## LAND ADJACENT TO RIVERSFIELD GREAT NORTH ROAD LITTLE PAXTON CAMBRIDGESHIRE

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

Project: RF1565 CHER event no.: ECB3279

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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.

Albion Archaeology was commissioned to undertake the project by D.H. Barford & Co. Ltd. The project was monitored by Kasia Gdaniec and Andy Thomas of the Cambridgeshire Archaeology, Planning and Countryside Advice office (CAPCA).

The project was managed for Albion by Robert Wardill (Project Manager). David Ingham (Project Officer) conducted the fieldwork and prepared this report, which includes contributions from Holly Duncan (Artefacts Manager) and Jackie Wells (Finds Officer). Joan Lighting (CAD Technician) digitised the drawn site records. The report was approved by Drew Shotliff (Operations Manager), who is responsible for the overall management of all Albion projects.

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#### **Version History**

Version	Issue date	Reason for re-issue
1.0	13/04/10	n/a
1.1	2/9/10	Revised following comments from Andy Thomas

### Structure of the Report

Section 1 is an introduction to the project, the methodology for which is described in Section 2. The results of the fieldwork are presented in Section 3, conclusions from which are drawn in Section 4. Section 5 is a bibliography.

Appendices are contained within Sections 6 and 7. Detailed descriptions of the archaeological deposits encountered can be found in Appendix 1, while Appendix 2 contains a summary OASIS record form.

## **Kev Terms**

The following terms or abbreviations are used throughout this report:

ALGAO	Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers
CAPCA	Cambridgeshire Archaeology, Planning and Countryside Advice office
CCC	Cambridgeshire County Council
CHER	Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record
IfA	Institute for Archaeologists



## Non-Technical Summary

This document has been prepared by Albion Archaeology on behalf of D.H. Barford & Co. Ltd. It reports on an archaeological field evaluation undertaken in March 2010, which was occasioned by the proposed development of land adjacent to Riversfield, Great North Road, Little Paxton, Cambridgeshire. The development area is c. 9.8ha in size, and is centred at (NGR) TL 1818 6188 on fairly flat ground on the north bank of the River Great Ouse.

Aerial photographs indicate that the proposed development area contains two ring ditches (CHER 575 and 580), and two late Anglo-Saxon inhumations are also recorded there (CHER 582). Further evidence of archaeological remains recorded nearby include scatters of Roman and medieval pottery to the north (CHER 10710), and a scatter of Neolithic flint artefacts immediately to the south (CHER 577).

An evaluation carried out immediately to the south-west (NA 2005) identified a number of crop-marks, which were partially confirmed and expanded upon by a geophysical survey. The results of both these surveys were partially verified by trial trenching, which uncovered a range of undated archaeological features including ditches, pits and post-holes.

Because of the high archaeological potential of the site, the Cambridgeshire Archaeology, Planning and Countryside Advice office (CAPCA) requested that it be subject to archaeological evaluation. This would help to assess the significance of any archaeological remains that were present, and determine how the proposed development's effect on them could be mitigated.

Following a geophysical survey (Stratscan 2009), the area was evaluated by twenty 50m-long trial trenches, sampling c. 2% of the area. These revealed a moderate concentration of pits, ditches and some possible post-holes in the southern half of the area, with only a few isolated remains to the north. At the southern edge of the site, however, next to the River Great Ouse, post-medieval quarrying has limited the potential for archaeological remains to survive.

Only a small finds assemblage was recovered from these features, much of which is likely to be residual. The available evidence suggests that the remains may be prehistoric, yet the paucity of artefactual evidence means this cannot be concluded with confidence. A prehistoric date would make these remains of regional significance, yet an undated collection of such remains is only of low significance.



## 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Project Background

The land adjacent to Riversfield, Little Paxton (Fig. 1) is being proposed for development. Due to the archaeological potential of the site, the Cambridgeshire Archaeology, Planning and Countryside Advice office (CAPCA) requested that it be subject to archaeological evaluation, which would help to determine whether any further archaeological work was required prior to development.

The CAPCA issued a brief (CAPCA 2009) outlining the requirements for a staged evaluation comprising geophysical survey and trial trenching. Albion Archaeology was commissioned by D.H. Barford & Co. Ltd to undertake the evaluation in line with a Project Design (Albion Archaeology 2009) that was approved in advance by the CAPCA

This report presents the results of the trial trenching, and considers their relationship to the results of the geophysical survey, and also to crop-mark evidence. The full results of the geophysical survey have been reported elsewhere (Stratascan 2009).

## 1.2 Site Location and Description

The c. 9.8ha proposed development area lies to the south-east of Little Paxton, centred on (NGR) TL 1818 6188. It is bounded to the north by the Great North Road, to the west by a golf course, to the south by the River Great Ouse, and by a housing development to the east (Fig. 1).

The land is mainly flat and covered with long grass, lying at a height of 16.5–18m OD. Towards the river, the ground slopes away and becomes more thickly covered with scrub and trees. The land has suffered varying degrees of modern disturbance: deep ruts run parallel with its north-western edge; an area of topsoil has been stripped in the vicinity of Trench 11; and a number of small pits have been machined towards the river.

The uppermost geological stratum mainly comprises river terrace gravels, with alluvium next to the river. Previous excavations in the area have also found deposits of yellow/orange sand, and blue/grey clay adjacent to the river (NA 2005; WA 2003).

## 1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

The Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) indicates that the prospective development site lies within an area of high archaeological potential. It lies on the western bank of the River Great Ouse, which has been a focus for human activity since early prehistoric times.

Aerial photographs suggest that the proposed development area contains two ring ditches, a pit alignment and enclosure ditches (CHER 575, 580 and 901) (Fig. 3), while two late Anglo-Saxon inhumations are also recorded there (CHER 582). In the area surrounding the prospective development site, Palaeolithic flints have been found to the east (CHER 578 and 584); contemporary mammalian remains accompanied the former, while Palaeolithic



animal remains were also recovered to the north (CHER 587). Further evidence of archaeological remains recorded nearby includes scatters of Roman and medieval pottery to the north (CHER 10710), and scatters of Neolithic (CHER 577) and Neolithic to late Bronze Age (CHER 8994) flint artefacts to the south and north respectively. To the south-west, extensive ridge and furrow earthworks have been recorded within the St Neots Golf Course (CHER 11597). The deserted medieval village of Sudbury lies to the south-east on the opposite bank of the Great Ouse (CHER 669), while Little Paxton also has Saxon origins.

Two archaeological investigations have been undertaken on adjacent land. Immediately to the south-west, an evaluation was carried out that comprised geophysical survey, aerial photograph assessment and trial trenching (NA 2005). The aerial photograph assessment identified a number of crop-marks (Fig. 3), which were partially confirmed and expanded upon by the geophysical survey. The results of both these surveys were partially verified by the trenching, which uncovered a range of archaeological features including ditches, pits and postholes, although no stratified artefacts were found to date them. In contrast, no archaeological features were identified by a trial trench evaluation to the east at Riverside Mill (WA 2003), though this may be due to modern disturbance.

## 1.4 Project Objectives

The general aim of the evaluation was to establish the character, date and function of any archaeological features remains within the proposed development area, and to determine whether a programme of archaeological mitigation would be required. Particular attention was paid to determining the amount of truncation that may have affected these remains, and whether palaeosols or 'B' horizons were present.



## 2. METHODOLOGY

Trial trenching took place between 1st and 22nd March 2010. A layout of twenty trenches covering an area of c.  $1850\text{m}^2$  was agreed with the CAPCA before fieldwork began; each trench was 50m long and 1.85m wide (Fig. 1). The only subsequent alteration to this layout was the reduction in length of Trench 5 by 3m at its western end, in an unsuccessful attempt to prevent its being flooded by groundwater.

The trenches were opened by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket, under close archaeological supervision. Overburden was removed down to the top of the undisturbed geological deposits, and the spoil heaps were scanned for artefacts. The bases and sides of all trenches were cleaned by hand as necessary.

Any potential archaeological features were investigated by hand and recorded using Albion Archaeology's *pro forma* sheets. Each trench was subsequently drawn and photographed as appropriate. All deposits were recorded using a unique number sequence, commencing at 100 for Trench 1, 200 for Trench 2 *etc*. A full methodology is provided in the Project Design (Albion Archaeology 2009).

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

• IfA	Code of Conduct
	Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field
	Evaluation
<ul> <li>Albion Archaeology</li> </ul>	Procedures Manual: Volume 1 Fieldwork (2nd edition,
	2001)
<ul> <li>ALGAO (east)</li> </ul>	Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England
• CCC	Deposition of Archaeological Archives in the
	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store
	(HER 2004/1)
• CAPCA	Brief for Archaeological Evaluation
<ul> <li>English Heritage</li> </ul>	The Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition

The trenches were inspected by the CAPCA prior to their backfilling.



## 3. RESULTS

## 3.1 Introduction

All the deposits and features of archaeological interest are summarised below. Their location and extent are shown on Figures 2–9, while detailed technical information on them can be found in Appendix 1.

## 3.2 Overburden and Undisturbed Geological Deposits

The depth of topsoil varied from 0.25m to 0.4m across the site. The underlying subsoil was mostly 0.15–0.3m deep, though this increased to as much as 0.5m in some areas. A uniformly greater depth of subsoil, with an accompanying rise in ground level, was apparent across the northern ends of Trenches 11–13; this appears to have been the result of a ploughing headland (Fig. 2). A small amount of burnt, unworked flint was recovered from the subsoil in Trench 13 (Section 3.5).

