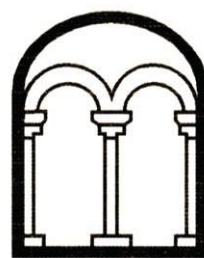


**LAND AT WARBOYS AIRFIELD
INDUSTRIAL ESTATE
CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Albion
archaeology



**LAND AT WARBOYS AIRFIELD
INDUSTRIAL ESTATE
CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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Compiled by	Checked by	Approved by
Kathy Pilkinton	Robert Wardill	Drew Shotliff

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Preface

Every effort has been made in the preparation of this document to provide as complete a summary as possible within the terms of the method statement. All statements and opinions in this document are offered in good faith. Albion Archaeology cannot accept responsibility for errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by a third party, or for any loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in this document.

Acknowledgements

The project was commissioned by Martin Page of Barford + Co. and was monitored on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by Andy Thomas of the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team.

The geophysical survey report was by Stratsacan. The trial trenching fieldwork was undertaken by Kathy Pilkinton (Archaeological Supervisor), Ben Carroll and Adrian Woolmer (Assistant Supervisors). This report was prepared by Kathy Pilkinton with contributions from Joan Lightning (CAD Technician) and Jackie Wells (Finds Officer).

Albion Archaeology
St Mary's Church
St Mary's Street
Bedford, MK42 0AS
☎: 0300 300 8141
Fax: 0300 300 8209
e-mail: office@albion-arch.com

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Key Terms

The following abbreviations are used throughout this report:

CHER	Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record
HET	Historic Environment Team of Cambridgeshire County Council
IfA	Institute for Archaeologists
LPA	Local Planning Authority



Non-Technical Summary

Planning permission (1300754FUL) has been granted for the change of use of land at the site of the former Warboys Airfield for open storage to include drainage works, siting of portacabin offices, sewage treatment plant, fencing, lighting and landscaping.

Due to the archaeological potential of the site, Cambridgeshire County Council's Historic Environment Team advised that an archaeological evaluation was required to determine the potential impact of the development on archaeological remains. The final stage of this was trial trenching, which took place between 13th and 23rd October 2014. It comprised the excavation of 34 trial trenches.

Archaeological features were revealed in all but two of the trial trenches. A small enclosure and a series of ditches dated to the Iron Age and early Roman periods were contained within an area focussed around Trenches 11, 12 and 16. The wider ranging remains largely consisted of furrows and land drains, associated with medieval and post-medieval cultivation of the site. A series of undated gullies / ditches on varying alignments were also revealed.

The thickness of the overburden varied significantly across the site. Thicker overburden was observed where demolition material associated with the former airfield was present. The overburden in the area of greatest archaeological significance was 0.30–0.45m thick.

The limited finds assemblage from the enclosure ditches suggests low-level occupation of the site. The Iron Age finds are of poor quality and can only be tentatively dated. The most secure dating comes from the early Roman period. This activity may indicate seasonal or infrequent occupation associated with farming and agriculture. Overall, these remains are likely to be of moderate local and regional significance.

The trial trenching identified little trace of infrastructure associated with the use of the site as part of RAF Warboys — the majority of building remains were confined to the topsoil and subsoil horizon. These, and the medieval and post-medieval cultivation of the site, are of limited local significance.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 *Planning Background*

Planning permission (1300754FUL) has been granted for the change of use of land at the site of the former Warboys Airfield for open storage to include drainage works, siting of portacabin offices, sewage treatment plant, fencing, lighting and landscaping.

Due to the high archaeological potential of the site, Cambridgeshire County Council's Historic Environment Team (HET) recommended to the LPA that a condition (15) be attached to the planning permission requiring a programme of archaeological works be carried out.

The first phase of this programme of works was archaeological evaluation, as outlined in a brief issued by the HET (2014). An aerial photographic assessment had been carried out in 2012 (APS 2012). The final elements of the evaluation comprised geophysical survey, followed by the excavation of a series of trial trenches, the results of which are presented in this report.

1.2 *Status and Purpose of this Document*

This document details the results of the intrusive trial trenching, which followed the non-intrusive geophysical survey (Stratascan 2014). It describes the circumstances of the project, the scope of the work, and the procedures, methodologies and resources that were employed in its completion.

This information is provided to assist the HET in monitoring and assessing the archaeological work on behalf of the LPA. The results of the evaluation will be used to characterise the archaeological potential of the site and determine whether the development will have any impact on it.

1.3 *Site Location*

The site of the proposed development is located on the former Warboys Airfield adjacent to an industrial estate off the A141 between Broughton and Warboys in Cambridgeshire. It measures approximately 7.7ha in area and is centred on grid reference TL 2973 7862.

The site is relatively flat and comprises an area of grassed, rough ground to the east (3.2ha) and part of an arable field to the west (4.5ha).

The ground lies at a height of *c.* 30m OD with the geology of the area comprising glacial till, a clay-rich deposit that includes lumps of chalk, sandstone, limestone and flint, overlying Jurassic clays.

1.4 *Archaeological Background*

The proposed development site lies within a medieval landscape represented by settlement and cultivation remains.

Approximately 0.5km to the south east of the site is Caldecote deserted medieval village, thought to be located at the junction of the B1040 and A141 roads (CHER 08666). Documentary records suggest the village was abandoned



by the early 16th century. No traces of the village could be detected on aerial photographs examined as part of the current evaluation, though ridge and furrow earthworks were visible in the supposed location of the village and to the south and east of the proposed development site (Air Photo Services 2012). Ridge and furrow cropmarks are also recorded in the CHER in the vicinity of the Warboys Industrial Estate (CHER MCB19674).

Further afield, *c.* 1.3km to the south-west, lies the site of the Abbot of Ramsey's Manor House (CHER 01057, DCB185). This once large and prestigious holding now comprises earthworks representing the remains of moated precincts containing the house and outbuildings, garden and fishponds beyond. To the north of this is recorded the Saxon settlement of Broughton (CHER 04285).

Two other moated sites lie similar distances from the site to the north-east (CHER 01072) and south-east (CHER 01071).

In more recent years the proposed development site was part of the land occupied by RAF Warboys (CHER CB15154), a WWII heavy bomber station, with domestic, mess and communal buildings located in and around the development site. By 1960 the airfield was converted for use as an air defence missile base. The aerial photographic survey (APS 2012) showed that the majority of the airfield was demolished by the 1970s, by which time the land had reverted to arable use. The runways were removed by 1989 and only the outline of the airfield and its munitions store (west of the site) remain as farm tracks.

1.5 Geophysical Survey

The text below is based on the Stratascan report (2014). See Appendix 3 for the full report.

