code MSW16/196

HER event number ECB 5438

September 2017

Summary

Site name: Land at Main Street, Witchford, Cambridgeshire

Grid reference: TL 4939 7872

Site activity: Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 24th July – 4th August 2017

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: Garreth Davey

Site code: MSW 16/196

Area of site: *c*. 2.05ha

Summary of results: In total, sixteen trenches were excavated revealing a number of linear and curvilinear gullies and ditches of likely Iron Age, Roman and medieval origins. These features are primarily confined to the south west portion of the site and it is considered that that this part of site has archaeological potential. A few struck flints point to very slight traces of earlier activity on the site.

Location of archive: The archive will be deposited at Cambridgeshire Museum Service.

Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford	✓18.09.17
	Steve Preston	✓14.09.17

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Land at Main Street, Witchford, Cambridgeshire
An Archaeological Evaluation

by Garreth Davey

Report 16/196b

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out at land south of Main Street, Witchford, Cambridgeshire (TL 4939 7872) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Oscar Briggs of Manor Oak Homes, White Lodge Farm, Walgrave, Northampton, NN6 9PY.

Planning consent (app no. 17/000261/OUM) has been gained from East Cambridgeshire District Council to redevelop the site for residential housing, subject to a condition which requires the implementation of a programme of archaeological work. This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012), and the District's policies on archaeology.

The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Ms Kasia Gdaniec, Senior Archaeologist at Cambridgeshire County Council, the archaeological adviser to the District. The fieldwork was undertaken by Garreth Davey, Jesse Coxey and Virginia Fuentes-Mateos between 24th July and 4th August 2017 and the site code is MSW16/196. The archive will be deposited at Cambridgeshire Museum Service in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located on the western edge of Witchford, and approximately 20km north-east of Cambridge, centred on TL 4939 7972 (Fig. 1). The site lies on a generally flat area at approximately 15m above Ordnance Datum and the underlying geology is mapped as West Walton Formation clays with overlying superficial deposits of Diamicton Till (BGS 2017).

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site has been presented in a desk-based assessment (Baljkas 2016) and can be summarized as follows. The site lies on an island within the archaeologically rich fenland, though relatively few finds and sites are recorded for the wider area around the settlement of Witchford. More specific archaeological potential stems from its location relatively close to an area containing Iron Age occupation and burial evidence

to the north east. That site, which was initially revealed by trench evaluation, included both inhumation and cremation burials along with undated features and a few stray finds of prehistoric flintwork and medieval pottery. Otherwise, very little archaeological investigation has been carried out in the vicinity.

Methodology

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of development.

Specific aims of the project were;

To determine if archaeology relevant levels have survived on this site,
To determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present,
To determine if archaeological deposits associated with Iron Age occupation are present,
To determine if deposits from the late Saxon, medieval and later settlement of Witchford are present,
To determine if deposits from the post-medieval period are present,
To provide sufficient information to enable an appropriate mitigation strategy if necessary.

It was proposed to excavate 15 trenches, each 20m long and 1.6–2m wide. Topsoil and any other overburden was to be removed to expose archaeologically sensitive levels and carried out by a JCB-type machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. Sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits exposed were then to be excavated or sampled by hand to satisfy the aims of the project, without compromising the integrity of any features that might warrant preservation *in situ* or might better be investigated under the conditions pertaining to full excavation. All spoil heaps were to be metal detected and monitored for finds. Bulk soil samples were to be taken from selected deposits for environmental evidence and to enhance finds recovery.

Results

The 15 trenches were dug at their intended locations. A further trench (16) was added and several were extended to clarify any archaeological features.

The trenches were 1.6m wide, measured between 22.0m and 30m long and between 0.52m and 0.78m deep. A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1. A list of features investigated forms Appendix 2. The spoilheaps were searched for finds and metal detected and a sample of the spoil in each trench was also turned by hand and examined for artefacts. However, no material of archaeological interest was revealed. A profile of the field surface was also made to

record ridge and furrow but as the latter had mostly been levelled this revealed very little variation. Figure 2 shows the orientation of ridge and furrow on the site.

Trenches 1-6, 12-16 (Figs 2 and 5; Pls 1 and 2)

These trenches were between 22m and 30m long and between 0.52m and 0.78m deep. The natural geology was consistent throughout, as was the topsoil with only minor variation in depth (Fig. 5). Trenches 1 and 15 contained regularly spaced square holes with sterile fills. These were planned but were clearly modern. Trench 12 topsoil and subsoil contained a high quantity of modern building rubble, likely related to the construction of the neighbouring housing estate. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in any of these trenches.

The trenches containing certain or probable archaeological features are described in detail below.

Trench 7 (Fig. 3; Pl. 12)

Trench 7 was aligned east to west and measured 25m long The trench contained a number of gully features and possible pit features. A small gully approximately 0.4m wide was evident from the western extents of the trench to approximately 2.8m where it has been truncated by a furrow. A further complex of features is evident approximately 16m from the west end of the trench. These include a number of small intersecting gullies and pits of a complexity to suggest that they might better be investigated under the conditions of full excavation. These features were planned but remained unexcavated (Pl. 12).