The uppermost geological stratum comprised river terrace gravels, which contained increasingly extensive deposits of sand towards the northern corner of the field. No alluvium was identified.

## 3.3 Archaeological Features

Although a large number of features were identified across the site, only some of these are believed to be archaeological in origin (Fig. 2). The remainder are mostly tree-throws, while some may be geological in origin (see Section 3.4).

Most of the features did not produce any conclusive dating evidence, although this is considered further in Section 4; these features are summarised below. The remainder are post-medieval in origin, and comprise a boundary ditch which is shown on the 1888 OS map (Fig. 3), and a series of quarries in Trenches 19, 20 and the very southern end of Trench 18. The precise extent of the quarrying is uncertain —whereas features such as [1903] and [2002] have clearly defined vertical edges and a silty infill containing post-medieval tile, it is unclear whether the mixed gravel in the base of the trench between [1903] and [1907] is geological in origin or is also the backfill of a quarry. The latter appears to be true for layer (2004) at the south-western end of Trench 20 (Fig. 9), although no edge to the cut feature within which it lay could be found.

#### 3.3.1 Ditches

Ditches of uncertain date were conclusively identified in Trenches 3, 4, 11, 13, 17 and 18 (Fig. 3). In addition, Trenches 14 and 15 contained features which have been interpreted as ditch terminals, although it is possible that they were in fact elongated pits.

The seven ditches in Trenches 4, 11 and 13 were all 0.85–1.25m wide and 0.35–0.66m deep, on a variety of alignments (Figs 5, 7 and 8). A probable entrance was formed between ditches [1311] and [1313] (Fig. 8), whose terminals abutted each other. The three ditches in Trenches 17 and 18 were slightly shallower, even though [1803] and [1805] were slightly wider at c. 1.6m (Fig. 9). An eighth ditch was recorded in Trench 3; this, however, was only 0.35m wide and 0.14m deep, and appeared more like a structural gully than a boundary or enclosure



ditch. The two possible ditch terminals were similar in size to the majority of the other ditches, measuring 0.8–1.25m wide and 0.21m–0.37m deep.

#### 3.3.2 Pits

Nine features across the site were recorded as pits, although this number is an approximation: as well as the ditch terminals mentioned above which may have been pits, features [1608] (Fig. 7) and perhaps [405] (Fig. 5) may in turn have been ditch terminals. In addition, [1505] probably represents two pits that were intercutting, rather than a single pit (Fig. 7). A small amount of upcast material appeared to be visible in section on the south-west sides of [1603] and [1608] (Fig. 7).

The pits varied considerably in size: whereas [1107] was 1.7m wide, 0.5m deep and more than 3.2m long, [1507] was only 0.7m long, 0.45m wide and 0.12m deep (Fig. 7). Two crumbs of potentially early prehistoric pottery were recovered from [1107], while two pieces of microlith debitage from [1603] are sufficiently unabraded that they may be contemporary with the feature (Section 3.5).

#### 3.3.3 Post-holes

Three possible post-holes were recorded: [305] in Trench 3 (Fig. 5); and [1509] and [1511] in Trench 15 (Fig. 7). The most plausible of these was [305], which was rectangular in plan, 0.24m deep and had vertical sides (although its base was rather uneven); the other two were shallower and less regular, and a more natural origin cannot be discounted.

## 3.4 Other Features

A large number of irregularly shaped features were recorded across the development area, which appeared to be non-archaeological in origin (Fig. 2). Although some were clearly tree-throws, others may have been geological or periglacial features.

#### 3.4.1 Tree-throws

Tree-throws were identified in most of the trenches. Their date is uncertain, although the two in Trenches 11 and 16 (Fig. 7) which had stratigraphic relationships with a ditch and pit respectively (themselves of uncertain date) appeared to be earlier. The silty part of their infill was similar to that of the archaeological features, though slightly sandier; however, they were less regular in plan and — where excavated — in profile. There was no indication whether the tree-throws were the result of deliberate land-clearance, or of natural processes.

#### 3.4.2 'Natural' features

A number of features were recorded which are likely to be periglacial in origin, although it is possible that some are very old tree-throws. They were clustered in particular in Trenches 2–6 (Figs 4–5), where their dark, manganese-stained infill clearly differentiated them from the archaeological features. In contrast, those in Trenches 10 and 17 contained much lighter, very naturalised deposits.



## 3.5 Artefact Summary

#### 3.5.1 Ceramics

Two flint-tempered crumbs of pottery weighing 1g were recovered from pit [1107]. The abraded sherds are likely to be of late Bronze Age or early Iron Age date at the latest, and may be of earlier prehistoric origin. Their small size precludes accurate dating.

Three post-medieval, sand-tempered fragments of flat roof tile (total weight 66g) derived from quarry pits [1903] and [2002]. These were discarded once they had been catalogued.

#### 3.5.2 Flint

A small assemblage comprising fourteen pieces of worked flint was recovered from five of the twenty trenches (Table 1). The same trenches also yielded 18.6g of burnt, unworked flint, which were discarded once they had been catalogued. The assemblage includes material derived from soil samples taken from ditches [403] and [1315] and pit [1603].

Trench	Feature	Feature type	Context	Description	No.	Wt. (g)
4	403	Ditch	404	Blade fragment	1	
				Flake fragment	1	
				Chips/spall	2	
				Burnt unworked flint		2.4g
13	1301	Subsoil	1301	Burnt unworked flint		3.2g
	1309	Pit	1310	Chip	1	
	1315	Ditch	1316	Flake	1	
				Burnt unworked flint		0.8
16	1603	Pit	1604	Microlith debitage?	2	
				Chips/spall	3	
				Burnt unworked flint		12.2
18	1803	Ditch	1804	Rejuvenation flake	1	
20	2004	Quarry backfill	2004	Primary blade fragment	1	
		-		Core	1	
				Total	14	18.6

**Table 1:** Non-ceramic artefacts by trench and feature

The blade fragment from ditch [403] could be Mesolithic to early Neolithic, while the associated flake fragment, despite having a double-bulb of percussion and a relatively thick butt, does have an abraded platform which could suggest an early Neolithic date. Both flints, however, are incomplete. Two small chips/spalls were also tentatively identified.

Pit [1309] yielded a small, patinated primary chip and two tiny fragments which could be shatter. Caution is suggested, however, due both to the incompleteness of the possible chip and the fact that the investigation area lies on river terrace gravels. Nearby ditch [1315] produced a totally patinated flake, with hinge fracture suggesting it was hard-hammer struck.

Pit [1603] yielded two examples of unpatinated microlith debitage, one displaying an impact fracture. Three very small chips or spalls could also be of similar date, but it should be noted that two of these are patinated.



A rejuvenation flake from ditch [1803], in grey-brown flint with opaque imperfections, appears to be an example of the *flanc de nucleus*, suggesting a date in the Mesolithic.

Layer 2004, probably the backfill of a post-medieval quarry, produced a possible primary blade (patinated), although the break at either end precludes certainty as to its identification. This layer also produced a fragment of a single platform bladelet core of dark grey/black flint with opaque light grey imperfections, its size suggesting a small pebble-sized nodule.



## 4. CONCLUSION

#### 4.1 Discussion

Evaluation of the proposed development area adjacent to Riversfield, Little Paxton has revealed twenty-two archaeological features of uncertain date, as well as a small number of post-medieval remains and a large number of tree-throws and periglacial features. Roughly half of the twenty-two undated features are ditches, with pits and a few possible post-holes constituting the remainder. These results are similar to those achieved by Northamptonshire Archaeology on the land immediately to the south-west (NA 2005). Despite the modern construction-related disturbance which is evident across the site, the remains appear to have suffered relatively little truncation for a site that has undergone ploughing, with the survival of upcast material next to pit [1603]. There was no indication that modern ploughing had penetrated beneath the subsoil, and anecdotal evidence suggested that the land had not been ploughed for at least fifty years.

The finds assemblage from the twenty-two undated features is small: only six produced any finds, comprising two crumbs of pottery and fourteen pieces of flint. No plant remains were recovered from the three soil samples that were taken, nor were any animal bones present within the excavated material. Dating evidence for these features is consequently scarce. The flint assemblage as a whole does suggest activity of Mesolithic to perhaps early Neolithic date, which would tally with the discovery of Neolithic artefacts immediately south of the development area (CHER 577), but generalisation should be treated with caution due to the small size of the assemblage. In addition, the nature of that activity — *e.g.* limited activity location or short permanent and/or seasonal residential — cannot be deduced due to the restricted nature of the investigation.

The question of dating is further complicated by the degree of secondary damage exhibited by most of the identified Mesolithic and early Neolithic flint, in the form of breaks and nicking along all edges. This suggests that the finds are residual from later features, the only exception to this being the two pieces of microlith debitage from pit [1603], the edges of which are relatively sharp. Equally, however, it should be noted that — apart from the post-medieval quarries in Trenches 19 and 20 — none of the features produced any artefacts which can be identified as later than the two crumbs of pottery, which are early Iron Age at the latest. In addition, the find-spots of flint and the majority of the archaeological features were limited to trenches falling in the southern half of the area of investigation (Fig. 2), closer to the River Great Ouse, a preferred location for activity during this period (Wymer 1991, 22; Luke 2008, 19–20). A scatter of Neolithic flints had already been reported from just beyond the southwestern edge of the proposed development area (CHER 577).