The survey at Warboys Airfield identified a number of features of archaeological origin. A concentrated area of archaeological cut features is visible in the centre of the survey area. The concentration consists of a broken, sub-circular ring-ditch feature, surrounded by a number of rectilinear features that likely represent enclosures of a field system. Further interpretation of the features is difficult due to their location within a relatively modern military landscape.

Evidence of the WWII military use of the site is also apparent within the survey data. A strip of magnetic debris along the southern boundary of the site relates to the former airfield perimeter track, and large areas of anomalies relating to former airfield buildings are also present in the east of the site. The anomalies likely represent demolition rubble and foundations related to WWII buildings, including the airfield control tower, which formerly stood in the unsurveyable (overgrown) area visible towards the site's eastern extent. The area that contained the anomalies was visible on site as noticeably raised ground.



The WWII features are clearly identifiable on aerial photographs between 1946 and 1959 (APS 2012).

A small number of possible archaeological cut features are also visible to the south-west and north-east of the ring-ditch feature. These may represent ditches or gullies, although could also have an agricultural origin. Other features identified are likely modern in origin. These consist of ploughing, magnetic disturbance related to metallic fences and field boundaries and isolated magnetic spikes.

1.6 Project Objectives

Archaeological evidence from the surrounding area indicated that there was the potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the development site.

The objective of the evaluation was to provide information on any archaeological remains present and to enable an appropriate mitigation strategy to be formulated, if necessary. Information on the following was required:

- The location, extent, nature and date of any archaeological features or deposits that might be present.
- The integrity and state of preservation of any archaeological features or deposits that might be present.

This report also examines the significance of the results of the trial trenching with reference to regional research frameworks.



2. METHODOLOGY

The trial trenching took place between 13th and 23rd October 2014. Thirty-four trenches were opened across the site (Figures 1 and 2) to investigate areas and features of archaeological potential identified by the geophysical survey and also to test areas of the site that appeared to be blank.

All trenches were 30m long and 1.8m wide. Trench 16 was extended to clarify the extent of a feature visible on the geophysical survey.

The trenches were opened by a 360° tracked excavator fitted with a flat-edged bucket, operated by an experienced driver under close archaeological supervision. Overburden was removed down to the top of the archaeological deposits or undisturbed geological deposits, whichever were encountered first.

Any potential archaeological features were cleaned, excavated by hand and recorded using Albion Archaeology's pro forma sheets. All deposits were assigned a unique context number commencing at 100 for Trench 1, and 200 for Trench 2 etc. Each trench was subsequently drawn and photographed as appropriate.

'Bucket sampling' of the topsoil and subsoil at the end of each trench produced only the occasional modern artefact.

The project adhered throughout to the standards prescribed in the following documents:

• Albion Archaeology	<i>Procedures Manual: Volume 1 Fieldwork</i> (2nd edn, 2001).
• ALGAO (east)	<i>Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England</i>
• Archaeological Archives Forum	<i>Archaeological Archives: A Guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i> (2nd ed. 2011)
• Cambs. County Council	<i>Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Cambridgeshire</i> (CCC 14/05/14).
• English Heritage	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i> (2009)
	<i>Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation</i> (2011)
• IfA	<i>By-Laws and Code of Conduct</i>
	<i>Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation</i>

The archive of finds and records generated during the project will be deposited with the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store under event number ECB4606



Details of the project and its findings will be submitted to the Archaeology Data Service's OASIS database under reference number albionar1-131920.



3. RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

All deposits found during the investigations are described below and shown in Figures 2–7. Detailed information on all features and deposits can be found in Appendix 1.

3.2 Overburden and Undisturbed Geological Deposits

Topsoil comprising dark brown-grey clayey silt, *c.* 0.3m thick, was present in all trenches. In Trenches, 4, 17 and 28–34 it contained frequent brick and rubble inclusions associated with the demolition of the airfield buildings and runways. A separate demolition layer associated with the former airfield buildings was visible at the east end of site; it was 0.3–0.7m thick. The varying depths of overburden are set out in Table 1.

Subsoil comprising mid orange-brown silty clay, with occasional small stones, was present in all trenches; it was 0.1–0.55m thick. It was generally free from modern material, although traces of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation were identified impacting on the underlying geological horizon.

The underlying geological horizon varied from mid blue-grey clay with sandy gravel patches at the eastern end of the site to clay with limestone in the west.

Trench	Min depth to archaeological horizon (m BGL)	Max depth to archaeological horizon (m BGL)
1	0.65	0.7
2	0.55	0.55
3	0.45	0.6
4	0.65	0.65
5	0.55	0.55
6	0.55	0.55
7	0.59	0.65
8	0.4	0.44
9	0.5	0.5
10	0.5	0.5
11	0.36	0.41
12	0.48	0.5
13	0.45	0.45
14	0.43	0.43
15	0.4	0.4
16	0.3	0.45
17	0.45	0.65
18	0.4	0.4
19	0.45	0.45
20	0.45	0.58
21	0.46	0.48
22	0.55	0.55
23	0.65	1.08
24	0.75	0.8
25	0.52	0.56
26	0.42	0.44
27	0.45	0.45



Trench	Min depth to archaeological horizon (m BGL)	Max depth to archaeological horizon (m BGL)
28	0.75	1
29	0.85	1.05
30	0.96	1.04
31	0.78	0.87
32	0.7	0.7
33	0.7	0.7
34	0.65	0.95

Table 1: Depth of archaeological horizon below ground level (BGL)

3.3 Iron Age and Early Roman Features

Five ditches datable to the Iron Age and early Roman periods were revealed in Trenches 11 and 12. Trenches 8 and 10–16 also revealed six ditches and a pit, none of which contained datable artefacts. However, their character, and orientation suggest they are likely to be contemporary with the dated features.

3.3.1 Trench 8

A circular pit [803] was revealed at the NE end of Trench 8 (Figures 4 and 5). It was *c.* 1.65m in diameter and 0.65m deep. It produced 43 abraded animal bones (158g), comprising indeterminate mandible and tooth fragments. The location of the pit suggests it may be broadly contemporary with the dated features directly to the south.

3.3.2 Trench 10

A shallow ENE-WSW aligned gully [1003] was present in Trench 10 (Figures 4 and 5). It was on a similar alignment to the enclosure system present in Trenches 11 and 12. It produced 47 poorly preserved animal limb bone fragments (123g).