Trench 8 (Figs 3 and 4; Pl. 8)

Trench 8 was aligned NE - SW and measured 25.7m long. The trench contained two small gullies (15 and 16). Gully 15 (Pl. 8) was approximately 1m wide and 0.2m deep crossed the trench from east to west. The single fill contained some animal bone and pottery dated to the middle Iron Age. Gully 16 was approximately 0.6m wide and 0.16m deep also crossed the trench east to west, however, the single fill contained no dating evidence, even from the sieved sample.

Trench 9 (Figs 3 to 5; (Pl. 7)

Trench 9 was aligned NNW–SSE and measured 26.5m long. The trench contained a gully at the southern end and two further features approximately 9m and 14m from the southern end. Gully 8 (Pl. 7) was approximately 0.5m wide and 0.25m deep and spanned from the south-eastern corner of the trench to western side on a NW–SE orientation. It contained early Iron Age pottery. Ditch 12 was aligned west- east and was c. 1.8m wide and 0.26m deep. It contained 51 sherds of Roman pottery and just one medieval sherd. Possible ditches 13 and 14 were

both shallow, no more than 0.15m deep with an unclear relationship between the two and unclear edges. Ditch 13 contained single sherds of Iron Age and Medieval pottery. Ditch 13 was aligned north-south and Ditch 14 east-west.

Trench 10 (Figs 3 and 4; Pls 3, 9-11)

Trench 10 was aligned NW–SE and measured 26.8m long and contained six probable archaeological features, as well as a field drain. Gully 22 was aligned north-south located 6.4m from the north-western extent of the trench. The gully is 1m in width and 0.6m deep and contained a single fill from which two Roman pottery sherds were recovered. Gullies 18 (Pl. 9) and 21 are almost parallel to one another with gully 21 terminating within the trench. Gully 18 was 0.44m wide and 0.15m and contained Iron Age pottery sherds. Gully 20 (Pl. 11) located at the south east end of the trench was 0.48m wide and 0.15 deep, and contained Iron Age pottery. Feature 19 (Pl. 10) is an approximately 2.2m diameter sub-circular soil spread, possibly a shallow ditch terminus, 0.13m deep and containing a substantial quantity of Iron Age pottery (27 sherds), and fragments of burnt clay, burnt stone and some animal bone.

Trench 11 (Figs 3 and 4; Pls. 4 - 6)

Trench 11 was aligned WNW–ESE and measured 30m long. At the eastern extent of the trench, a large curvilinear ditch forms a sub-circular feature extending beyond the trench, projecting to 8m to 10m in diameter. It was excavated as slot 1 (Pl. 5) which was at least 0.35m deep and in slot 3 (Pl. 6) which was and both contained Iron Age pottery alongside some animal bone. Slot 4 revealed a complex junction of features with what appeared to be a pit (5) which was cut by both slot 4 and another gully (3), with a land drain to confuse the section (Fig. 4; Pl. 5). Three gullies (2, 7 and 10) were also evident in the trench. Gully 2 crossed the trench on a north west-south east orientation and was 0.45m wide and 0.23m deep and gully 10 crossed the trench north to south. Both features contained single fills which contained Iron Age pottery. Gully 7 crossed the western corner of the trench south west to north east, and was 0.89 wide and 0.13m deep, and contained medieval pottery.

Slots 6, 9 and 11 were sample slots into features interpreted as furrows. Slot 6 was 0.32m deep, slot 9 was 0.35m deep and slot 11 was 0.25m deep. Each of these slots contained a number of redeposited pottery sherds from a range of periods.

Finds

Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised a mixture of prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post medieval material. The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Appendix 3.

Prehistoric

The prehistoric pottery assemblage comprised 128 sherds with a total weight of 1391g. The estimated vessel equivalent (EVE), by summation of surviving rimsherd circumference was 0.80. The following fabric types were noted:

F1: Sand-tempered. Moderate to dense iron-rich quartz mostly 0.5mm or less, rare grains up to 1mm. 59 sherds, 783g, EVE = 0.29.

F2: Sparse sand and Flint. Rare to sparse fine quartz < 0.1mm, rare to sparse flint up to 2mm, most 0.5mm or less. 21 sherds, 181g, EVE = 0.17.

F3: Sparse Calcareous. Rare to sparse sub-rounded limestone and fine shell up to 1mm. 43 sherds, 306g, EVE = 0.22.

F4: Shell and Grog. Wheel-thrown. Sparse to moderate shell and grog up to 1mm. 2 sherds, 90g, EVE = 0.03.

F5: Fine. Few visible inclusions other than sparse silver mica. 3 sherds, 31g, EVE = 0.09.

The range of fabric types is fairly typical of sites in the area (eg. Percival 2005), and suggests that the prehistoric material is all of Iron Age date, probably of the 5th/4th – 1st century BC.

The assemblage is of somewhat variable quality, but some fairly large sherds were present, and some which are both large and chronologically diagnostic. For example, rims with fingertipped decoration were present in contexts 52 and 54, with the latter also producing a sherd with a fairly sharply-angled, fingernail-impressed carination. A vessel from context 60 also had a fairly sharp carination, with vertical wiping below this, and a very evenly scored bodysherd occurred in context 65. The carinated and finger-tipped vessels seem most likely to date to the early Iron Age, although they could be as early as the late Bronze Age (Knight 2002, fig. 12.3). Given the relative paucity of flint-tempered fabrics at this site, a type usually of early-mid Iron Age date and which fell from use c 300BC in the region (Percival 2005, 60) the former seems more likely. Scored Ware sherds, a type-fossil of the middle Iron Age in the east Midlands (Elsdon 1992) are generally rare in the Ely area, with most pottery of the 3rd – 1st century BC being plain (Percival 2005, 60), although some of the plain, sand-tempered vessels are likely to be of late Iron Age date. The grog-tempered, wheel thrown sherds in fabric F4 are of "Belgic" type, and date to the late Pre-Roman Iron Age (1st century BC – 1st century AD).