Although the features are essentially undated, the general similarity in their size and the nature of their infill suggests that most were broadly contemporary. Unfortunately, the geophysical survey and crop-mark evidence do not help to produce a coherent plan of how they relate to each other. No geological or archaeological origin could be detected for the geophysical anomalies (Fig. 3), although it is perhaps more than coincidental that (with the exception of Trench



19 next to the river) groundwater was only encountered in Trenches 2–6: could the linear anomalies in this area represent spring lines? The reason for this lack of correlation — with not even the post-medieval field ditches identified by the geophysical survey — is unclear; it suggests that the features present were not susceptible to detection by the techniques used. There was also little correlation evident between the archaeological features and the crop-mark plots (Fig. 3). Neither of the putative ring ditches was confirmed in the trenching, although pit [1603] and possibly [1107] appear to correspond with the probable pit alignment. Ditch [1705] may also correspond with the crop-mark plotted near it, especially since the crop-mark roughly matches excavated evidence from Northamptonshire Archaeology's evaluation to the south-west (NA 2005). It is unclear precisely what the origin of the other crop-marks was, although vehicle or animal tracks may have been partially responsible.

## 4.2 Significance of the Results

Evaluation of the proposed development area adjacent to Riversfield, Little Paxton has revealed a moderate concentration of archaeological remains in the southern half of the area, with only a few isolated remains to the north. At the southern edge of the site, however, next to the River Great Ouse, post-medieval quarrying has limited the potential for archaeological remains to survive.

The identified remains comprise primarily ditches and pits — including a probable pit alignment — with a few possible post-holes. Only a small finds assemblage was recovered from them, much of which is likely to be residual. The available evidence suggests that the remains may be prehistoric, particularly in the case of the pit alignment, but the paucity of artefactual evidence means this date cannot be refined with confidence. A number of tree-throws were also identified across the site, which are potentially indicative of early land clearance along the banks of the Great Ouse, most plausibly perhaps in Trench 13 where there was a notable concentration. However, without dating evidence for them, it is possible that they relate to scrub clearance in the medieval period or later, or are the result of natural processes over a long period of time.

The pit alignment has regional significance: even though it is essentially undated, it can be dated typologically to the prehistoric period with reasonable confidence. The rest of the features revealed adjacent to Riversfield would also have regional significance if they can be shown to date to the Mesolithic or early Neolithic, in common with many of the remains recovered from the surrounding area on all sides of the proposed development site. However, although the presence of Mesolithic and early Neolithic flints indicates activity in this area at that time, the link between these artefacts and the excavated features cannot confidently be stated. As undated features, these remains only have low significance.



## 5. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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## 6. APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT SUMMARY



Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.4 m. Max: 0.45 m.

**Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL** (Easting: 17952: Northing: 61931)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 17981: Northing: 61890)

Reason: Evaluate crop-mark anomalies

<b>Context:</b>	Type:	Description:	<b>Excavated: Finds Pr</b>	esent:
100	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown silt sandy 0.3m thick	✓	
101	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown silt gravelly 0.15m thick	✓	
102	Natural	Firm mid red brown sandy gravel		
103	Tree-throw	Irregular dimensions: max breadth 1.6m, max length 2.2m		
104	Fill	Firm mid red brown sandy silt		



Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.4 m. Max: 0.55 m.

**Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL** (Easting: 18001: Northing: 61957)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 18001: Northing: 61907)

Reason: Evaluate crop-mark anomaly

<b>Context:</b>	Type:	Description:	<b>Excavated:</b>	<b>Finds Present:</b>
200	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown silt sandy 0.3m thick	<b>✓</b>	
201	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown silt sandy 0.1–0.25m thick	<b>✓</b>	
202	Natural	Firm mid brown orange silty sand frequent small-medium stones		
203	Ditch	Linear NW-SE		
204	Fill	Firm mid brown grey sandy silt		
205	Feature	Sub-oval dimensions: max breadth 1.1m, max length 1.75m		
206	Fill	Firm dark grey sand silty		
207	Tree-throw	Irregular		
208	Fill	Firm mid orange brown sandy silt		



Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.5 m. Max: 0.7 m.

**Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL** (Easting: 18055: Northing: 61874)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 18006: Northing: 61882)

Reason: Evaluate geophysical anomalies

<b>Context:</b>	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	<b>Finds Present:</b>
300	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown silt sandy 0.3m thick	<b>✓</b>	
301	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown silt sandy 0.2–0.4m thick	<b>✓</b>	
302	Natural	Firm mid brown orange sandy gravel		
303	Ditch	Linear ESE-WNW sides: 45 degrees base: v-shaped dimensions: max breadth 0.35m, max depth 0.14m	✓	
304	Fill	Firm dark orange brown silt	<b>✓</b>	
305	Post-hole	Sub-rectangular sides: vertical base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 0.43m, max depth 0.24m, max length 0.55m	✓	
306	Fill	Firm dark grey sandy silt	<b>✓</b>	
307	Feature	Irregular		
308	Fill	Firm dark grey sand silty		
309	Ditch	Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 1.1m		
310	Fill	Firm mid brown grey sandy silt		



Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.55 m. Max: 0.7 m.

**Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL** (Easting: 18110: Northing: 61831)

**OS Grid Ref.: TL** (Easting: 18060: Northing: 61838)

Reason: Evaluate crop-mark anomalies

<b>Context:</b>	Type:	<b>Description:</b>	Excavated: F	inds Present:
400	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown silt sandy 0.3m thick	<b>✓</b>	
401	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown silt sandy 0.25-0.4m thick	<b>✓</b>	
402	Natural	Firm mid brown orange sandy gravel		
403	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: 45 degrees base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.1m, max depth 0.5m	$\checkmark$	
404	Fill	Firm dark brown grey silty clay	<b>✓</b>	<b>✓</b>
405	Pit	Sub-oval sides: concave base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.85m, max depth 0.42m, max length 1.9m	x 🗸	
406	Fill	Firm mid brown grey sandy silt	<b>✓</b>	
407	Fill	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt	<b>✓</b>	
408	Feature	Irregular sides: concave base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 1.1m, max depth 0.29m, max length 1.4m	$\checkmark$	
409	Fill	Firm dark grey sand silty	<b>✓</b>	
410	Tree-throw	Irregular sides: concave base: uneven dimensions: min breadth 1.8m, max depth 0.25m, max length 8.m		
411	Fill	Firm light brown grey sandy silt		
412	Ditch	Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 0.9m		
413	Fill	Firm mid brown grey sandy silt		
414	Feature	Irregular dimensions: max breadth 0.6m, max length 2.5m		
415	Fill	Firm dark grey sand silty		



Max Dimensions: Length: 47.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.45 m. Max: 0.7 m.

**Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL** (Easting: 18071: Northing: 61963)

**OS Grid Ref.: TL** (Easting: 18024: Northing: 61972)

Reason: Evaluate geophysical anomaly

<b>Context:</b>	Type:	Description:	<b>Excavated:</b>	<b>Finds Present:</b>
500	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown silt sandy 0.3–0.4m thick	<b>✓</b>	
501	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown silt sandy 0.15-0.3m thick	<b>✓</b>	
502	Natural	Firm mid brown orange silty silt		
503	Tree-throw	Irregular sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.2m, max depth 0.38m, min length 1.75m	<b>✓</b>	
504	Primary fill	Firm mid orange brown silty silt	✓	
505	Main fill	Firm dark grey sand silty	<b>✓</b>	
506	Feature	Irregular dimensions: max breadth 1.3m, max length 2.8m		
507	Fill	Firm dark grey sand silty		



Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.45 m. Max: 0.5 m.

**Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL** (Easting: 18098: Northing: 61925)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 18049: Northing: 61933)

Reason: Evaluate geophysical anomaly

<b>Context:</b>	Type:	<b>Description:</b>	<b>Excavated:</b>	<b>Finds Present:</b>
600	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown silt sandy 0.35m thick	✓	
601	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown silt sandy 0.15m thick	✓	
602	Natural	Firm mid brown yellow silty silt		
603	Feature	Irregular sides: concave base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 0.76m, max depth 0.42m, max length 5.m	<b>V</b>	
604	Fill	Firm dark grey sand silty	✓	
605	Feature	Irregular dimensions: max breadth 1.1m, max length 2.9m		
606	Fill	Firm dark grey sand silty		
607	Tree-throw	Irregular dimensions: max breadth 0.45m, max length 1.2m		
608	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay		



Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.4 m. Max: 0.45 m.

**Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL** (Easting: 18132: Northing: 62017)

**OS Grid Ref.: TL** (Easting: 18089: Northing: 61992)

Reason: Evaluate 'blank' area on geophysical and crop-mark surveys

<b>Context:</b>	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	<b>Finds Present:</b>
700	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown silt sandy 0.35m thick	<b>✓</b>	
701	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown silt sandy 0.2m thick	✓	
702	Natural	Firm mid brown orange sandy gravel		
703	Pit	Oval sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.23m, max depth 0.59m, max length 1.56m	✓	
704	Lower fill	Loose mid brown grey clay silt	✓	
705	Upper fill	Firm mid grey brown clay silt	✓	
706	Tree-throw	Irregular dimensions: max breadth 0.85m, max length 1.9m		
707	Fill	Firm mid yellow brown clay silt		



Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.5 m. Max: 0.7 m.

**Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL** (Easting: 18133: Northing: 61991)

**OS Grid Ref.: TL** (Easting: 18143: Northing: 61942)

Reason: Evaluate crop-mark anomaly

<b>Context:</b>	Type:	Description:	Excavated: Finds Pres	sent:
800	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown silt sandy 0.3-0.4m thick	✓	
801	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown silt sandy 0.2-0.3m thick	✓	
802	Natural	Firm mid brown orange sandy gravel		
803	Tree-throw	Irregular dimensions: max breadth 0.8m, max length 3.m		
804	Fill	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt		



Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.5 m. Max: 0.55 m.

**Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL** (Easting: 18157: Northing: 62023)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 18187: Northing: 61983)

Reason: Evaluate crop-mark anomaly

<b>Context:</b>	Type:	Description:	Excavated: Finds P	resent:
900	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown silt sandy 0.3m thick		
901	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown silt sandy 0.25m thick		
902	Natural	Firm mid brown orange sandy gravel		
903	Tree-throw	Irregular dimensions: max breadth 1.m, max length 1.9m		
904	Fill	Firm mid orange grey sandy silt		



Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.5 m. Max: 0.6 m.

**Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL** (Easting: 18214: Northing: 62063)

**OS Grid Ref.: TL** (Easting: 18241: Northing: 62021)

Reason: Evaluate 'blank' area on geophysical and crop-mark surveys

<b>Context:</b>	Type:	Description:	<b>Excavated: Finds P</b>	resent:
1000	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown silt sandy 0.3m thick		
1001	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown silt sandy 0.2–0.3m thick		
1002	Natural	Firm light brown orange silt		
1003	Feature	Irregular dimensions: max breadth 1.2m, max length 2.5m		
1004	Fill	Firm light grey brown silty silt		



Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.25 m. Max: 0.8 m.

**Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL** (Easting: 18242: Northing: 61938)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 18289: Northing: 61920)

Reason: Evaluate crop-mark anomalies

<b>Context:</b>	Type:	Description:	<b>Excavated:</b>	<b>Finds Present:</b>
1100	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown silt sandy 0.35m thick at west end of trench; absent from most of eastern half	✓	
1101	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown silt sandy 0.15–0.45m thick	<b>✓</b>	
1102	Natural	Firm mid yellow orange sandy gravel		
1103	Ditch	Curving linear sides: 45 degrees base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.95m, max depth 0.38m	✓	
1104	Fill	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt	<b>✓</b>	
1105	Ditch	Linear NNW-SSE sides: 45 degrees base: v-shaped dimensions: max breadt 0.9m, max depth 0.35m	h 🗸	
1106	Fill	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt	<b>✓</b>	
1107	Pit	Sub-oval sides: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.7m, max dept 0.5m, min length 3.2m	h 🗸	
1108	Lower fill	Friable light grey brown sandy silt	<b>✓</b>	
1109	Upper fill	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt	<b>✓</b>	<b>✓</b>
1110	Ditch	Linear NNE-SSW sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.25m, max depth 0.43m	<b>✓</b>	
1111	Fill	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt	<b>✓</b>	
1112	Pit	Sub-oval sides: concave base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.8m, max depth 0.35m, min length 1.3m	<b>✓</b>	
1113	Fill	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt	<b>✓</b>	
1114	Tree-throw	Irregular sides: concave base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 0.75m, max depth 0.14m, max length 1.4m	<b>V</b>	
1115	Fill	Firm mid orange brown sandy silt	<b>✓</b>	
1116	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: near vertical base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.1m max depth 0.66m	ı, 🗸	
1117	Lower fill	Friable dark grey brown clay silt	<b>✓</b>	
1118	Upper fill	Firm mid grey brown clay silt	<b>✓</b>	



Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.6 m. Max: 0.8 m.

**Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL** (Easting: 18223: Northing: 61932)

**OS Grid Ref.: TL** (Easting: 18223: Northing: 61882)

Reason: Evaluate 'blank' area on geophysical and crop-mark surveys

<b>Context:</b>	Type:	Description:	<b>Excavated:</b> Find	S Present:
1200	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown silt sandy 0.3m thick	✓	
1201	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown silt sandy 0.3-0.5m thick	✓	
1202	Natural	Firm mid brown orange silt		
1203	Tree-throw	Irregular dimensions: max breadth 1.8m, max length 3.3m		
1204	Fill	Firm dark grey silty silt		



Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.65 m. Max: 0.75 m.

**Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL** (Easting: 18149: Northing: 61896)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 18184: Northing: 61860)

Reason: Evaluate crop-mark anomalies

<b>Context:</b>	Type:	<b>Description:</b>	<b>Excavated:</b>	<b>Finds Present:</b>
1300	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown silt sandy 0.4m thick	✓	
1301	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown silt sandy 0.3–0.5m thick	✓	<b>✓</b>
1302	Natural	Firm mid brown yellow sandy gravel		
1303	Tree-throw	Irregular sides: concave base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 2.m, max depth 0.27m, max length 4.m	<b>✓</b>	
1304	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay	✓	
1305	Tree-throw	Sub-circular sides: concave base: uneven dimensions: max depth 0.17m, ma diameter 0.5m	x 🗸	
1306	Fill	Friable mid yellow brown clay silt	✓	
1307	Tree-throw	Irregular dimensions: max breadth 1.15m, max length 4.3m		
1308	Fill	Firm mid yellow brown clay silt		
1309	Pit	Oval sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.8m, max depth 0.29m, max length 1.3m	<b>✓</b>	
1310	Fill	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt	✓	<b>✓</b>
1311	Ditch	Linear N-S sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.85m, max depth 0.29m	<b>✓</b>	
1312	Fill	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt	✓	
1313	Ditch	Linear N-S sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.85m, max depth 0.38m	<b>✓</b>	
1314	Fill	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt	✓	
1315	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: near vertical base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.m, max depth 0.46m	<b>✓</b>	
1316	Fill	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt	✓	<b>✓</b>



Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.4 m. Max: 0.6 m.

**Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL** (Easting: 18215: Northing: 61849)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 18171: Northing: 61826)

Reason: Evaluate crop-mark anomalies

<b>Context:</b>	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	<b>Finds Present:</b>
1400	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown silt sandy 0.3m thick	<b>✓</b>	
1401	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown silt sandy 0.2m thick	<b>✓</b>	
1402	Natural	Firm mid brown orange sandy gravel		
1403	Pit	Oval sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.6m, max depth 0.18m, max length 0.7m	✓	
1404	Fill	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt	<b>✓</b>	
1405	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.25m, max depth 0.37m	✓	
1406	Fill	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt	<b>✓</b>	
1407	Tree-throw	Irregular dimensions: max breadth 0.6m, min length 1.1m		
1408	Fill	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt		



Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.4 m. Max: 0.5 m.

**Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL** (Easting: 18290: Northing: 61860)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 18240: Northing: 61860)

Reason: Evaluate geophysical anomaly

Context:	Type:	Description:	<b>Excavated: Finds Prese</b>	ent:
1500	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown silt sandy 0.3m thick	✓	
1501	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown silt sandy 0.15m thick	<b>✓</b>	
1502	Natural	Firm mid brown orange sandy gravel		
1503	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.8m max depth 0.21m	, <b>V</b>	
1504	Fill	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt	✓	
1505	Pit	Irregular sides: concave base: flat dimensions: min breadth 0.75m, max depth 0.32m, max length 1.7m Probably two intercutting pits	✓	
1506	Fill	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt	<b>✓</b>	
1507	Pit	Oval sides: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.45m, max depth 0.12m, max length 0.7m $$	<b>~</b>	
1508	Fill	Firm dark orange brown sandy silt	<b>~</b>	
1509	Post-hole	Sub-oval sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.25m, max depth 0.08m, max length 0.45m	x 🔽	
1510	Fill	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt	<b>~</b>	
1511	Post-hole	Sub-oval sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.3m, max depth 0.12m, max length 0.4m	<b>~</b>	
1512	Fill	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt	<b>✓</b>	
1513	Tree-throw	Irregular dimensions: max breadth 1.m, min length 1.3m		
1514	Fill	Firm dark grey brown sandy silt		



Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.4 m. Max: 0.5 m.

**Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL** (Easting: 18335: Northing: 61922)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 18306: Northing: 61881)

Reason: Evaluate crop-mark anomaly

<b>Context:</b>	Type:	<b>Description:</b>	Excavated:	<b>Finds Present:</b>
1600	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown silt sandy 0.3m thick	<b>✓</b>	
1601	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown silt sandy 0.1-0.25m thick	<b>✓</b>	
1602	Natural	Firm mid brown orange sandy gravel		
1603	Pit	Sub-rectangular sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.25m, max depth 0.6m, max length 1.2m	✓	
1604	Fill	Firm mid brown sandy silt	<b>✓</b>	<b>✓</b>
1605	Upcast	Firm light brown orange silty gravel	<b>✓</b>	
1606	Tree-throw	Irregular sides: irregular base: uneven dimensions: min breadth 0.4m, max depth 0.16m, max length 0.8m	<b>V</b>	
1607	Fill	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt	<b>✓</b>	
1608	Pit	Sub-circular sides: near vertical base: flat dimensions: min breadth 0.65m, max depth 0.53m, max length 1.1m	<b>✓</b>	
1609	Primary fill	Firm mid orange brown sandy silt	<b>✓</b>	
1610	Main fill	Firm mid brown sandy silt	<b>✓</b>	
1611	Upcast	Firm light brown orange silty gravel	<b>✓</b>	
1612	Tree-throw	Irregular sides: concave base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 1.m, max depth 0.24m, min length 1.35m	<b>✓</b>	
1613	Fill	Firm mid orange grey sandy silt	<b>✓</b>	



Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.45 m. Max: 0.6 m.

**Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL** (Easting: 18210: Northing: 61814)

**OS Grid Ref.: 18248** (Easting: 61781: Northing: )

Reason: Evaluate crop-mark anomaly

<b>Context:</b>	Type:	<b>Description:</b>	Excavated:	<b>Finds Present:</b>
1700	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown silt sandy 0.3m thick	<b>✓</b>	
1701	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown silt sandy 0.15m thick	<b>✓</b>	
1702	Natural	Firm mid brown orange sandy gravel		
1703	Tree-throw	Irregular dimensions: max breadth 1.65m, max length 1.95m		
1704	Fill	Firm mid grey brown clay silt		
1705	Ditch	Linear ENE-WSW sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.8m, max depth 0.15m	<b>✓</b>	
1706	Fill	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt	<b>✓</b>	
1707	Feature	Linear N-S sides: concave base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 1.35m, max depth 0.25m	✓	
1708	Fill	Firm light orange brown silty silt	<b>✓</b>	



Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.5 m. Max: 0.5 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 18270: Northing: 61838)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 18265: Northing: 61788)

Reason: Evaluate crop-mark and geophysical anomalies

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Presen	ıt:
1800	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown silt sandy 0.35m thick	✓		
1801	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown silt sandy 0.15m thick	~		
1802	Natural	Firm mid brown orange sandy gravel		I	
1803	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: concave base: v-shaped dimensions: max breadth 1.6m, max depth 0.32m	V		
1804	Fill	Loose mid orange brown sandy silt	~	-	~
1805	Ditch	Linear E-W sides: concave base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 1.55m, max depth 0.32m Possibly re-cut, but not visible in section	•	-	
1806	Fill	Firm mid orange brown sandy silt	~		
1807	Tree-throw	Irregular dimensions: max breadth 1.8m, max length 2.m			
1808	Fill	Firm mid brown silty silt			
1809	Tree-throw	Irregular dimensions: min breadth 1.m, max length 1.5m			
1810	Fill	Firm dark brown grey silty silt			
1811	Quarry	Linear NE-SW sides: vertical base: flat dimensions: min breadth 1.1m, may depth 0.4m	· •		
1812	Fill	Loose mid orange brown sandy silt	~		



Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.35 m. Max: 0.4 m.

**Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL** (Easting: 18327: Northing: 61847)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 18361: Northing: 61810)

Reason: Evaluate 'blank' area on crop-mark plot

<b>Context:</b>	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	<b>Finds Present:</b>
1900	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown silt sandy 0.3m thick	<b>✓</b>	
1901	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown silt sandy 0.5m thick; only present at north-west end of trench	✓	
1902	Natural	Firm mid brown orange sandy gravel		
1903	Quarry	Irregular sides: vertical dimensions: min breadth 1.9m, min depth 0.3m, max length 5.8m Not bottomed	✓	
1904	Fill	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt	✓	<b>✓</b>
1905	Quarry	Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 0.75m		
1906	Fill	Firm dark brown grey sandy silt		
1907	Quarry	Irregular dimensions: min breadth 1.9m, min length 32.5m		
1908	Fill	Loose mid orange brown sandy silt		



Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.3 m. Max: 0.35 m.

**Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL** (Easting: 18326: Northing: 61798)

**OS Grid Ref.: TL** (Easting: 18289: Northing: 61764)

Reason: Evaluate 'blank' area on crop-mark plot

<b>Context:</b>	Type:	Description:	<b>Excavated:</b>	Finds Present:
2000	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown silt sandy 0.3m thick	<b>✓</b>	
2001	Natural			
2002	Quarry	Linear NW-SE sides: vertical dimensions: max breadth 2.m, min depth 0.5r Not bottomed	n 🗸	
2003	Fill	Firm mid orange brown sandy silt	<b>✓</b>	<b>✓</b>
2004	Backfill	Loose mid brown orange silty gravel Probably within a further area of quarrying, but edges of feature could not be detected		$\checkmark$
2005	Quarry	Irregular base: flat dimensions: min breadth 1.9m, max depth 0.6m, max length 8.5m Possibly a pond	<b>✓</b>	
2006	Lower fill	Firm mid brown grey sandy silt	<b>✓</b>	
2007	Upper fill	Firm mid orange brown silty gravel Redeposited natural?	<b>✓</b>	
2008	Tree-throw	Irregular base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 0.8m, max depth 0.07m, max length 2.7m	<b>✓</b>	
2009	Fill	Firm light orange brown silty silt	<b>✓</b>	



## 7. APPENDIX 2: OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

## OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

List of Projects | Search Projects | New project | Change your details | HER coverage | Change country | Log out

#### Printable version

#### OASIS ID: albionar1-74135

Project details

Project name Land Adj. Riversfield, Gt North Rd, Little Paxton

Project dates Start: 01-03-2010 End: 22-03-2010

Previous/future work No / Not known

Any associated project RF1565 - Contracting Unit No. reference codes

. ...

Any associated project reference codes ECB3279 - HER event no.

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed

Methods & techniques 'Aerial Photography - interpretation', 'Geophysical Survey', 'Targeted

Trenches'