3.3.3 Trench 11

The greatest concentration of archaeological features was located in Trench 11 (Figures 4 and 5). Large V-shaped ditch [1103], measuring *c.* 0.9m deep and 2.35m wide, corresponded to the enclosure ditch visible on the geophysical survey. It was primarily filled with brown-grey silty clay and produced a small amount of pottery, tentatively dated to the Iron Age.

Three medium-sized ditches [1111], [1113] and [1107], measuring up to 1.2m wide and 0.6m deep, form part of a larger field or enclosure system visible on the geophysical survey. Finds are summarised in Table 2; all are highly abraded, fragmented, and survive in poor condition. The only datable pottery — a sherd of early Roman grey ware (7g) — derived from ditch [1111]. This feature ran at right-angles to, and appeared to cut ditch [1113], in plan.

Feature	Fill	Find type	Quantity	Wt (g)	Comments
1103	1104	Pottery / fired clay	1	4	Reduced sand; possibly fired clay
1103	1105	Animal bone	1	6	Molar fragment; species uncertain
	1105	Pottery	1	2	Sand-tempered; possibly Iron Age
1107	1109	Animal bone	2	26	Limb bone fragments; species uncertain
	1109	Pottery	1	7	Coarse shelly; faint brush/score; possibly Iron Age
1111	1112	Animal bone	2	40	Limb bone fragments; species uncertain



Feature	Fill	Find type	Quantity	Wt (g)	Comments
	1112	Pottery	1	7	Fine grey ware, abraded base angle; early Roman

Table 2: Trench 11 finds summary

3.3.4 Trench 12

Trench 12 (Figures 4 and 5) revealed parallel ESE-WNW aligned ditches [1205] and [1209]. They produced 12 pottery sherds (189g), two pieces of fired clay (101g), and eight animal bone fragments (213g). Both ditches were shallow with relatively flat bases. The ditches were visible on the geophysical survey, forming part of the same enclosure system as those in Trench 11. Although ditch [1205] appeared stratigraphically later, both produced a small amount of pottery dated to the early Roman period.

A shallow concave ditch [1203] aligned NNE-SSW may be part of the same enclosure system, but produced no dating evidence.

Feature	Fill	Find type	Quantity	Wt (g)	Comments
1205	1207	Animal bone	8	213	Limb bone fragments; species uncertain
	1207	Pottery	2	31	Buff sand (23g) and shelly (8g) body sherds; early Roman
	1207	Fired clay	2	101	Reduced sandy slab or plate; 30mm thick
	1208	Pottery	2	32	Fine grey ware body sherd and base angle; early Roman
	1208	Pottery	1	36	Rilled shelly bowl; early Roman
	1208	Pottery	5	85	Amphora; 1 abraded vessel; early Roman
1209	1210	Pottery	1	1	Fine grey ware; early Roman
	1210	Pottery	1	4	Sand and calcareous; residual Iron Age; very abraded

Table 3: Trench 12 finds summary

3.3.5 Trenches 13-15 (Figures 4 and 5)

In Trench 14 a large U-shaped ditch [1407], contained an undatable iron nail shank, and three abraded animal bone fragments (10g). The geophysical survey shows it to be on the same alignment as the concentration of Iron Age and early Roman features to the south and it is likely to be broadly contemporary. However, at *c.* 3.5m wide and 1.1m deep it is far more substantial than the other ditches associated with the enclosure system.

Three small undated gullies [1305], [1405] and [1505] are on a similar NE-SW alignment to the enclosure system. They produced no dating evidence but are possibly contemporary.

3.3.6 Trench 16

A small ditch [1605], aligned ENE-WSW, represents a feature visible on the geophysical survey (Figures 4 and 5). An 18th–19th-century copper alloy livery/blazer button recovered from this ditch is likely to be intrusive, as the ditch appears to be part of the earlier enclosure system present in Trenches 11 and 12. The ditch is truncated at this point by land drains and a furrow; there was also an area of modern disturbance [1607] directly to the north of the ditch.



3.4 Medieval Cultivation

Evidence of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation was identified during the geophysical survey and within the majority of trenches (see Table 4). The furrows were aligned NNE-SSW and were most consistently preserved in Trenches 15-20 in the centre of the site. They were *c.* 2m wide and up to 0.2m deep and were spaced *c.* 7m apart. They typically contained mid brown-grey clayey silt and often showed evidence of later land drains cut in to the base.

Trench	Feature	Quantity
3	305	1
4	405	3
5	507	2
6	605	2
13	1303	2
14	1403	3
15	1503	4
16	1603	1
17	1703	4
18	1803	1
19	1903	2
20	2003	3
22	2203	1
23	2304	2
25	2503	3
26	2603	2
27	2703	2
29	2903	2
30	3009	2

Table 4: Number of furrows within the trenches

3.5 Post-medieval / Modern Features

Land drains were present in all trenches. They were often, although not solely, associated with the earlier furrows on a NNE-SSW alignment.

At the west end of the site, Trench 7 (Figure 3) revealed a large pit [705], 8m wide and at least 1.2m deep. It contained modern brick and scrap metal.

A N-S aligned ditch in Trench 17 [1705] (Figure 4) was also cut through thick subsoil.

Larger linear features containing modern material in Trenches 24 and 28-32 (Figures 6 and 7) probably represent drainage associated with the former airfield buildings. The only partially intact building foundations were located in the south end of Trench 33 [3309]. These consisted of a brick and concrete wall or foundation formed of two courses of red brick.

Two larger V-shaped E-W aligned ditches [2403] and [2803] were revealed in Trenches 24 and 28 (Figure 6). Probably part of the same ditch they clearly cut the subsoil and are likely to be post-medieval in date, although no datable artefacts were recovered.



3.6 Undated Features

A series of small undated gullies / ditches on varying orientations ranged across the site (see Table 5). The majority were aligned broadly NE-SW/NW-SE. The features were 0.5–0.7m wide and up to 0.25m deep. Where a relationship with the subsoil could be discerned it differed, even within the same trench (Figures 3-8). In Trench 33, ditches [3303] and [3307] clearly cut the subsoil whereas ditch [3305] on the same alignment appeared to be earlier (Figure 7).

Four abraded sand-tempered pottery sherds (9g) were recovered from ditch [3305]. They represent a single vessel and may be of early medieval date, although their identification is uncertain.

Two medium-sized NNE-SSW aligned ditches were revealed in Trench 34 [3403] and [3405] (Figure 7). They appeared to predate NE-SW aligned gully [3407] but contained no dating evidence.