The assemblage is largely in good condition, and much of it appears to be reliably stratified, suggesting that there was significant activity at the site throughout the Iron Age and into the Romano-British period.

Roman

The Roman pottery assemblage comprised 54 sherds with a total weight of 456g. It was almost entirely reduced sandy grey wares. All but three sherds (46g) were redeposited in a medieval plough furrow (context 64).

Post-Roman

The pottery assemblage comprised 11 sherds with a total weight of 168g. It was recorded using the system of codes and chronologies suggested by Spoerry (2016), as follows:

MEL: Medieval Ely Ware, 1150-1350. 5 sherds, 42g
MOD: Miscellaneous 19th and 20th century wares. 4 sherds, 69g.
PMR: Glazed Red Earthenware, 16th – 19th century. 2 sherds, 57g.

The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the region. The small assemblage of Ely Ware comprises fragments of unglazed jars, an internally glazed bowl and a glazed jug. All are heavily abraded.

*Ceramic Building Material*s by Danielle Milbank

Ceramic building material was recovered from a single context comprising two pieces weighing 82g. These were examined under x10 magnification, categorised where possible according to Harley 1974. They were recovered from ditch 19 (71) and comprised a piece of a rough, sandy fabric with occasional 1mm rounded quartz inclusions and an orange colour. The piece is fairly even in form and 13mm thick, and is likely to represent floor tile of medieval date. A second piece in a similar fabric with some blackening is too small to identify the form but is likely to be of broadly similar date.

Fired Clay by Danielle Milbank

Fired clay weighing 72g was recovered during the course of the evaluation. This was retrieved from two contexts including a sieved soil sample, and examined under x10 magnification. The material recovered from the sample taken from cut 3 is highly fragmented and is of an orange red clay slightly weak and friable fabric with sparse inclusions, and the form is suggestive of the material representing daub. The material recovered from cut 17 (69)

is of a hard fabric, with a possible wattle impression, again indicating it is likely to be daub, however is cannot be closely dated.

Struck Flint by Steve Ford

Two struck flints were recovered during the project. These comprised a spall (a piece less than 20x20mm) from ditch slot 3 (52, sample 3) and a flake from ditch slot 12 (64). Neither of the pieces is closely datable but they are likely to be of Neolithic or Bronze Age date. Both are residual finds.

Animal bone by Lizzi Lewins

A small assemblage of animal bone (91 fragments, 703g) was recovered during the course of the evaluation. The bone was in good condition although fragmentary with minimal surface abrasion noted. The majority of the assemblage was hand collected with a small amount recovered from bulk environmental samples. An inventory of the animal bone can be found in Appendix 4.

Only 9 elements were identifiable to species level and consisted mostly of loose teeth with the exception of a 4th metatarsal of a pig from ditch 5 (54) and an intermediate cattle phalange from ditch/furrow 6 (58). Much of the assemblage is made up of fragments of long bone shafts with no whole elements present and none identifiable to species level, these could only be classified to a size category (large mammal – cattle, horse; medium mammal – sheep/goat, pig, deer; small mammal – dog, cat). Although each of the common domesticates are present, except for the aforementioned identified elements, all domesticates are represented by teeth and so a minimum number of individuals could not be calculated. There is some evidence for butchery in the form of slicing along with 2 incidences of burning. Due to the fact that most of the fragments are partial long bone fragments it is unlikely that large scale processing of carcasses was taking place at the site and is more likely to represent domestic consumption.

Macrobotanical plant material and charcoal by Jo Pine

Twelve samples of 40L each were processed from features excavated during the evaluation. (Features 1,3,8,12,13,15-19) and two furrows, (6 and 9), The samples were floated and sieved to 0.25mm, air dried and the resultant flots examined under a low-power binocular microscope at a magnification of x10. No cereal or

charred seeds were present. Only sample <10> [19] (71) contained a small amount of charcoal which was of a size that could be identified to species.

Conclusion

The evaluation trenches were successfully excavated as intended. The trenches show a reasonably focused area of archaeological potential confined to the southern area of Field 1 consisting of Iron Age, Roman and medieval ditches and gullies, a possible Roman ditch terminus, and undated features. The curving Iron Age ditch in trench 11 may represent a structure or an small enclosure, whereas the remaining features probably reflect field boundaries and paddocks typical of low-status rural settlements. Although no charred pant remains were encountered, animal bone survived in many features. The remainder of the site appears to have little no archaeological potential.