Project location

Country England

Site location CAMBRIDGESHIRE HUNTINGDONSHIRE LITTLE PAXTON Land

Adj. Riversfield, Gt North Rd, Little Paxton

Study area 9.80 Hectares

Site coordinates TL 18160 61880 52.2419979729 -0.269239319846 52 14 31 N 000 16

09 W 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 Robert Wardill
Project supervisor David Ingham



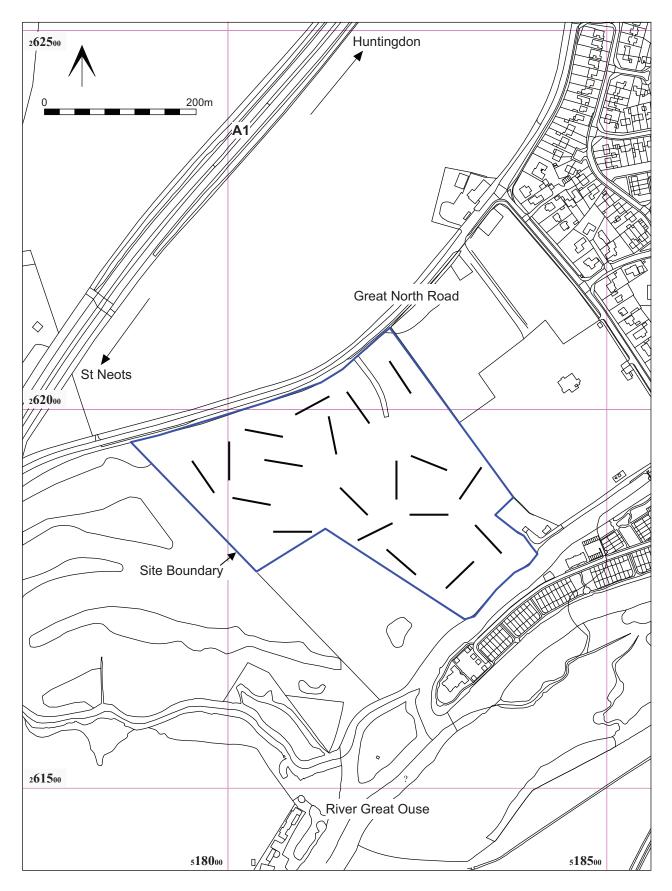


Figure 1: Site location

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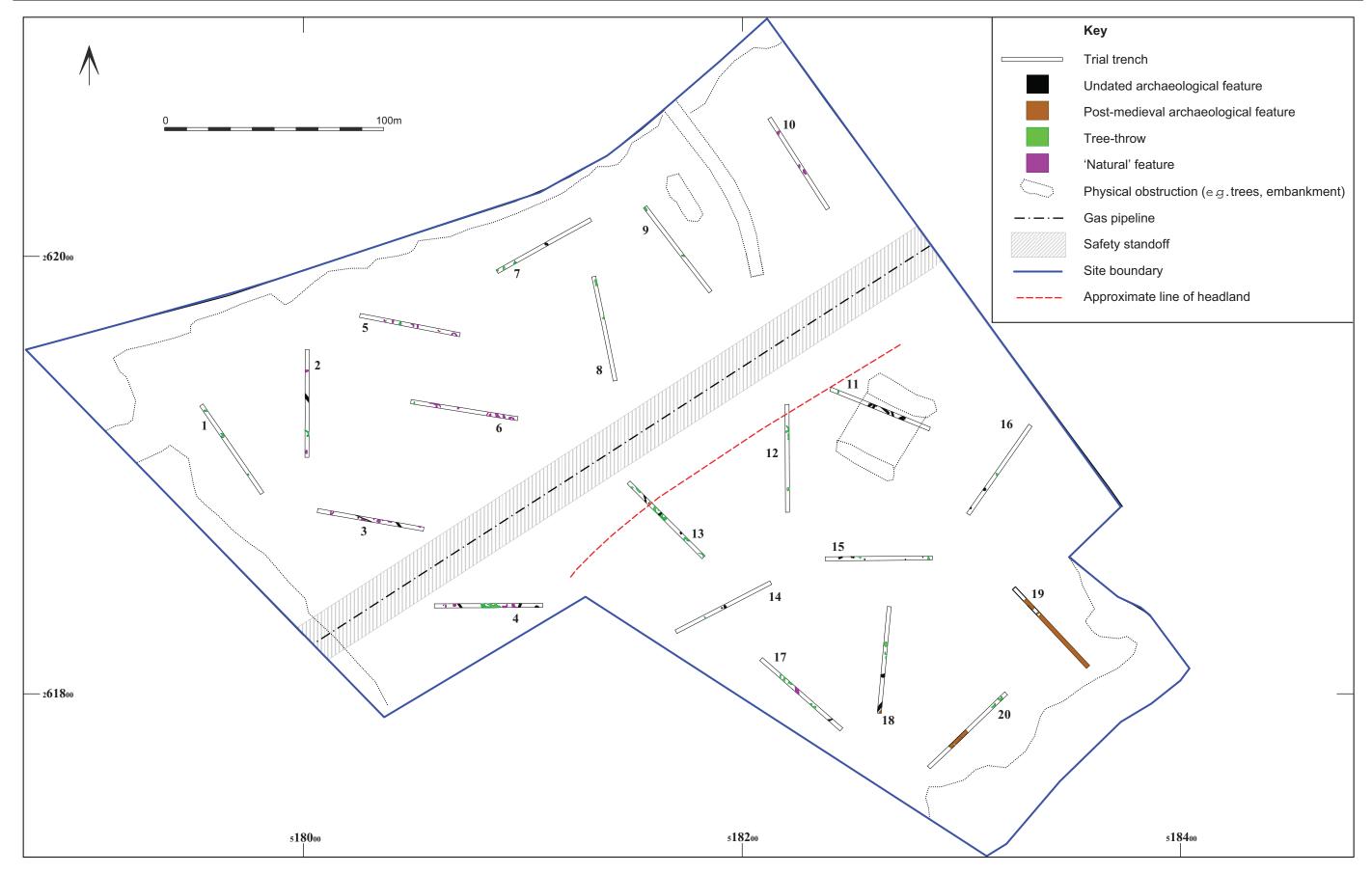


Figure 2: All-features plan

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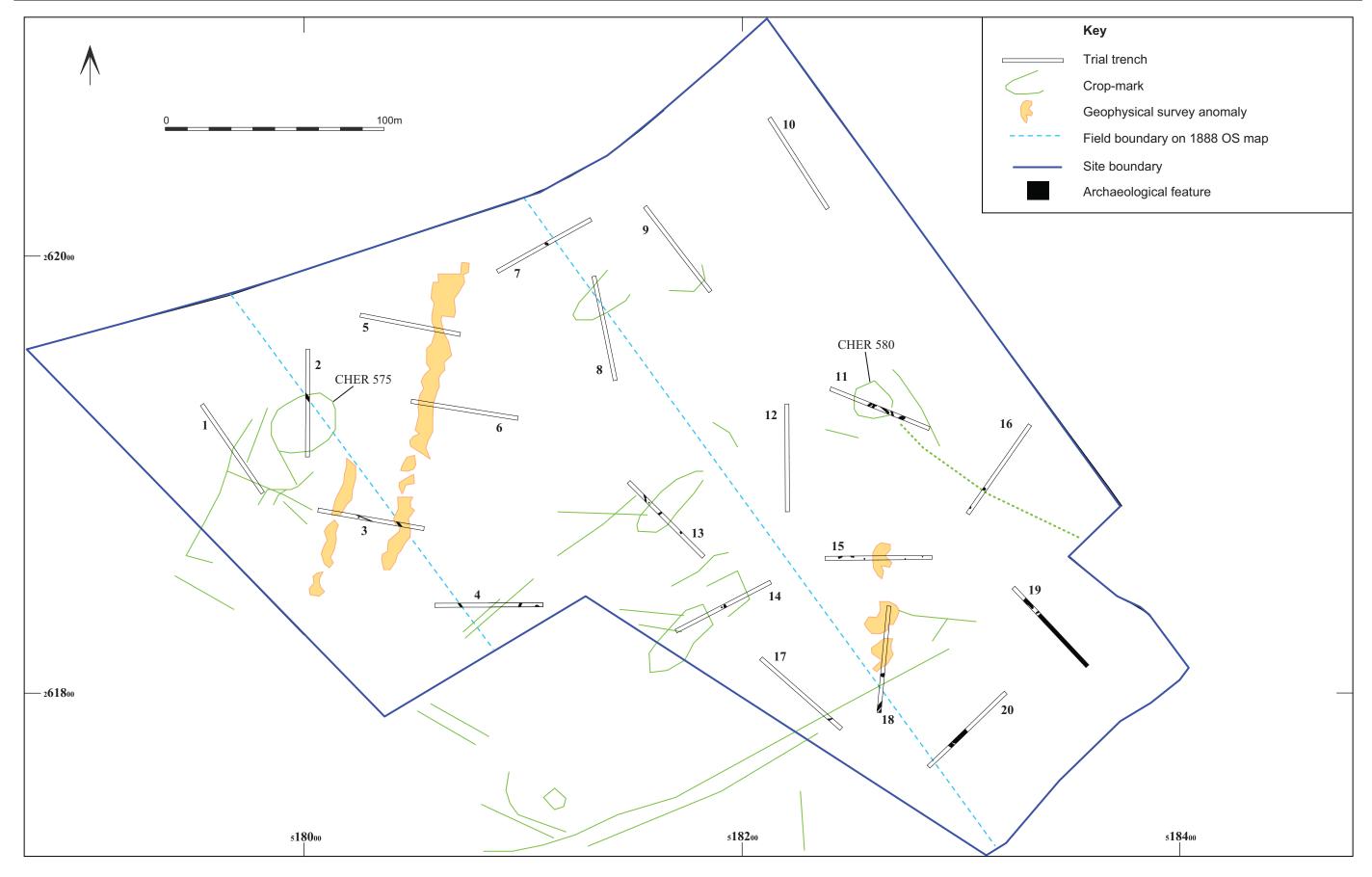
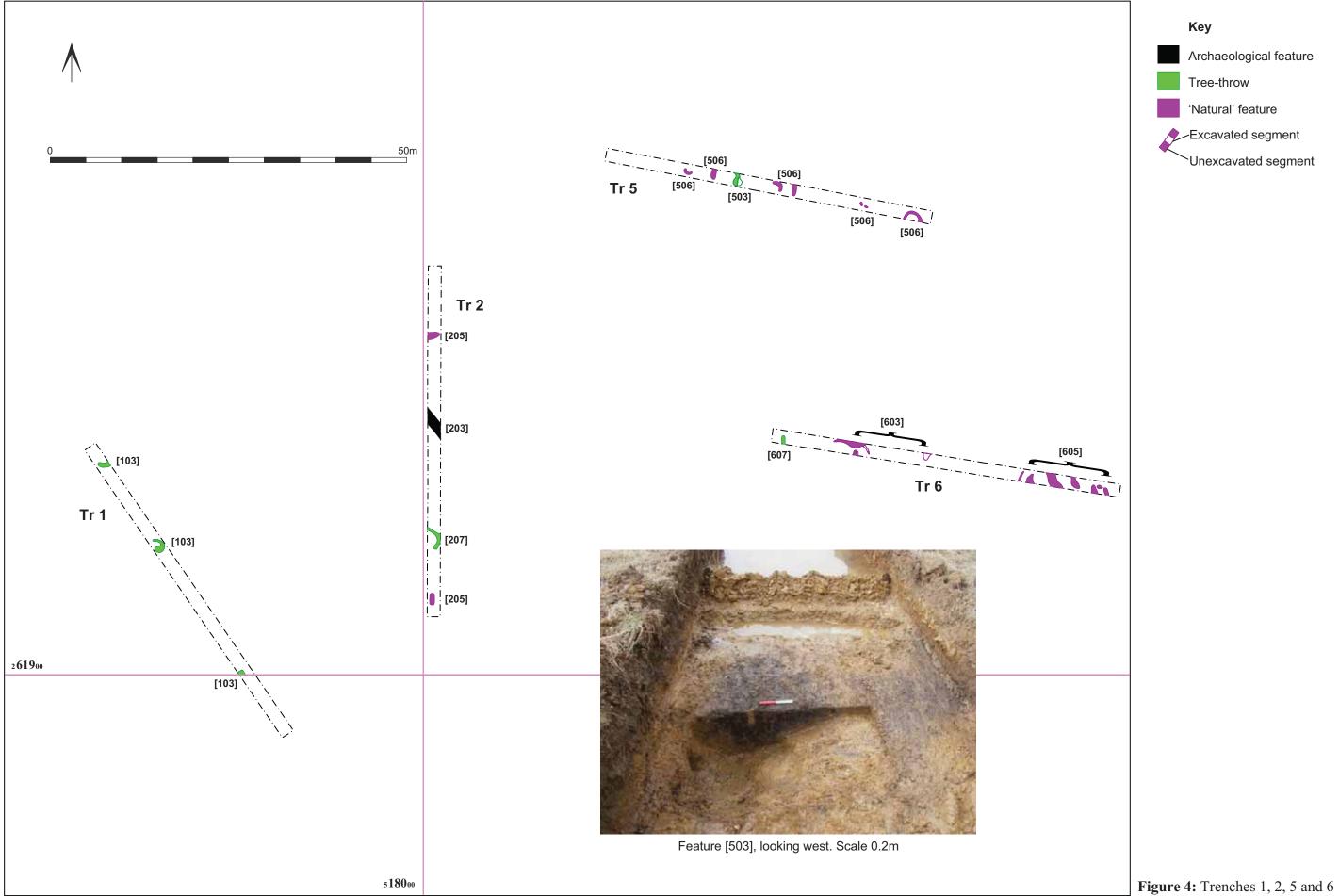