Trench	Feature	Orientation	Trench	Feature	Orientation
1	103	NE-SW	27	2707	NE-SW
3	303	WNW-ESE		2705	NE-SW
4	403	NE-SW	28	2803	WNW-ESE
5	503	N-S	30	3005	WNW-ESE
	505	NE-SW		3007	WNW-ESE
6	603	NW-SE		3009	WNW-ESE
7	703	NW-SE		3011	NW-SE
10	1003	WNW-ESE	31	3109	WNW-ESE
13	1305	NE-SW		3105	NW-SE
14	1405	NE-SW		3111	NW-SE
15	1505	NE-SW	32	3205	NE-SW
16	1605	NW-SE	33	3307	NW-SE
17	1705	NNE-SSW		3305	NW-SE
20	2005	WNW-ESE		3303	NW-SE
	2007	WNW-ESE	34	3403	NNW-SSE
21	2103	NW-SE		3405	NNW-SSE
	2105	NW-SE		3409	NW-SE
24	2403	E-W		3411	NW-SE
26	2605	NE-SW		3407	NW-SE

Table 5: Orientations of undated gullies / ditches



4. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Summary

Archaeological features were revealed in all but two of the trial trenches. A small enclosure and a series of ditches dated to the Iron Age and early Roman periods were contained within an area focused around Trenches 11, 12 and 16. The wider ranging remains largely consisted of furrows and land drains, associated with medieval and post-medieval cultivation of the site. A series of undated gullies / ditches on varying alignments were also revealed.

Trenches 11 and 12 contained the largest concentration of archaeological remains. A large ditch revealed in Trench 11 is visible on the geophysical survey as a small sub-circular enclosure; it is possibly Iron Age in date. A series of smaller ditches, present primarily in Trenches 11, 12 and 16 form a larger rectangular enclosure or field system. These have been dated to the early Roman period. However, the small amount of datable pottery recovered from these features suggests a low level of discontinuous activity rather than permanent occupation.

To the north of Trenches 11 and 12 a large ditch and circular pit were revealed. Although neither produced datable artefacts, their alignment and typology suggest that they are broadly contemporary with the enclosures to the south.

Thirty-seven undated gullies / ditches on various alignments were revealed. Those aligned with, and in close proximity to, the dated enclosures may be part of a contemporary field system. Most of these ditches are not visible on the geophysical survey, so their exact spatial relationship to the early Roman ditches in Trenches 11 and 12 is uncertain. A number of gullies at the east end of the site appear to cut the subsoil and are likely to be post-medieval in origin but a lack of artefacts suggests they pre-date the airfield.

Agricultural exploitation of the site during the medieval period is shown by the presence of broad furrows within many of the trenches. These features were best preserved towards the centre of the site, most notably within Trenches 13-20. They were generally aligned NNE-SSW, as suggested by the geophysical survey.

Attempts to improve the drainage across the site are attested by the presence of a network of modern land drains. These appear to have been targeted on the furrows and are, therefore, likely to pre-date extensive modern ploughing and subsequent use of the site as an airfield. The form of the land drains suggest a late 19th-century date.

Most of the disturbance associated with the former airfield remained above the level containing significant archaeological remains. Only Trenches 28 and 31-33 showed signs of truncation, probably largely associated with drainage and services rather than building foundations.



The thickness of overburden varied significantly across the site. Thicker overburden was observed where demolition material associated with the former airfield was present. The overburden in the area of greatest archaeological significance was 0.30–0.45m thick.

4.2 Discussion of Significance

The limited finds assemblage from the enclosure ditches suggests a low level of occupation / activity. The Iron Age finds are of poor quality and can only be tentatively dated. The most secure dating comes from the pottery from the early Roman period. This limited activity may indicate seasonal or infrequent occupation associated with farming and agriculture.

Investigations of small rural sites contribute to a growing picture of the wider landscape in the early Roman period. Evidence from rural sites can be used to identify changes over time in agricultural regimes. An intensification of crop production, specifically cereals, has been identified for this period. Faunal remains from rural sites can also identify changes over time in stock breeding and management (Medlycott 2011, 36). Overall, the findings of Iron Age and Roman date are likely to be of moderate local and regional significance.

The medieval and modern remains are of limited local significance and have no further potential to contribute to regional research priorities.



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6. APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DETAILS



7. APPENDIX 2: OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

OASIS ID: albionar1-131920

Project details

Project name	Land at Warboys Airfield Industrial Estate
Short description of the project	Planning permission has been granted for the change of use of land at the site of the former Warboys Airfield for open storage to include drainage works, siting of portacabin offices, sewage treatment plant, fencing, lighting and landscaping. Due to the archaeological potential of the site, Cambridgeshire County Council's Historic Environment Team advised that an archaeological evaluation was required to determine the potential impact of the development on archaeological remains. It comprised aerial photographic assessment, geophysical survey and the excavation of 34 trial trenches. Archaeological features were revealed in all but two of the trial trenches. A small enclosure and a series of ditches (dated to the Iron Age and early Roman periods) were contained within a discrete area around Trenches 11, 12 and 16. The wider ranging remains largely consisted of furrows and land drains, associated with medieval and post-medieval cultivation of the site. A series of undated gullies / ditches on varying alignments were also revealed. The limited finds assemblage from the enclosure ditches suggests a low level of occupation. The Iron Age finds are of poor quality and can only be tentatively dated. The most secure dating comes from the early Roman period. This limited activity may indicate seasonal or low-level occupation associated with farming and agriculture. The trial trenching identified little trace of infrastructure associated with the use of the site as part of RAF Warboys — the majority of building remains were confined to the topsoil and subsoil horizon. These, and the medieval and post-medieval cultivation of the site, are of no more than local significance.
Project dates	Start: 13-10-2014 End: 23-10-2014
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	WA1897 - Contracting Unit No. 1300754FUL - Planning Application No. ECB4606 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Monument type	DITCHES Iron Age DITCHES Roman PIT Iron Age/Roman FURROW Medieval DITCHES Post Medieval WALL Modern GULLYS Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Iron Age POTTERY Roman ANIMAL BONE Iron Age ANIMAL BONE Roman CBM Modern
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches", "Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Rural commercial
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the	After full determination (e.g. As a condition)



planning process

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE HUNTINGDONSHIRE WARBOYS Land at Warboys Airfield
Study area	7.7 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 2973 7862

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Albion Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Albion Archaeology
Project director/manager	Robert Wardill
Project supervisor	Kathleen Pilkinton

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Cambs County Archaeological Stores
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Cambs County Archaeological Stores
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics"
Digital Media available	"Database",' 'Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambs County Archaeological Store
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", 'other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet",' 'Correspondence",' 'Miscellaneous Material', 'Photograph',' 'Plan',' 'Report',' " Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at Warboys Airfield Industrial Estate, Cambridgeshire: Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	'Pilkinton, K'
Other bibliographic details	2014/192
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	Albion Archaeology