References

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APPENDIX 1: Trench Details

Trench	*Length (m)*	*Breadth (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Comments*
1	25.2	1.6	0.60	0-0.42m Dark brown, soft loam (topsoil); 0.42-0.60m Yellow/orange brown clayey sand subsoil; 0.60m+ orange clay (Natural geology).
2	26.6	1.6	0.58	0-0.36m topsoil; 0.36-0.58m subsoil; 0.58m+ orange clay (Natural geology). **[Pl. 1]**
3	24.0	2.0	0.52	0-0.38m topsoil; 0.38-0.52m subsoil; 0.52m+ orange clay (Natural geology).
4	29.0	1.6	0.52	0-0.35m topsoil; 0.35-0.52m subsoil; 0.52m+ orange clay (Natural geology).
5	25.1	1.6	0.65	0-0.38m topsoil; 0.38-0.65m subsoil; 0.65m+ orange clay (Natural geology) **[Pl. 2]**
6	22.0	2.0	0.58	0-0.38m topsoil; 0.38-0.58m subsoil; 0.58m+ orange clay (Natural geology).
7	25.0	2.0	0.55	0-0.36m topsoil; 0.36-0.55m subsoil; 0.55m+ orange clay (Natural geology). Features [23-29]. **[Pl. 12]**
8	25.7	2.0	0.52	0-0.39m topsoil; 0.39-0.52m subsoil; 0.52m+ orange clay (Natural geology). Gullies [15 and 16].
9	26.5	2.0	0.68	0-0.38m topsoil; 0.38-0.68m subsoil; 0.68m+ orange clay (Natural geology). Features 10,12-14].
10	26.8	2.0	0.65	0-0.39m topsoil; 0.39-0.65m subsoil; 0.65m+ orange clay (Natural geology). Ditches 17 and 22; gullies 18, 20; terminus 21; spread or terminus 19. **[Pl. 3]**
11	30.0	2.0	0.63	0-0.40m topsoil; 0.40-0.55m subsoil; 0.55m+ orange clay (Natural geology). Features [1-5,7,10]; furrows [6, 9,11]. **[Pl. 4]**
12	24.3	2.0	0.78	0-0.45m Dark brown, soft loam topsoil, with high content of modern building material and bricks; 0.45-0.78m Yellow/orange brown clayey sand subsoil; 0.78m+ orange clay (Natural geology).
13	25.0	2.0	0.72	0-0.41m topsoil; 0.41-0.70m subsoil; 0.70m+ orange clay (Natural geology).
14	30.0	2.0	0.70	0-0.38m topsoil; 0.38-0.70m subsoil; 0.70m+ orange clay (Natural geology).
15	23.5	2.0	0.55	0-0.35m topsoil; 0.35-0.55m subsoil; 0.55m+ orange clay (Natural geology).
16	25.0	2.0	0.65	0-0.33m Dark brown, soft loam. topsoil; 0.33-0.65m subsoil; 0.65m+ orange clay (Natural geology).

APPENDIX 2: Feature Details

Trench	*Cut*	*Fill [s]*	*Type*	*Date*	*Finds*
11	1	56	Ditch	Iron Age	Pottery, animal bone
11	2	57	Ditch	Iron Age	Pottery, animal bone
11	3	52,75	Ditch	Middle Iron Age?	Pottery, animal bone
11	4	55	Gully	Iron Age or later	
11	5	53, 54	Pit	Early Iron Age?	Pottery, animal bone
11	6	58	Furrow	Medieval -Mid 12th century	Pottery, animal bone
11	7	59	Gully	Medieval -Mid 12th century	Pottery, animal bone
9	8	60	Gully	Early Iron Age	Pottery
11	9	61	Furrow	Same as 11	
9	10	62	Gully	Iron Age	Pottery, animal bone
11	11	63	Furrow	(Medieval)	Roman pottery, animal bone
9	12	64	Ditch	Roman	Pottery, (1 Medieval sherd), animal bone, flint, metal, burnt clay
9	13	67	Ditch?	Medieval- Mid 12th century	Pottery, animal bone
9	14	68	Ditch?		animal bone
8	15	65	Gully	Middle Iron Age	Pottery
8	16	66	Gully		
10	17	69	Ditch	Iron Age	Pottery, animal bone, burnt clay
10	18	70	Gully	Iron Age	Pottery, animal bone
10	19	71	Terminus	Iron Age	Pottery, animal bone, burnt clay, burnt stone
10	20	72	Gully	Late Iron Age	Pottery, animal bone
10	21	73	Terminus		Pottery, burnt clay
10	22	74	Spread	Roman	Pottery, animal bone, burnt flint
7	23		Ditch		Unexcavated
7	24		Ditch		Unexcavated
7	25		Pit		Unexcavated
7	26		Gully		Unexcavated
7	27		Gully		Unexcavated
7	28		Ditch		Unexcavated
7	29		Pit		Unexcavated

APPENDIX 3: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

			F1		F2		F3		F4		F5		Roman		ELY		PMR		MOD	
Tr	*Cut*	*Fill*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*
		u/s															2	57	4	69
11	1	56	1	23			11	84												
11	2	57					5	64												
11	3	52	16	225			6	16			2	25								
11	5	54	8	62	4	41														
11	6	58	3	20			7	56	1	86					1	7				
11	7	59													2	11				
9	8	60	8	135																
9	9	61	3	39																
9	10	62	3	113																
9	11	63											1	14						
9	12	64											51	410	1	4				
9	13	67					1	6							1	20				
8	15	65	3	66			1	6												
10	17	69	4	28			5	39												
10	18	70					5	24												
10	19	71	9	56	17	140	1	9												
10	20	72	1	16			1	2	1	4	1	6								
10	22	74											2	32						
Total			*59*	*783*	*21*	*181*	*43*	*306*	*2*	*90*	*3*	*31*	*54*	*456*	*5*	*42*	*2*	*57*	*4*	*69*

