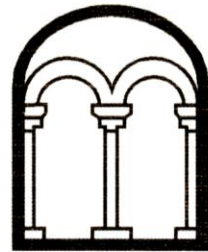


51 MIDDLETON WAY
FEN DRAYTON
CAMBRIDGESHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION

Albion
archaeology



**51 MIDDLETON WAY
FEN DRAYTON
CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

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Compiled by	Checked by	Approved by
Marcin Kozimiński	Gary Edmondson	Drew Shotliff

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Produced for:
Mr Ian Hucklesby



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Preface

All statements and opinions in this document are offered in good faith. This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and was prepared solely for the benefit of the client. This document should not be relied upon or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and the prior written authority of Albion Archaeology (a trading unit of Central Bedfordshire Council).

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Acknowledgements

The project was commissioned by Mr Ian Hucklesby, and was monitored on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by Kerry Hopper of Cambridgeshire County Council's Historic Environment Team (CHET).

The fieldwork was undertaken by Marcin Kozimiński (Project Supervisor) and Gareth Shane (Assistant Supervisor). The report has been prepared by Marcin Kozimiński with contributions from Joan Lightning (CAD Technician) and Jackie Wells (Finds Officer). The project was managed for Albion Archaeology by Gary Edmondson (Project Manager), under the overall management of Drew Shotliff (Operations Manager).

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<i>1.1</i>	<i>01/11/2018</i>	<i>Incorporating comments from the HET</i>
<i>1.0</i>	<i>18/09/2018</i>	<i>n/a</i>

Key Terms

The following abbreviations are used throughout this report:

CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
CHER	Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record
CHET	Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team
LPA	Local Planning Authority
PDA	Permitted development area



Non-Technical Summary

Planning permission (S/1261/18/FL) was granted by South Cambridgeshire District Council for the construction of four new dwellings on land to the rear of 51 Middleton Way, Fen Drayton, Cambridgeshire, CB24 4SU. The permitted development area (PDA) occupies c.0.75ha and is located at a height of c.9–12m OD, c.1km to the south-west of the historic core of Fen Drayton, a village which lies c.4km south-east of St Ives.

No heritage assets are recorded within the PDA itself, although a number have been identified in the vicinity, including the route of the Roman Via Devana, which is thought to follow the course of the present A14 immediately to the south-west of the site. The field to the south-east of the site contains possible cropmarks of uncertain date. A recent evaluation at 49 Middleton Way, less than 200m to the north-east, identified Iron Age remains. There is also evidence for prehistoric and Roman sites beyond the immediate surroundings and the village of Fen Drayton itself is thought to have originated in the Saxon period.

Due to the PDA's archaeological potential, a condition (no. 12) was placed on the planning consent, requiring a scheme of archaeological investigation to be undertaken prior to development. Cambridgeshire County Council's Historic Environment Team issued a Brief for an archaeological field evaluation (CHET 2018), to assess the archaeological potential of the site.

Trial trenching was undertaken between 28th August and 3rd September 2018; it comprised the excavation of seven 30m-long trenches. This equated to a c.5% sample of the PDA, with the trenches targeted, where possible, on those parts of the development with the greatest potential construction impact.

The trial trenching revealed one undated ditch. Its stratigraphic position below the subsoil and the fact that it is not shown on historical OS maps suggests that it may be of some antiquity. The lack of dating evidence suggests the ditch may have served as a field boundary, away from any associated settlement focus. As such, the feature is of no more than local significance and has no potential to address regional research objectives.

Modern rooting disturbance and traces of tree boles were identified in all trenches. These remains are of negligible significance and have no potential to address regional research objectives

Construction of the proposed development will have a negative impact on the identified remains. However, these remains are of limited significance with no potential to address regional research objectives and, therefore, the impact of the development on archaeological remains is also considered to be insignificant.

The project archive (excluding the undiagnostic animal bone, which will be dispersed) will be deposited with the Cambridgeshire County Store (Event no.: ECB5479). Details of the project and its findings will be submitted to the OASIS database (reference no. albionar1-323090) in accordance with the guidelines issued by Historic England and the Archaeology Data Service.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 *Planning Background*

Planning permission (S/1261/18/FL) was granted by South Cambridgeshire District Council for a residential development scheme comprising four new dwellings on land to the rear of 51 Middleton Way, Fen Drayton, Cambridgeshire, CB24 4SU.

