HACKER'S FRUIT FARM
HUNTINGDON ROAD
DRY DRAYTON
CAMBRIDGESHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION

Albion archaeology

REGISTERED ORGANISATION IfA

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION

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Produced for:
L & P Chess Ltd

On behalf of:
Hacker's Fruit Farm & Garden Centre
and the
National Centre for the Great War

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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 L & P Chess Ltd on behalf of Hacker's Fruit Farm & Garden Centre and the National Centre for the Great War. The work was monitored on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by Andy Thomas of the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Wiebke Starke (Archaeological Supervisor) and Christiane Meckseper (Project Officer). The project was managed by Jeremy Oetgen (Project Manager) and Christiane Meckseper for Albion Archaeology. This report was prepared by Wiebke Starke with contributions from Joan Lightning (CAD Technician). Illustrations were produced with the assistance of Joan Lightning.

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Key Terms

The following abbreviations are used throughout this report:

CCC	Cambridgeshire County Council
CHET	CCC Historic Environment Team
CHER	Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record
LPA	Local Planning Authority
I*f*A	Institute for Archaeologists
PDA	Proposed Development Area
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation

Non-Technical Summary

Hacker's Fruit Farm & Garden Centre together with National Centre for the Great War have applied for outline planning permission (S/2008/13/OL) for the erection of buildings to form a garden centre together with access and car parking and provision of a living museum to commemorate the First World War, on 14ha of land adjacent to the A14 Huntingdon Road

As the proposed development lies in an area of archaeological sensitivity, Cambridgeshire County Council's Historic Environment Team (CHET) requested that the applicant provide information (in the form of the results of an archaeological evaluation) on the potential impact of the proposal on archaeological remains.

This is in line with the requirements of paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) which states that Local Planning Authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of heritage assets before they are lost; this can be achieved by imposing planning conditions or obligations as appropriate.

The evaluation consisted of a geophysical survey and intrusive trial trench evaluation. This report presents the results of the geophysical survey and the subsequent trial trenching, which were carried out in January 2014.

The geophysical survey, a detailed magnetometer survey of 14ha of arable land within the proposed development area, identified medieval furrows in the centre and eastern part of the site. Additionally the survey recorded a number of possible archaeological linear features.

Trial trenching consisted of 21 trenches arrayed to give an even coverage of the area of development impact. Remains of medieval furrows were identified in two trenches, but the majority of the trenches did not reveal any archaeological remains. The geophysical linear anomalies did not show up in the trenches. However, two were correlated with modern field boundaries based on cartographic evidence, while the other two might represent drainage features.

The evaluation established that the only archaeological features on the PDA are of an agricultural nature, probably dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods. There was no evidence for settlement or any other activity having taken place at any period on the site.

The only heritage assets likely to be impacted by the proposed development are former agricultural features of no more than local importance. They are very poorly preserved, the majority being only detectable by magnetometer survey. They have been fully recorded by the geophysical survey undertaken as part of this evaluation, so the proposed development will lead to negligible loss of significance.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Planning Background

Hacker's Fruit Farm & Garden Centre together with National Centre for the Great War have applied for outline planning permission (S/2008/13/OL) for the erection of buildings to form a garden centre together with access and car parking and provision of a living museum to commemorate the First World War.

As the development area lies in an area of high archaeological potential Cambridgeshire County Council's Historic Environment Team (CHET) has advised that the applicant provide information as to the potential impact of the proposed development on archaeological remains.

At a strategy meeting with the CHET, the South Cambridgeshire planning officer and Albion Archaeology on 25th November 2013, Andy Thomas (CHET) indicated that this impact assessment should be in the form of an archaeological field evaluation accompanied by further documentary research and a review of data held in the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER). The CHET subsequently issued a design brief setting out these requirements (CHET 2013).

This approach is in line with the requirements of paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) which states that Local Planning Authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of heritage assets before they are lost, this can be achieved by imposing planning conditions or obligations as appropriate (CLG 2012).

1.2 Site Location

The proposed development area (PDA) lies to the north-east of Dry Drayton at the junction of Oakington Road with the A14, Huntingdon Road. It covers an area of 14ha, bounded in the north-west by Oakington Road, in the north-east by the A14 and to the south-west by agricultural fields. The Cambridge Crematorium lies to its immediate south-east.

Hacker's Fruit Farm is located in the north-east corner of the site with an access route coming off the junction and alongside the A14. It should also be noted that part of the land within the PDA has been earmarked for construction of a road associated with the Ellington to Dry Drayton highways improvement scheme. For that reason, no development of that area is proposed as part of the present planning application.

The majority of the site currently consists of agricultural land. It lies on level ground at 20m OD and is centred on grid reference TL 395 627.

The underlying geology is Gault Formation Mudstone with no superficial layers recorded[1].

[1] Contains British Geological Survey materials © NERC [2013]

1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

The PDA lies in a landscape rich in archaeological remains. Historic environment data from within a radius of 500m around the PDA has been received from the CHER and this has been reviewed during the course of the evaluation. A brief summary is given here. Known heritage assets catalogued in the CHER within a 500m radius around the proposed development area are shown on Figure 2.

There are no recorded heritage assets dating to the prehistoric period recorded within the vicinity of the site. The A14 in this part of Cambridgeshire follows the line of the Roman road from Cambridge to Godmanchester, and this road attracted Roman settlement and other activity along its length.