APPENDIX 4: Inventory of animal bone

Cut	*Fill*	*Sample No.*	*Type*	*No. of frags*	*Wt(g)*	*Horse*	*Cattle*	*Pig*	*Sheep/ Goat*	*Large mammal*	*Medium mammal*	*Small mammal*	*Unid.*	*Notes*
1	56	-	Ditch	9	44					4	1		4	Sliced
1	56	1	Ditch	6	17				1		1		4	Sliced
2	57	-	Ditch	2	11						1		1	
3	52	-	Ditch	5	52				1	1			3	Sliced
3	52	3	Ditch	6	19						1		5	Sliced
4	55	-	Gully	1	8						1			
5	53	-	Ditch	1	1						1			
5	54	-	Ditch	4	27			1					3	Sliced
6	58	-	Furrow	3	89		1			1	1			
6	58	2	Furrow	2	1								2	
7	59	-	Gully	1	1								1	
10	62	-	Gully	3	90		1		1	1				
11	63	-	Furrow	2	13						2			
12	64	-	Ditch	9	33					1	2	1	5	Burnt
12	64	6	Ditch	5	21				1				4	Burnt, sliced
13	67	-	Ditch	1	9								1	
13	67	7	Ditch	2	1								2	
14	68	-	Ditch	3	16						1		2	
15	65	-	Gully	1	1								1	
15	65	8	Gully	1	1			1						
17	69	-	Ditch	2	32					1			1	
17	69	12	Ditch	3	19						1		2	Sliced
18	70	11	Gully	3	25					1			2	
19	71	-	Ditch	3	18					1	1		1	
19	71	10	Ditch	1	1								1	Unfused
20	72	-	Gully	2	15					1	1			Unfused
22	75	-	Ditch/ Spread	1	1						1			Sliced
24				4	66					1			3	Sliced
25				1	43	1								
26				3	1								3	
27				1	27					1				
Total				91	703									

APPENDIX 5: OASiS form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

OASIS ID: thamesva1-308256

Project details

Project name	Land at Main Street, Witchford, Cambridgeshire
Short description of the project	Sixteen trenches revealed Iron age and Roman ditches, a probable early Iron Age pit, and medieval gullies or furrows. A few struck flints also hint at an earlier prehistoric presence.
Project dates	Start: 24-07-2017 End: 04-08-2017
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	MSW16/196 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	17/000261/OUM - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 5 - Character undetermined
Monument type	DITCHES Iron Age
Monument type	DITCHES Roman
Monument type	PIT Early Iron Age
Monument type	FURROW Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Iron Age
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Roman
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Medieval
Significant Finds	LITHICS Late Prehistoric
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE EAST CAMBRIDGESHIRE WITCHFORD Land at Main Street
Study area	2.05 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 4939 7872 52.385692822733 0.195357604764 52 23 08 N 000 11 43 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 13m Max: 13m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	TVAS North Midlands
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	Steve Ford
Project director/manager	Steve Ford
Project supervisor	Garreth Davey
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Manor Oak Homes

Project archives

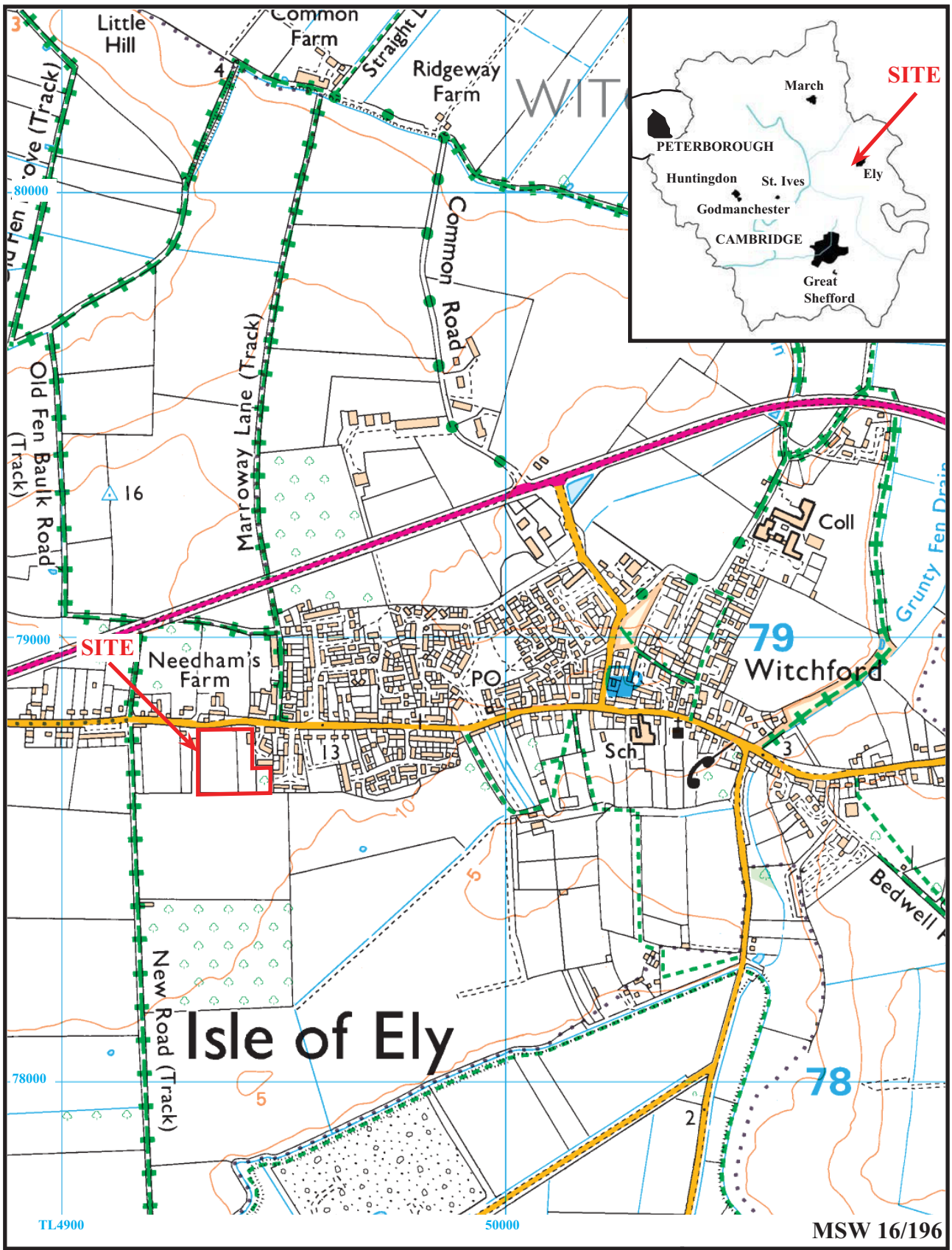
Physical Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"

Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Stratigraphic","Survey","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Drawing","Matrices","Microfilm","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at Main Street, Witchford, Cambridgeshire; an archaeological evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Davey, G
Other bibliographic details	16/196b
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	TVAS North Midlands
Place of issue or publication	Stoke-on-Trent
Description	A4 comb-bound client report
URL	http://tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp

Entered by	Steve Preston (tvas@tvas.co.uk)
Entered on	5 February 2018



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Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 1. Location of site within Witchford and Cambridgeshire.

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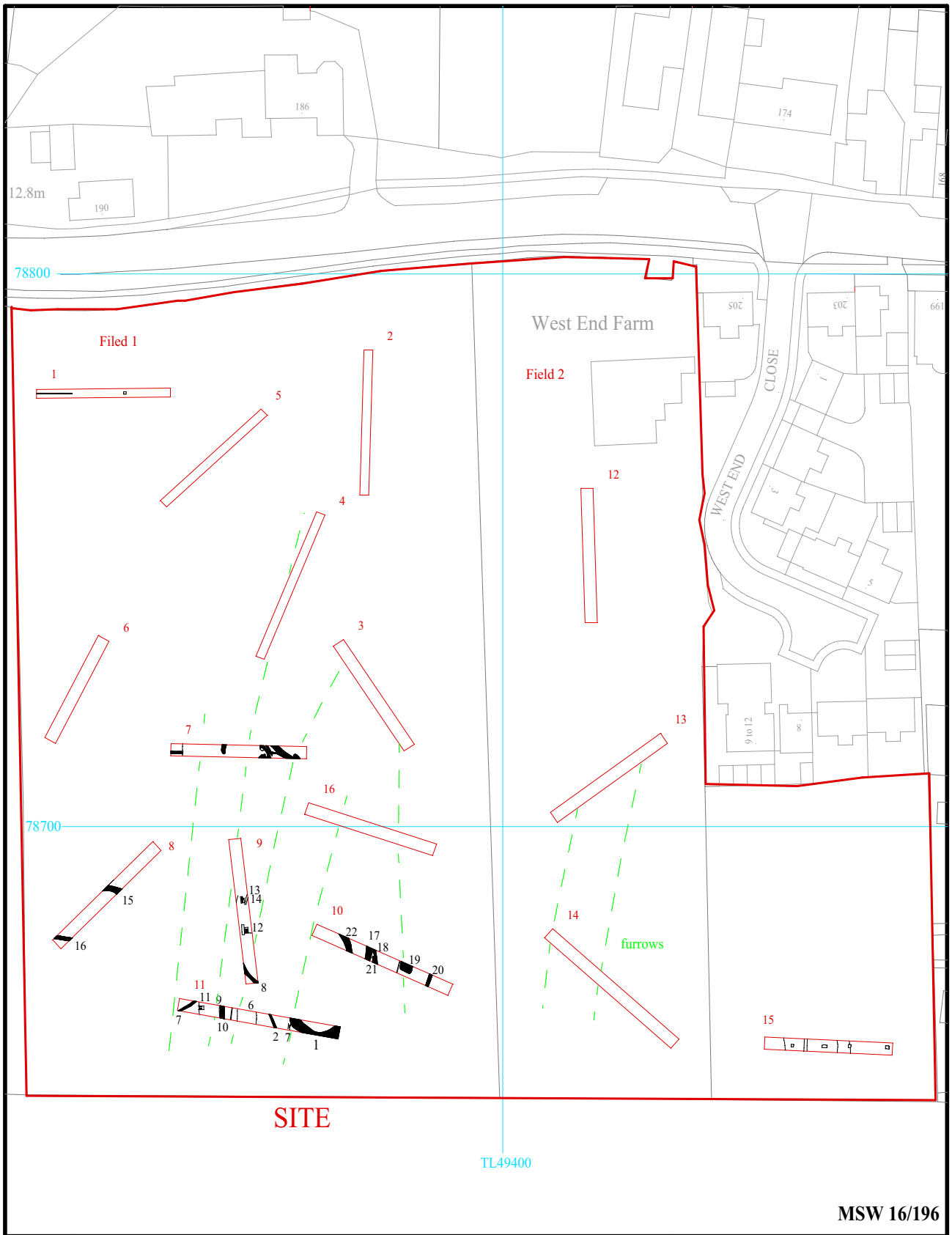