Due to the site's archaeological potential, a condition (no. 12) was placed on the planning consent, requiring a programme of archaeological investigation to be undertaken prior to development. Cambridgeshire County Council's Historic Environment Team (CHET) issued a Design Brief for an archaeological evaluation through trial trenching (CHET 2018), to assess the archaeological nature and potential of the site.

Mr Ian Hucklesby commissioned Albion Archaeology to carry out the field evaluation, in line with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Albion Archaeology 2018) that was agreed in advance with the CHET. The results of the evaluation are presented in this report.

1.2 *Site Location and Description*

Fen Drayton is a small village located approximately 4km to the south-east of St Ives, within the district of South Cambridgeshire. It lies c.10.5km south-east of Huntingdon, and c.14.5km to the north-west of Cambridge on the northern side of the A14 trunk road (Figure 1). Fen Drayton is situated between the villages of Fenstanton and Swavesey, less than 2km to the south of the Great Ouse.

The permitted development area (PDA) lies c.1km to the south-west of the historic core of the village, to the south-east of Middleton Way, and immediately to the north-east of Huntingdon Road (the current A14). The total development area is c.0.75ha, centred on grid reference NGR TL 3304 6761. The land is at an approximate height of c.9–12m OD, sloping down gently to the south-east. At the time of the trial trench evaluation the PDA comprised land being used for horticulture; its north-west part was occupied by glasshouses, whilst the south-east part was set to grass.

The underlying geological deposits primarily comprise West Walton Formation and Ampthill Clay Formations. Superficial deposits recorded for the location of the PDA are river terrace deposits of sand and gravel¹.

1.3 *Archaeological and Historical Background*

The known archaeological remains within a 2km radius of the PDA are listed within the Brief (CHET 2018). Those with a particular bearing on the site are summarised below (with the preferred CHER reference given in brackets).

No heritage assets are recorded within the PDA itself, although the route of the Roman *Via Devana* is thought to follow the course of the present A14, which is located immediately to the south-west. The field to the south-east of the PDA contains

¹ <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> [Accessed 19/07/2018]



possible cropmarks of uncertain date (09665) and a recent evaluation at 49 Middleton Way, less than 200m to the north-east, identified Iron Age pottery and ditches (MCB24384).

The earliest dated evidence for activity within the search area comprises Palaeolithic artefacts (01694), including an axe, a blade and a flake, recovered from the Fenstanton Road gravel pit, c.850m to the north of the PDA. A Neolithic spearhead (03471) was found c.900m to the north-west in Fenstanton. A middle Neolithic ditch (MCB25138) was recorded during archaeological investigations at 5 Mill Road, 450m to the north-west. Flint arrowheads (01797) of likely Bronze Age date are also recorded as have been found on the western fringes of Fen Drayton, c.1km to the north of the PDA.

Possible Bronze Age barrows (08825) have been identified as cropmarks c.500m to the north-west of the PDA. Other cropmarks suggest extensive Iron Age to Roman exploitation of the area. Possible field systems or settlement boundary ditches (08824) have been identified to the east of Fenstanton, 1km to the north-west of the PDA. The study of aerial photographs 200m each side of the proposed A14 improvement works also identified enclosures, linear features and possible roundhouses at Conington (MCB18446), c.300m to the south of the PDA. The study also revealed a probable prehistoric enclosure (08827) c.650m to the south-east of the PDA and enclosures of uncertain date c.300m to the south (MCB20031), and c.800m to the west (MCB20030).

The 2014 SW Cambridgeshire NAIS project identified cropmarks to the south of Fen Drayton (08829). The cropmarks show possible Roman field systems, consisting of enclosures and field boundaries, and possible medieval and post-medieval field systems. Elements of a probable Iron Age/Roman field system, comprising field boundary ditches and a possible curvilinear enclosure were identified c.500m to the north-east of the PDA (MCB20968), and a further potential large Roman farmstead (09666) was identified to the north of the A14, c.600m to the south-east of the PDA.

A Roman hoard (00464) was discovered c.600m to the north of the PDA and further Roman finds (03469) were recovered from a field in Conington, c.800m to the west of the site. Within the wider area, Roman field systems and pond features (CB15738), Roman pottery (03473) and Roman inhumations (03330) have been recorded within the historic core of Fen Drayton. A Roman coin (00876) was found at Cambridge Road, Fenstanton, c.1.5km to the north-west.