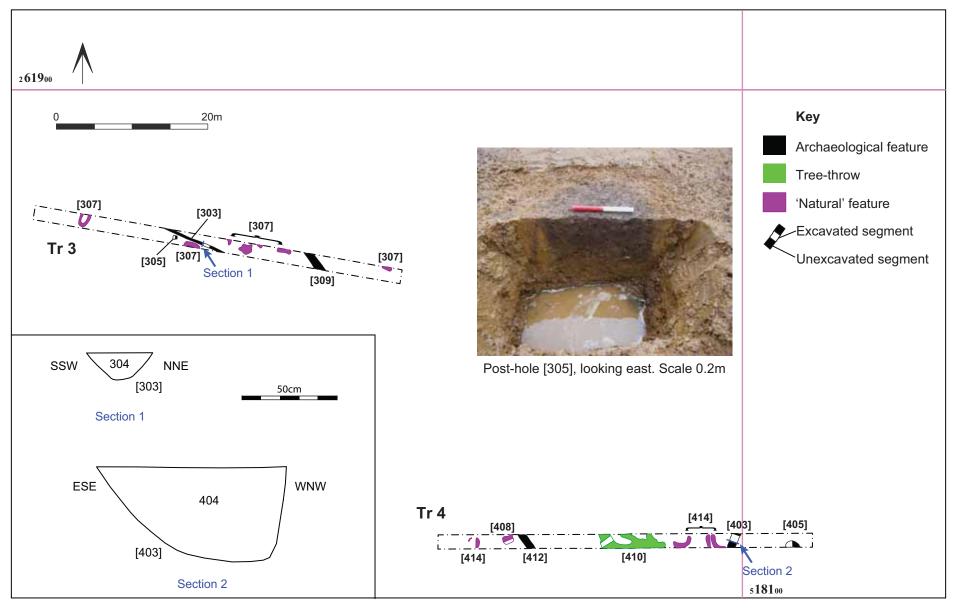
Figure 3: Plan of archaeological features overlain on geophysical, cartographic and crop-mark data

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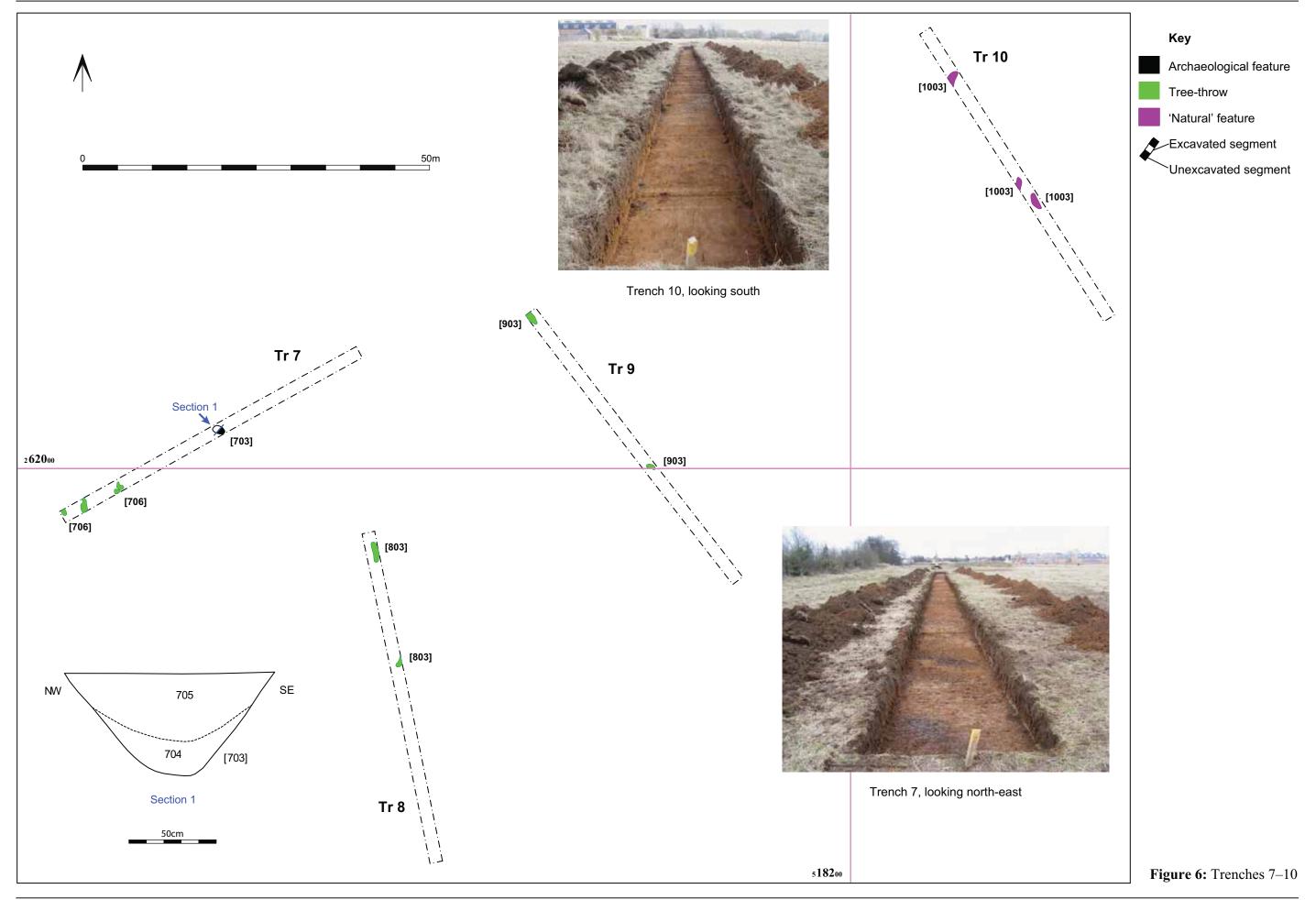