A large-scale evaluation of land to the north of the A14 was undertaken as part of investigations in advance of the proposed new settlement of Northstowe. This identified extensive Roman settlement remains to the south of Slate Hall Farm, *c.* 600m north of the PDA on the other side of the A14. Trial trenches in this area revealed a high density of archaeological features together with a significant quantity of pottery and bone (CHER MCB 16859). A subsequent geophysical survey mapped a series of possible small enclosures contained within a larger enclosure (Cambridge Archaeological Unit 2005).

Another evaluation within the environs of the village of Longstanton revealed a series of parallel ditches, most likely agricultural field boundaries, to the north-east of the PDA (Evans and Mackay 2004). The ditches were sterile but were tentatively ascribed a Romano-British date on comparison with similar features from Trumpington.

In the field to the immediate north of Oakington Road an Anglo-Saxon glass beaker was found during road improvements in 1977 (CHER 00308). As the same works also revealed human bone, an emergency excavation was undertaken. This revealed evidence for at least 12 skeletons and traces of a gravel mound (CHER 00308a).

No artefacts were discovered with the burials. The site was the location of the Dry Drayton medieval gallows and it is thought that the remains are those of executed criminals. The presence of the glass beaker also raises the possibility that they are of Anglo-Saxon date.

This juxtaposition of evidence (potential Anglo-Saxon burials, medieval use or re-use of the site as a gallows, its location on a main road and on a parish boundary) also led to its identification as the possible Saxon Hundred meeting place of Northstowe (CHER 11832). Meaney (1993) states that, this would have been a typical site for such a meeting place, even though the current evidence falls short of proof that it was.

An extensive aerial photographic survey was carried out of the area in advance of the proposed A14 improvement works (Palmer 2003). This identified a number of medieval ridge and furrow earthworks (CHER 11442, 11459) to the north of the A14 but no other potential archaeological sites. A review of this

evidence as a preliminary to this evaluation did not reveal any new information (see Section 6).

Post-medieval heritage assets in the vicinity of the PDA consist of the site of the Dry Drayton windmill (CHER 00272), marked on an 1818 estate map by the side of Oakington Road near the north-west boundary of the site, and the former Five Bells public house (CHER 19334) by the A14 just north of the junction. This was still shown on the late 19th-century first edition OS map but is now completely demolished. Two milestone markers (CHER 00274 and 18347) are located by the side of the A14.

1.4 Project Objectives

The principal objective of the archaeological evaluation was to determine whether archaeological remains survived within the PDA and, if so, to determine their date, nature, extent, condition, and significance. This information will be used to inform decisions with regard to the impact of the proposed development on potential archaeological remains, and to help in the formulation of appropriate mitigation measures to protect remains either by preservation or excavation.

The general research aims of the archaeological investigations were to:

1. Establish the date, nature and extent of any activity or occupation on the site.
2. Establish the relationship of any remains found to surrounding contemporary landscapes.
3. Recover palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions.
4. Determine site formation processes and the nature of preservation and truncation of features present.

The objective of the archaeological investigations was to determine and understand the nature, function and character of the site in its cultural and environmental setting.

The evidence for burials in the neighbouring field to the north, the potential Saxon meeting place and the existence of the gallows also raised a number of specific research questions, which were:

1. Is there any evidence of the possible Saxon meeting place?
2. Is there any evidence for further burials on the PDA, and is it possible to find any evidence that may date the known burials more precisely?

All research aims are with reference to the regional research agenda, the *Revised Framework for the East of England,* which identifies the need to study settlement and site typologies, chronologies and dynamics, and processes of economic and social change in all periods, from the Bronze Age to the Anglo-Saxon, and particular the transition phases between periods (Medlycott 2011, pp 20-21, 29-32, 57-59).

2. METHODOLOGY

A full methodology is provided in the WSI (Albion Archaeology 2014). The project adhered throughout to the standards prescribed in the following documents:

2.1 Standards

The standards and requirements set out in the following documents were adhered to throughout the project:

• Albion Archaeology	*Procedures Manual: Volume 1 Fieldwork* (2nd edn, 2001).
• ALGAO (east)	*Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*
• CCC	*Deposition of Archaeological Archives in the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store* (HER 2004/1).
• English Heritage	*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (2009)*
	Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (2011)
• I*f*A	*By-Laws and Code of Conduct*
	Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation

2.2 Geophysical Survey

The geophysical survey of 14ha of the proposed development area was undertaken between 6th and 9th January 2014 (Stratascan 2013). The greyscale plot of the minimally processed gradiometer data and an archaeological interpretation figure were made available immediately and provided the basis for the layout of the archaeological trenches.

2.3 Trial Trenching

Trial trenching took place between 21st and 23rd January 2014 (Figure 3). The layout of 22 trenches measuring 2m wide and 50m long was agreed with the CHET. The trench layout was primarily designed to test for archaeological remains that would not have been detectable by magnetometer survey. Trenches 15, 16, 18, 19, 21 and 22 were also located to intercept the potential linear archaeological features identified by the geophysical survey. One of the linear anomalies was not trenched, because it coincided with an existing farm track.

Circa 1.5ha at the north-west side of the proposed development area (Figure 3) was not trenched. This area has been set aside for the proposed Ellington to Dry Drayton highways improvement scheme and is not part of the current development proposal.

The trenches were opened by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under close archaeological supervision. Overburden was removed down to the top of the archaeological deposits or undisturbed geological deposits, whichever was encountered first. The spoil heaps were also scanned for artefact recovery. Detailed information on all features and deposits can be found in Appendix 1.