There is no evidence for Saxon activity within the immediate vicinity of the PDA, but Fen Drayton and Fenstanton are both noted as reasonable-sized settlements in Domesday Book², with 19 and 33 households respectively. This suggests that the villages were well-established by this time and are highly likely to have had Saxon origins.

Medieval farming within the area is attested to by the presence of ridge and furrow to the south-east of the historic core of Fen Drayton (MCB20967). Settlement is likely to have been focussed around the parish church of St Mary (NHLE1127229), which is

² <https://opendomesday.org/> [Accessed 19/07/2018]



located over 1km to the north-east of the PDA. The church is 12th-century in origin and Grade II* listed. A possible medieval ditch (MCB16295) was also recorded at Manor Farm House, High Street, which is just less than 1km away. Ditches dating to the 12th–14th century were recorded during excavations at the Wilderspin Garage (MCB20414), c.900m to the north-east.

Evidence for post-medieval activity in the area includes gravel extraction pits, immediately adjacent to the A14, c.400m to the north-west of the site, (MCB22182) and c.700m to the north-east, west of Cambridge Road (MCB20969). An early 18th-century dovecote (10413) is recorded at Dutch House, Church Street in Fen Drayton and the site of a windmill (03472) is recorded on the 1841 ‘Inclosure’ map, c.600m to the north-west of the PDA. Further to the west, the site of a pigeon house (10393), said to have been designed by Capability Brown is recorded adjacent to the A14 in Fenstanton, c.1km to the north-east.

Significant modern heritage assets include a World War II pillbox (CB15202) situated at the A14 Conington crossing, 500m to the south-east of the PDA.

1.4 **Project Objectives**

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

In particular, the evaluation sought to establish:

- the location, extent, nature and date of any archaeological features or deposits that were present;
- the amount of truncation that may have affected any remains, and whether palaeosols or ‘B’ horizons were present;
- general site formation processes.

This report examines the significance of the trenching results with reference to regional research frameworks. Relevant research frameworks are *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011) and English Heritage has produced an extensive library of national guides covering a wide range of topics³.

³ <https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/latest-guidance/> [Accessed 12/09/2018].



2. METHOD STATEMENT

The methodological approach to the project is summarised below and detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Albion Archaeology 2018).

2.1 Standards

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

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Albion Archaeology 	<p><i>Procedures Manual: Volume 1 Fieldwork</i> (3rd ed., 2017).</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ALGAO (East) 	<p><i>Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England</i> (Gurney 2003). Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cambridgeshire County Council 	<p><i>Deposition of archaeological archives in Cambridgeshire</i> (2017).</p>
	<p><i>Brief for Archaeological Evaluation, Middleton Way, 51, Fen Drayton</i> (21st June 2018).</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ClfA⁴ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Charter and By-law; Code of Conduct</i> (2014).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation</i> (2014). <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> (2014).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic England 	<p><i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) Project Managers' Guide</i> (2015).</p>
	<p><i>Animal Bones and Archaeology: Guidelines for Best Practice</i> (2014).</p>
	<p><i>Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation</i> (2011).</p>
	<p><i>Geoarchaeology: Using earth sciences to understand the archaeological Record</i> (2015).</p>
	<p><i>Human Bones from Archaeological Sites: A guideline for best practice for producing human osteological assessments and analytical reports</i> (2004).</p>

2.2 Archaeological Trial Trenching

The trial trenching was undertaken between 28th August and 3rd September 2018, and comprised the excavation of seven trenches, each measuring 30m long and generally 1.8m wide (Figure 2). This equated to c.5% sample of the c.0.75ha PDA, with the trenches targeted, where possible, on those parts of the development with the greatest potential construction impact. Trenches 4 and 6–7 had to be moved slightly due to very restricted space available within the site. For the same reason Trench 4 was only 1.5m wide at its north-west extent. In order to avoid known buried services Trench 5

⁴ All ClfA codes, standards and guidelines are available at: <http://www.archaeologists.net/codes/ifa>.



was moved and Trench 6 was not machined down to its full depth in its south-west part.