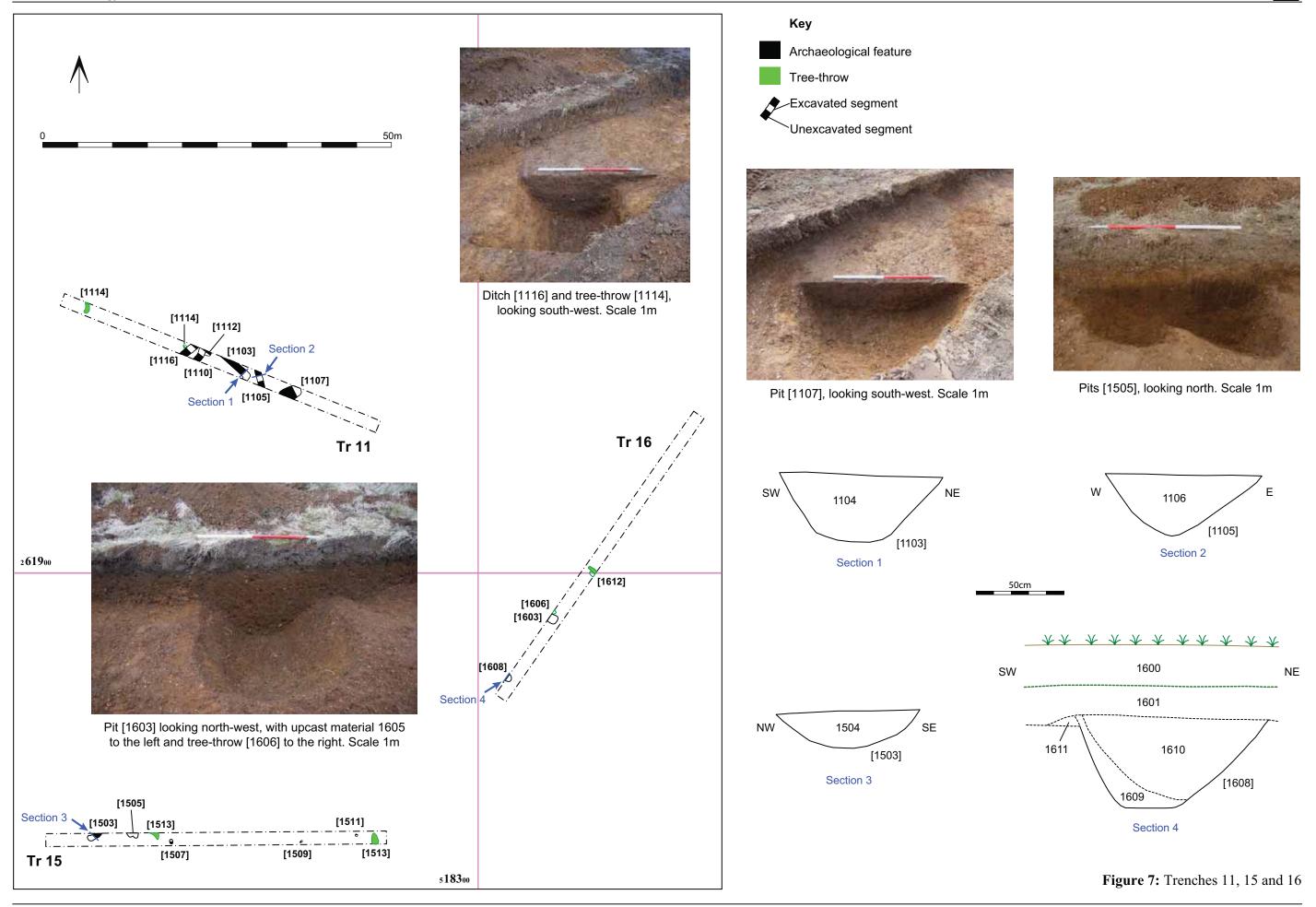


**Figure 5:** Trenches 3–4









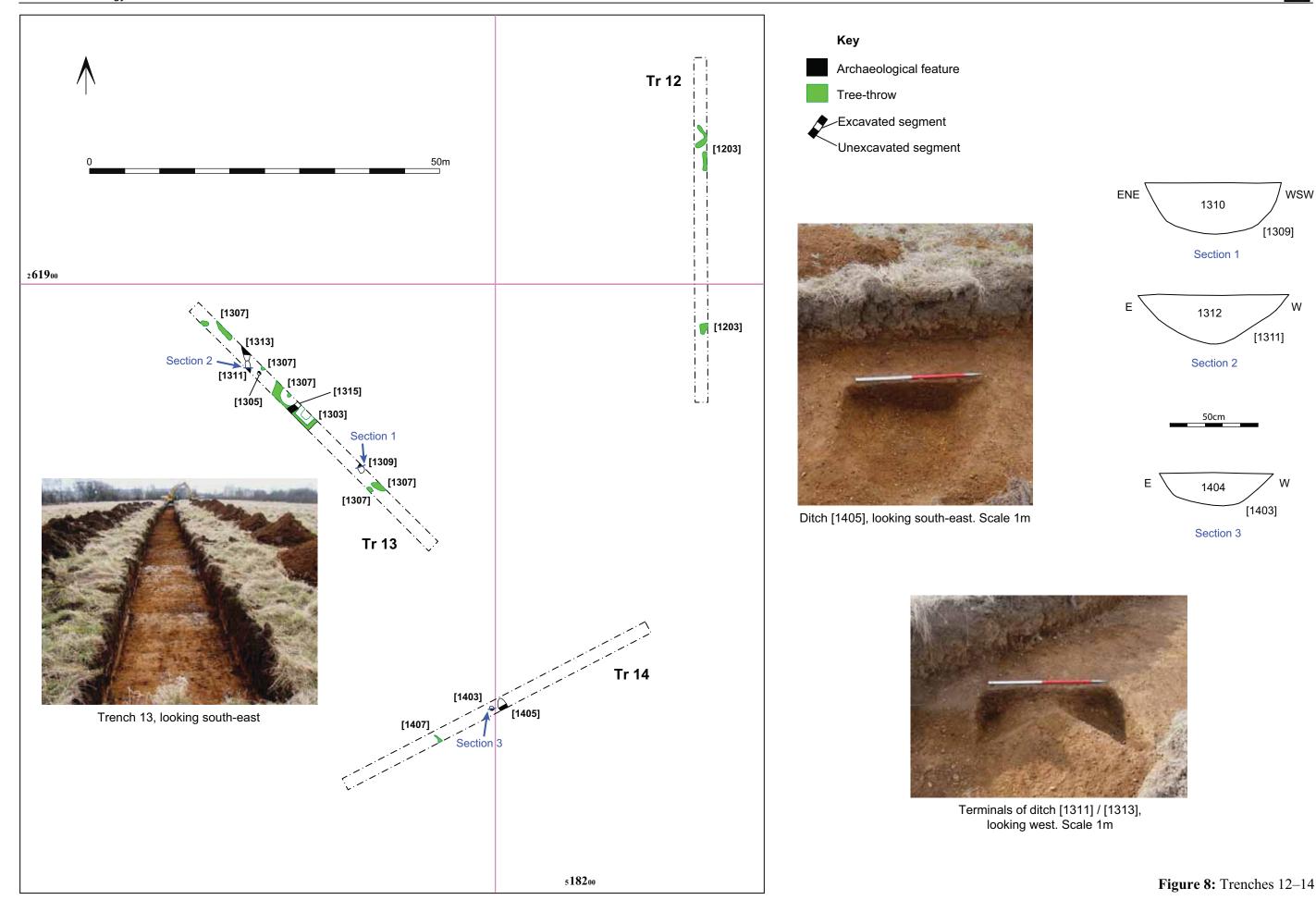


wsw

[1309]

[1311]

[1403]





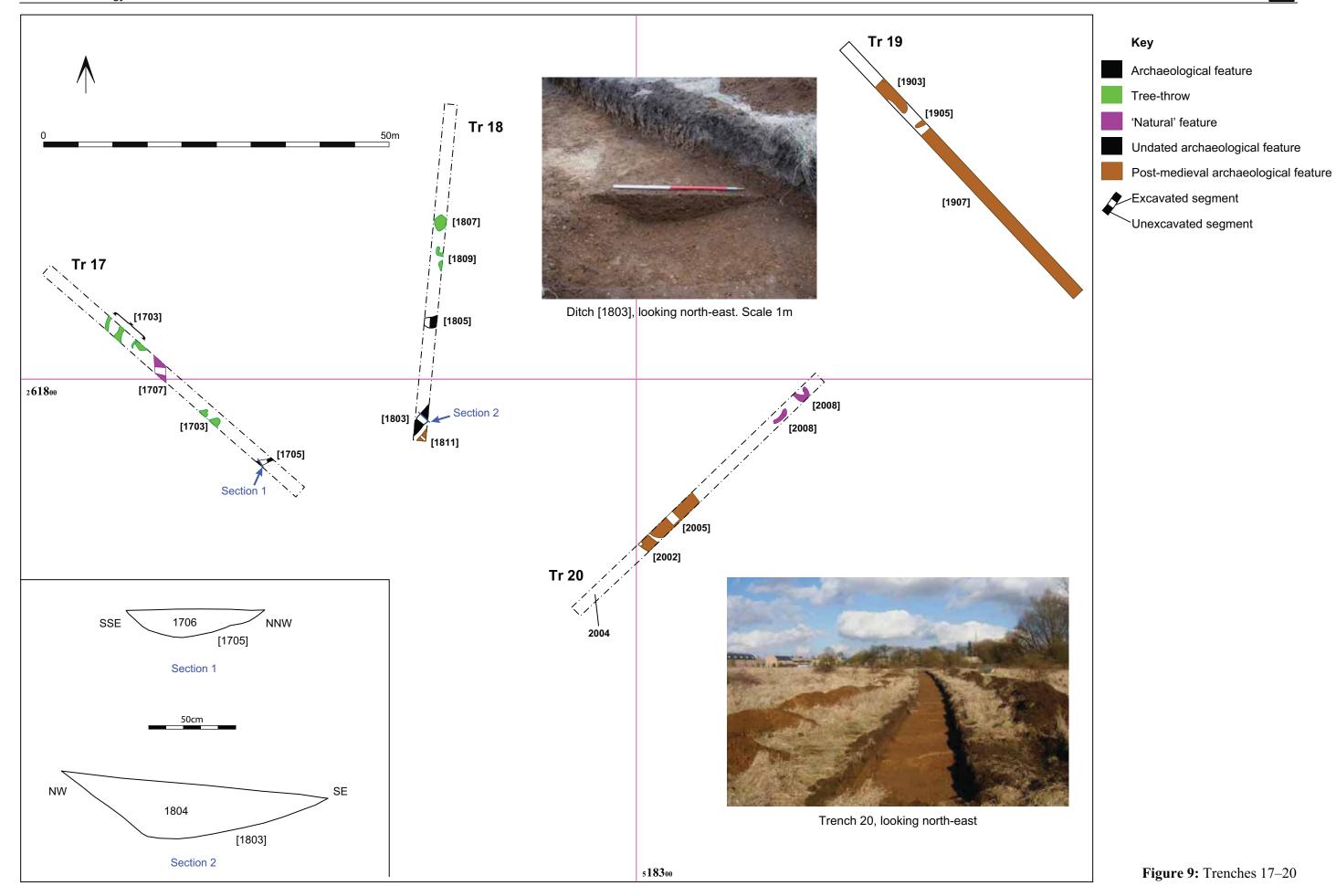


Figure 9: Trenches 17–20