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Land at Main Street, Witchford, Cambridgeshire, 2017 Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 2. Detailed location of site showing trenches and feature plan.

0 50m

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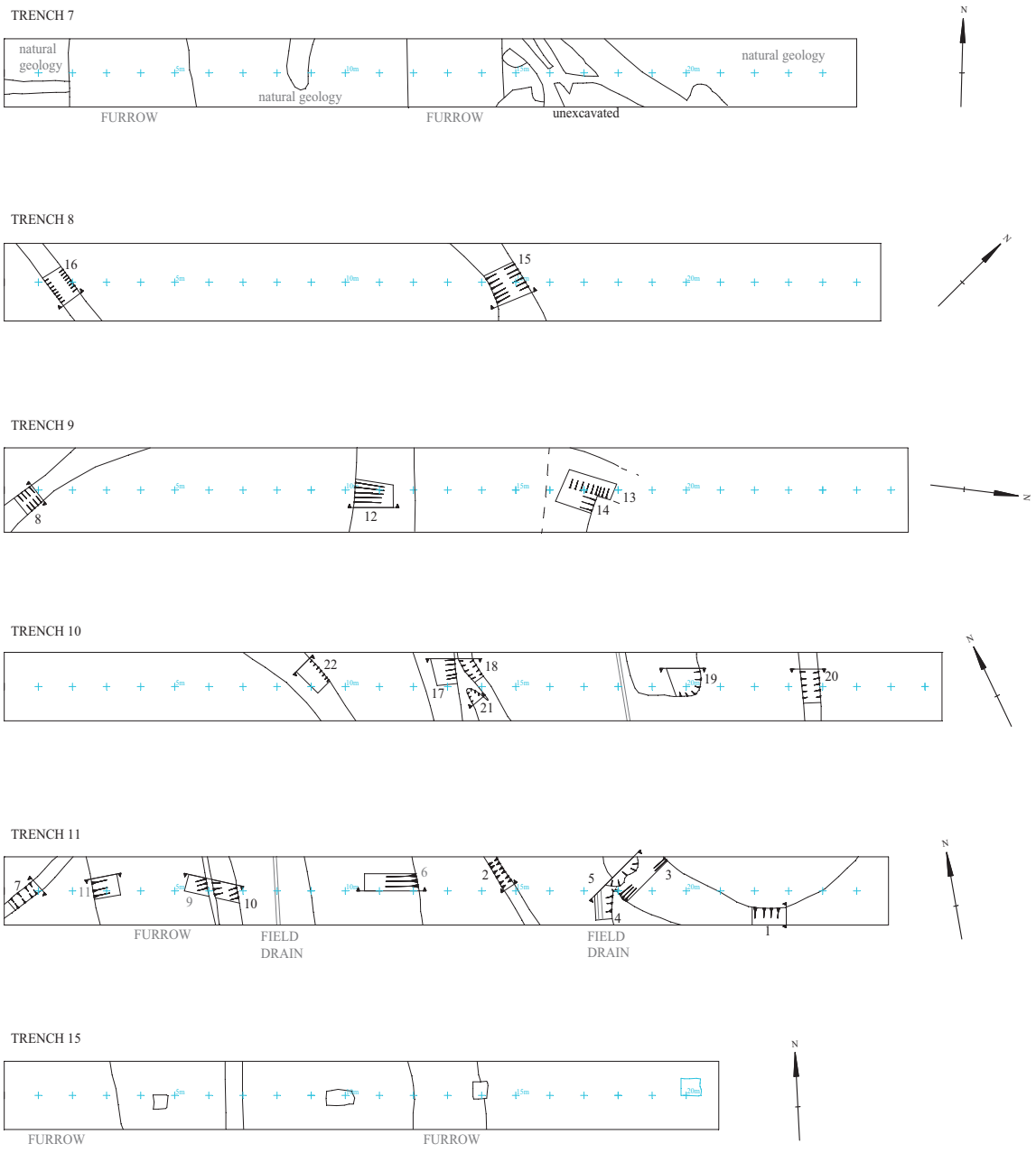

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Figure 3. Detailed trench plans.