Place of issue or
publication

Bedford

Entered by

Helen Parslow (hl.parslow@albion-arch.com)

Entered on

4 November 2014



8. APPENDIX 3: GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY REPORT

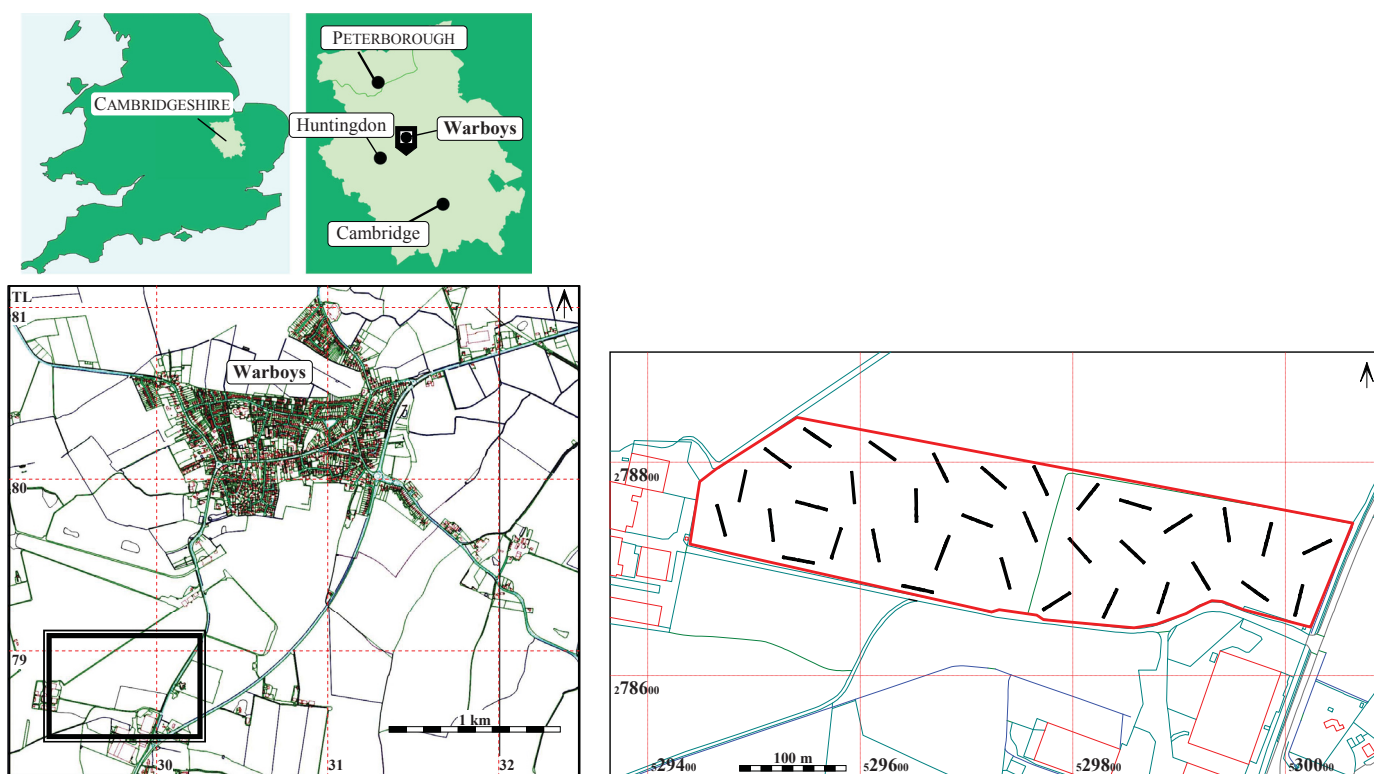