Environmental conditions were exceptionally wet and the majority of trenches filled with ground and rainwater shortly after machining.

The monitoring meeting took place on January 23rd. At the monitoring meeting it was agreed with the CHET not to excavate Trench 17, which was proposed for the current vegetable plot of Hacker's Fruit Farm.

2.4 Archive

The archive of records generated during the project will be deposited with the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store under event number ECB 4094.

Details of the project and its findings will be submitted to the Archaeology Data Service's OASIS database under reference number albionar1-166838.

3. RESULTS

3.1 Geophysical Survey

The geophysical survey showed no archaeological features with the exception of the possible below-ground remains of medieval ridge and furrow and/or later agricultural marks spread over the majority of the site, post-medieval and modern field boundaries and two possible ditches on an approximate east–west alignment (Figure 3).

3.2 Trial Trenching

3.2.1 Overburden and undisturbed geological deposits

The topsoil was uniform throughout the site and consisted of mid grey-brown clay silt with occasional small stones. On average it was 0.27m thick. No subsoil as such existed on the site but in all trenches there was a plough-disturbed horizon of mixed geological deposits and topsoil (described as subsoil in the context information in Appendix 1). This was up to 0.17m thick (Figure 7).

The exceptions to this were trenches along the southern boundary of the PDA (Trenches 1, 2, 6, the southern end of Trenches13 and 14 and Trench 20). Here, there was a distinct subsoil consisting of light grey-brown silty clay, measuring 0.51m thick on average (Figure 8). It is likely that this represents the ploughed-out remains of a headland situated at the southern end of the medieval ridge and furrow strip fields.

In the western part of the site (Trenches 1, 2, 4 and 5) undisturbed geological deposits consisted of light mid to light blue-grey silty clay with occasional small patches of light orange-brown sandy clay (Figure 4). In all other trenches the underlying geology consisted of mid to light orange-brown sandy clay and gravel with patches and banding of light to mid blue-grey silty clay (Figures 5 and 6).

This change in geological deposits may explain why the ridge and furrow features were not detected by the geophysical survey in this part of the site (Figure 3).

3.2.2 Medieval furrows

Three medieval furrows on NW-SE alignment were identified in Trench 3 and another furrow on NE-SW alignment was identified in Trench 8. The latter coincided with the geophysical survey results. The furrows in Trench 3 lay in the area of the site where no archaeological features were detected by the geophysical survey, most likely due to the differing geological conditions. It is likely that the medieval strip fields in this part of the site were on a different alignment parallel to the Huntingdon Road.

3.2.3 Geophysical anomalies with no demonstrable archaeological origin

No trace of any subsurface features could be found in Trenches 15, 16, 18, 19, 21, or 22 that might have correlated with the ‘possible cut features of archaeological origin’ identified by the geophysical survey.

3.3 Finds

Scanning of the topsoil and spoilheaps during and after machining revealed no artefacts or other datable material.

4. HERITAGE ASSET ASSESSMENT AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT

4.1 Significance of the Results of the Evaluation

The evaluation established that the only archaeological features on the PDA are of an agricultural nature, probably dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods. There was no evidence for settlement or any other activity having taken place at any period on the site. Despite the evidence for burials and Saxon material to the immediate north of the site, no Saxon burials were found on the development area.

The demonstrable lack of features or finds dating from the pre-medieval periods is significant, in particular seen in conjunction with surrounding evidence, in particular the evidence for Iron Age and Roman field systems and settlements, including Saxon settlement evidence, investigated around the villages of Longstanton and Northstowe to the north of the development site (Evans and Mackay 2004 and CAU 2005).

This contributes to our understanding of settlement pattern and land use from the Iron Age to the Saxon period and shows that the development area was unsettled land and probably used for agriculture from the prehistoric period onwards.

Agricultural use continued into the medieval period. The geophysical survey showed that medieval ridge and furrow agricultural marks were present over the majority of the site. These did not show up as physical features within the trenches, with the exception of one furrow in Trench 8 and three furrows on a perpendicular alignment in Trench 3.

Ploughed-out remains of a medieval headland survived as a thick subsoil in the trenches along the southern boundary of the site while a very slight possible headland was still visible as an earthwork following the post-medieval western field boundary.

This evidence for medieval field systems adds to the information available from aerial photographs (Palmer 2003). Palmer plotted a considerable number of ridge and furrow earthworks in fields surrounding the development area, but none on the site itself. Ridge and furrow field systems were also picked up by geophysical surveys undertaken at Slate Hall Farm to the north of the site (Figure 2). The findings at Hacker's Fruit Farm, therefore, fit well into the surrounding medieval agricultural landscape.

The OS map of 1887 shows that the field boundaries detected by the geophysical survey date from the post-medieval period. The 'possible cut features of archaeological origin' on an approximate east-west alignment, shown on the geophysical survey, were not confirmed by the trial trenches and most likely represent drainage features.

There are no buildings depicted on the 1887 map on the site of Hacker's Fruit Farm itself. The farm was established in 1923.

4.2 The Impact of the Proposed Development

The only heritage assets likely to be impacted by the proposed development are former agricultural features of no more than local importance. They are very poorly preserved, the majority being only detectable by magnetometer survey. They have been fully recorded by the geophysical survey undertaken as part of this evaluation, so the proposed development will lead to negligible loss of significance.