The trenches were opened by a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-edged bucket. The machine was operated by an experienced driver, under the supervision of an experienced archaeologist. Overburden was removed down to the top of the archaeological deposits or undisturbed geological deposits, whichever was encountered first. All archaeological excavation and recording were carried out by experienced Albion Archaeology staff. Any potential archaeological features were cleaned, investigated by hand and recorded using Albion Archaeology's *pro forma* sheets. All features and deposits were assigned a unique context number commencing at 100 for Trench 1, 200 for Trench 2 *etc.* Each trench was subsequently drawn and photographed as appropriate.

A large sample of topsoil and subsoil from each end of all seven trenches was hand-sorted and soil heaps and excavated trenches were scanned by metal detector to aid in the recovery of artefacts. This, however, did not provide any additional artefactual or ecofactual evidence.

The trenches were inspected by Kerry Hopper of the CHET prior to their backfilling.

2.3 Archiving

The project archive (excluding the undiagnostic animal bone, which will be dispersed) will be deposited with the Cambridgeshire County Store (Event no.: ECB5479). Details of the project and its findings will be submitted to the OASIS database (reference no. albionar1-323090) in accordance with the guidelines issued by Historic England and the Archaeology Data Service.



3. RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

All significant deposits and features found within the trial trenches are summarised below and shown on Figures 2–4. Context numbers in square brackets refer to cuts [***] and round brackets to fills or layers (***). Details of the very sparse finds assemblage is incorporated into the following summary, whilst details of all observed deposits and archaeological features are contained in Appendix 1.

Sub-surface archaeological remains were identified in Trenches 1–2 and 4–7; however, only a feature revealed in Trench 6 seems to pre-date the modern period.

3.2 Overburden and Geological Deposits

Overburden was similar across the site and predominantly consisted of topsoil and subsoil. Topsoil was generally 0.25–0.3m thick and consisted of dark brown-grey clay silt to dark grey-black clay loam, with the latter recorded inside the glasshouses. The subsoil comprised mid brown-grey to grey-brown silty clay and ranged from 0.11–0.24m thick. The cumulative thickness of overburden was mostly 0.3–0.53m across the site, reaching 0.68m at the south-east end of Trench 4, where a 0.2m-thick buried topsoil (402) was also revealed.

Undisturbed geological strata predominantly comprised mid grey-blue clay with patches of clay gravel, with more gravelly clay sand deposits recorded in Trench 4 in the north-west part of the site.

3.3 Modern Activity

A number of modern remains in the form of land drains, service trenches and a posthole were revealed across the site (Figure 2 – red features); all these were cut from the top of subsoil.

Posthole [404] and trench [407] in Trench 4 were investigated in more detail and recorded for exemplary purposes, at request of the CHET.

Sub-circular, steep-sided posthole [404] was 1.1m in diameter and in excess of 0.7m deep (Figure 3: section 1 and image 1). The lower fill (405) contained fragments of a post with associated packing material. The upper fill (406) seems to have accumulated once most of the rotten post had been removed.

Feature [407] was 0.7m wide and continued within the trench for *c.*24m. It is possibly a portion of the same modern trench revealed in Trench 5 to the south-east (Figure 3: section 2 and image 2). Both were backfilled with similar material — redeposited geological strata mixed with topsoil/subsoil, which contained occasional modern metal and glass fragments (not retained).

3.4 Undated Features

A NE-SW aligned, V-shaped ditch [603] in Trench 6 was 0.95m wide and 0.35m deep; it was filled with a series of deposits (Figure 3: section 3 and image 3). The lower mid-grey-orange fill (604) was asymmetric in profile, confined to the lower northern



side of the feature — possibly indicating the location of an associated bank, derived from the upcast geological strata. The main fill (605) contained 16 fragments of indeterminate animal long bone (117g). The surface of the bone showed moderate surface erosion, with no evidence for butchery marks or gnawing. Although undated, the ditch is considered to be of some antiquity, as it was sealed beneath the subsoil and is not depicted on either the first edition OS map of 1885, or subsequent editions⁵.

Rooting disturbance and traces of tree boles were identified in all trenches (Figure 2 – light green features). A number of them were investigated by hand but they yielded no artefactual or ecofactual evidence. The rooting disturbance was more irregular than the tree boles, although all were filled with friable dark deposits similar to the topsoil (Figure 4: images 4 and 5). These are likely to be of recent origin, based on the nature of their fills.