Figure 1: Site location and trial trench layout

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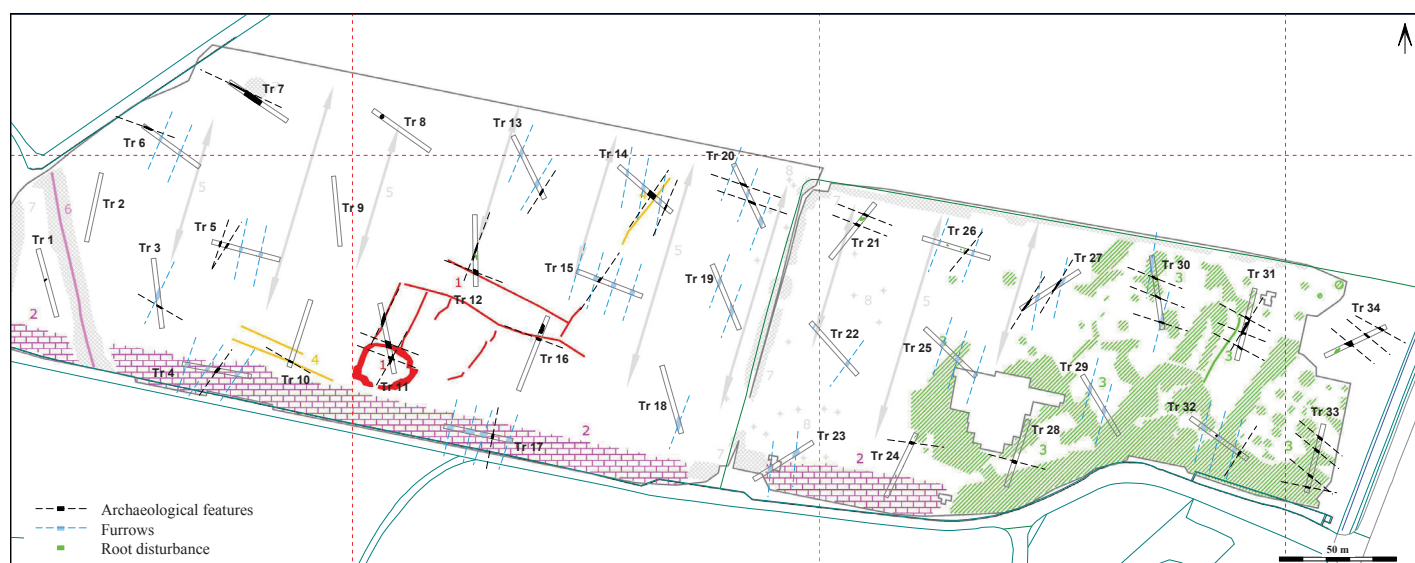
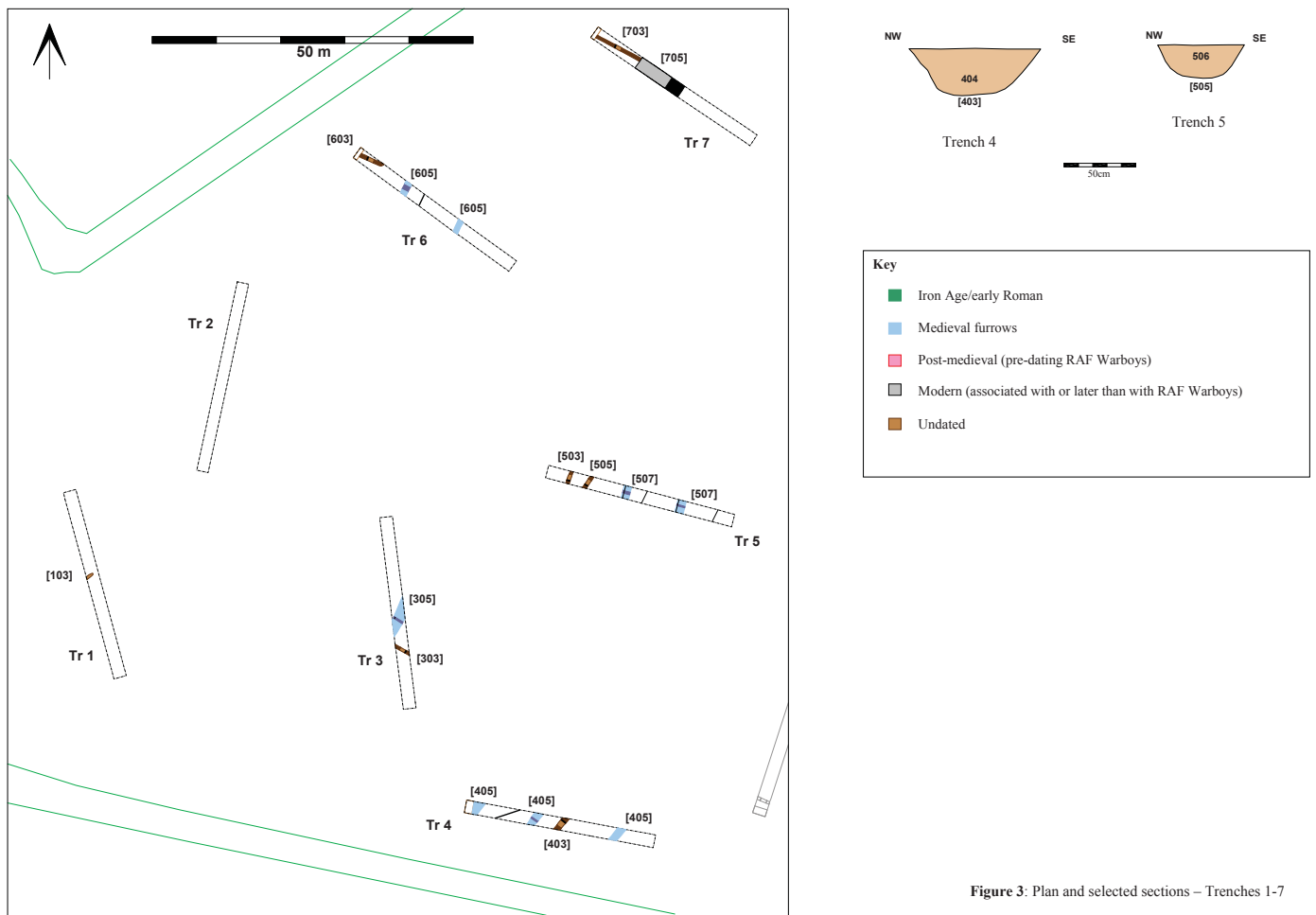
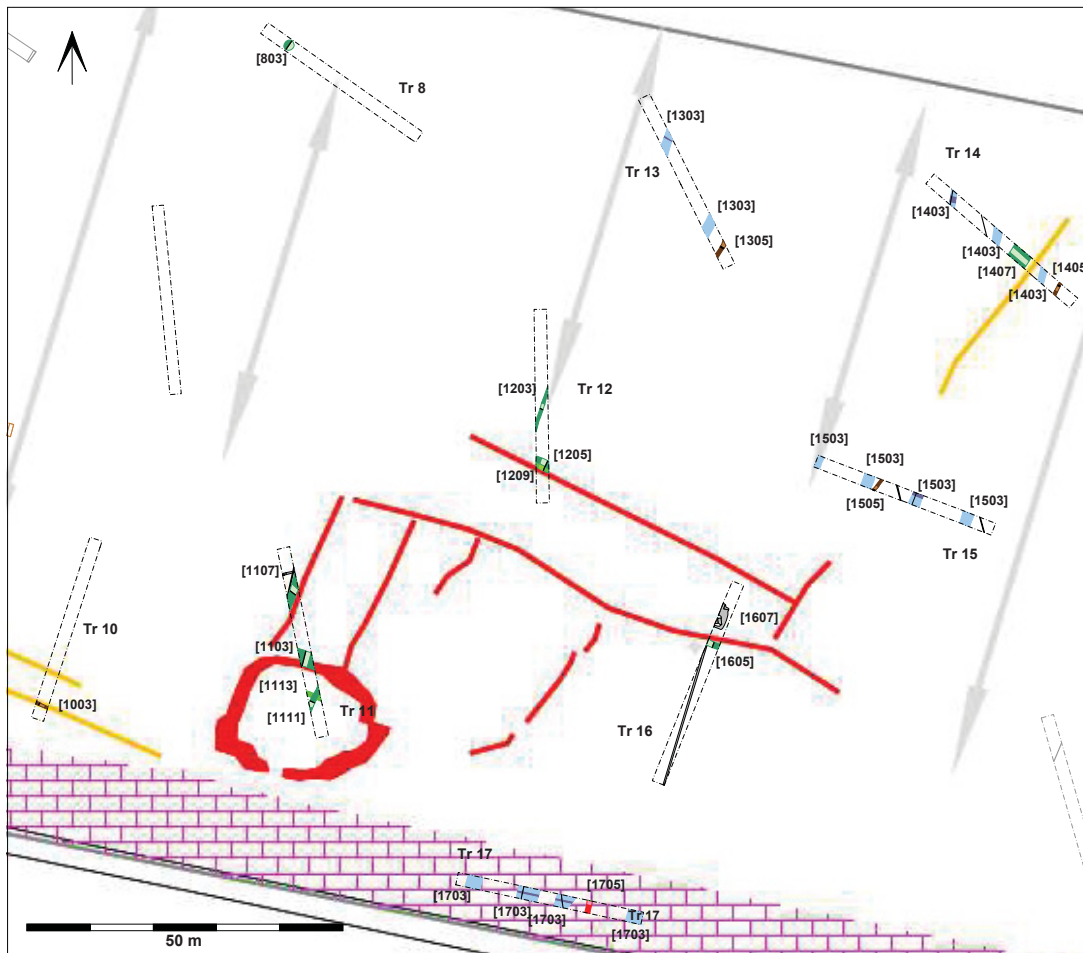