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6. APPENDIX 1: APPRAISAL OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH EVIDENCE

AIR PHOTO SERVICES
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E-MAIL ROG.PALMER@NTLWORLD.COM

Jeremy Oetgen
Albion Archaeology
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St Mary's Street
Bedford MK42 0AS

4 December 2013

Dear Jeremy

DRY DRAYTON, FIELD CENTRED TL396627, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

After our email discussion and your instructions to proceed, I undertook the following:

1. Checked the work I had previously completed as an AP assessment for the proposed widening of the A14. This was APS Report 2003/16, completed in December 2003. That work identified no archaeological features in the present field on the photographs then examined.

2. Verified that CUCAP held no photographs that had not been examined in 2003.

3. Checked the images on Google Earth and those forwarded by your client. None showed any indications of anything archaeological.

4. Purchased a priority cover search from NMR, EH, Swindon (appended to this note). This provided a list of photograph they hold that cover the area. There were no targeted oblique photographs – which only shows that no airborne archaeologist had noticed anything in the field – but the list included 64 vertical photograph taken on 17 different dates. None of these photographs was examined for the 2003 work for which vertical photographs had to be selected on the basis of their date as EH was not prepared to make available the 937 prints that covered the 30km A14 corridor.

5. Checked with Damian Grady (the EH observer who flies the southern half of England) and Ben Robinson (a local pilot who photographs archaeological features) asking if they had recently photographed the field. Grady replied that he had not, Robinson has not yet replied.

Analysis. The field is located on Chalky till, Hanslope series – a clayey soil on which cereal crops respond to sub-surface variations only at the end of very dry summers. Dates of local dry summers are known to me and can be cross-checked using the diagram of Potential Soil Moisture Deficits at Cambridge Botanical Gardens published by Bob Evans in 2007 (Figure 6). PSMD figures provide an indication of expected crop response and have guided aerial photographers towards suitable dates to record archaeological indications since the mid-1970s. In general, if the PSMD passes 100mm stresses in crop growth are likely to be visible

as colour differences from above. However, Evans goes on to note that to achieve crop marks on 'difficult' soils it is necessary for the PSMD figures '... to be higher than 150mm by the end of June' (p26). If this is accepted – and results show that in general it is correct – the PSMD figures can be used as a guide to years in which photographs taken for non-archaeological purposes may have recorded archaeological information.

Checking Evans's figure against dates in the EH cover search shows that PSMD figures exceeded 100mm in 1977, 1981, 1992, and 1994. In those years, mid to late August dates for photography in 1977 and 1994 suggest that the flights may have taken place after harvest. This may be the same for 29 July 1994. The flight in 1981 was in April when cereals are usually uniformly green.

These are general observations but, on the basis of the dates of photograph, the PSMD figures, and many years of my own local flying and aerial photography, I would not expect the listed photographs to include archaeological information on the local clayey soil. This does not indicate an absence of sub-surface archaeology – just that it this unlikely to have affected crop growth and thereby have been photographed from the air.

Reference

Evans, R, 2007. The weather and other factors controlling the appearance of crop marks on clay and other 'difficult' soils. In J. Mills and R. Palmer (ed) *Populating Clay Landscapes*. Tempus: Stroud, 16-27.

Best wishes

Rog Palmer

AIR PHOTO SERVICES, CAMBRIDGE: ROG PALMER MA MIFA

Archaeological consultant for aerial photographic interpretation, accurate mapping and oblique aerial photography

7. APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT DETAILS

Trench: 1

Max. length 50.00m. **Width:** 2.00m. **Depth** **Min: 0.44m.** **Max: 0.53m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 39309: Northing: 62807)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 39359: Northing: 62806)*

Reason: To evaluate area

Context	Type:	Description:
100	Topsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional small stones C. 0.25m thick
101	Subsoil	Friable light grey brown silty clay occasional small stones 0.18-0.28m
102	Natural	Friable mid blue grey silty clay With variations of mid-light red brown sandy clay with gravel

Trench: 2

Max. length 50.00m. **Width:** 2.00m. **Depth** **Min: 0.46m.** **Max: 0.56m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 39355: Northing: 62758)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 39392: Northing: 62725)*

Reason: To evaluate area

Context	Type:	Description:
200	Topsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional small stones 0.29-0.38m thick
201	Subsoil	Friable mid grey brown silty clay C. 0.18m thick
202	Natural	Friable light blue grey silty clay With variations of light brown grey clay and mid red brown clay-gravel

Trench: 3

Max. length 50.00m. **Width:** 2.00m. **Depth** **Min: 0.3m.** **Max: 0.45m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 39436: Northing: 62735)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 39436: Northing: 62785)*

Reason: To evaluate area

Context	Type:	Description:
300	Topsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional small stones 0.25-0.3m thick
301	Subsoil	Friable mid red brown silty clay occasional small stones 0.05-0.12m thick
302	Natural	Friable light orange brown sandy clay With variations of light-mid blue grey clay

Trench: 4

Max. length 50.00m. **Width:** 2.00m. **Depth** **Min: 0.4m.** **Max: 0.4m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 39417: Northing: 62831)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 39467: Northing: 62831)*

Reason: To evaluate area

Context	Type:	Description:
400	Topsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay occasional small stones 0.25-0.3m

401	Subsoil	Friable light grey brown silty clay 0.1-0.15m thick
402	Natural	Friable mid blue grey silty clay

Trench: 5

Max Length 50.00m. Width: 2.00m. Depth Min: 0.35m. Max: 0.45m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 39511: Northing: 62833)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 39511: Northing: 62783)*