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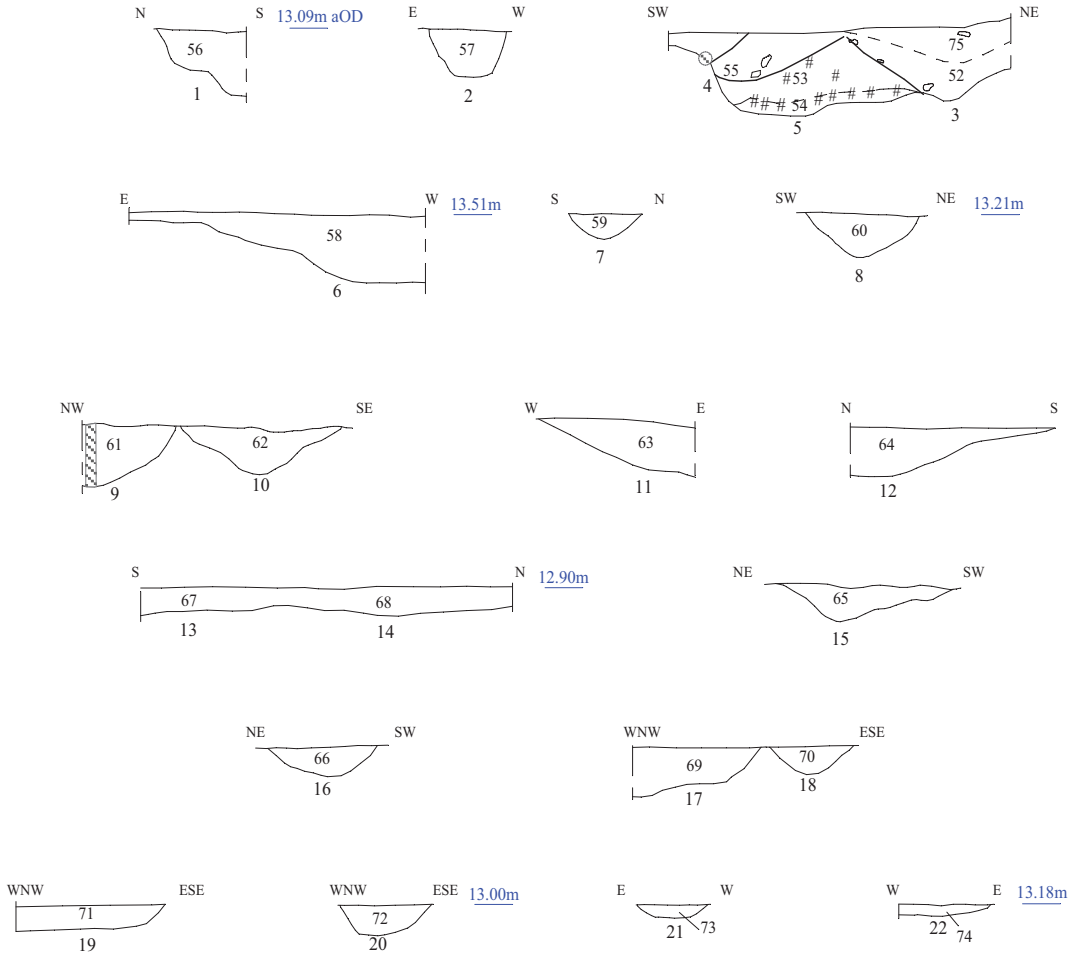

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Figure 4. Feature sections

0 1m

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Figure 5. Representative trench sections

0 1m

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Plate 1. Trench 2, looking north, Scale: 1m.

Plate 2. Trench 5, looking northeast, Scale: 1m.

Plate 3. Trench 10, looking northwest, Scale: 1m.

Plate 4. Trench 11, looking west, Scale: 1m.

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Plates 1 to 4.

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Plate 5. Feature 1, looking east,
Scale: 0.3m.

Plate 6. Features 3 4 and 5, looking north west,
Scales: 1m and 0.3m.

Plate 7. Feature 8, looking north west,
Scales: 0.3m and 0.1m.

Plate 8. Feature 15, looking north west,
Scales: 1m and 0.1m.

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Plates 5 to 8.

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Plate 9. Features 17 and 18, looking north,
Scales: 1m, 0.3m and 0.1m.

Plate 10. Feature 19, looking north east,
Scales: 1m and 0.1m.

Plate 11. Feature 20, looking north east,
Scales: 0.3m and 0.1m.

Plate 12. Trench 7 features, looking south,
Scales: 2m and 1m.

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Plates 9 to 12.

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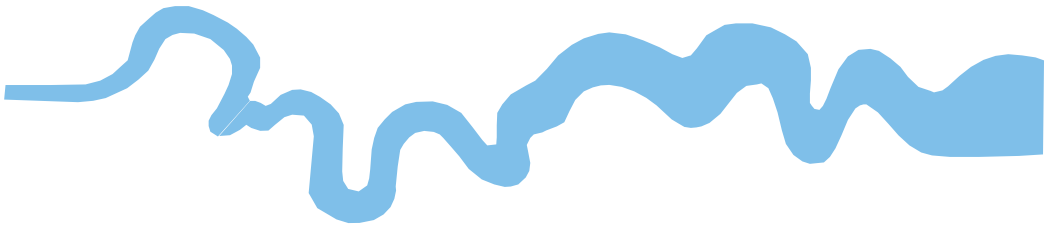
TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern	AD 1901
Victorian	AD 1837
Post Medieval	AD 1500
Medieval	AD 1066
Saxon	AD 410
Roman	AD 43
	AD 0 BC
Iron Age	750 BC
Bronze Age: Late	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC



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