Figure 2: Trial trenching results overlaid on geophysical survey interpretation plot (See Appendix 3 for key to geophysical survey interpretation)

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Key

■	Iron Age/early Roman
■	Medieval furrows
■	Post-medieval (pre-dating RAF Warboys)
■	Modern (associated with or later than with RAF Warboys)
■	Undated

Figure 4: Plan – Trenches 8-17 overlying geophysical survey

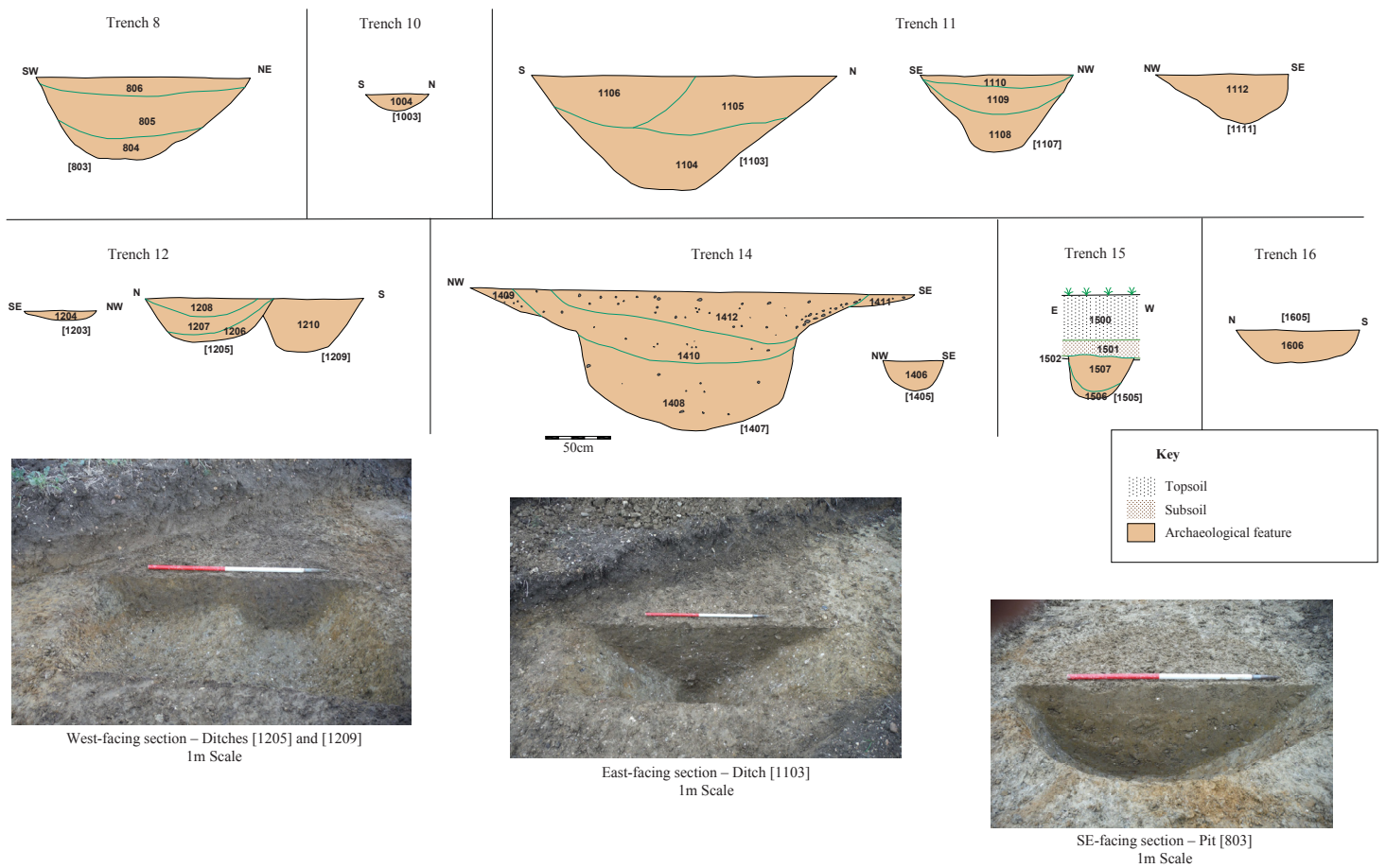
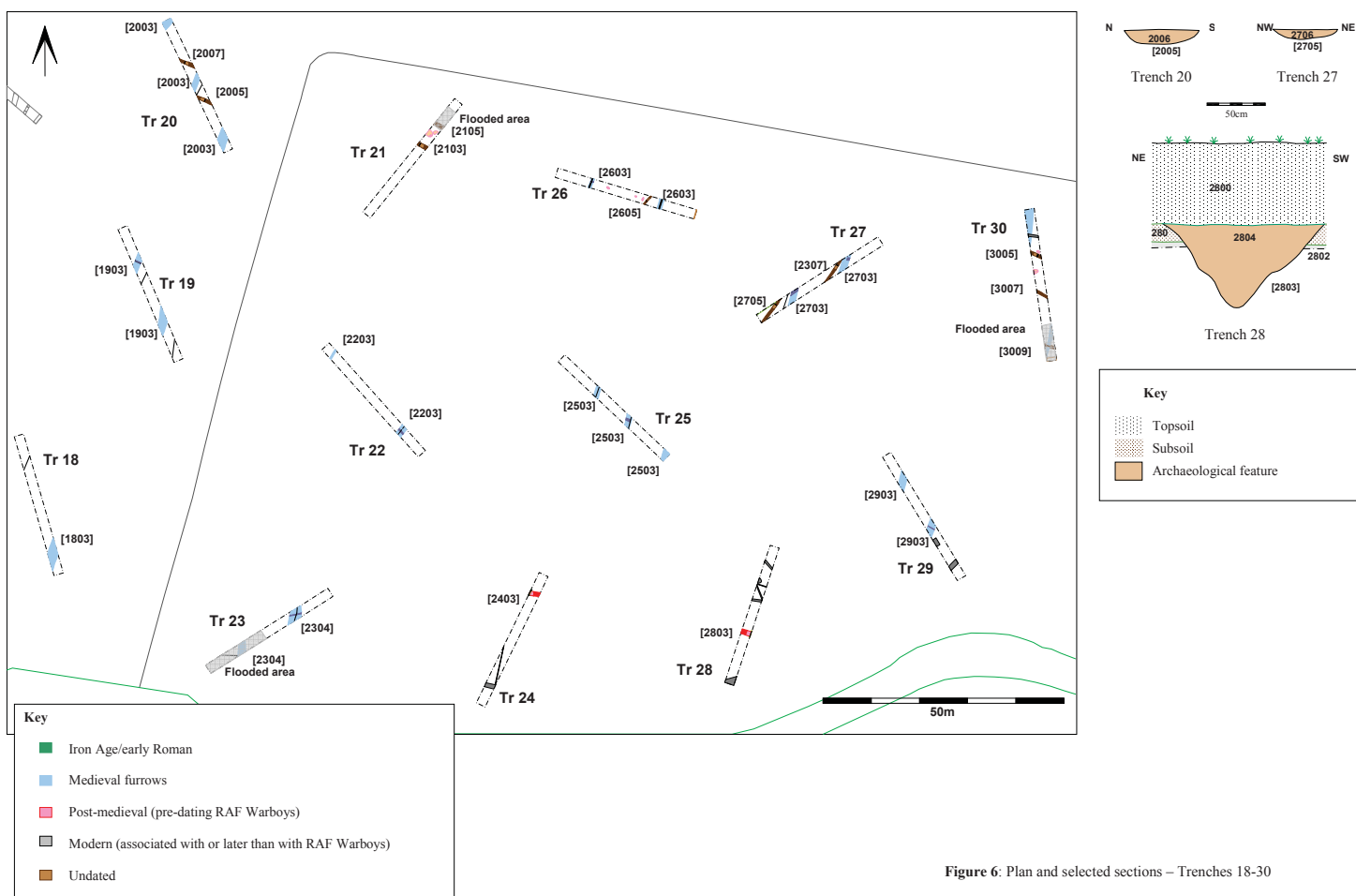