Reason: To evaluate area

Context	Type:	Description:
500	Topsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional small stones 0.2-0.3m thick
501	Subsoil	Friable light grey brown silty clay C. 0.15m thick
502	Natural	Friable mid blue grey silty clay

Trench: 6

Max. length 50.00m. Width: 2.00m. Depth Min: 0.44m. Max: 0.59m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 39450: Northing: 62686)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 39487: Northing: 62652)*

Reason: To evaluate area

Context	Type:	Description:
600	Topsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional small stones C. 0.26m thick
601	Subsoil	Friable mid red brown silty clay 0.17-0.34m thick
602	Natural	Friable light blue grey sandy clay With variations of light/mid red brown gravely clay, more mid red brown sandy clay towards the SE-end

Trench: 7

Max. length 50.00m. Width: 2.00m. Depth Min: 0.36m. Max: 0.45m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 39491: Northing: 62731)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 39541: Northing: 62731)*

Reason: To evaluate area

Context	Type:	Description:
700	Topsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional small stones C. 0,27m thick
701	Subsoil	Friable mid red brown silty clay 0.1-0.18m thick
702	Natural	Friable mid red brown sandy clay With gravel and patches of light blue grey silty clay

Trench: 8

Max. length 50.00m. Width: 2.00m. Depth Min: 0.3m. Max: 0.35m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 39562: Northing: 62809)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 39612: Northing: 62810)*

Reason: To evaluate area

Context	Type:	Description:
800	Topsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional small stones C. 0.2m thick
801	Subsoil	Friable mid red brown silty clay occasional small stones 0.1-0.15m thick

802	Natural	Friable mid orange brown sandy clay With patches of light blue grey clay and gravel

Trench: 9

Max. length 50.00m. Width: 2.00m. Depth Min :0.35m. Max: 0.45m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 39639: Northing: 62867)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 39689: Northing: 62867)*

Reason: To evaluate area

Context	Type:	Description:
900	Topsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional small stones 0.2-0.3m thick
901	Subsoil	Friable mid orange brown silty clay occasional small stones C. 0.15m
902	Natural	Friable mid orange brown sandy clay With patches of light-mid blue grey clay and gravel

Trench: 10

Max. length 50.00m. Width: 2.00m. Depth Min: 0.3m. Max: 0.45m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 39737: Northing: 62855)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 39708: Northing: 62815)*

Reason: To evaluate area

Context	Type:	Description:
1000	Topsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional small stones C. 0.2m thick
1001	Subsoil	Friable mid orange brown silty clay occasional small stones 0.1-0.25m
1002	Natural	Friable mid orange brown sandy clay With patches of light-mid blue grey clay and gravel

Trench: 11

Max. length 50.00m. Width: 2.00m. Depth Min: 0.4m. Max: 0.4m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 39661: Northing: 62834)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 39661: Northing: 62784)*

Reason: To evaluate area

Context	Type:	Description:
1100	Topsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional small stones 0.25-0.3m thick
1101	Subsoil	Friable mid red brown silty clay occasional small stones 0.1-0.15m thick
1102	Natural	Friable mid orange brown sandy clay With patches of light-mid blue grey clay and gravel

Trench: 12

Max. length 50.00m. Width: 2.00m. Depth Min: 0.3m. Max: 0.35m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 39590: Northing: 62755)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 39590: Northing: 62705)*

Reason: To evaluate area

Context	Type:	Description:
1200	Topsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional small stones 0.2-0.25m thick

1201	**Subsoil**	**Friable mid red brown silty clay occasional small stones C. 0.1m thick**
1202	**Natural**	**Friable mid orange brown sandy clay With variations of light-mid blue grey clay and gravel**

Trench: 13

Max. length 50.00m. Width: 2.00m. Depth Min: 0.32m. Max: 0.58m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 39544: Northing: 62683)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 39545: Northing: 62633)*

Reason: To evaluate area

Context	**Type:**	**Description:**
1300	**Topsoil**	**Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional small stones 0.27-0.36m thick**
1301	**Subsoil**	**Friable mid red brown silty clay occasional small stones 0.05-0.22m thick**
1302	**Natural**	**Friable mid red brown sandy clay With sandy clay and gravel and patches of light blue grey silty clay**

Trench: 14

Max. length 50.00m. Width: 2.00m. Depth Min: 0.43m. Max: 0.47m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 39609: Northing: 62579)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 39611: Northing: 62629)*

Reason: To evaluate area

Context	**Type:**	**Description:**
1400	**Topsoil**	**Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional small stones C. 0.32m thick**
1401	**Subsoil**	**Friable mid red brown silty clay 0.12-0.15m thick**
1402	**Natural**	**Friable mid orange brown sandy clay With sandy clay and gravel patches and patches of light blue grey silty clay**

Trench: 15

Max. length 50.00m. Width: 2.00m. Depth Min: 0.4m. Max: 0.4m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 39595: Northing: 62667)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 39645: Northing: 62667)*

Reason: To evaluate area

Context	**Type:**	**Description:**
1500	**Topsoil**	**Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional small stones 0.25-0.3m thick**
1501	**Subsoil**	**Friable mid red brown silty clay 0.1-0.15m thick**
1502	**Natural**	**Friable light blue grey sandy clay With variations of light/mid orange brown sandy clay and gravel**

Trench: 16

Max. length 50.00m. Width: 2.00m. Depth Min: 0.35m. Max: 0.55m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 39632: Northing: 62732)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 39682: Northing: 62732)*