⁵ <https://maps.nls.uk/geo/explore/side-by-side/#zoom=16&lat=52.2915&lon=-0.0494&layers=1&right=BingHyb> [Accessed 14/09/2018].



4. CONCLUSIONS

4.1 *Discussion and Significance of the Archaeological Remains*

Evaluation of the PDA at 51 Middleton Way, Fen Drayton revealed one ditch, which contained no dating evidence. Its relationship with the subsoil, and the fact it is not shown on historical OS maps, suggests it is of some antiquity, but its date is ultimately unknown. The lack of dating evidence suggests the ditch may have served as a field boundary away from any associated settlement focus. As such, the feature is of no more than local significance and has no potential to address regional research objectives.

The modern remains revealed by the trenching are of negligible significance and have no potential to address regional research objectives.

4.2 *Impact Assessment*

Construction of the proposed development will have a negative impact on the identified remains. However, these remains are of limited significance with no potential to address regional research objectives and, therefore, the impact of the development on archaeological remains is also considered to be insignificant.



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Albion Archaeology, 2017, *Procedures Manual for Archaeological Fieldwork*. 3rd edition.

Albion Archaeology, 2018, *51 Middleton Way, Fen Drayton, Cambridgeshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation*. Report 2018/97, v. 1.1

CHET, 2018, *Brief for Archaeological Evaluation, Middleton Way, 51, Fen Drayton*

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6. APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARIES



Trench: 1

Max Dimensions: Length: 30.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.44 m. Max: 0.46 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 33066: Northing: 67638)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 33091: Northing: 67621)

Reason: To assess archaeological potential.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
100	Topsoil	Friable dark brown grey clay silt occasional small-large CBM, occasional small-large stones Up to 0.27m thick deposit. Modern CBM noted but not retained.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
101	Subsoil	Firm mid grey brown silty clay occasional small-large CBM, occasional small-large stones Up to 0.2m thick deposit. Modern CBM noted but not retained.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
102	Natural	Firm mid grey blue clay occasional small-large stones With patches of mid orange silty clay.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 2

Max Dimensions: Length: 30.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.3 m. Max: 0.37 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 33047; Northing: 67620)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 33063; Northing: 67645)

Reason: To assess archaeological potential.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
200	Topsoil	Friable dark brown grey clay silt occasional small-large CBM, occasional small-large stones Up to 0.26m thick deposit. Modern CBM noted but not retained.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
201	Subsoil	Firm mid grey brown silty clay occasional small-large CBM, occasional small-large stones Up to 0.11m thick deposit. Modern CBM noted but not retained.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
202	Natural	Firm mid grey blue clay occasional small-large stones With patches of mid orange clay gravel.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 3

Max Dimensions: Length: 30.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.37 m. Max: 0.42 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 33037; Northing: 67606)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 33062; Northing: 67590)

Reason: To assess archaeological potential.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
300	Topsoil	Friable dark brown grey clay silt occasional small-large CBM, occasional small-large stones Up to 0.28m thick deposit. Modern CBM noted but not retained.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
301	Subsoil	Firm mid grey brown silty clay occasional small-large CBM, occasional small-large stones Up to 0.14m thick deposit. Modern CBM noted but not retained.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
302	Natural	Firm mid grey yellow clay occasional small-large stones With patches of blue clay.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 4

Max Dimensions: Length: 30.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.46 m. Max: 0.68 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 32905; Northing: 67663)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 32930; Northing: 67646)

Reason: To assess archaeological potential.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
400	Topsoil	Friable dark brown grey clay silt occasional small-large CBM, occasional small-large stones Up to 0.25m thick deposit. Modern CBM noted but not retained.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
401	Subsoil	Firm mid grey brown clay silt occasional small-large CBM, occasional small-large stones Up to 0.24m thick deposit. Modern CBM noted but not retained. Truncated by posthole [404] and curving linear [407].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
402	Buried topsoil	Firm dark grey brown silty clay occasional small-large stones Up to 0.2m thick deposit; it was recorded in the SE part of trench.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
403	Natural	Firm light brown orange clay sand frequent small-medium stones, occasional large stones With patches of mid yellow-grey clay.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
404	Posthole	Sub-circular sides: steep dimensions: min depth 0.7m, max diameter 1.1m It was cut through subsoil (401).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
405	Lower fill	Friable mid brown silt At least 0.4m thick deposit; it contained rotted remnants of post.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
406	Upper fill	Firm mid yellow brown clay silt Up to 0.42m thick deposit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
407	Modern intrusion	Curving linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 0.7m, min length 24.m It was cut through subsoil (401).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
408	Backfill	Firm mid grey yellow clay gravel It comprised deliberately deposited natural mixed with topsoil/subsoil. It contained modern metal fragments, glass etc. - not retained.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 5