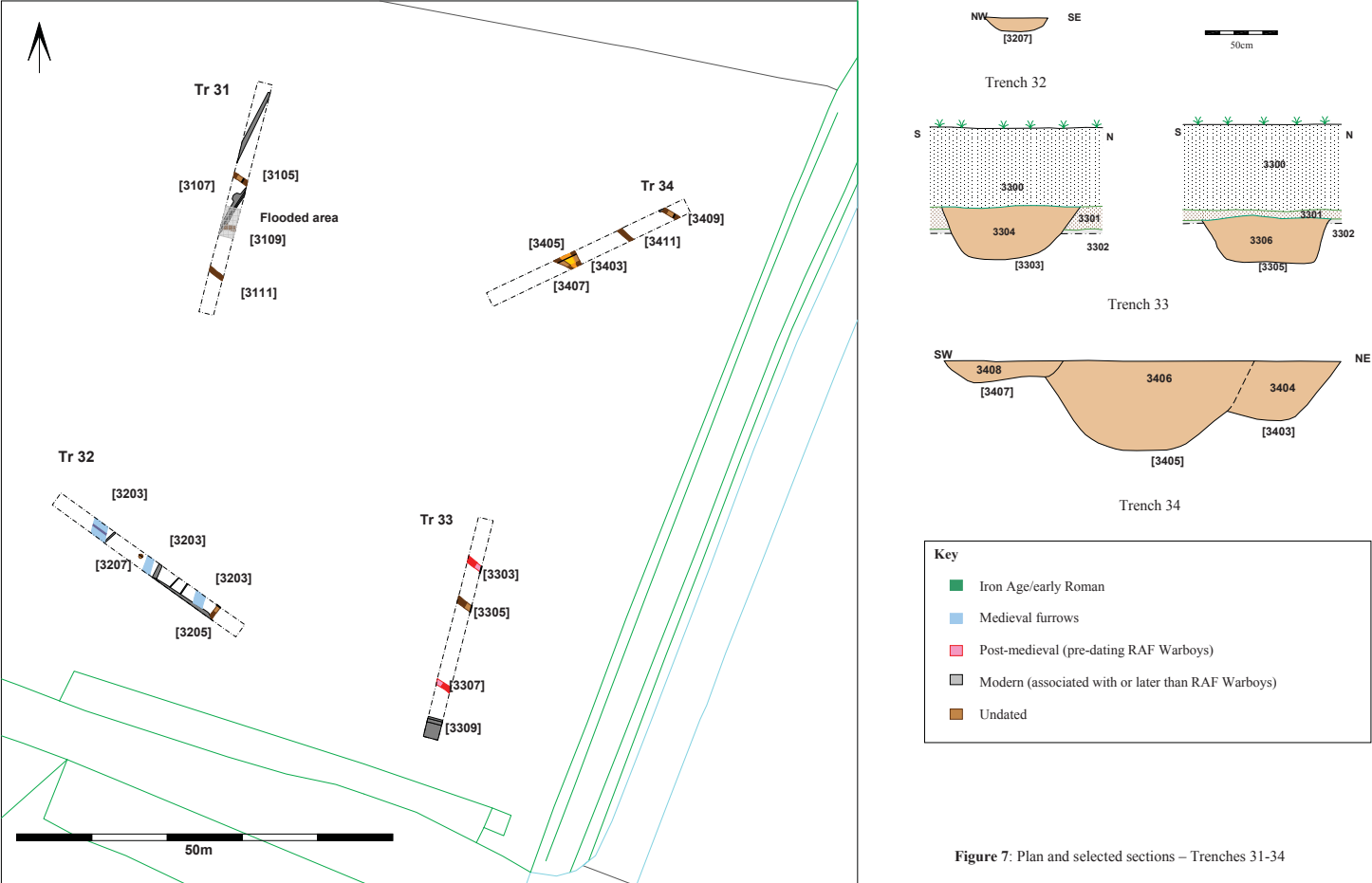


Figure 5: Sections and photographs – Trenches 8-17



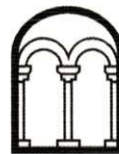


Land at Warboys Airfield Industrial Estate, Cambridgeshire:
Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 7: Plan and selected sections – Trenches 31-34

Central
Bedfordshire

Albion
archaeology



Albion Archaeology
St Mary's Church
St Mary's Street
Bedford
MK42 0AS

Telephone 01234 294000
Email office@albion-arch.com
www.albion-arch.com