Reason: To evaluate area

Context	Type:	Description:
1600	Topsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional small stones 0.15-0.3m thick
1601	Subsoil	Friable mid red brown silty clay occasional small stones C. 0.2-0.25m
1602	Natural gravel	Friable mid orange brown sandy clay With variations of light-mid blue grey clay and

Trench: 17

Trench omitted due to ground conditions

Trench: 18

Max. length 50.00m. Width: 2.00m. Depth Min: 0.4m. Max: 0.55m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 39714: Northing: 62727)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 39714: Northing: 62677)*

Reason: To evaluate area

Context	Type:	Description:
1800	Topsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional small stones 0.2-0.3m thick
1801	Subsoil	Friable mid red brown silty clay 0.2-0.25m thick
1802	Natural	Friable mid orange brown sandy clay With variations of light blue grey clay and gravel

Trench: 19

Max. length 50.00m. Width: 2.00m. Depth Min: 0.4m. Max: 0.43m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 39702: Northing: 62661)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 39671: Northing: 62622)*

Reason: To evaluate area

Context	Type:	Description:
1900	Topsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional small stones 0.3m thick
1901	Subsoil	Friable mid red brown silty clay 0.1-0.13m thick
1902	Natural patches	Friable light orange brown sandy clay With variations of light-mid blue grey silty clay

Trench: 20

Max. length 50.00m. Width: 2.00m. Depth Min: 0.5m. Max: 0.53m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 39682: Northing: 62570)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 39731: Northing: 62564)*

Reason: To evaluate area

Context	Type:	Description:
2000	Topsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional small stones 0.3-0.33m thick
2001	Subsoil	Friable mid red brown silty clay 0.2m thick
2002	Natural	Friable mid orange brown sandy clay With variations of light blue grey silty clay and occasional gravel patches

Trench: **21**

Max. length **50.00m.** **Width:** **2.00m.** **Depth** **Min: 0.37m.** **Max: 0.41m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 39757: Northing: 62614)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 39746: Northing: 62663)*

Reason: **To evaluate area**

Context	Type:	Description:
2100	Topsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional small stones C. 0.26m thick
2101	Subsoil	Friable mid red brown silty clay C. 0.13m thick
2102	Natural	Friable mid orange brown sandy clay With variations of light blue grey silty clay and occasional gravel

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Trench: **22**

Max. length **50.00m.** **Width:** **2.00m.** **Depth** **Min: 0.41m.** **Max: 0.42m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 39805: Northing: 62748)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 39821: Northing: 62701)*

Reason: **To evaluate area**

Context	Type:	Description:
2200	Topsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional small stones 0.27m thick
2201	Subsoil	Friable mid red brown silty clay C. 0.15m thick
2202	Natural	Friable mid orange brown sandy clay With variations of light-mid blue grey silty clay and occasional gravel

8. APPENDIX 3: OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

8.1 OASIS ID: albionar1-166838

Project details

Project name	Hackers Fruit Farm, Huntingdon Road, Dry Drayton
Short description of the project	Hacker's Fruit Farm and Garden Centre together with National Centre for the Great War have applied for outline planning permission (S/2008/13/OL) for the erection of buildings to form a garden centre together with access and car parking and provision of a living museum to commemorate the First World War, on 14ha of land adjacent to the A14 Huntingdon Road planning conditions or obligations as appropriate. The evaluation consisted of a geophysical survey and intrusive trial trench evaluation. The geophysical survey, a detailed magnetometer survey of 14ha of arable land within the proposed development area, identified medieval furrows in the centre and eastern part of the site. Additionally the survey recorded a number of possible archaeological linear features. Trial trenching consisted of 21 trenches arrayed to give an even coverage of the area of development impact. Remains of medieval furrows were identified in two trenches, but the majority of trenches did not reveal any archaeological remains. The geophysical linear anomalies did not show up in the trenches. However, two were correlated with modern field boundaries based on cartographic evidence, while the other two might represent drainage features.
Project dates	Start: 06-01-2014 End: 09-01-2014
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	HFF2289 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECB4094 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Monument type	FURROWS Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches", "Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Rural commercial
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DRY DRAYTON Hackers Fruit Farm, Huntingdon Road, Dry Drayton
Study area	14.00 Hectares

Site coordinates	TL 395 628 52 0 52 14 42 N 000 02 36 E Point

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	Jeremy Oetgen
Project director/manager	Christiane Meckseper
Project supervisor	Wiebke Starke