Max Dimensions: Length: 30.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.4 m. Max: 0.5 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 32960: Northing: 67626)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 32985: Northing: 67610)

Reason: To assess archaeological potential.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
500	Topsoil	Friable dark brown grey clay silt occasional small-large CBM, occasional small-large stones Up to 0.28m thick deposit. Modern CBM noted but not retained.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
501	Subsoil	Firm mid grey brown silty clay occasional small-large CBM, occasional small-large stones Up to 0.22m thick deposit. Modern CBM noted but not retained.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
502	Natural	Firm mid grey blue clay occasional small-large stones With patches of mid orange clay gravel.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 6

Max Dimensions: Length: 30.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.4 m. Max: 0.53 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 33012; Northing: 67642)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 33029; Northing: 67667)

Reason: To assess archaeological potential.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
600	Topsoil	Friable dark grey black clay loam occasional small-medium stones Up to 0.3m thick deposit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
601	Subsoil	Firm mid brown grey silty clay occasional small-medium stones Up to 0.23m thick deposit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
602	Natural	Firm mid grey blue clay With patches of mid orange clay gravel.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
603	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: V-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.95m, max depth 0.35m, min length 6.m It was truncated by land drain.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
604	Lower fill	Firm mid grey orange silty clay occasional small-medium stones Up to 0.08m thick deposit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
605	Main fill	Firm mid blue grey silty clay occasional small-large stones Up to 0.21m thick deposit. The deposit contained a small quantity of animal bone.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
606	Upper fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay occasional small-large stones Up to 0.11m thick deposit of 'subsoil-like' material.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 7

Max Dimensions: Length: 30.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.38 m. Max: 0.43 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 33005: Northing: 67604)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 33021: Northing: 67629)

Reason: To assess archaeological potential.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
700	Topsoil	Friable dark grey black clay loam occasional small-medium stones Up to 0.26m thick deposit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
701	Subsoil	Firm mid brown grey silty clay occasional small-medium stones Up to 0.17m thick deposit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
702	Natural	Firm mid grey blue clay occasional small-medium stones With patches of mid orange clay gravel.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



7. APPENDIX 2: OASIS SUMMARY FORM

7.1 OASIS ID: *albionar1-323090*

Project details

Project name	51 Middleton Way, Fen Drayton
Short description of the project	Trial trench evaluation on land to the rear of 51 Middleton Way, Fen Drayton. Seven trenches were excavated; one undated ditch was found, from which animal bone fragments were recovered.
Project dates	Start: 28-08-2018 End: 03-09-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	MW3387 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Land currently occupied by glasshouses – land being in use for horticulture
Monument type	DITCH Undated
Monument type	LAND DRAINS, TRENCHES, POST PIT Modern
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (e.g. as a condition)

Project location

Country	England
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Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE, SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT, FEN DRAYTON, 51 Middleton Way, Fen Drayton
Postcode	CB24 4SU
Study area	0.75 Hectares
Site coordinates	Centred on NGR TL 3304 6761
Height OD / Depth	Min: 9m Max: 12m

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	Gary Edmondson
Project supervisor	Marcin Kozimiński
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Mr Ian Hucklesby

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	Yes
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Store
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Text", "Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambs County Archaeological Store
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"



Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title 51 Middleton Way, Fen Drayton Cambridgeshire: Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s) Kozimiński, M. / Edmondson, G.
Other bibliographic details Report no. 2018/122
Date 2018
Issuer or publisher Albion Archaeology
Place of issue or publication Bedford
Description Ring-bound grey report with Albion cover

Entered by Marcin Kozimiński (m.koziminski@albion-arch.com)
Entered on 14 September 2018