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Cambs County Archaeological Stores
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambs County Archaeological Store
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Correspondence"," 'Drawing", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph"," 'Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Hacker's Fruit Farm, Huntingdon Road, Dry Drayton, Cambridgeshire: Archaeological Field Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	'Starke, W and Oetgen, J and Lightning, P J'
Other bibliographic details	2017/17
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	Albion Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Bedford
Description	A4 comb bound report
Entered by	Helen Parslow (hl.parslow@albion-arch.com)
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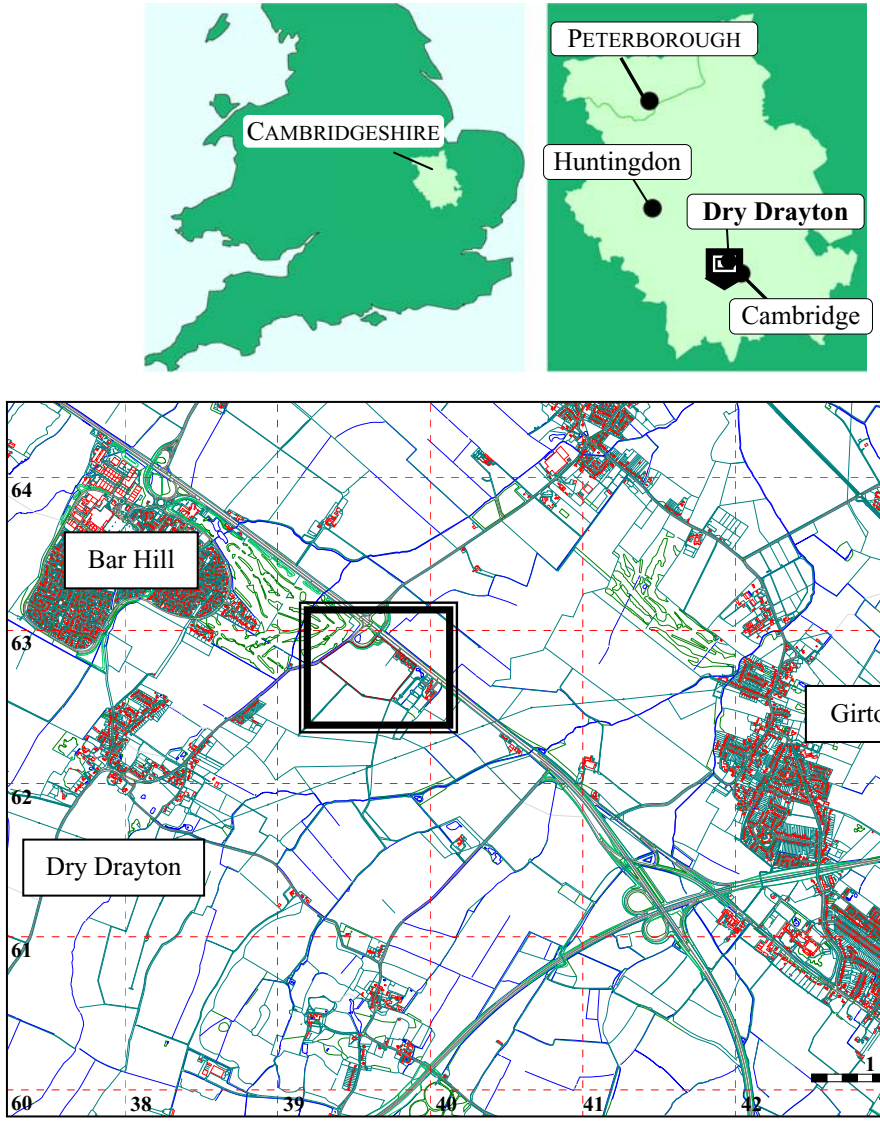