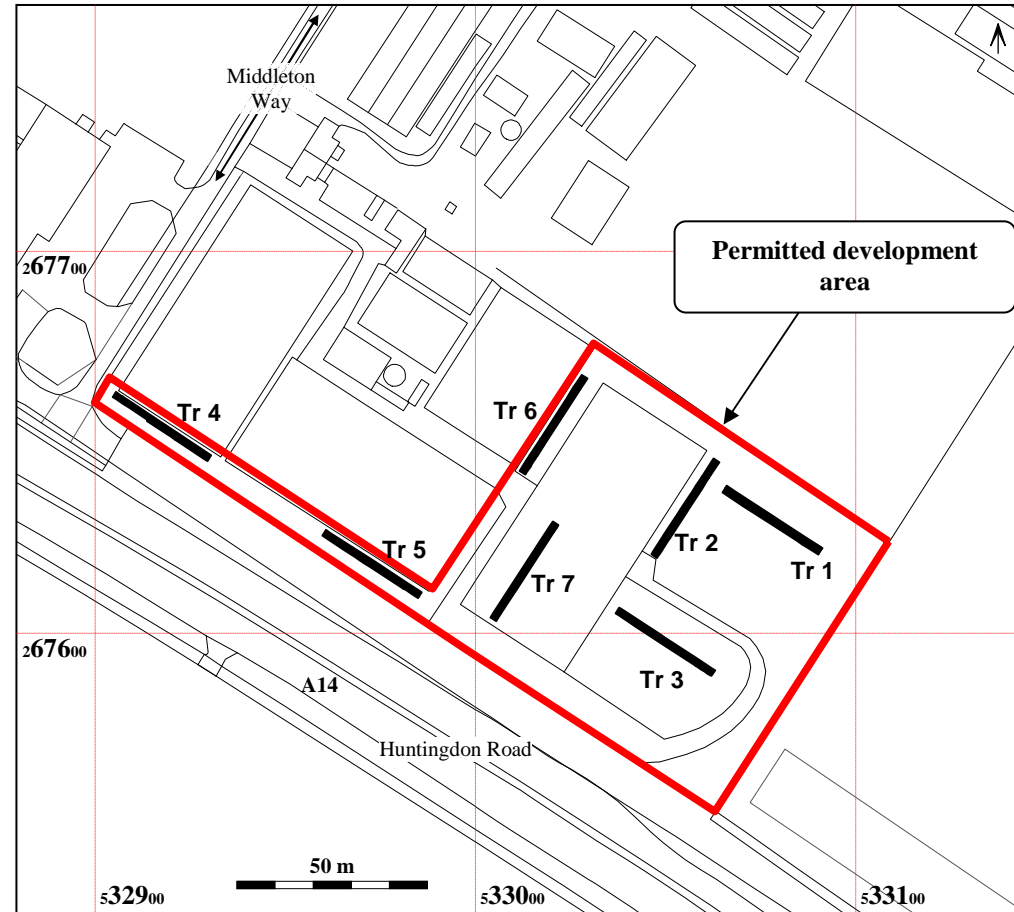
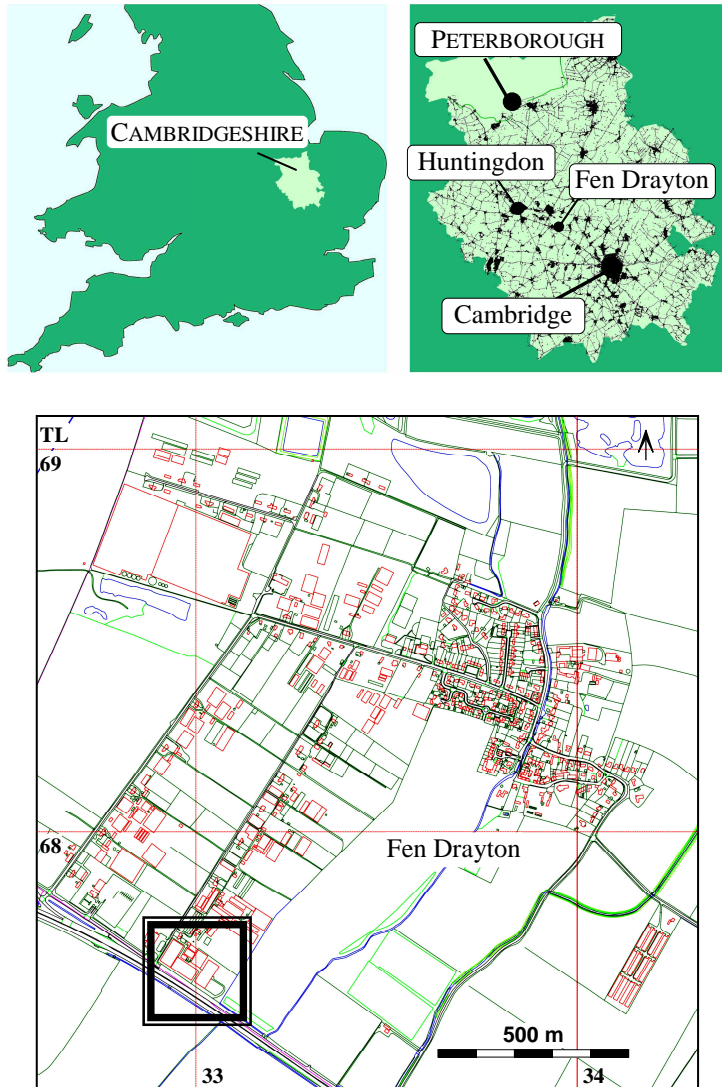


Figure 1: Site location plan

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Figure 2: All-features plan

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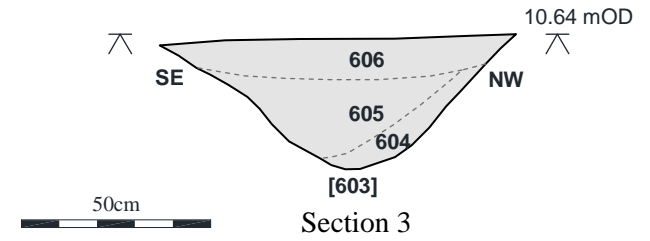
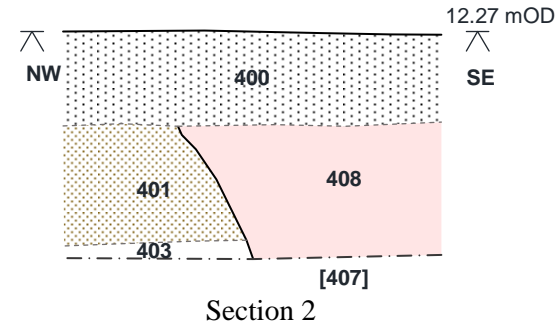
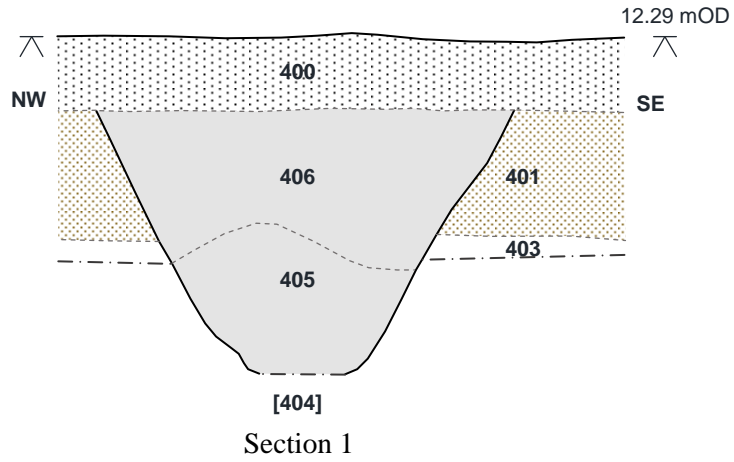


Image 1: Trench 4 posthole [404], looking NE (scale 1m in 50cm divisions)



Image 2: Trench 4 baulk section and modern ditch [407], looking east (scale 1m in 50cm divisions)



Image 3: Trench 6 ditch [603], looking SW (scale 1m in 50cm divisions)

Figure 3: Sections and selected images 1–3



Image 4: Trench 1, tree bole, looking SE (scale 1m in 50cm divisions)



Image 5: General view of Trench 3, looking NW, with dark patches near scale defining modern rooting / tree boles (scale 1m in 50cm divisions)

Figure 4: Selected images 4 and 5

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