Figure 1: Site location

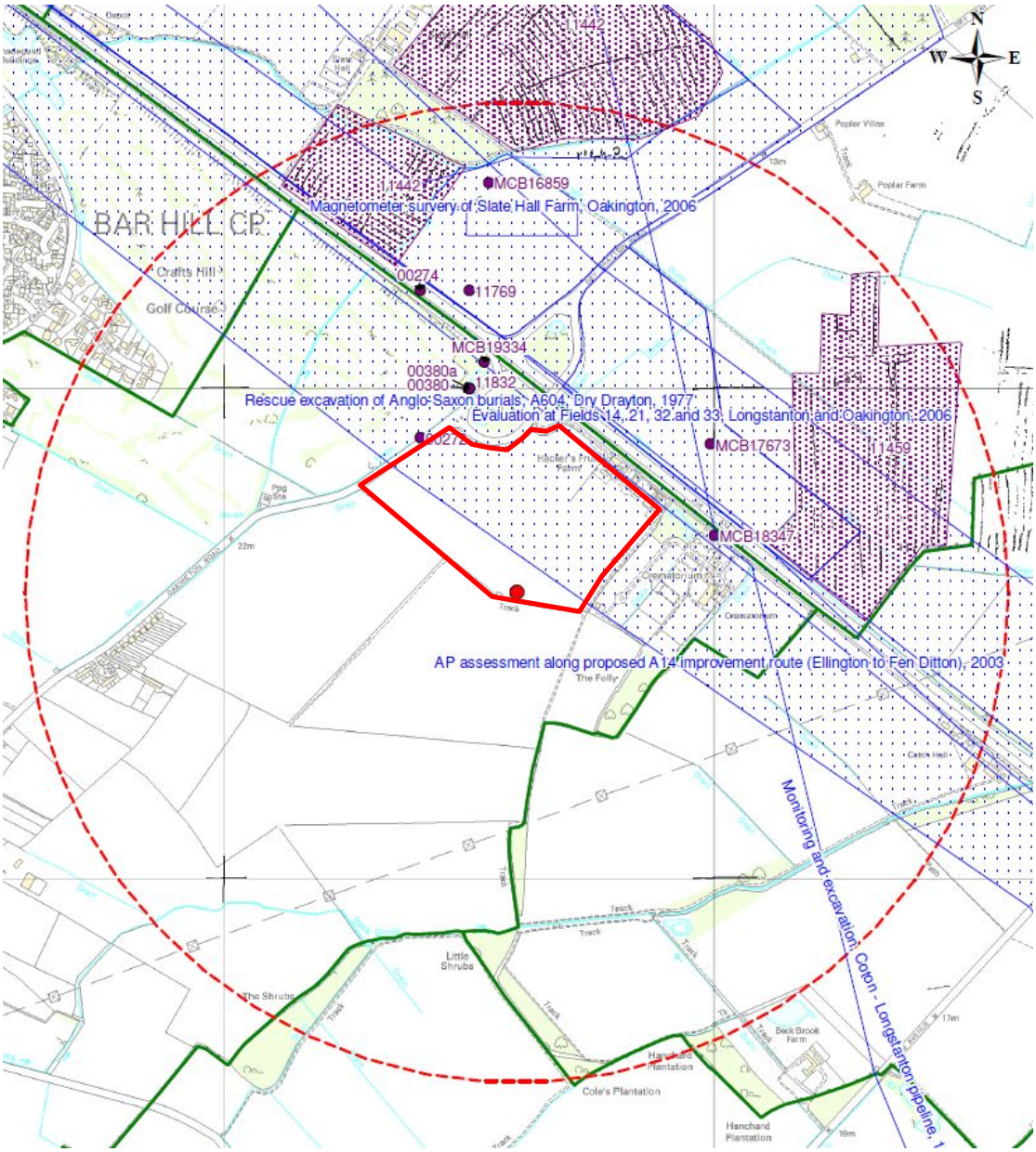

Figure 2: Heritage assets listed in the CHER within a 500m radius of the PDA

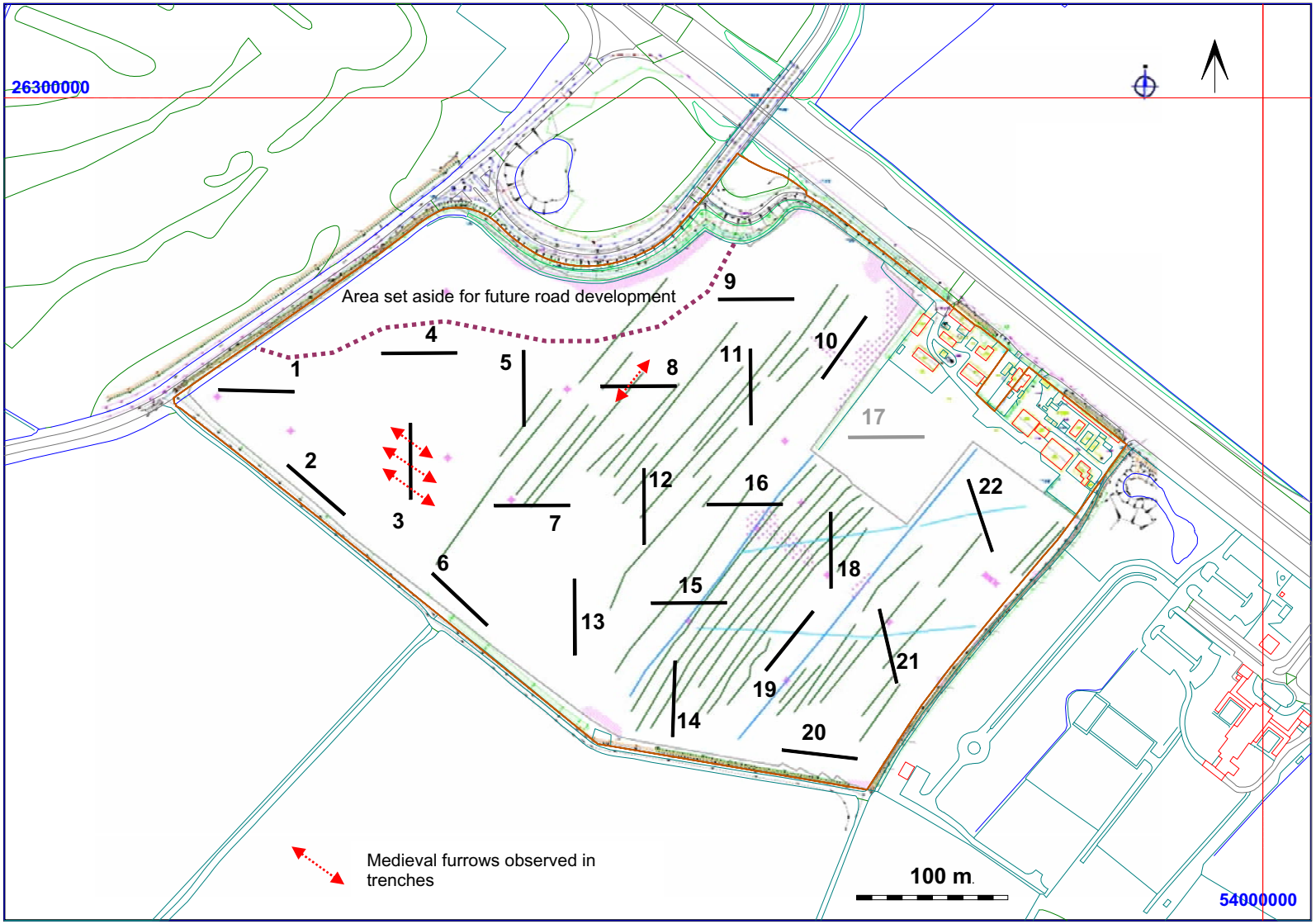

Figure 3: Trench layout overlaid onto geophysical interpretation plot
(Based on preliminary results of geophysical survey issued by Stratascan 15/01/2014)

Figure 4: Trench 1 looking east, 1m scale.

Figure 5: Trench 7, looking west, 1m scale

Figure 6: Trench 22, looking north-west, 1m scale

Figure 7: Trench 12, soil profile, 1m scale

Figure 8: Trench 6, soil profile, north facing section, 1m scale

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